Poetry.

THE LONE CHURCHYARD. (From Bentley's Miscellany.)

The lone churchyard! the still churchyard How dear is the spot to me! How sweet the sound of the winds that stir

The leaves of its cypress tree. I love to walk on its verdant glade, That yields to the passing tread,
With thoughts that a thousand fancies weave,
In dreams of the bygone dead!

Or seated upon a time-worn stone,

Where the silvery moss doth creep; I think how calm in the earth's warm breast

The young and the aged sleep! The child with its locks of flaxen hair,

The maid with a brow as pale
As the snowdrop meek, whose fragile stem
Bends to the evening gale! The strong man shorn of his power and might,

How weak in his strength he lies; With limbs that a breath might scatter wide, And nought in his soulless eyes!

The mother sharing her infant's bed, Watching her slum'bring child: Shielding its form in a close embrace

From the cold, or tempest wild. And the old church bell, whose low, soft tone

Steals o'er the listening ear, It seems the voice of the early known, The loved of many a year! It speaks to my heart of other days,-

It brings me my childhood's home,-Blessed to me are its chast'ning notes, Though thrilling and sad they come!

I heard it when I was but a boy, And smiled at its mournful swell; A few more years, I wept at the sound, For it toll'd out a mother's knell!

The lone churchyard! the still churchyard! How dear is the spot to me; How sweet the sound of the winds that stir The leaves of its cypress tree!

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER V.

The Prayer Book under King James I .- Hampton Court Conference.—Translation of the Bible.—Death of Whitgift.
—Canons of 1603.—Directions concerning Preaching.

The leaning towards the doctrine and discipline of Calvin, which had with difficulty been kept in check by the vigorous administration of Elizabeth, gathered new life and encouragement upon the accession of James in 1602; encouragement, in appearance, not altogether without foundation, when the ascendancy of that doctrine and discipline in the country, in which James had been born and educated, was taken into the account. Accordingly, very soon after the arrival of the King in England, a petition was presented to formularies, and in the discipline of the Church.-This petition was called the Millenary Petition, from its professing that it was signed by a thousand, or "more than a thousand," of his "Majesty's subjects and ministers;" a profession not strictly according to fact, as the number of signatures was about 750.

In this Petition the objections to the Liturgy were few and unimportant. With respect to the Church Service, to which alone our attention is now confined, their humble suit was, "That the Cross in Baptism, Interrogations ministered to infants, Confirmation, as Sermon. That divers terms of Priests, and Absolution, and some other used, with the ring in Marriage, and other such like in the book, may be corrected. The Longsomeness of the Service abridged. Churchsongs and music moderated to better edification .-That the Lord's day be not profaned. The rest upon holy-days not so strictly urged. That there may be

an uniformity of doctrine prescribed. No Popish opinion to be any more taught or defended. No ministers charged to teach their people to bow at the name of Jesus. That the canonical Scriptures only be read in the Church.1

This Petition was the occasion of the Hampton Court Conference.2

This way of deciding the dispute by conference was proposed by the Puritan party in the late reign; but Queen Elizabeth could not be prevailed with to grant the request. She conceived the exposing things settled to question and dispute would breed disorder, and weaken the force of government. But King James, either out of a desire to satisfy himself, or to show his talent in arguing and elocution, was of a different sentiment, and gave orders for a conference. Accordingly certain divines of each party received a summons to attend his Majesty at the palace of Hampton3 Court.4 At the head of the advocates of the Church was the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Whitgift, a man of extensive learning and exalted piety, of whom it has been said, that "he devoutly consecrated both his whole life to God, and his painful labours to the good of the Church."5 The excellence of his character gave Whitgift great influence with Queen Elizabeth, which influence he successfully exerted for preventing the farther spoliation of the property of the Church by the rapacity of her courtiers, especially by the unprincipled Earl of Leicester. Together with Whitgift were eight Bishops, among whom were Bancroft Bishop of London, Matthew Bishop of Durham, and Bilson Bishop of Winchester; six Deans of Cathedral Churches, (among whom were Andrews, Overall, and Barlow,) besides the Dean of the King's Chapel, two Doctors of Divinity, and one Archdeacon. Those that appeared for the Puritans were four, Dr. John Reynolds and Dr. Sparks of Oxford, and Mr. Knewstubs and Mr. Chaderton of Cambridge, who were sent for by the King as the most grave, learned, and modest of the aggrieved party.6 Reynolds was President of Corpus Christi College in needless." Oxford; and both he and Chaderton, from their acknowledged learning, were soon afterwards employed in the new Translation of the Bible.

The Conference began on the fourteenth of Januof his consulting them by themselves, was to receive jection to be a mere cavil. satisfaction concerning several usages in the worship

and discipline of the Church. As to the Book of Common Prayer he required satisfaction in three things.

First, about Confirmation. He scrupled the term, "for if it imported a confirming of Baptism, as if this Sacrament was insignificant without it, then there was tom was defensible, that infants answering by their

The following account of the Hampton Court Conference is taken principally from Fuller and Barlow; in part from

in 1526, and during the latter years of that monarch became his favourite residence. It was the birth-place of Edward VI. Hampton Court often received the splendid Court of Elizabeth. and James appears to have made it his first place of residence

apon his accession.

4 Collier, vol. ii. p. 673.

5 Walton's Life of Hooker. Strype's Life of Whitgift, folio, p. 571.

confirmed with the Bishop's blessing and imposition grace and decrees, should be generally received; a people, whilst the Bible all the while was proclaiming between orthodoxy and rationalism. With one more sing this usage to a Sacrament, and attributing its giving any force to Baptism."

The second thing he desired to be cleared was concerning Absolution. His Majesty had been informed, that this usage in the Church of England had some resemblance with the Pope's pardons.

His Majesty's third objection was Private Baptism; meaning the administration of that Sacrament by wo- terms that may be." men and laics.

The Archbishop, after some prefatory expressions of respect, proceeded to give his Majesty satisfaction in the order proposed.

First, as to Confirmation, he showed the antiquity of that rite at large; and that it had been all along practised from the Apostles' times; that this had been the constant usage of Christendom, till some particular Churches had unadvisedly thrown it off of late; and that it was a very untrue suggestion, that the Church of England held Baptism imperfect without Confirmation: and this he made good by the Rubric before this Office.

Bancroft, Bishop of London, seconding the Archbishop, affirmed, that Confirmation had for its support not only the practice of the primitive Church, and the testimony of the Fathers, but that it was an Apostolical institution, and a part of the Catechism expressly mentioned in the New Testament; 1 that Calvin expounded the text in the Epistle to the Hebrews in this sense, and earnestly wished the custom might be revived in those reformed Churches which had suppressed it. The Bishop of Durham likewise cited St. Matthew to justify the imposition of hands upon children. The result was, that for the clearer explanation that the Church of England makes Confirmation neither a Sacrament nor a confirmation of a Sacra- not enough that we be interested in following up an to-day, that the posterity of all those who, at the ment, it should be referred to the Bishops whether

With regard to Absolution, the Archbishop cleared Book. The King, perusing the Book, found the alle- advance. gation true, and acquiesced. But the Bishop of London stepping forward, said, "It becometh us to deal plainly with your Majesty: there is also in the Book Reformers that they differed greatly from their pro- must confess that the reflection has been far from that many things found in the ancient Church were Mr. C.—Thank you, Sir; I am exceedingly obliged sitation of the Sick;"—adding, that not only the Mr. C.—Yes, Sir, I trust that I can.—You first, from their acknowledged standards, to which you cal and godly ordinance, given in the name of Christ down by Christ and his Apostles; that they were state of those bodies. to one that desireth it, upon the clearing of his con- wanting in many things which were found in the anbim, praying for several alterations in the rites and be arranged after a proper order; that they professed work on the state of Protestantism in Germany, the description was presented to the theological schools there, and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and work on the state of Protestantism in Germany, the description was presented to the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanations in the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanation and the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanation and the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanation and the rites and entitled by the Absolution Rubric for explanation and the rites and entitled by the rites and entitle

the Administration of Baptism by women and lay perthey were placed, foreseeing the evil that would result | Protestant Churches of Germany presented a very | The charges were not even noticed, the company of and surplice not urged. That examination may go and teach, (or make disciples of,) all nations, bapti-orders for his ministers from England; but was unhapbefore the Communion; that it be ministered with a zing them." 2 Upon the whole it was resolved, that the Bishops should debate afterwards, whether the words "Curate" or "lawful Minister," might not be inserted in the Rubric for Private Baptism.

On the Monday following, (Jan. 16,) Reynolds, Sparks, Knewstubs, and Chaderton, were called into the Privy Chamber, Patrick Galloway, Minister of Perth, being likewise admitted. For the Church, in those bodies, which in the short-sighted wisdom of These melancholy phenomena appear to me to deserve appeared Bancroft, Bishop of London, and Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, together with the Deans and Doctors above mentioned. Whitgift and the other Bishops seem not to have been present. The King, entering the room with Prince Henry, made a short speech, and in the close of it directed his discourse to the four advocates for the Puritans, commending

to four heads, the three first of which had reference to the Articles, the Ministers, and the government of the Church. The fourth was, that the Book of Com-

mon Prayer might be fitted to more increase of piety. On the subject of Confirmation, he objected "that Apostles; whereas the second grounded it upon their

Here Bancroft, a man of great learning and uncomomising honesty, but of a hasty and irritable temper, interrupted Reynolds in a manner, which, if pernitted, would have precluded all fair discussion, the very object for which they professedly were assembled. Upon which the King, as moderator, said, "My Lord Bishop, something in your passion I may excuse, something I must mislike. I may excuse you thus far, that I think you have just cause to be moved, in respect that they traduce the well-settled government, and also proceed in so indirect a course, contrary to their own pretence, and the intent of this meeting. I mislike your sudden interruption of Dr. Reynolds, whom you should have suffered to have taken his liberty; for there is no order, nor can be any effectual issue of He could not, therefore, have refrained from condemndisputation, if each party be not suffered, without ing the conduct of the former, and yet his conclusion stopping, to speak at large. Wherefore, either let is: "notwithstanding, every way, whether in PREthe Doctor proceed, or frame your answer to his mo-

Bancroft observed, "that the 25th Article merely surprised at the successful preaching of some modern meant to say, that the making of Confirmation to be a schismatics; we need not wonder, but have reason, sacrament, was a corrupt or depraved imitation of the after the manner of St. Paul, to rejoice in the cerary, on which day none but the Bishops and Deans Apostles; but the Prayer Book, aiming at the right tainty, that there are numbers of pious believers above mentioned, and the Lords of the Council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate attending upon their ministry, who, upon full convictions and the Lords of the Council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate attending upon their ministry, who, upon full convictions and the Lords of the Council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate to the council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate to the council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate to the council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate to the council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate to the council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate to the council were use, and proper course thereof, makes it to be accorate to the council were use, and proper course thereof the council were used to the council admitted into the presence. The King began, by ac- ding to the Apostles' example:" which his Majesty tion of being separated from Christ's mystical body, quainting the Bishops, and the rest, that the reason observing and reading both places, concluded the ob- would gladly repair to it, and renounce all their for-

sages of the early Fathers were brought forward, and you please, a religious character; and so long as they Bilson challenged Reynolds, with all his learning, to survived, or their successors retained their principles, by any other but Bishops.

and the Lords of his Council upon the slight nature he has ever bestowed his blessing upon the cause of Sacrament was insignificant without it, then there was of the objections made by the Puritans, Bishop Ban-schism, as distinct from the individuals who have croft reminded the King of the speech of the French undesignedly fallen into its embraces. It would be godfathers, should be examined when they came to Ambassador, Rognie, upon the view of our solemn contrary to his word, declaring "that there should be godiathers, should be examined when they came to years of discretion; that after having owned the enyears of discretion; that after having owned the ensame advantage of order and decency, I am confident all the sectaries of strife and hatred, of error and

that country more than there is." 4 Blier.

3 Hampton Court was given by Wolsey to Henry the Eighth beth Articles, which in clear and explicit language our blessed Saviour, as recorded by St. Matthew

> his accession to the throne. Collier, Barlow, and Fuller.

(To be continued.)

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

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

No. V. Mr. H.—How do you do to-day, Mr. Clayton. You are quite welcome. Please draw near the fire. Mr. C .- I have taken the liberty of again calling on you, Sir. I trust that you will excuse my coming but, really, I have become so interested in the proseby which that enquiry has been sustained.

the practice of the Church of England from all abuse in following up this enquiry with you, but that I also furnishing strong indications of being finally overand superstition; and for this appealed to the Con- bear in mind, at least, the substance of the evidence, vhelmed in the same heretical vortex. fession and Absolution in the beginning of the Prayer by which you are enabled to sustain each position you

proved from the writings of the early continental varous bodies, who dissent from your church, and I after the model given by Christ and his Apostles, and things!

popish bishops.

could have hoped: I trust that you will be able to re- entire indifference to religion manifested itself among Bible in the religious instruction of his class! member that of to-day equally well; for we are now all classes. The churches were thinly attended, the to enter upon the consideration of a state of things Sabbath little honoured, the Bible much neglected. to remove him. man, have laid aside that ministry with which Christ and demand the attention of every Christian commuworld :- that will satisfy you, I trust, that we do well very little known how far the evil has extended. in clinging, through good report and evil report, to

great importance; and one which, in this country, is, I believe, quite new. It always has been to visible results that sectarians have pointed as a perfectly confrom the Apostolical Succession.

subject, and who do not pretend to have received their ministry in a direct line from the Apostles!

Mr. H .- Not at all, Mr. Clayton.* I have no doubt that many persons have been individually blessed in a state of schism, who continued in this ignorance. Our blessed Saviour accounts for it when He says-"He that is not against us, is for us." Paul also observed: "Some indeed preach Christ even of ENVY AND STRIFE, and some of good-will." tions already made, though some of them are very do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice." If envious and contentious preachers, then, were instrumental in In reply to Reynolds' remarks upon Confirmation, doing some good, in the days of Faul, we need not be mer prepossessions. Christians like these, would In support of Confirmation, some additional pas- therefore give to any society, call it by what name show wherever Confirmation was used in ancient times the Almighty would not fail to bless their personal efforts to run in the way of His commandments. Upon some "rallying discourse" between the King Little, however, does this avail to convince me, that there would have been many thousand Protestants in every evil work, instead of peace and love, of truth and holiness. Besides, God can work by any means and of the atonement, they hold themselves under no Reynolds having expressed a desire that the Lam- he pleases. Judas was one of the twelve sent out by obligation to receive them. The celebrated Dr. Merle D'Aubignes says, "there has, amidst the ruins of the assert the doctrines of Calvin on the subject of God's (10th chapter), and he doubtless wrought miracles as well as the rest. Henry the Eighth of England, though Rosni, (afterwards Duke de Sully,) who had recently very far from a good man, was made in the hands of been sent to England by Henry IV. to congratulate James on the Almighty an instrument of much good to his * See Chapman's Sermons, p 283.

sentence in the Bible or any other good book,—a essential parts,—justification by faith, and the depra- power of the noble, as has been well remarked, nor season of reflection and supplication during a fit of vity of human nature!" He says that the pool of the affections of the people, meither the learning and sickness, or whilst suffering under the chastening hand Bethesda was nothing but a reservoir of mineral water, virtues of one class or the fiery zeal of another, could of God,—are often blessed to the turning of the sin- and the transfiguration a dream." Dr. Wolff says long preserve a communion, which had ventured to ner from the error of his ways to God, or the building that "Neander may be justly suspected of heterodoxy change the polity of the apostles from the curse, which up of the believer in his most holy faith: but these even with regard to the divinity of Christ;" and, ha- in every age has attached to those who have divorced facts do not go to prove, that such instruments and ving quoted language from his writings quite as mon- that union between the faith and the discipline of the occasions are ministers regularly recognised, and set strous and offensive as any that has been already cited, Church which the law of God has made inseparable. apart to preach his word, administer his sacraments, he says: "What more or what worse could have pro- It is acknowledged in the Quarterly paper for Dec. and govern his church. Whilst, therefore, we rejoice, ceeded from the pen of Dr. Strauss, or Professor Pau- 1841, of the "Foreign Aid Society" of England, (a of God accompanying the preaching of his word,— German Professors of the last half century?" Yet, deeming from their present condition the descendants so soon again after our long conversation of last week: we cannot but lament that those whom he uses as his Mr. Clayton, this is an existing form of German Pro- of Calvin and Beza in France,) that "in the consistoinstruments, are in a state of schism, just as when we testantism, as professed and taught at the present day rial Churches which are protected and maintained by cution of my inquiry regarding the Apostolical Succession, and every one of the conversations that I have in the Reign of Henry the Eighth, we lament that that This, Sir, is the latest aspect of religion in a country, a creed, and in most cases without any formulary whatbeen privileged to hold with you on the subject has monarch was not a better man. We cannot shut our which produced in 1530 the boasted Confession of ever, it was hardly possible to find twenty pasteurs, who proved so much more satisfactory and interesting than eyes to the fact, that the word of God declares schism Augsburgh: and, in 1825, a numbered amongst the confessed the doctrine of the Trinity and the Atonements I had anticipated, that I have become quite anxious to be a sin; nor can we blot out from the Bible, nor whole body of its Professors just seventeen that were It is, however, now supposed, that out of 404 pasproceed with the subject, as fast as convenient to you. from our faith, that remarkable admonition of St. not utterly apostate. Mr. H.—But allow me to ask you, Mr. Clayton, Paul—"there should be no schism in the body": and Mr. C.—I cannot but acknowledge, Sir, that, as Christ and him crucified;" but that all the Lutheran before we proceed any further at present,—have you again "ye are the body of Christ, and members in far as Germany is concerned, you have shown that the pasteurs are, with a few exceptions, neologists or Sowell considered the evidence that I adduced last week particular": that body which he elsewhere terms loss of the Apostolical Succession has been attended cinians." from the writings of the early continental Reformers, "the Church," and affirms of Christ, that he is its with an awful declension from the true faith of the Mr. C.—Surely, Sir, you may well say that a curse in favour of the Apostolical Succession? For it is "head." And I think that I shall be able to show Bible. the true faith of Christ; and every subsequent schism | pline, equally dark and portentous. Mr. C .- I trust, Sir, that I not only take pleasure has either followed the example, or is at this moment Mr. C .- I fear, Sir, that such is really the case.

Since my attention has been drawn to the present enpleasant. I see in too many of them that departure | wanting in his societies.

he literary and religious journals, a class of publi- and is the only element of fixedness which belongs to

are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges, and do not show the awful are only general charges. state of that country in its full light. "My allegation!" as Mr. Rose "against the German Protes.

Mr. H.—The consideration of the present state of that country in its full light. "My allegation of the present state o Upon this Dr. Reynolds reduced his remonstrance the various bodies who have broken loose from the the various bodies who have broken loose from the thing which might disturb a Socinian peace:

Mr. H.—The consideration of the present state of the various bodies who have broken loose from the thing which might disturb a Socinian peace:

Service of the Church for the third Sunday after Episteric Characteristics. he various bodies who have broken loose from the Apostolical Succession," I deem to be one of very tant Divines is, that the peculiar doctrines of Christheir translations of the Bible, their liturgy and cate-phany, with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and tianity had lost all value in their eyes, and that they chisms, have been systematically reduced to the level a Sermon. I preached, first in English for those presought to depress Christianity itself to the level of a of that view of Christianity; and they have formally sent who could not understand Turkish, and afterwards human invention, and its doctrines, at best, to a repeprohibited the promulgation of those articles of belief
more briefly in Turkish for the native Christians preresults that sectarians have pointed as a periodic clusive argument, in defence of their departure from tition of the doctrines of natural religion." And then which I rejects." We have the testimony of Dr. sent, who could not understand English. The text On the subject of Confirmation, he objected "that there was an inconsistency between the 25th Article, the truth. They have pointed to what they averred the truth. They have pointed to what they averred shall the truth. They have pointed to what they averred shall the truth of the truth. They have pointed to what they averred shall the truth of the truth. They have pointed to what they averred shall the truth of the truth of the truth. They have pointed to what they averred shall the truth of the truth of the truth of the truth. They have pointed to what they averred shall the truth of the truth to be the success attendant on their secession from the shall select a few, and those by no means the most as to the state of things in Geneva in 1817, in which I endeavoured to show, Church, as the only argument necessary for them to

Church, as the only argument necessary for them to

Church, as the only argument necessary for them to

Select a rew, and those by an account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a rew, and those by a rew account select a r Church, as the only argument necessary for them to adduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in their favour. To this test, then, do I proadduce in the spirit, which once rendered it
adduce in the spirit in pose bringing those various bodies, which, since the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing those various bodies, which is truth which the pose bringing the p ose bringing those various bodies, which, since the other book. I recognize in them no authority, except that truth which was asserted and maintained by Calso far as they are in accordance with my own indivim the Apostolical Succession.

Mr. C.—But you surely don't deny, Sir, that many dual convictions. I do not regard them as the rule for its celebrity, . . . has scarcely an asylum tion, the riches of His grace, the sure consolation and Mr. C.—But you surely don't deny, Sir, that many persons have been blessed through the ministry of the faith, but only as supplying me with a proof that the persons have been blessed through the ministry of that the persons have been blessed through the ministry of the persons have been blessed through the persons have been blessed through the ministry of the persons have been blessed through the ministry of the persons have been blessed through the ministry of the persons have been blessed through the person have been blessed through the that, in ancient times, there were wise men, who Almost to A MAN, ARIAN OR SOCINIAN." A recent whose blood cleanseth from all sin. This is a most thought as I did." And this man was not, as we writer, whose sympathies are wholly Calvinistic, thus precious doctrine. May we never fail to preach it in might have supposed, some outcast or excommunicate writes relative to its present state, 1 "The Church of all its life-giving and saving power. I took occasion person, but a "Superintendent General," i. e. one of the Geneva, which shone with such effulgence to the limits at the close of the discourse, to say that if our Saviour highest ecclesiastical rulers in Protestant Germany! of Europe, while illumined by a Calvin and a Beza, is is the Prince of Peace, we his disciples, should live as Schleinmacher, professor at Berlin, maintains that now in a state of degradation lower and viler than that subjects of such a Prince, doing good to each other, the Scripture undergoes a change in its signification deadly thraldom which in former times roused the every fifteen years! *Scherer calls all the prediction indignation and called forth the energies of the spirit in the bond of peace. My Oriental hearers accuses the prophets of being cunning deceivers: and says that the belief of those prophets brought, and has preserved, incredulity on the earth. Wujschieder says that St. Paul "was much inclined to visions and ecstacies." Heinricks, in explaining the death of Ananias, suggests that he was stabbed by Peter, "which" says he, "does not at all disagree with the vehement and easily exasperated temper of Peter." Examples But I trust that it will teach me one useful lesson, perfect unison, and that my own views of the means blasphemies, the "commentaries" not of a few reprobate spirits, such as may be found in any land, but of the Professors of Theology in the Universities of Germany. It is well, however, to notice, that, like the ancient heretics, these men have fallen by degrees. "In the course of the discussions which these principles have excited in Germany," (says Professor Mo-Stuart, of Andover, U. S.,) "the question about Christ's divinity has been entirely forgotten. When the contest first began, this point, among others, was warmly contested. But the fundamental questions, whether the Scriptures are divinely inspired, and whether the doctrine of accommodation can be used in all its latitude in interpreting, soon took the place of It is true that these teachers have failed, as all teachers must fail, and have been compelled to take up a different position; but in the mean time they have not returned to the principles of their Lutheran symbol: very far from it. While many of them allow that St. John and Peter and Paul did believe and teach the doctrine of Christ's divinity,

> old error, sprung up a new one, which we have called Morniers. Idealism," and which he then describes, as coming Mélange de Religion, tom. iii. p. 94. Rose's State of Protestantism in Germany, p. 1.

Lettres Sur Rationalisme par Rocher.

La Symbolique Tom. H. p. 80.

L'Idealisme en Alemagne.

too long,—too long for children to learn by heart. condemns their schism, and declares that they who one of the most distinguished of all the German theo-

Mr. H.-And I am sorry to say that the cause of tem; for trace it where you will, its bitter fruits are enquiry. That may be pleasant; but it is very profit period of the continental Reformation failed to reform truth requires me to give a description of Geneva, the ever present to the view. the Office, standing as it did, might not be called an less, unless we are able to remember the evidence in the Church, have almost invariably declined from city where the renowned Calvin established his disci-

Mr. C .- Is that really possible?

Mr. H.—You shall judge for yourself. It was in again. In the mean while I entreat you, Mr. Clay-Geneva that the system first devised in Germany ton, to weigh well what you have this day heard, -to found its earliest counterpart.

Mr. C .- Yes, Sir; and it was here that Calvin promised so fairly, the hand of God; and may that Mr. H.—You can then, perhaps, tell me how I qury, I have reflected much on the state of those himself acknowledged that his plans were not formed Gracious Being give you a right understanding in all

Confessions of Augsburgh, Bohemia, and Saxony, re- if I remember right, shewed that Calvin and the alluced in one of ourearliest conversations,—those the corrupt state of things in the once far-famed city Good afternoon, Sir! tained it, but that Calvin approved such a general other Reformers openly acknowledged that the plans divisons which appear to portend their dissolution,— of Geneva was by a professed infidel. Eighty years Mr. H.—Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton. I shall Confession and Absolution as is used in the Church which they pursued in establishing their societies, were and hat declination from the true faith, which must ago D'Alembert, in the famous Encyclodica des be glad to see you again, as soon as you can conveof England. The form being read, the King said,— defective; that they, in like manner, acknowledged bring upon them swift destruction. But, Sir, I am Sciences, under the article "Genève," wrote, "Re- niently come; for it is time that we should get through "I exceedingly well approve of it, being an Apostoli- that they were not following the regular method laid detaining you, I fear, from your review of the present spect for Jesus Christ and for the Scriptures is per- with this inquiry. haps the only thing that distinguishes from pure deism Mr. H .- The first country to which I would call the Christianity of Geneva." Again, in 1816, a science." The conclusion was, that the Bishops cient Church; and that what they ordered was intenshould consult whether the remission of sins ought ded only for a "temporary" purpose, till things could Luther, and the cradle of the Reformation. In his students of the theological schools there, and entitled

that they had not the ordinary call, but that they be- late Rev. Hugh James Rose, Principal of King's In this pamphlet the venerable company of pastors— The Archbishop then went on to speak of private lieved they had an "extraordinary one"; that some of College, London, and Chaplain to his Grace the Arch- the ecclesiastical senate of that city—were plainly Baptism. He endeavoured to satisfy his Majesty, that their number greatly lamented the position in which bishop of Canterbury, says:1 "The theology of the charged with denying the Divinity of our blessed Lord. sons was not allowed by the Church of England; that from it, and seeing how much more happily the Rethe Bishops in their Visitations censured this practice; formation had been effected in England; that, fully century and the beginning of the present. A very ministers and candidates for the ministry to maintain and that the words in the Office do not infer any such acknowledging the Divine right of Episcopacy, Calvin large majority of the Divines of these Churches relatitude. This occasioned a discussion of some length declared that those who would not submit themselves jected all belief in the Divine origin of Christianity, the manner in which the Divine nature is united to upon the admissibility and validity of lay-Baptism, in to such Bishops as required no unscriptural obedience, and anxiously endeavoured to instill into others the the person of Jesus Christ; and, secondly, upon original control of the person of Jesus Christ; and, secondly, upon original control of the person of Jesus Christ; and, secondly, upon original control of the person of Jesus Christ; and anxiously endeavoured to instill into others the which the King judiciously remarked that a lawful were worthy of all anathemas; and lastly, you proved, opinions which they had embraced themselves. They nal sin. Being still further pressed, they answered, Minister was essential to the right and lawful admifrom the evidence of Archbishop Abbott, that Calvin had possession of by far the greater number of Divithat "to reject the doctrine of the Trinity is necessary Interrogations ministered to infants, Communiton, as superfluous, may be taken away. Baptism not to be superfluous, may be taken away. Baptism not to be on the principles of the 'right of examination,' which on the principles of the 'right of examination,' which superfluous, may be taken away. Baptism not to be ministered by women, and so explained. The cap ministered by women, and so explained. The cap many, and they had almost exclusively the direction (said they) is the foundation of the Protestant religion,

Mr. H.—You have certainly remembered the sub- among the lower orders, it is not easy to ascertain. leading opponent, from his professorship, and assigned, stance of our last conversation much better than I But it appears that, after a time, a spirit of almost as their reason for so doing, that he made use of the

them for their modesty and learning, and letting them do my utmost to understand and remember your argu-

Mr. C .- I must acknowledge freely, Sir, that this the savour of life unto life to them! is a sad state of things; and the evidence which you have here produced against the once renowned city British Embassy Chapel, the only English Church of Geneva, almost makes the blood run cold in the Service here I am desirous on every occasion to veins of one who has, from his childhood, been accus- show forth the unity of the two Churches, and to cotomed to look with reverence on every thing connected operate with the mother Church in all our plans and with the name of the great Reformer, John Calvin. efforts. I am happy to say that our operations are in and that is, that I must never, on any account, turn and modes of benefitting the Oriental Communions aside from the plain path of duty, which God has are one with those of the English Bishops, so far as marked out for me; though a thousand others, appa- they have come to my knowledge.

rently more pleasant and better, court my attention. Mr. H.—If it teaches you that lesson, our time Evening Service,) we had the Evening Service of our and labour bestowed on the subject of the "Apostoli- Church for the third Sunday after Epiphany. This cal Succession," will by no means be lost.

Mr. C .- I trust that I shall not only learn that esson, but also many other useful ones.

Mr. H.-Perhaps we may have time, to-day, to consider the state of the Protestant societies in France; and I think you will find that they tell you nearly the same sad tale which you have heard from Germany and Switzerland.

state of those Societies in a country, where I have part of the Church Service in an Oriental tongue. read that the doctrines of the Reformation made great progress during the 16th century, though never, I be-

Idem, p. 34.
Dr. Pusey's Letter to Archbishop of Canterbury, p. 123.

⁷ L'Ami de la Religion, tom. xix. p. 161.

⁸ Sketch of the Religious Discussions which have lately taken place at Geneva, pp. 4, 5.

Documents relative to the Deposition of Dr. Cæsar Malan from his office in the College of Geneva. Preface, p. 11.

great deal of discussion followed upon points con- condemnation upon the sins in which he indulged. example, bringing the description of the state of things told by an author, who has had the means of ascernected with those doctrines. After this discussion, In like manner, the Almighty can, and often does in Germany down to the present time, I shall con-Reynolds complained that the Catechism in the Com- bless the preaching of the Gospel at the mouth of clude as regards that country. The name of Neander Reformation embedded itself more firmly in France, mon Prayer was too short, and that by Dean Nowell schismatics, whilst all the while his unerring word is well known in this country, and he is justly deemed and secretly or openly a very large proportion of the The King thought the Doctor's request very reason- are guilty of divisions, "are carnal, and walk as men." logians. Dr. Wolff, the most fecent writer on the the 16th century, so great had been their progress, able, "yet so," he continued, "that the Catechism Moreover, we should bear in mind that God's bless- Rationalism of Germany, says that Neander "fairly that there were 760 parish churches belonging to the may be made in the fewest and plainest affirmative ings are by no means confined to the ministrations of sets aside both the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, Protestants of France, all in good order; and no fewer the clergy, even in the Church. A word spoken by and that he only admits of his own Church's Confes- than 4000 of the nobility of France belonged to that a tender parent, by a friend, a companion,—a striking sion (that of Augsburgh,) what he considers to be the confession. But it would appear that neither the and we must rejoice whenever we see the blessing lus, or the veriest infidel that can be named among the Society established for the laudable purpose of re-

has been pronounced by the Almighty upon this sys-

review of any more of the countries, where the same fruits of the system are to be met with, till we meet read, in the declension of these communities that once

to you for your great kindness to me: and I trust that Mr. H.—The first intimation given to the world of your prayers on my behalf will be heard and answered.

A SUNDAY IN TURKEY. (From the Calendar.)

From a letter recently received by a Clergyman in this city from Bishop Southgate, we are permitted to make an extract, which exhibits the events of a single Lord's Day among our Missionaries at Constantinoples It should be noted, before proceeding to the Bishop's most interesting detail, that the whole Mission forms one household, and that the day, whose routine of services he describes, was the Third Sunday after Epiphany and the Festival of the Conversion of St.

In the morning, at half-past 7, the usual hour of our Daily Morning Service, we had a special Service in our Mission Chapel, for the purpose of commending ourselves to God and seeking His blessing upon the duties of the day. This Service is instead of Family pily frustrated therein by the machinations of two cations of more influence and importance in Germany it." They no longer attempted to conceal their real than in Fordand. How disconnected according to a form which sentiments. They removed Dr. Cæsar Malan, their the Lessons for the Day of the Month, which in this case were those of St. Paul's Day. As we have the Daily Services of the Church, it is important on Sun-Mr. C.—Why, that was a strange ground on which losing the regular Lessons of the Daily Calendar, which would otherwise give place to the Sunday Les-Mr. H.—It was 7 as early as 1788 that the Cate-sons. Thus we have the Bible in continued series; chism of Calvin, hitherto the most approved class and it is to me one of the greatest commendations of nity; and I am convinced that in this country, it is book in the University, was changed for one on the Church, that those who fol-Socinian system, which is now generally taught. M. low them read the whole Bible once, the Gospel and Mr. C.—This is a sad state of things indeed; but Vunet's system of theology, which affirms that our Acts twice, and the Epistles even three times, in the that Apostolical Succession, without which, we believe, that is at times to be seen in most blessed Lord was a mere man, is the standard work in course of a year. What a wise and munificent provithe University. And, not long since, his successor in sion has our Church made for instructing us in the Mr. H.—I should hope, Mr. Clayton, that few the divinity chair said to his class, "make what you Word of God. How many Christians neglect their

listened most intently to what was said. May it be

In the afternoon we attended the Service of the

In the evening, at 7, (the ordinary hour of Daily was mostly in Turkish. At my request, Mr. Miles has drawn out the Evening Service in that language during the last week. It was not quite finished, but enough was ready to allow of our having all to the end of the Lord's Prayer, and from the beginning of the Creed to the end of the Service, in Turkish, which was read by Mr. Miles. The native Christians present were deeply interested in it; and indeed so were Mr. C.—I should be happy to hear what is the we all, for it was the first time that we have had any The Second Lesson was also read in Turkish. lieve, to the overthrow of the apostate Church of Rome. present, who, though a Deacon in his own Church, now, perhaps for the first time, listened to a Service Wolff's Mystic Rationalism in Germany, p. 10, ed. 1842. which he could well understand. He sat or kneft with his head reaching forward, eagerly catching every Pr. Pasey's Letter to Archiestop of Canterbury, p. 123.

4 Par Henri Louis Empaylar.

5 "Defense de la Venerable Compagnie des Pasteurs de Genève, à l'occasion d'un écrit intitulé, Veritable Histoire des I was glad to see a man nodding in Church from being wide awake.

Preface to Deposition of C. Malan, pp. 5, 6.

Smedley's History of the Reformed Religion in France.

chap. ii. vol. i. p. 62.

Ranke's History of the Popes, Lib. vii. cap. 1.

Marshall's Notes, p. 294.

Thus was spent our Sunday in Turkey. I might add more of the day, but my paper fails. I will only say that I had a long and very interesting conversation with one, who, though an Oriental, is, I believe, a true and faithful brother. He urged particularly my training a few female teachers, with a view to introducing education among the Eastern females. But what am I to do without funds?— I assure you that, at this present time, I am in daily distress for means to keep the mission moving. The funds appropriated to this mission do not allow of any such undertaking, though it is one of the most important that could be desired, and indeed I have been obliged to refuse, during the six months that I have been here, applications almost innumerable for other objects hardly less important. But I will endeavour to do what the Church enables me to perform. Beyond that I have no responsibility.

Let me add, to close the record of the day, that at 9, P.M., on Sundays, we always have the two Evening Les-P.M., on Sundays, we always have the two Evening Lessons of the Daily Calendar read with thanksgiving and petitions for blessings in view of the spiritual mercies and privileges of the day. I then pronounce the Benediction in the Office of Institution, and so we separate for the

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—The Lone Churchyard.
The History of the Prayer Book.
Dialogue on the Apostofical Succession.

Touter

France Fourth Page.

Original Poetry.—The Pirst Sunday after Easter.

Prasca Loupouloff.
The Maniac. A Sunday in Turkey.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO takes this method to give notice that it is his intention, with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District during the latter half of the month of May next; in the Home and Simcoe Districts in the months of June and July; and in the Districts eastwards from Toronto in the months of August and September. A list of the days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice be communicated to him, as early as possible, of new stations which have been established, or new parishes which have been organized, at which Confirmations are required to be held, or Churches to be consecrated.

According to former usage, it will be required that every Candidate for Confirmation, unless under special circumstances which must be left to the discretion of the officiating Clergyman, should be of the full age of fifteen years; and the Clergy will be pleased to have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous to the service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several candidates for that rite.

His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are, in their own persons, about to assume, and that every practicable means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ.

that certain petitions in opposition to this prayer have large portion of those who object to the University as been got up, and laid before the House; but we can- it is: not imagine that these, either in number or influential weight of names, will be considered to countervail the very reasonable application which has been preferred by the members of the Church of England. We are pained, indeed, to be obliged to affirm it as our considered to countervail the very reasonable application which has been preferred by the members of the Church of England. We are pained, indeed, to be obliged to affirm it as our considered to countervail the byterian can join. Let the University be founded somewhat on the principle of the Liverpool Conference, and then a scientific and literary education can be obtained for the youth of Canada, and the fundamental doctrines viction, that this opposition results merely from a spirit of the Bible he maintained. But it will be said, that this will exclude Roman Catholics, and so it should. Can of jealousy,-from an apprehension that, with the of jealousy,—from an apprehension that, with the means at command which this property, rightly managed, will give her, the progress and influence of the form, goes on the principle, that the State is bound to Church of England will be largely increased, and that give a like support to error and truth." she will reach that high moral position which the best We cordially agree to the position here asserted, of kings, in foresight of the blessings which must result that the State is inconsistent in giving an equal supportion of which she has been deprived.

upon this subject, and in the settlement of the ques- tween the various denominations of Protestants, then tion which was made, about six years ago, it will no why do they keep asunder,-what excuse can there where be contended that the spirit of the original be for dividing, as they do, the Church of Christ,grant was meant to be touched. The discussion that what objection can they have that the National and had prevailed, and the decision arrived at, was as to Protestant Church of England, should have the prethe right of possession alone, -whether the Church of eminence in every National seat of learning? But if England was, or was not, legally entitled to the whole: there be a difference, a difference so real and essential, there was nothing in the provisions then adopted to as to keep them asunder, there must be error someindicate that she was to be crippled as to the use and where; and we conceive that, upon the assumption benefit of the endowment admitted to be rightfully already stated, the State would be wrong in endowing hers, -nothing to shew that her recognized share of all. But in affirming that the State would be justifithe property was not to be made available, by every able in endowing a certain number of conflicting delawful means, to her prescut and future benefit. We nominations, -whose tenets are so various and adverse cannot, therefore, imagine any thing more reasonable as to prove that some of them must be in error,-we than the prayer which is now preferred by the mem- cannot perceive with what justice (adopting the prinbers of that Church; nor could we conceive any thing ciple of such objectors) Roman Catholics should be more unjust than the rejection of that prayer upon the excluded. We object, be it understood, to the endowflimsy and capricious grounds which are usually ad- ment by the State of that or any other form of error; vanced. Vague and fanciful anticipations of a spiri- but if this principle be departed from at all, it would tual dominancy, which certain parties are in the habit be invidious and unjust to limit the exception to a few of indulging, as the certain result of the measures thus instances, and exclude from the indulgence any conprayed for, will hardly be found to have weight with siderable portion of the population who, like the rest, sensible and discriminating legislators: unless some hold many of the essential tenets of Christianity. objections of a more tangible and practical character The subject of tests, too, is one upon which those of possible calamity to the people from the extension hibiting very serious differences of opinion. Some sonable prayer of her members and adherents.

ing claims,—that every promise of sale, or lease, which could be substantiated, should by the Church be could be substantiated, should by the Church be rigidly and to the letter fulfilled,-that every right or pretension, which could equitably be pleaded, should be dealt with precisely as the Government would find themselves, in honour or justice, compelled to do. We have had, in the history of this Province, seve-

ral examples of the settlement of townships or large blocks of land, the property of individuals; and we have seen that, in the hands of enlightened and spirited proprietors, these large possessions have never been allowed to impede the settlement, or retard the prosperity of the country,-and this for the most natural of all reasons, that practical benefit might be made to accrue as speedily as possible from the property. Certainly there is no ground for the apprehensions that the Church, any more than individuals, would withhold these lands from sale or lease, because, as is exemplified in the very petitions now on foot, the object of her friends is to render them as largely, and as speedily, available as possible to present and grow-

If it should prove to be the case that a considerable number of lots, in different parts of the country, should be reserved for lease rather than offered for sale, it will hardly be affirmed that the practical results of a system of leasing are here, or any where else, of such a nature as to expose it to objection, much less to condemnation. It must be the case in time, as population increases and land becomes scarcer, that the system of leasing will be very extensively adopted; and it is not difficult to foresee instances in which the boon to persons of small means. It might be practicable for an individual so circumstanced to pay, in the

facility of doing so would prove a positive and great shape of an annual rental, a moderate amount of interest upon the value of the land he occupies; but if he were bound, in case of purchase, to exert himself money, with all the intervening interest accruing, it would, in nearly every instance, be found to prevent the successful application of his energies to the improvement of the laud and the supplying it with stock.

To begin with annulling charters, be found to prevent the best way we can. To begin with annulling charters, be found to prevent the best way we can. To begin with annulling charters, one before us with the sign of faith, and rest in the sleep of peace; (here are mentioned such of the dead as are prayed for in particular); to whom, O Lord, and all that rest in Christ, grant, we beseech thee, a place of refresh-

And how often has it happened, that persons attempt- the new charter be more respected than the old one?-And how often has it happened, that persons attempting to purchase, without antecedent means and depending upon the results of their industry, have been unable to effect that object at least, and after some una years of fruitless toil and great discomfort, have been ompelled to surrender the land, with all the improvements they have made upon it, to the proprietor?-We have heard it asserted, indeed, by many practical and intelligent men, that the farmer of small means acts uniformly a wiser part in leasing, than in purchasing land,—that there is a decided economy in the former course, -and that, as a general rule, there is in that case less of fetter upon his industrious energies, more of comfort and independence in the interval, and

a surer and larger prosperity at the last. to evince towards tenants or occupants of property under them, the same consideration and indulgence that would be manifested by individuals. We have assurance, on the contrary, that interests of a personal, and we may add of a selfish character, which may pertain to individuals, do not usually have place with the holders of a public trust: while the latter have no private motives or ends to gratify, there will always be cases in which individual passions or passing interests sober-thinking and impartial man will be able at once to decide at whose hands he would be likely, through life or a term of years, to experience the most consideration, and regard to contingent circumstances of emergency or need.

We trust, therefore, that no impediment will be found to exist to the adoption by the Legislature of the very excellent and satisfactory Report which last year was drawn up by the Committee to which these Petitions were referred. We trust that a measure so earnestly desired by a portion of the population so large and influential as the members of the Church of upon the proprieties of civilized life should have been England in this Province, -involving the most important interests connected with the present and future well-being of their communion,-will no longer be

The question of King's College appears to present ew difficulties to its opponents at every stage of the agitation which has been so unjustifiably got up upon Amongst those who would liberalize its constitution, and divert its endowment from the objects origi-

nally contemplated, there are already great and growng differences of opinion, -ominous, in a very startling egree, of the dissension and animosity which would end the Institution, were it ever committed to the Babel-like management which some are recommending.

The public agitation upon this subject is predicated pon a professed intention of justice to all her Majes. y's subjects: the complaint is, that, by the present It is only just that, in the prospect of a change it the charter, a preference is given to the Church of England, whereas the platform of the institution should be so broad as not to allow the recognition of any particular religious sect or party in its control or govern-We are glad to observe so many Petitions presented ment. And yet, in the face of this professed liberality, We are glad to observe so many Petitions presented to the Legislature, praying that the share of the Clergy there is no concealment of the determination, in most of the Church of England may be entrusted to the management of the Incorporated share in the government of the University. What is Church Society of the Diocese. We perceive, too, argued in the following words, is contended for by a in Council.'

"I say then, Sir, let there be tests,-tests in which

to any people from her firm establishment, designed as the effect of that liberal endowment of so large a should be so extremely liberal, as is here represented, in her construction of what error is. If there be the seems scarcely to be sustained by a consideration of the In the legislation which unfortunately took place little difference which is so often contended for be- tenets and acts of the Church. I cannot bring myself to

can be substituted for these theories and speculations who are objecting to the University as it is, are exof the Church of England, we cannot bring ourselves are for their total abolition; while others, and amongst to believe that an enlightened Legislature will be the number a Free Church minister, whose communimoved from the obvious justice of granting the rea- cation appears in the Brockville Statesman, reason in this more correct manner:-

The petitioners, on this occasion, have not shrunk from expressing their desire that, in any enactment which may be determined upon in furtherance of their prayer, every possible respect should be had to existing a large that every promise of the prayer, every promise of the prayer, every promise of the prayer, every promise of the prayer which the prayer with the p and let every thing be in common. But, Sir, I affirm that tests are of great use; they are the all and every thing in every College and in every place. The forbidden fruit was the test of Adam's obedience, the rainbow is the test of God's faithfulness, and the cross of Christ is the from the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, unin-

"For my part, I would rather see it in the hands of Episcopalians than in the hands of Infidels, Papists, Arians, &c., and these will undoubtedly have it if no tests

'I assert that a system that will give unbounded tole- tion of the practice.

Admitting the correctness of this argument in the abstract, we should think that no little difficulty would be experienced in adopting any system of tests amongst a multitude of conflicting denominations, and that for the peaceful working of the Institution to which they are to be applied, recourse must be had to the custom of the English Universities.

But the grand difficulty will be, to get at any final But the grand difficulty will be, to get at any final settlement of this great educational question, if once the moral delinquency of annulling charters is publicly the moral delinquency of annulling charters is publicly nctioned. The present generation have no right to arrogate to themselves the perfection of wisdon; and the next may see it to modify or annul what contemporary legislators have established. We perceive, indeed, no security against a rotation of changes; and as some great writers argue that human affairs proceed as some great writers argue that human affairs proceed. arrogate to themselves the perfection of wisdom; and as some great writers argue that human affairs proceed things so omitted. not in a straight line, but in a circle, we may anticipate getting back, in a few generations, to the point

from which we have started! We do not concur in all that is asserted in the following paragraph from our respectable contemporary the Bytown Gazette, but there is no resisting the force of the concluding portion of his observations:-

"We said some time ago, and we repeat it now, that the establishment of a University in this country is premature—there was no necessity for it, and there is no want of it still, while there is a great want of good schools to pay within a given time a large amount of purchase-in the Province. But having begun the building of a tower without counting the cost, we must get on with it

Amidst the contrariety of opinions which are found to prevail upon this subject, most thinking men, we conceive, will agree in the determination that it is better to let the University stand as it is.

Our thanks are due to A. H. Meyers, Esq., the Member for South Northumberland, for the transmission of several parliamentary papers. Amongst the number, is the draught of the revised School Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Draper; -an improve ment, we are willing to believe, upon the former educational Acts, but still, we fear, too complicated to admit of a satisfactory operation. Our own opinion has always been to render the machinery of the system, in the outset at least, as simple and unexpensive as possible, and gradually to introduce such additions and improvements as time and circumstances may call for. A central Board of Education might be found to answer all the ends proposed by the appointment of a general Superintendent, and be more satisfactory to the country; while District Boards, judiciously selected, with a paid Inspector or Secretary to each, would obviate the necessity of all subordinate officers, will have their influence with the former. Every and exercise, with greater public benefit, the powers that by the present Bill are proposed to be conferred upon the Trustees of the several Schools.

But we have no space, at present, to enter into any minute examination of this Bill, and must defer our further remarks to another opportunity.

The public reading of a Correspondence which was designed to be private and confidential, is an episode in our local parliamentary history which does not speak favourably for the morals of the land. This outrage marked, we conceive, by a stronger expression of disapprobation than appears to have been conveyed at the time: had not, indeed, the curiosity of honourable members got the better of their discretion on that ocrepeat in that Assembly what had occurred in the private and confidential intercourse of friends, and that without the consent of all the parties concerned, would have been met at once by a motion and vote of prohibition. As it is, the whole disgrace of the novel but the reverse, can accrue to the Administration.

We are glad to perceive the following notice in the last Official Gazette, and have much pleasure in gratuitously affording to it a more extended circula ion. management of these lands, the system should at ouce be stayed which is complained of as leading to this almost total sacrifice:-

> "CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT. " Montreal, 8th April, 1846.

Communication.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,—A statement appeared lately in a public print to the effect that Sir Jenner Fust, in giving judgment on some case before the Ecclesiastical Court,—I think respecting an inscription upon a tombstone.—had pronounced that prayer for the dead was not forpidden by the Church of England; and that much anxiety had

been felt to procure a reversal of a judgment, so materially calculated to strengthen the hands of any who might disposed to attempt the revival of anti-Protestant usages in the Church.

pelieve that we have been so long mistaken as to the prinsubmit through your columns the reasons which appear to me to oppose his decision. The opinion of Sir Jenner Fust was probably formed on

the ground that there exists no ecclesiastical law against praying for the dead, nor any express negation of the practice in our Services or Articles. But a confined view of a case, merely according to the letter of the law, does necessity, in civil matters, of a court of equity, to be appealed to when common law, which must be restricted by accurate definitions, is either incompetent to decide, or is opposed to the plain and broad principles of justice. If, by the Church not forbidding prayers for the dead, Sir Jenner Fust meant that no positive enactment of the Church is extant to that effect—such may be the case: if is decision went so far as to embrace this inference, that the Church permitted them, or that such prayers are admissible in the Church, the inference is decidedly erroeous, being founded on a mere literal view of the case, too narrow and restricted to conduct to the truth, for nany other circumstances, bearing upon the case, ought to be taken into consideration.

In the absence of documentary testimony custom establishes and confirms rights and practices, as strongly as written law; uninterrupted and acknowledged usages are received as evidence, and are recognized by all courts as guiding their decisions, in default of proofs of a contrary

That custom carries with it the same legal weight in ecclesiastical as in civil matters, appears from Williams's Laws of the Clergy, under the article—Courts Ecclesiastical—where, enumerating "the laws and constitutions whereby the Church of England is governed," he begins with, "1st. Divers immemorial customs." An immemorial custom, I presume, is one whose origin is lost in its autiquity; but the customs of the Reformed Church of England, in whatever they differ from those of the Church of Rome, cannot date farther back than the Reformation; consequently a custom that is traceable back to that era, morial custom, for no custom contrary to Rome could

Now the practice in question—praying for the dead—is not "according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland." The "use" of the Church is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and this use has contin terrupted, it may be said, on this point, even by the Com-monwealth, for the Puritans did not challenge the Church's practice on this head. The usage of nearly three hundred years, and the total absence of any such thing from our formularies, are strong proofs of the Church's condemna

But we can go still farther, and can approximate very closely to an express prohibition. Let us look at what the Church has expunged from her Rituals, and we shall see that among those things is—prayer for the dead.— First, however, mark her language "Concerning the Service of the Church," at the beginning of the Book of Common Prayer: "So that here you have an Order for Prayer, and for the reading of the Holy Scripture, much agreeable to the mind and purpose of the old Fathers, and a great deal more profitable and commodious than that in connection with this, her becoming reluctance to make any change "of things advisedly established, no eviden The conclusion is undeniable

things so omitted.

It is the practice of the Church of Rome, in which that of England was for a long time merged, to have Masses for the dead, that is, especial propitiatory offerings of the Host, and prayers on their behalf. At the Reformation our Church abolished that superstitious use of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and all Masses, and Prayers for the Dead, --abolished them, not by expressly enumerating every word and practice that she changed but by rating every word and practice that she changed, but by substituting, of her own authority and with the sanction of the State, in the place of the former Missal, the present Book of Prayer, with the above-mentioned sweeping con-

emnation of all that was left out.

The Canon of the Mass contains a specially appointed "Commemoratio pro defunctis," in English running thus: "Be mindful, O Lord, of thy servants N. and M. who are

ment, of light, and of peace, through the same Christ our mento say, Grant also, O Lord, that the infinite merit of thy Son's passion may be extended unto the faithful suffering in Purgatory; and that one drop of that precious blood may free from the pains of Purgatory the souls of N. and M. (here pray for thy parents, and friends, and all faithful dead), that they may pass speedily from the Church sufferant unto the Church triumphant, and there can be consumed to the church triumphant, and there is the for a consumer to the church triumphant. praise thee for ever." A hymn, "Dies irae! dies illa," is appointed as "The Sequence that is sung at solemn Mass for the Dead;" and also an office entitled the "Libera, to be sung after solemn Mass for the Dead," containing the be sung after solemn Mass for the Dead," containing the following prayers:—"From the gates of hell, O Lord, deliver his soul. May he rest in peace." "Absolve we beseech thee, O Lord, the soul of thy servant N. from all the bonds of sin; that being raised up again among thy saints and elect, he may be refreshed in the glory of thy resurrection, through Christ our Lord. Amen." "After the Price of the property with the right. Priest, making the sign of the cross with his right hand over the tomb, says, Eternal rest give to him, O Lord. Response—And let perpetual light shine to him. Priest—May he rest in peace. Response—Amen."

In the Order for the Mass, "the Priest offering up the Host, says, Accept, O Holy Father, Almighty and Eternal God, this unspotted Host, which I, thy unworthy servant, offer unto thee for all here present, as also for all faithful Christians both living and dead, that it may avail both me and them unto life averlasting. that it may avail both me and them unto life everlasting.

Amen." The Order for Vespers has the prayer. "May the souls of the faithful, through the mercy of God, rest

To the Clerk.

How is it that none of the above are in the Church's Book of Common Prayer now? Because the Church formally erased them, -- because she carefully and purposely omitted them, knowing that they were vain in their effect, unwarranted by Scripture, false in doctrine, and savouring more of superstition than of the light of Gospel truth. The last vestige of prayer for departed souls was crased at the second revision of the Liturgy of Edward VI., A. D. 1550.

With respect to the absence of any express verbal prohibition directed against praying for the dead, it may be observed that it was quite uncalled for. The promulgation of the Reformed Ritual shewed at once what the Church approved and what she rejected; there could have been no question about it at that time; her published formularies must have removed all uncertainty, and must have rendered her views clear and evident to all men.— It is much to be regretted if any opinion enunciated by high legal authority should throw a shade of doubt over members got the better of their discretion on that oc-casion, we should have expected that the attempt to repeat in that Assembly what had occurred in the pri-are as plainly before the world now as then, and the same

cata must lead to the same conclusions. Indeed, if the circumstance of the Church not having issed positive enactments against such or such a practice were to be received as a proof that she considered it proceeding rests upon the individual who conductes it, while, from the course pursued, no political damage, but the reverse can accuse to the Administration. holy water, crucifixes, crossings, genuflexions at the altar, &c. &c.; and trivial as some of these things may be in themselves, yet they are differential marks between our Reformed Church and the Church of Rome, and their disuse with us is perhaps not unserviceable in rendering the distinction perceptible to the many, since more will notice external ceremonies than will take the trouble to examine important differences of essential doctrines.

Doubtless, also, because the expunging them from the Book of Common Prayer was thought by the Church a sufficiently expressive indication of her mind, she has not prohibited prayer to the Virgin Mary, except under the general expression in which she forbids "invocation of saints" in the 21st Article; nor the making the sign of the cross, except that her ordering it to be used on one particular occasion with an explanatory which is particular occasion with an explanatory rubric, is a virtual prohibition of it on all other occasions.

In public worship, or whenever two or three are summoned together for that purpose, the Clergy are strictly forbidden to deviate from the prescribed forms of the Liturgy; and therefore they cannot use prayers for the dead in public. They hold office under the solemn obligation to "teach the people committed to their care and charge with all diligence to keep and observe the Doctrine and Sacraments and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same."—(Ordination Service). So that they cannot use prayer for the dead in their private ministrations and teaching, or in social worship.— The Church having thus faithfully removed it from all her offices, regular and occasional, public and private, so that it should no longer be found between the covers of her Prayer Book,—having bound her Clergy, by a sacred and comprehensive obligation, to the forms of that book, and to all her doctrines generally,—having thus guarded against the re-introduction of any of the expunged errors, and having made full provision for fencing out all that Word of God, the teaching of her Liturgy, and the preaching and influence of her Clergy, would, with the Divine blessing, gradually enlighten the minds of the people,—would bring them back to the simplicity of pure people, - would bring them back to the simple religion - withdraw them from superstition, and eventually extinguish the unscriptural practices and vain rites which she had formally abjured en masse. Nor were our Reformers mistaken in the expected result, for these things had long been consigned, within our Protestant communion, to obliviou and contempt with "eremites and communion, to oblivious and contempt with "eremites and "examples." friars, black, white, and grey, with all their trumpery," till a retrograde fashion of the day seems half to wish them back again.

It may also be observed, with reference to the custom of praying for the dead, that the ideas and prejudices of a nation were not to be changed in a day. Laws may be enacted, rituals amended, purer forms of worship, and a more efficient system of Christian instruction established, by those who are high in wisdom and authority; but a change in the minds of a community at large must be a work of time. Most hard to be changed, and most of all requiring to be dealt with tenderly and considerately were practices and ideas connected with the sepulture and memories of the dead, for alterations in these would be felt by all, as they successively committed their relatives to the earth. Indeed, when we consider how morbidly tenacious the human mind is of any once received belief relating to such things,-and generally the darker the subject, the stronger the superstitions connected with members of the Reformed Church had been weaned from this, as well as other errors,—we cannot but acknowledge that the result fully justified the wisdom of the Church,

that she sought to eradicate these superstitions rather removing them from her Liturgy, and quietly, but completely, setting them aside, than by harshly and abruptly condemning them. In fine—the spirit and intention of the Church, respect-

ing the practice in question, are evidenced by the careful expurgation of all prayers for the dead from her rituals—by her unequivocal condemnation of all that she has so expunged—and by the usage of the Church for nearly three centuries past; these appear to me to constitute a "lex non scripta" in prohibition of the practice, as binding as if it had been forbidden by twenty acts of Convocation,—as forcible as if a second Athanasian Creed had been composed against it.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

Previously announced, in number 69, in am't 230 17 71 St. Jude's Church, Oakville £0 10 0 St. Luke's Church, Palermo 0 14 1

—per Rev. G. W. Warr

St. George's Church, Clarke £1 5 3 St. John's Church, Darlington ... 1 5 6

—per Rev. T. S. Kennedy

St. Paul's Church, Newmarket ... £1 11 4

Christ's Church, St. Albans ... 0 17 7½

Station in the Quakers' Settlement, White's School House..... 0 3 4 -per Rev. Paul Shirley...... St. Mark's Church, Niagara, per Churchwd'n 5 13 1

84 Collections..... Toronto, 15th April, 1846.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
The Transfer The Treasurer has also received from R. Gaviller Esq., Treasurer of the Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury Pa-

ST PAUL'S CHURCH, KINGSTON The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the above Church was performed on Easter Monday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After the usual Morning Service for the day had been celebrated in St. George's

Church, and the business of the Annual Vestry Meeting had been transacted, the Clergy, the Building Committee of the new Church, and the children of the Sunday-school of St. George's Parish, walked in procession from St. George's Church to the burying-ground on Queen-street, in which St. Paul's Church is to stand. Here the foundation-stone was laid by the Honourable

John Macaulay, the Chairman of the Building Committee, in the presence of a very large concourse of spectators.— The Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Herchmer and Bartlett, officiated upon this occasion. The form made use of was a service com piled by the Rev. George Gilbert, of Grantham, England, for the laying of the foundation-stone of the Church of St. James, at Woolsthorpe, diocese of Lincoln. This Order was highly approved of for its brevity and appro-priateness. The 122ad Psalm was sung by the children of St. George's Sunday-school. An inscription was deposited under the foundation-stone, of which this is a

George, by means of contributions from his friends in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in DEDICATED

To the Glory and Worship of Almighty God, by the name of SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, was laid by
The Building Committee,
of which the Honourable John Macaulay was Chairman,

on Easter Monday, The Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1846,

and in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady
VICTORIA,
by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; And in the seventh year of the Episcopate of The Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D. LL.D.

Lord Bishop of Toronto The Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, LL.D, Archdeacon, Being Rector;
W. M. Herchmer, M. A., Queen's, Oxford, Assist. Minister;
T. H. M. Bartlett, M. A., Trinity, Cambridge, Officiating Chaplain to the Forces; John R. Forsyth, Esquire, Francis M. Hill, Esquire,

Church-Wardens; The Committee for superintending the Building, The Honourable John Macaulay, Chairman, The Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, D. J. Smith, Esq. J. R. Forsyth, Esq. F. M. Hill, Esq. Lieut. Harvey, R. A. J. Nickalls, Esq.

Dr. Baker, J. Brent, Esq. N. Palmer, C. Willard, J. Watkins, Esq. S. Mucklestone, Esc Thomas Askew, R. Deacon, Colin Millar, Esq., Treasurer, R. Deacon, Esq. W. M. Herchmer, Secretary. Architect and Overseer, H. B. Lane. Clerk of Works, E. Crane.

Isaac Hope, Master Mason Thomas Overend, Carpenter and Joiner. Except the Lord build the House, their labour is but lost that build it. It may not be unnecessary to observe, that considerable

progress has been already made in carrying up the walls of St. Paul's Church, although the ceremony noticed above was unavoidably deferred until the present time .-

(From the News.)

Kingston, April 7, 1846. DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in publicly acknow-ledging your liberal gift of a splendid set of Books for the Desk and Communion Table of St. Paul's Church, now in erection, and in memorial of the late Rev. Robert

I am yours, sincerely, and faithfully, Rector of St. George's Church. To LIEUTENANT HARVEY, Royal Artillery,

RECTORY OF COBOURG. The separation of the missions of Colborne and Grafon from the parochial charge of the minister of Cobourg. must necessarily cause some difference to be exhibited i the statistical details of the latter parish, as compared with the statement of them about two years ago. During the year ending the 31st December, 1845, these stand as

New Communicants 32

Divine Service is performed on Sundays at 11 A. M. nd 7 P. M., and on the first Sunday of every month, additional, at 31 P. M., when Baptism is administered, and the children are publicly Catechised. Divine Service is also performed on all occasions which have reference to the history or acts of our blessed Saviour; including Daily Morning Prayer during Passion Week, on Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, and on Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun Week. There is also Morning Prayer on the Wednesdays and Fridays of each week during Lent, and Evening Prayer and a Lecture on Wednesdays during

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered, in addition to the three principal Festivals of the Church, on the first Sunday of every month,—unless the latter should come within two weeks of such festival. The Offertory Collections from Easter Monday 1845 to Easter Monday 1846, have resulted as follows:-

On five special occasions, viz:-

 Missions
 £12
 3
 2

 Widows & Orphans
 16
 15
 0

 Students in Divinity
 16
 14
 0

 45 12 2 Total, special.....£91 0 8

Total collections£219 6 2 This amount has been appropriated in the following To special purposes, for which collected £91 0 8

To the poor
To the building fund
For communion-wine, lights, sundry articles

flusion to this manner of augmenting our contributions or purposes of piety and charity,—viz., by Collections In the first place, by this means all have the opportu-

nity of contributing, the poorest as well as the richest; nor, by this method, is there any room for the accident of the person in humble circumstances being overlooked, as might be the case in a personal and individual appli-Again, small as the amount acquired in this manner

may be, it is a sure one: it is tangible and available at once; and in the aggregate, when generally shared in, its amount is considerable and important.

Above all, it is a religious, as it is undoubtedly the scriptural, way of contributing our alms and oblations. There is a freedom from the ostentation and worldliness which may be made to accompany other methods of be-

which may be made to accompany other methods of be-stowing such charity; and from being directly associated with the ordinary duties of the sanctuary, we may trust that it will be accompanied, in a peculiar degree, with the favour and blessing of Almighty God. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of you," are words of comfort which may be appropriated to every exercise of the Lord's house,—to our gifts upon his altar, as well as to the prayers and

our gifts upon his artar, as wen as to the property praises which we offer up.

While, upon these grounds, it is to many Christian minds a subject of congratulation that the judgement of the rulers of the Church has been so generally in a conditional pracfavour of the revival of this ancient and scriptural practice of bestowing our alms and oblations, it is not improbable that some misconceptions may still prevail upon this point, and therefore a few words of explanation may From the Rev. Geo. Bourne a further sum of £1 2s. 6d. this point, and therefore a few words of explanation may not be unacceptable. Perhaps the objection of strongest question.

force has been derived from an impression that a change has been introduced from the long established custom; and it is by no means an unsatisfactory, but rather a gratifying feature in the temper of our congregations, that they are repugnant to all change in the matter or manner of our appointed formularies. At the same time, it will not be denied that the change has been in omitting, or mutilating, in some instances, by a gradual and perhaps imperceptible process, our invaluable public services; and in such case, the adaptation of them now to the manner of our fathers, and as their own positive and undeni-able spirit requires, should, when adopted upon sufficient authority, be a cause for rejoicing rather than for regret Change would imply the introduction of some new rule, or some new manner of applying it, for which there is no direction in the ritual; but in the revival of the offertory, no such charge, we are persuaded, can be sustained.

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An impression, we are aware, has to some extent prevailed, that the use of the Offertory Sentences is suited only to special or Sacramental occasions; but in reply to this, it may be observed that where a weekly collection is decided on, -and no person can deny that such is scriptural,—it would appear inconsistent rather than other-wise to give countenance, by any such distinction, to the idea, that our alms and oblations are not always given for God's glory, and that they should not be sanctified on all occasions by the word of God and by prayer;—by the "word of God," in the sentences appointed to be used; and by "prayer," in that admirable and comprehensive formularly entitled the Prayer for the Church Militant.

And not only would this be inconsistent, but it would appear to be at variance with the rule and authority of the Church itself. If we turn to the directions in the Prayer, Rook at the end of the Computing Service we

Prayer-Book at the end of the Communion-Service, we find it thus declared,—"Upon the Sundays and other "Holydays (if there be no Communion) shall be said all "that is appointed at the Communion, until the end of "the General Prayer, 'For the whole state of Christ's "Church militant here on earth,'" This, of course, includes the Offerrow Southern Southe cludes the Offertory Sentences, and presupposes the very practice which the Bishops and Clergy are now, general-

practice which the bishops and clergy and ly, so anxious to restore.

The objection, if such should ever be seriously proposed, that the Service, (already sufficiently long) is, by the introduction of this Prayer, unreasonably added to, must be removed by the fact that the reading of this Prayer—for that, in connection with the Offertory, is the Prayer, -for that, in connection with the Offertory, is the only addition,—scarcely occupies two minutes. Nor can it be deemed of much weight to say, that many of the petitions contained in this Prayer, have been used, substantially, in previous parts of the Liturgy; because the same objection would apply to the Litany and to the ordinary Communion office, and is accounted for by the fact that savings for most distinct, have now here the control of the fact that services, formerly distinct, have now been com-

Another objection sometimes advanced to the stated use of these Sentences from Scripture accompanying our ordinary Collections, is, that as they seem to imply that these are to be appropriated exclusively to the relief of the poor, it appears to be wrong that, when thus given, they should be applied to anything else. But this is a misconception which must, we should think, be at once removed by an examination of the context. It is very obvious that these sentences do not refer solely to the relief of the poor; but that many of them have a general application, and some have a special reference to the duty of contributing to the maintenance of those who minister in the sauctuary. Amongst several others, these words sufficiently prove the latter intention: "Let "him that is taught in the word, minister unto him that "him that is taught in the word, minister unto him that "teacheth, in all good things"; and in regard to their more general application, we need but cite this sentence: "To do good and to distribute forget not; for with such "sacrifices God is well pleased." They would appear, then, to be very comprehensive in their bearing, and to include,—what it was always understood they were meant to include,—all works of piety and charity; and our conclusion must be, that they are legitimately and rightly appropriated to any and every object which is designed to promote the honour and glory of God, and the walfare to promote the honour and glory of God, and the welfare and benefit, whether temporal or spiritual, of man, that they are correctly and scripturally applied to any purpose which has a religious bearing or tendency. That they are thus comprehensive in their meaning, is manifest from the direction that "whilst these sentences are in "reading," the persons appointed to collect "shall receive" the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people." And that the contributions thus bestowed were not meant to be restricted to the relief of the poor, is further evident from the direction at the end of the Communion Service, that "the money given at the offertory, shall be disposed of to such pious and charitable uses, as the Minister and Church-wardens shall think fit."

It will be felt, and rightly felt, that this solemn and sanctified manner of bestowing our alms, - whether for D. Cartwright, whose piety and labours in the Ministry have called forth from you this valuable tribute of remembrance, and affectionate token of respect and friend-I shall be highly gratified in presenting for you and in your name, the valuable gift to St. Paul's Church, on the occasion of its Consecration to the service of Almighty God.

So, indeed, do all the offices of the Church. We cannot repeat the Confession, we cannot utter the Lord's Prayer, with sincerity, unless affected by such a principle; and the Church, in her judgment of charity, regards of the Church, in her judgment of charity, regards of the Church, in her judgment of charity, regards of the Church, in her judgment of charity, regards of the Church, in her judgment of charity, regards of the Church, in her judgment of charity, regards of the Church of the Ch gards every worshipper within the walls of her sanctu-aries as moved by the fear of God, the love of Christ, and a concern for his soul's safety. And where such a feeling exists, the Christian worshipper will welcome the association of solemn and scriptural exhortation even to the contribution of his alms and oblations; he would desire that, if possible, these should be given no where else than in the house of God, and under the influence of

those feelings which are begotten by God's word.

(From the Toronto Herald.) The sessional examination in the medical department of King's College took place last week: and on Saturday, the 4th, an open convocation was held, for the purpose of granting prizes and certificates of honours. The procession of the officers of the University and the graduates entered the Hall at eleven o'clock, a.m., precisely, where a large number of undergraduates had already assembled; and, in the absence of the Chancellor, his lordship the President took the chair. His lordship then addressed the convocation on the pleasing nature of the object for which they were convened. He congratulated the Province at large on the very flourishing condition of the medical department of the University, and showed that no pains or expense had been spared in rendering it efficient. He referred to the appointment, during the past year, of a Professor, to lecture on a most important as well as difficult, branch—medical jurisprudence; and declared that as the science of medicine was continually on the advance, the authorities of King's College would not relax their efforts to render the facilities offered by the

tinent.

The prizes were then distributed, each Professor prefacing the granting of the rewards and honours of his de-partment with appropriate remarks. We regret that our space will only permit us to give a list of the prize and first class men, as now standing in the College Hall:-

Toronto school equal, if not superior, to any on this Con-

JUNIOR CLASS. Practical Anatomy R. Henwood (Prizeman).
Anatomy and Physiology . . 1. H. Hanson (Prizeman).
2. N. Bethune, B.A.
Chemistry . . . 1. J. R. Lec (Prizemau).
2. — Nation Theory and Practice of Me- H. Hanson (Prizeman). dicine.
Theory and Practice of Surgery ... | { H. Hanson (Prizeman),
N. Bethune, B.A. (Prizeman),
l. N. Bethune, B.A. (Prizeman),
2 H. Hanson,

In the surgical department, the difference in answering between two of the candidates was so slight, that the Professor finally determined to give an extra prize to Mr. Norman Bethune, B.A., who has so ably sustained the reputation he gained at Upper Canada College, the Canadian Eton.

After the distribution was over, Dr. McCaul, the elo-

quent vice-president, addressed the convocation in his usual felicitous style. He congratulated the medical professors on the signal success that had attended their exertions; and declared that the prizes and honours in A few remarks may not be unprofitably employed in lusion to this manner of augmenting our contributions or purposes of piety and charity,—viz., by Collections

torily passed a most stringent examination. We regret that we are unable to give but a faint idea We regret that we are unable to give but a faint idea of the Lord Bishop's address, and the learned Doctor's remarks; but we left with the impression, that the University—in spite of the opposition of those parties who, for their own selfish purposes, would tear down a noble institution—must thrive and flourish under its present able and judicious management.

Five Days Later from England.

(From the Cobourg Star Extra, April 13th.) ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP QUEEN OF THE WEST, AND PILOT BOAT WM J. ROMER. The Pilot Boat William J. Romer has arrived at New York,

bringing London papers to the evening of March 10th, and Li-The comments of the English Press on the refusal of the American Government to arbitrate on the Oregon question,

The Revolution movement in Poland had spread extensively, and a Government had been organised at Cracow. The latest advices, however, appear to indicate that the struggle of the unfortunate Poles for freedom will prove unsuccessful. Cotton had slightly advanced, and remained firm.
The prices of Wheat and Flour had improved.

The Tariff was still under discussion in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily completed in accordance with the plans of the Ministry. There had been no action in Parliament on the Oregon

the corresp which has throughout Speaker of without M had not th rumours be had entirely ment, whe was, might that while

Mr. Draper tleman's w a little afte of his collea French Car Administra through M inclined to a ready to res

The lette that we can proceedings times in En Circumstance One thin and it will h per Canada, The gent those who a

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atrongest desire has been repeatedly expressed on our side to terminate the controversy. Our case has been stated with such moderation, and our claims confined to such narrow limits, that nothing but extreme presumption, or rather a species of hostile infatuation, on the part of the American Democrats, could lead them to suppose we should make any farther abatement of our

"If the Americans mean anything, they mean to dispossess us of what we hold. At the same time, if this intention be avoided by the Cabinet of Washington, or if it be disclosed by votes of money and warlike preparations, which imply a fixed determination to engage in this absurd and flagitious contest, no state is bound to wait to be attacked! Mr. Polk has already instructed the American Minister in London to ask for an explanation of the activity in our dockyards."

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .- The extraordinary activity which prevails in all the dockyards, in overhauling and bringing forward frigates of the heaviest class, is very ominous, as these are precisely the vessels which will be required in a war with America.—Liverpool Times.

From the London Sun, March 10.

"Amid the interest and excitement felt in respect to the Oregon dispute, the chances in favour of a more liberal tariff in the United States seems to attract but little attention. "The funds look decidedly better this morning, and there is a rally of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in Consols, which for present transfer are $95\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$, and for time, $95\frac{3}{4}$ to 96. The transfer books

"Much surprise continues to be expressed that no question has been put to Ministers in Parliament, to elicit some information respecting the view taken by Mr. Pakeuham after his offer of reference was rejected."

The Romer, on her voyage out, put into Cork on the 6th of March, having experienced dreadful weather, which had com-pelled her to lay to for upwards of ten days. The object of her voyage still remains a secret.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 6. The Following petitions were read :-Petitions from Members of the Church of England, in Thor-

old, Feuelon and Verulam, Zorra, Saltsleet, Binbrook and Brockville, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

Petitions from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and from inhabitants of Three Rivers, Melbourne, Lingwick, Montreal, Luckin, and St. Peter's Chapel Quebec, praying that a due proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church

Resolved,-That it does not appear, by the copy of the pro-

Resolved,-That the said Commissioners have been guilty of neglect of their duty, by not complying with the provisions of the Statute for the Trial of Controverted Elections. Wednesday, April 8.

The following Peritions were read :-

Petitions from members of Church of England at Dundas, Ancaster, St. Catherines, Uxbridge and Brock, Landsdown, Escott and Kitley, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

Upon a motion made by Mr. Scott for an Address relative to the Rebellion Losses of Lower Canada, some feeling was shown by both sides of the House. Members of the opposition argued in favour of paying those persons whose property was destroyed in consequence of their being found in arms. To which it was replied, that such a course would be offering a which it was replied, that such a course would be offering a premium for rebellion, and that the country would not support the Government in such a proceeding. Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood replied, that if members would reserve their opinions until such times as Ministers came down with a measure for myself.

I have felt our Council required to be strengthlened, and that the offices of Speaker of the Legislative Council and President tended to do any such thing.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved that the Committees on various Petitions relating to the Clergy Reserves, he dissolved, and that the House do now proceed to appoint a Committee to whom shall be referred all Petitions on that subject. Which was negatived on division .- Ayes 31, Nays 40.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY .- Sir A. N. Mc-Nab has applied for and obtained leave of absence for a time on account of the "dangerous state of Lady McNab's health."account of the "dangerous state of Lady McNab's health."— The Address of the Speaker to the House on the occasion of this application was very appropriate and impressive; and we are sorry that the arrival of the intelligence at a late hour prevents us from publishing the document. Mr. Morin, a Candidate for the office on a previous occasion, was appointed to the

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Lafontaine laid before the House the correspondence relative to changes in the Administration, which has produced all the rumours that have been affoat throughout the Province for the last six months. It appears that this correspondence took place through Mr. Caron, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, with whom Mr Draper had a personal interview in the first instance, which led to a continuation of the negociation, if it may be so called, in writing. After some time had elapsed, it seems that Mr. Caron, without Mr. Draper's knowledge and permission, transmitted the letters themselves to Mr. Lafontaine, and that Mr. Draper had not the least suspicion even that this was the case, until rumours became prevalent that a coalition Ministry was about to be formed. It appeared also, from the explanations given, that from the departure of Lord Metcalfe, the correspondence had entirely ceased, until the day before the meeting of Parliament, when Mr. Draper received a letter from Mr. Caron, informing him that the letters had passed out of his hands into those of Mr. Lafontaine, and that he thought it necessary to put him in possession of this information, as he did not know to what use the parties, in whose hands the correspondence now was, might be inclined to put it. It must be borne in mind that while Mr. Caron regularly and unreservedly communicated Mr. Draper's letters to Mr. Lafontaine, none of the latter gentleman's were ever shown to Mr. Draper, neither was he ever made acquainted with their contents until he heard them read

in the House on Tuesday evening.

The debate commenced at about 7 o'clock and continued till

My Dear Sir,—The departure of Lord Metcalfe took place
a little after eleven. We gather from the whole tenor of this
correspondence, that Mr. Draper, with the concurrence of some
of like collegances, being impressed with the necessity of securing

My Dear Sir,—The departure of Lord Metcalfe took place
this morning. Although this change in no respect alters the
opinion 1 entertain on the necessity of strengthening the local
Administration, it materially alters the position in which I am
Administration, it materially alters the position in which I am
and still more the powers I may have to of his colleagues, being impressed with the necessity of securing a good understanding with the most prominent leaders of the French Canadian party in opposition, to the end that a strong Administration might be formed, took measures to ascertain, I felt it my duty on Monday*—the day on which I had the tracking through Mr. Caron, on what terms these gentlemen would be inclined to accept office. No specific offer was made—the party in opposition were requested to state what places they might wish to be vacated, and Mr. Daper, mentioning the names of several of his colleagues, intimated that they were perfectly several of his colleagues, intimated that they were perfectly ready to resign their offices, if the welfare of the country should

The letters of Mr. Draper were published, and we must say that we cannot think there is anything unconstitutional in his proceedings. It is no more than has been done a hundred times in England, and will have to be done again, whenever

circumstances shall require it.

One thing may certainly be deduced from this transaction, and it will be well for the people and particularly those of Upper Canada, to give it their most serious considerationis, the utter impracticability of the French Canadian party.

The gentlemen composing the Upper Canadian section of the Administration have requested them to state their terms, those who are more immediately connected with Lower Canada have signified their readiness to make way for them, in order that the best interests of the Province may not suffer, by inducing a conviction on the part of a majority of the French Canadians that they are not represented in the Administration; but nothing will satisfy these men except they can have their own way; they must be aut Casar aut nullus; the whole British constituency of Upper Canada, the Conservatives of Lower Canada, both French and English, must be held of no account, must be delivered over like sheep to the Baldwin-Lafontaine

Nothing can excuse Mr. Lafontaine: his first step should formed me, was my name to be made use of.

The letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in further and the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of the letters which I addressed to you addressed to you. Nothing can excuse Mr. Lafontaine: his first step should have been to communicate his own correspondence to Mr. Draper, as he must have been aware that Mr. Caron, had not done it, and request his permission to lay the whole before the House; which, if refused by Mr. Draper, the letters ought never to have seen the light. Mr. Draper's last letter makes it evident that no opportunity was given to him of either granting or withholding his permission, as it had been determined by the Lafontaine party to publish the correspondence without the Lafontaine party to publish the correspondence to Mr. Draper, and the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, cer

ed, for we feel persuaded that Mr. Draper and the Ministry will stand in a better light before the country at large, from in respect to which I do not feel I have anything to do. It, the readiness which they have evinced to conciliate all parties of course, rests between you and them. As regards myself, I so that the Government of the country may be carried on in a satisfactory manner. If the country is governed in a manner unsatisfactory to the French Canadians, they have only to the letters, which I addressed to you, out of your own control, thank their own leaders for their pertinacity and the unreasonableness of their demands, to which we trust the British to violate the confidence we had placed in each other. On my

"The funds look decidedly better this morning, and there is a rally of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in Consols, which for present transfer books for the Three and a Quarter per Cents are now about to close, and they have been marked $97\frac{8}{5}$ to 98."

Every one who heard Mr. Draper's speech must have been for the Three and a Quarter per Cents are now about to close, and they have been marked $97\frac{8}{5}$ to 98."

Every one who heard Mr. Draper's speech must have been struck with its force and cloquence. The opposition seemed to writh under his excorating observations, and we really could not help pitying Mr. Lafontaine notwithstanding his may political sins. We doubt whether the hon. member for Much surprise continues to be expressed that no question at least on the question, whether any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before correspondence gave rise, to secure that your name should not help pitying Mr. Lafontaine notwithstanding his may political sins. We doubt whether the hon. member for Terrebonne ever received such a lesson—and it is to be hoped because the found useless or that the opinion I cutertain of the character of our community to the next steamer, this day fortnight.

It is barely possible that the notice will be found useless or that the position in which you are placed, with your own of a reputation, whether any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, whether any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before to write any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before to write any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before to write any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before to write any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before to write any notic he will profit by it .- Montreal Courier.

"Private and confidential," says the Montreal Courier, bids friends, in regard to it. fair to be a by-word in Canada; the gross breaches of confifair to be a by-word in Canada; the gross breaches of conn-dence that have marked these transactions, will be a lesson to the British party in future, and will teach them, that in deal-ing with their opponents they must be on their guard against falsehood, want of principle, want of faith, and utter ignorance of those ties-that are usually supposed to influence the conduct of honourable men. In our opinion, the suppressio veri is as bad as a direct lie. As we observed in our first notice of these transactions, no one can come out with cleaner hands than Mr. Draper, and no course could have been taken by the Ministry better calculated to put their opponents in the wrong. The French Canadian party has complained of being excluded from power—overtures were made to them—they were desired to state their terms—they were told distinctly, that the members of the Cabinet connected with Lower Canada were prepared to vacate their seats in the Cabinet to make way for them. should really like to see an explicit statement made on behalf of the Lafontaine party of what are exactly their demands .-Our opinion is that the proportion of members of the Cabinet of the French party should not exceed three. Our reason is this—there are only seven members of the Cabinet; If three of these are taken from Upper Canada, and three from the French party in Lower Canada, it leaves one to represent the British Society of Quebec.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on the West Halton Contested Election, reported the following Resolutions, which have been passed by the Committee:—

The following, (says the Montreal Gazette,) are most ma-Resolved,—That it does not appear, by the copy of the control of the ceedings under the Commission appointed to receive and take evidence in the matter of the Courtoverted Election for the which is the thing really interesting to the great party of which is the thing really interesting to the great party of which is the leader. Whether Mr. Caron exercised his into the House, as a sort of rider to this one, provided it pass, g of the County of Halton, produced before this that either the Commissioners or the Clerk ap-

CARON.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1845. My Dear Sir,—You will, after the kind confidence you have placed in me, expect to hear again from me what, under all cir-cumstances, I think should be attempted, in order to accomplish the single end we have proposed to ourselves, viz., to facilitate the formation of a Government which would possess the confidence of the country generally. I have reflected again and again on the matters, with an anxious desire to effect a good Petitions from members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, in Eaton and Lacolle, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec.

my own views I may fully lay before you.

I feel sensibly that there are obligations which, as a polititian and a man of honour, I cannot throw aside as regards others, —while on the other hand, I feel free to expect from others that which on public grounds, I am prepared to do. Now I am, as I told you, ready to make way as regards my own office. I do the problectific enough to climator, or to take any course.

tended to do any such thing.

The Upper Canada Assessment Bill was read a second time, Messrs. M Donald, (Stormont,) M Donald, (Dandas,) and Johnston dissertient. Ministers announced that they would take the sense of the House in Committee upon any amendments considered necessary.

The Bill to provide for the regulation of Common Schools in Upper Canada, was read the second time. To be committed on Tuesday.

Thursday, April 9.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved that the Committees of the Executive Council might be united as a public saving in furtherance of my design.

The position of Mr. Viger, I feel, entitles him to every possible consideration on my part. Every regard to his feelings and his wishes should, and must be, (as I am sure you will feel,) shewn by me. But I will not conceal from you, nor indeed have I, that I have long viewed his retirement from the position of Council might be united as a public saving in furtherance of my design.

The position of Mr. Viger, I feel, entitles him to every possible consideration on my part. Every regard to his feelings and his wishes should, and must be, (as I am sure you will feel,) shewn by me. But I will not conceal from you, nor indeed have I, that I have long viewed his retirement from the position of Mr. Viger, I feel, entitles him to every possible consideration on my part. Every regard to his feelings and his wishes should, and must be, (as I am sure you will feel,) shewn by me. But I will not conceal from you, nor indeed have I, that I have long viewed his retirement from the position. As to my other Lower Canada colleagues, Messrs. Daly, Papineau and Smith, I can state to you what I believe to be their feelings, especially the two former. They are not anxious to

feelings, especially the two former. They are not anxious to stick to office, to embarrass the present or any future Governor They are not anxious to in forming his council. With Mr. Papineau I have often held conversation, from which I feel certain that he would not hesitate a moment between retiring to benefit his country, and remaining to create difficulty. With regard to Mr. Smith, I have held no conversation with him on the possible question of

I can answer for Mr. Morris and Mr. Cayley, as for myself, that our holding office is dependent on our doing so on terms which will not compromise our characters as individuals, and will be of public service. If either of these grounds fail, we would retire. No difficulty can arise with either of us in making any arrangements for a good government.

for the office on a previous occasion, was appointed to the pancy of the Speaker's Chair during the absence of Sir A.

This being premised, I wish now to put to you this question to prevent all misunderstanding hereafter, and to enable me to act fairly in the matter towards those with whom and through whom I have to act,—as I intimated to you in my last,—
"What Offices would require to be vacated, or what changes
made in the present Administration, in order to satisfy the
just expectations of the French Canadians generally, and to secure their support?" I do not ask you to name—as the time for such a proposition has not arrived, nor would this be the way to make it. But if I can state distinctly what is expected as the sine qua non, -I am in a position to lay the case fairly before the proper parties, and to consult with them all as to

what we will advise. You will, I am sure, see I cannot otherwise act an honourable part to my colleagues.

Hitherto our communications have been of a character confined to ourselves. From my esteem for your character, and nfidence in your judgement, and from the high position you hold, I sought an explanation that I might-opening my own views—ascertain (if you felt right to communicate yours) what prospect their was of rapprochement. So far our confidence I believe has been mutual. Your last letter contains a frank and interesting exposé of the general view of yourself and political friends. I can now go forward the moment I have our answer; but as my course forward is to lay the question before the Governor and my colleagues I cannot do this, involving your name without your full consent, and added to it the expression of your opinion on the question I have put as to the essary changes.

Believe me, &c. &c.

[Confidential.]

effect anything beneficial and satisfactory.

I felt it my duty on Monday*—the day on which I had the your own opinions and actions in this matter.

Believe me, &c.

MEM.—I kept no copy of this note. It contained nothing but the unnunciation that Lord Metcalfe was going away, and that the information was given that Mr. Caron might consider how far it would affect his proceedings.

Montreal, 19th March, 1846. My Dear Sir, -1 have just received your note of this date informing me that in reference to certain communications, partly verbal and partly written, which had passed between us in relation to the administration of public affairs in this Province, and the introduction into office of gentlemen, like yourself, of French Canadian origin, that you had, from the necessity of consulting with the chiefs of the party with whom you were connected, transmitted to them my letters addressed to you; that these letters are now actually in the possession of your in some cases to the level of ten or twelve feet above that of friends, to whom you had sent them; that you are ignorant Commissioners' Street; and but for its massive walls, great

From the London Times, March 9.

"In the way of concession and of argument, little now remains to be said or done by the British Government. The strongest desire has been repeatedly expressed on our side to terminate the controversy. Our case has been stated with such moderation, and our claims confined to such narrow limits, that justice to say that he expressed his disinclination to have the correspondence published, and in the first instance refused his sult could be attained. To such conference, however, I was be sion, but appears to have been worried into it by the im-nities of Mr. Lafontaine.

no party—to this moment I do not know the names of the parties with whom it was to be held—nor, so far as you in-

or even that you had put it into the power of any third party to violate the confidence we had placed in each other. On my part, I can assure you, I had invariably taken care, in all communications with others to which the subject matter of our correspondence gave rise, to secure that your name should not be brought into question.

I have felt it due to myself to make this reply to your note.

Montreal, 6th April, 1846. My Dear Sir,- I delayed answering your note of this mornng, from the necessity of consulting some friends as to the ourse Lought to take A new feature has just presented itself. Mr. Lafontaine has a few minutes ago given notice that to morrow he will communicate the correspondence he has to the House. I do not know what portion of the correspondence between you and myself is in his hands. I assume all that has been written is not. My consent to publication is now quite unnecessary—and I am, on the contrary, obliged to ask you to allow me to make public anything you or I have interchanged, which Mr. Lafontaine either may not choose, or may not be able-from not possessing it-to communicate. I am told that it has been asserted that some letter of Mr. Lafon-taine to you was sent or communicated to me, and that I an-swered it. I wish your authority for stating that you never communicated to me either Mr. Lafontaine's letter, or that of any other person, relating to the matter, otherwise than your letter of the 17th September last may be considered a commu-

Your answer before the House meet to-morrow, will greatly Yours, my Dear Sir, Very faithfully.

NEW MILITIA BILL .- We have not time or space fully to Committee, that either the Commissioners or the Ciera appointed by them were duly sworn, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute for the trial of Controverted Elections in Upper Canada; this Committee cannot therefore receive the evidence contained in said copy, and returned under said Commission.

Tust of mediator with discretion and fairplay, and whether Mr. Lafontaine showed either good sense or true patriotism, are made for the payment of an Adjutant to each battalion of the Adjutant, being a time debate and all the documents are fairly before our readers: evidence contained in said copy, and returned under said Commission.

LETTERS PROM THE HON MR. DRAPER TO THE HON. MR. employed as to leave him no time for other occupations. We cannot have a subject to the payment of an Adjutant to each battalion of the Adjutant, being a life debate and all the documents are fairly before our readers: all other business will be done, will necessarily be so much employed as to leave him no time for other occupations. We would suggest also the necessity of having a paid Serjeant-Major attached to each battalion. The arms, which we suppose will be generally retained in the possession of the Captains pose will be generally retained in the possession of the Captains of Companies, will require to be constantly looked after, and we conceive that this might be one of the duties of a paid Serjeant Major: the pay need not be large and each Captain might contribute something from the contingent allowance for the repair of the arms. It would also be desirable as permanently securing to the battalion the services of an efficient drill, it being ridiculous to suppose that one Adjutant can, without sharts of the arms. For particulars apply personally or by letter to plenty of able assistance, lick into shape six or seven hundred

We are glad to find that the Government have had the sense to omit the obnoxious property qualification clause. It is the more unnecessary, as we understand that in the subsequent bill it is to be provided that each Officer in command of a regiment will have to give security to government for the due re-turn of all arms, &c., intrusted to him for the use of his Bat-

tious opposition from the Radical party in the house, not that any reasonable objection can be made to any of its clauses, but that the usual course of gentlemen of this school of Politics, that of annoying the Government in every possible way, will be unscrupulously resorted to.

Before we leave this subject there is another point to which we would refer. By this Bill it is provided, that there shall be one Adjutant General for the whole Province, and a Deputy for the two Divisions, Canada East and Canada West. It is currently reported that the office of the Adjutant-General will be give in the estimation of the British portion of the population than any other man in the Province. If the appointment be made, we believe it will be a popular one, but at the same time we think that if the Government allow any injustice to be done to Col. Gugy, who is now Deputy Adjutant-General for this por-tion of the Province, they will take a step that will be very distasteful to the great majority of the British Militia Officers, and notwithstanding the assertions of the Pulot and Minerve, we believe to a very large portion of the French, many of whom we know have expressed themselves in terms of the strongest

approbation of his execution of the duties of his office. No Government is in the right that allows any man to be sa-Office are proved against him, which we know caunot be done, the Government are bound to support him. We believe Col. Gugy is in a position to prove that all his acts in reference to Militia appointments have been done under express orders from the Governor General. That he will have the support, as Canada, we have no doubt, and this party, though numerically small has never yet been unable to make its influences felt by any Government .- Montreal Courier.

As the canals of the St. Lawrence, have lately attracted a good deal of attention, we republish a statement we made on authority a few weeks ago, shewing the actual capability of the

Will admit vessels of about 142 feet
in length and 26 feet beam.
Will arburgh Canals, via Galopes,
Point Iroquois, Ranide Division Width. Depth.
Welliamsburgh Canals, via Galopes, Length of Lock. Width. Depth. at Nine o'clock. Lachine...... 200 45

Vessels about 179 feet long, 44 feet beam, and drawing 9 feet of water, will be able to pass through these Canals. The precise size will depend much on the angle of the stern-post and the breadth of the stem, on account of the swinging of the gates. Until some improvement is made in the river and lake navigation, 6 to 7 feet will be enough for a vessel to draw.— These sizes refer to the Canals when completed.—Montreal

THE FIRST STEAMERS .- On Thursday morning the Prince Albert arrived in port from her winter quarters and com her trips to Laprairie. In the course of the afternoon the Richeieu, from Chambly and Sorel, and the Fire-fly, from Boucher-

and may be placed, and still more the powers I may have to effect anything beneficial and satisfactory.

The Toronto Examiner of Wednesday, the 15th inst., con-

tains an account of a collision which occurred on Tuesday, the 14th inst., between the steamers Sovereign and Transit in the Port of Toronto. The latter boat was seriously injured, her bulwarks having been damaged, and her starboard wheel completely destroyed: the Sovereign escaped without injury from the collision; but broke her rudder by coming into contact with the shoal which is near the place (the vicinity of the Onem's Wheel's where the accident hannened. Queen's Wharf) where the accident happened.

Yesterday the magnificent spectacle known by the somewhat rosaic title of "a shove," was witnessed on our river. Early a the morning the floating ice began to collect at the top of Fresh masses came down, and, the river rising, about force of the water behind drove huge masses against the wharf, that these letters are now actuary in the possession of your friends, to whom you had sent them; that you are ignorant what use they may or intend to make of them, but, anticipating that they may possibly make them public, you felt it your duty to communicate the fact to me, that, in case our correspondence should become public, I might know under what circumstances it had passed out of your hands.

Our communications began by a conversation, sought for on the cases to the level of ten or twelve feet above that of Commissioners' Street; and but for its massive walls, great damage must have been sustained by the houses. Hills of ice were heaped up in every direction, in some instances thirty or forty feet above the main body. The spectacle, lighted up by a brilliant sun, was very fine, and witnessed by a multitude of spectators. In a couple of hours the motion ceased, a barrier being formed from the New Market to St. Helen's Island. The water at the contraction of the name water at the second of the name. The conduct of Mr. Caron is to us perfectly inexplicable, and we cannot conceive that any gentleman can be justified in handing over private and confidential letters to other parties, without the consent of the writer. We had a higher opinion of Mr. Caron than to believe that he could have been guilty of so questionable an action. It is particularly to be observed, that while Mr. Caron was putting Mr. Lafontaine in possession of Mr. Draper's letters, he took very good care never to trans-

United States.

(Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.) Washington, April 6. The declaration of Mr. McDuffie, that we are now nearer to a war on this miserable Oregon question, than we have ever been at any former stage of the controversy, expresses the

deliberate opinion of many sagacious observers.

The means, and the only means of averting it, will be a

paration, extension of jurisdiction, and promoting emigration—be at once adopted. What is the extent of the "preparation" referred to, we do

The new episode which Mr. Webster has introduced into the Oregon debate will tend to stave off the final question.

ot yet exactly know.

apprised of the position in which you are placed, with your own friends, in regard to it.

of a renewal of the negotiation, the notice, however qualified, may be considered as aggressive or tending to consequences that will hasten collision, and will be strenuously opposed But after it passes, it will be followed by preparation.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We are happy to inform the public that four or five mails due from New Orleans, reached this city yesterday afternoon. They contained some highly important intelligence from Mexico. The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 15th ult.

Our relations with Mexico appear to be rapidly approaching erisis. The Hon. Mr. Slidell had made a peremptory demand apon the Mexican Government to be either received as the American Minister, or to have his passports forwarded to him.

This movement had created considerable excitement in

It was uncertain what the Mexican Government would do. It was reported, however, that Mr. Slidell would be received as an envoy to arrange the Texas matter, but in no other capacity. The advices are so confused that it is difficult to form any correct opinion of the real state of our relations with Mexico But, apart from the news relative to the movements of our Minister, the intelligence from the city of Mexico is important.
It appears from the accounts, that the effort to establish a monarchy in that country, daily finds more favor .- N. Y. Her

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his custom and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring Trade, will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices. Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

FARM TO LET. IN the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally or by letter to R. M. BOUCHER, Esq.,

Barrister &c., Colborne. 10th April, 1846.

LOST, O N the fifteenth January, 1846, a Note of hand, given by John D. McCaulay to Jacob Stickle or Bearer, for the sum of £13 1s. 1d., due on the 1st day of April.

This is to forbid the said John D. McCaulay paying the said note to any person but myself. JACOB STICKLE

Percy, April 3rd, 1846.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave Toronto for Port Hope, Cobourg and Kingston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton;

mencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin. From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin..... Deck

RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave KINGSTON daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touch-

Wing at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the V intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning unday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for

Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA,

QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston Kineston, is for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve Toronto, March 20, 1846.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young.

Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Ed. English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office.

Cobourg, March 26, 1846.

454-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: WITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

CLASSICAL ASSISTANT WANTED. THE Principal of an old-established ACADEMY, in the London District, is desirous of obtaining, after Easter,

the services of a respectable single young man, to assist in conducting the School generally, and especially to take charge of a Greek and Latin class. He must be a member of the Church of England, and, as the salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character

Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cubourg, or MR. LIVINGSTON, Caradoc Academy Delaware P. O., C. W.

Caradoc, March 16, 1846.

during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any partieular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simones Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Huroutario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. "15,7th " " " " " W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orilla, 100 "
W. half 7, 3rd " Tosoroutio, 100 "
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. . . . do. 200 " W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. 200 "
W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100

25, 8th Con...... Dawn, 200 " Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con Madoc, 200 Midland District.

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late Joan S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Broken lot 27, and E, part of broken lot 26 E. half 11 W. 17, W. 1 27 ... Broken lots 18 & 19 5 and 6, North side . Collingwood . E. half 14 Georgina 10 & 11 Broken lots 10 & 11 do. Broken lots 10 & 11 ... (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 14 & 15, " Newcastle ... Hamilton.... 457-3 Do. Haldmand ... \$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 Do. do. ... 6, 8, 23 28 Do. do. ... 6, 8, 23 28 1 feont \(\frac{1}{3} 33 \) Do. \(\frac{12}{17}, 18 & 34 \). W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots)

N. half 7 Victoria Sidney ... Prince Edward Sophiashu

Simcoe Tay Victoria Thurlow E. balf 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Ge in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the under W half 23

Bathurst ... South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76
Wellington ... Woolwich ... Block No. 3, on the Grand
River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

FRANCIS M. HILL,

HATS! HATS!!

GF ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Lineu Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Gravers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

PETER MCALLUM. Merchant Tailor Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

A VALUABLE PARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the 1 East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very aperior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, -well superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, went watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Micadamized road, and 1½ mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON.

Cobourg, February 26, 1846. Solicitor and Land Agens. 450-3

TO LET, ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS or or or Books, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer of properties.

Parties desirant of properties are partials with a Caustine House of the Store and a leave Warshopper with the Store and a leave with the Store and the Stor

> let separately or together.
>
> For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boulton, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

F. LEWIS. Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer. BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYAN-

cing business, at the most moderate charges, and with the greatest exactness.

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. AT HIS OFFICE,

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

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Versurs that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once .- Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co on it. or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and timbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nerve and Bons Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINDENT, from Constock & Co. All Source and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It, acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsenen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS, 800 and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulan principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS. superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billous Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elizir of Mealth,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness a keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hourseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by treat. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Baim;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, dightness of the chest, this Baim applied on a financl will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old acres are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty will eranicate at " O A A S in children or adults with a certainty guite astonishing It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock § Co. New-York. Tooth Brops. KLINE'S cure effectually.

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

lacts, so that no one can tan to benere them.

By. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists,

New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C.W. J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee. P. M. GROVER & Co., BIRTHS.

In West Flamboro', on Monday last, the lady of Andrew T, Kirby, Esq., of a son.

At Kingston, on the 11th inst., the wife of F. M. Hill, Esq., On the 5th inst., at Alwington House, Kingston, Mrs. Al-

On the 3th inst., at Alwington House, Kingston, Mrs. Al-len of a son.

At Fredericton, N.B., on the 22nd ult., the lady of Professor Jack, of King's College, and the youngest daughter of the Hon. the Attorney General; a daughter. At the Grange, Toronto, on the 10th inst., (Good Friday.)

in the 61st year of his age. D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of that city, and eldest son of the late Hon, Mr. Justice Boulton.

At the residence of Donald Bethune, Esq., Toronto, on the 12th inst., (Easter Sunday,) Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Pes ter Smith, Esq., of Kingston, aged 73.—She was one of "the excellent of the earth," and her loss will be sincerely deplored

by a large circle of relatives and friends.

After five weeks' indisposition, Augustus Alexander Mack, second surviving son of the Rev. F. Mack, Rector of Amherstburgh, in the 15th year of his age.

At Montreal, on the 5th inst., Caroline Jaue, youngest daughter of T. A. Stayner, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General,

anughter of T. A. Stayner, 1
aged 13 years and 7 months
At St. John, N.B., on 41 At St. John, N.B., on the 24th March, Mr. James Jordan, aged 85 years. Mr. Jordan was one of the few remaining venerable Loyalists who came to this Province in the year 1783, and lias ever maintained a character of strict integrity, — Cour. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 16;

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

MASONIC ARMS INN.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 16;

J. M. Whyte, Esq; Hon. D. Daly; Rev. H. Patton, rem;

W. Dunscomb, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. W. A.

Adamson, add. subs.; Rev. Dr. Jarvis, add. sub. and rem.;

J. Switzer, Esq., rem.; Mrs. Peck, rem. to end of vol. 9 (zom.

No. 19 vol. 8); Rev. G. Townsend; J. T. Williams, Esq.;

Mr T. Ryal, add. subs. and rem. (April 7th); Rev. G. Street; Rev T. H. M. Bartlett; J. W. M. Daly, Daq, rem.;

Hon. J. Crooks; T. Champion Esq., add. zub. (with parcel.)

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches, being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

XLIV.-THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. L. M.

The Collect. ALMIGHTY FATHER, who hast given Thine only Son to die for our sins, and to raise again for our justification, grant us so to put away the leaven of malice and wickedness, that we may alway serve Thee in purceness of living and truth; through the merits of the same Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

> O Thou, whose "only Son" was given To bear the sin of Adam's race, b And rise again as Heir of heaven To justify c the heirs of grace;

II.d We pray Thee, bring Thy mercy near! And so cast out the leav'n of sin That we, with bread of Truth sincere, May keep a holy Feast within

The Triune record, borne "in heaven"-The triple witness, borne "in earth"-Declare our sin, through Christ forgiven!
And "LIFE" made ours by second Birth.

All Thanks to HIM! His off'ring stay'd The wrath provoked—the Plague begun;— He stood between the quick and dead; Almighty God, we bless "The Son!"

We thank the Lord that rose from death, And bade us rise to life above: g
O "Son of God," confirm "our faith;" h Subdue "the world;" enlarge our love!

May all, whom Heaven bath set apart To bind and loose in God's great Name, Speak "peace" to ev'ry contrite heart; And MERCY's will to all proclaim !

Romans iv. 25.

The Collect and 1 Cor. v. 7. 8.

The Collect and 1 Cor. v. 7. 8.

The Episte (1 John v. 7, 8,—11, 12,—4.)

First Morning Lesson—(Numbers, xvi. 46, 47, 48.)

PRASCA LOUPOULOFF.

g Cols. II. 1, 2. h The Egistle—(1 John v. 5, 10) i The Gospet—(John xx. 21, 22, 23.) with Mat. xvi. 19 and xviii. 18.

CHAPTER II.

THE JOURNEY.

It was on a mild morning, towards the end of May, that Loupouloff, with a trembling hand and faltering voice, fulfilled his promise. He gave the passport and his blessing at the same time to his daughter, and yielded to her earnest desire to set out the next day. Her preparations had long been made: those who travel on foot, and ask charity as they go, are soon ready for a journey. A coarse canvass bag held the few things she had to carry; and the passport, in a little oilskin purse, was round her neck. Her last day in Siberia was one of tears, and yet of hope .-Seated between her parents, she soothed and encouraged them by turns, talked to them of the Almighty Friend who would be her guide to Petersburgh, and inspired them with some of the holy joy and confidence that animated her own breast.

The news of Prasca's intended departure, had reached the huts on the other side of the lake; and the exiles all came to see her once more, and bid her farewell. Most of them blamed her rashness in ven- you like.' turing on such a journey, and said it was madness in Loupouloff to allow it. Two only of the whole party spoke encouragingly.

These were old men who had been long in banishment: they had known and loved Prasca for twelve years; and the next morning, before sunrise, they came again, one bringing thirty brass kopeks, the other a little piece of silver worth twenty more. It was all they had to live on for the next fortnight; but they begged her to accept it, as a proof of their good will. With many tears she thanked them both.

"I cannot take your money," she said; "but I shall never forget your kindness. Should my journey be a prosperous one, I may, perhaps, be able to give you some proof of my gratitude." Her parents had saved a gold rouble, and put it into her hands.

"This," said Prasca, "would not be enough to support me by the way; and, if it were, I feel persuaded I should not want it." She insisted on their keeping it in case of illness, or of any unforeseen expense during her absence.

And now the sun appeared, and the hour of separation arrived. Prasca sat down: her parents and the two exiles seated themselves likewise; and for a few moments all spoke, or endeavoured to speak, on common and indifferent subjects. This is a Russian custom, and not so unmeaning a one as might at first sight appear. When a friend is to leave us for a long journey-perhaps for ever-is it not something to sit down with him for the last time? to cheat our feelings into a momentary forgetfulness of the truth, and sight of his wife, an old woman, more unpleasant- kind companions. Her prayers in this instance also snatch from fate a few moments of happy unreserved intercourse? The spell, however, could not remain long unbroken: Prasca arose, embraced her parents, commended them to heaven, and with a hurried step left the hut. They saw her turn the corner of the lake, where the rocks and trees hid her from their sight. Again they sat down; and this time there could be no self-deception, for they felt that she was

mother to their grief, and the two kind neighbours to the task of consolation, and accompany Prasca on her journey. Not daring to stop, much less to look back, she walked rapidly on, and arrived a little after sunset, at a village to which she had been directed, four sum to be out of their hands. or five leagues distant, where she was expected by a peasant who knew her, and kindly received her for the night into his isba, as the cottages are called in Sibe-Tired out in mind and body she slept sound; and the next morning, at dawn of day, was ready to continue her journey. The sun shone brightly on the her to lie down in her clothes on a sort of platform passed several houses, and almost got to the end of over the stove, where Russian peasants, who are too the street, she saw swinging over her head the sign of poor to have beds, often pass the night. She did so, an eagle, whose golden beak and outstretched wings taking the precaution, however, to leave her bag on the floor, that it might be seen she had no fear of behost was standing at the door; and, as she suddenly stopped to consider whether she had not mistaken her way, he called out with a good humoured laugh, "Back again already, young woman? Why, you were made for a traveller!" and she found to her surprise, that she was returning home, instead of going please."

in the course of the journey. She knew nothing of they were examining the contents of her bag, he again ister, presented his accounts, and informed him that geography, and had a most confused idea of the road said,

you to Kioff, Rome, or Paris.'

barbarous, few of them remained in her memory; and woman herself alluded to what had happened. was, to travel on as long as the day-light lasted, and us lies. We are quite satisfied about you now." richer and better-looking the place, the less charitable | curiosity to count the money in her bag. What was she found the inhabitants. On the whole, however, her surprise, when, instead of eighty kopeks, she she always said she had reason to speak with gratitude of the kindness she had received, and to bless ty more! God, who disposed the hearts of so many to pity and relieve her.

bushes by the road-side, where she remained all night.

The next morning at day-break, shivering with cold and wet, and doubtful if her aching limbs would carry

She lay on her face like one dead, without the least Kamouïchieff, to take her chance for the rest.

ses and the wealthy appearance of the inhabitants .- For months afterwards, and even till the day of her OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND At a low window, close by, stood a well-dressed wo- death, she never could think of that dreadful cry withman, between forty and fifty, shelling peas on a table. out a shudder. From her nothing was to be got but harsh language: her away, abusing and threatening her. Seeing a the country, had missed their way, and perished mischurch not far off, she turned in that direction, hoping erably in the drifted snow. This was sad news, but at least to find within its walls a place of shelter; but her patience never forsook her; and she stayed with the door was locked; and, as she lay in the porch, the poor people of the place, whose kindness in some the wicked old woman, began to pelt and insult her. to make herself useful by her old occupations of wash-A feeling of numbness came over her; there seemed ing, sewing, and household work. Sledges were ex-

ven. The Almighty, however, heard her feeble cry, one of these it was thought she might find a place .had spent in the forest.

"We cannot tell," said they, "what may be the end | choly sight the very children's hearts smote them for | bare walls, and travellers are expected to bring their of the undertaking; but it is a good work; and God their past rudeness. Anxious to make her some own food, beds, and whatever else they may want.—
amends, they fetched a shutter, and, laying her on it, Prasca's heart sank within her at the idea of remaincarried her in triumph to the house of her protectress. | ing in this desolate place, added to which the master A crowd was by this time assembled; and, the starost, and mistress of the house seemed unwilling to be buror, as we should say, the mayor of the town, having thened with her, and looked on her, as she thought, examined her passport, and ascertained her to be the with an evil eye. Her courage for an instant failed; daughter of an officer, on her way to Petersburgh to and she burst into tears. Her companions were all intercede for her exiled father, a general reaction took | moved with pity; still, no one went so far as to speak place. The compassion of the respectable inhabi- of lending her his pelisse. Some of them offered motants of Kamouïchieff once stirred up, she received ney to buy one; but no such article was to be procured from them every mark of kindness and attention: between that place and Ekatherinemburgh. At last they kept her amongst them for a week, and gave her the youngest and most compassionate of the party a pair of boots lined with fur to continue her journey. started an idea. The kind woman at whose house she lodged filled her

> terwards related the story, "that the hearts of men change at every verst." are in the hands of the Lord, and that he can dispose and turn them as he sees fit?"

arrive after nighfall in a town, the name of which she would fall to each man's share; for the Russian peacould never learn exactly; and knocking at the door sant, however kind-hearted, is a calculating character of the first house she came to, it was opened by an and particularly objects to being in any way defraudold man with a most forbidding countenance. He ed of his own. Prasea could hardly find words to rudely inquired what she wanted; and, when she express her gratitude; and the next morning they asked for a night's lodging shut the door in her face. started in high spirits; the young man, who insisted might come if she pleased. Prasca felt rather sorry sledge, and covered with the matting. The weather than glad that he had changed his mind; and the got colder and colder, and Prasca trembled for her looking than himself, did not make her feel more com- were heard, and all arrived safe and well at Ekatherfortable. The room they were sitting in was large inemburgh. and gloomy, lighted only by pieces of pine-wood smelling strongly of turpentine. These were stuck into the wall in several places, and gave an uncertain flickering light, that, to the mind of Prasca, had something in it awful and unearthly. Her hosts bade her sit down; and, before they had offered her so much as a crust of bread, began to cross-examine her as to And here we must leave the unhappy father and where she came from, where she was going to, and what money she had for the journey.

> "I have eighty brass kopeks," she said, "that were given me at Kamouichieff." And she felt at the moment how willingly she would have given the whole "That cannot be," said the old woman; "eighty

kopeks to go from Siberia to Petersburgh! you must have gold or notes.' "Indeed I tell you the truth," said the poor girl

"and, if you please, you may see my purse." taking the precaution, however, to leave her bag on ing searched. She could not sleep, but lay still, listening to what was going forward. To her extreme terror she first heard the old woman carefully bolt the door, and fasten the bars of the window-shutter .-Then her husband said, in a whisper,

"No one saw her come in: we can do what we

she was travelling. The distance from Petersburgh "This is all nonsense. She must have money.— been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The was so very great, more than 2,000 English miles, Did you not see a little oilskin bag tied round her minister received his accounts, but thinking it a duty that, when she enquired the way, people often laughed neck?" And presently the old woman climbed up to secure a person who might probably be a defaulter, at her, and would not believe she was really going the side of the stove, and Prasca saw her dreadful he caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts there. To avoid this, she sometimes mentioned eyes peering at her as she lay. Fearing they would into the hands of one of his secretaries for inspection, Kioff, a town of which she had often heard her mo- murder her, she begged for mercy, and showed the who returned them the day after, with the informather speak; for she knew it was much nearer than little purse with the kopeks and passport, entreating tion that the deficiency arose from a miscalculation; Petersburgh, and therefore, as she supposed, all on them to leave the passport only, and take all the rest. that in multiplying, Mr. Lange had said once one is the way to that city; whereas, in fact, it is several hundred miles in another direction. How she got on at all is wonderful. On a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. hundred miles in another direction. How she got on her pockets, pulled off her boots, examined her dress immediately released from his confinement, his acat all is wonderful. One day, in a solitary place, the from head to foot, and at last went down again with- counts returned, and the mistake pointed out. Duroad divided into three equally beaten tracks; and, as out hurting her. Prasca heard nothing more, till, ring his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he stood doubtful which to take, a kibick, or sort of some time after, the deep breathing of her host and had neither eaten, drank, nor taken any repose—and

"Which you please," said the driver; "they all also. When she woke it was broad daylight, and the then suddenly awaking as if from a trance, he repeats lead to the same place: any one of the three will take old woman was up and cooking; and the first words ed "once one is two." He appeared to be entirely she heard were to bid her come and have some stchi insensible of his situation; would neither eat nor It is hard to be laughed at when we are in trouble. with them before she continued her journey. Stchi drink, unless solicited, and took notice of nothing that Trusting, however, to Providence, she took the middle is a sort of soup, made of salt meat and sour cabbage, passed around him. Whilst repeating his accustomed road, and rejoiced, when evening came, to find it was on which the Russian peasants live almost entirely. phrase, if any one corrected him by saying "once one The old man brought a jug of kras, or beer made from is one," he was recalled for a moment, and said, "ah, Prasca was never able to give a clear and particular the grain of rye, out of the cellar; and they both right; once one is one," and then resuming his walk, account of her journey. The names of the villages pressed her to-sit down with them to breakfast. The he continued to repeat "once one is two." and small towns she passed through were so long and terrors of the night appeared like a dream, till the old shortly after the traveller left Berlin.

at night to beg food and shelter in some poor cottage, In spite of this change in their behaviour, Prasca, injunction of Scripture, to cast all our cares on him where she was sure to meet with Christian hospitality felt no regret at leaving their house. She got out of who careth for us, and who heareth even the young and kind treatment. In the larger towns there was the town as quickly as she could; and after walking | ravens cry. - Gospel Messenger. sometimes a difference; and, generally speaking, the some time, she sat down under a tree, and had the

A less extraordinary but not less formidable adventure, which befell her a few days afterwards, deserves Some of Prasca's adventures were, however, too to be mentioned. Passing through a forest, three or remarkable to be forgotten. Having one evening four leagues from any habitation, she was suddenly miscalculated the distance to a place called Kamoui- attacked by a troop of fierce wild dogs, that are somechieff, she was overtaken by the darkness, and still times to be met with in the north of Europe and Asia, chieff, she was overtaken by the darkness, and still worse, by a dreadful storm. A large pine-tree was acknowledging no master, and preying on whatever torn up by the roots from the violence of the wind, and fell before her feet; and the rain poured in such torrents, she was glad to retreat to the shelter of some times to be met with in the north of Europe and Asia, acknowledging no master, and preying on whatever defenceless creatures come in their way. Her terror, when these savage animals, jumping all at once on torrents, she was glad to retreat to the shelter of some times to be met with in the north of Europe and Asia, acknowledging no master, and preying on whatever defenceless creatures come in their way. Her terror, when these savage animals, jumping all at once on torrents, she was glad to retreat to the shelter of some times to be met with in the north of Europe and Asia, acknowledging no master, and preying on whatever defenceless creatures come in their way. Her terror, when these savage animals, jumping all at once on the treatment of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused. torrents, she was glad to retreat to the shelter of some her, tore her clothes, and knocked her down on the

her any further, she had just contrived to drag herself motion for several minutes, during which time the into the road again, when a peasant passed with his dogs passed their cold noses over her neck, and seem- BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS. cart. She called after him, and begged him to take ed to consult what should be done next. Just at her as far as the town, to which he consented; and this moment a noise was heard at a distance, and at eight o'clock she was set down in the street of presently some men and horses came up; at which | Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchmen the whole troop uttered a loud cry, more like that of Prasca trembled when she saw the size of the hou- a wolf than a dog, and bounded back into the forest.

Prasca had now arrived within a few days' journey she had no food or shelter, she said, for vagabonds of Ekatherinemburgh, the last town of Asia; and, to and beggars. At all the other houses in the street her sorrow, it appeared the winter had thoroughly set to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, rethe unfortunate stranger met with nearly the same fate: indeed, it must be confessed, her wild and hagard countenance, and the state of her clothes, torn gard countenance, and the state of her clothes, torn a little village, where the inhabitants advised her on and covered with mud, gave her a strange and suspino account to venture further. Many lives had been forward their names without delay. The price will be cious appearance. One old woman, on whose step lost, they said, by attempts to travel on foot in the she had seated herself from fatigue, actually drove winter; and strong able men, well acquainted with more dead than alive, a party of boys, encouraged by degree comforted her, and to whom she endeavoured ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. nothing to hope from the compassion of man, and she pected to pass that way very soon with Christmas was hardly able to clasp her hands in prayer to hea- provisions for the Ekatherinemburgh market, and in and sent her a friend in the mother of one of her tor- To her great joy they arrived at the usual time, and mentors, who, happening to pass at that moment, a few kopeks paid her fare. The cold, however, was stopped to see what was the matter. Shocked at the intense, that it seemed to pierce through her very sight of a poor young woman in such a deplorable bones. The men who accompanied her had pelisses condition, she kindly raised her in her arms, and in- lined with fur, which kept out the wind; but her quired who she was. The sound of her voice revived | clothes were thin and ragged, and a piece of matting Prasca; and she told her as much as she was able of she had borrowed from one of the parcels, to wrap the object of her journey, and the dreadful night she round her shoulders, was a poor protection in such a climate and at such a season. Towards the close of "Poor thing," said the woman, "if this is true, the second day's journey, it became evident to the you have been hardly used indeed. Come to my men that her frame could not hold out much longer; house: you shall have food and rest there as long as and, when the stopped for the night at the kharstma where they were to sleep, they strongly advised her But Prasca was by this time unable to move. She to stay behind. A kharstma is a solitary house, less & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; had lost one of her shoes in the storm, and her foot like the inns of European countries than the caravan- J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Waltwas bruised and frightfully swelled. At this melan- saries of the east, where nothing is provided but the on's, Montreal.

"Comrades," said he, "let us take it by turns, and each lend her his pelisse for an hour at a time; or the Drug Department. "Does not this prove," said Prasca, when she af- rather, let her take mine once for all, and we will

This idea was much applauded, and they sat down immediately to calculate how many changes there Another time, and not long after, she chanced to would be, and exactly how many pelisseless hours

THE MANIAC; OR, ONCE ONE IS TWO.

A gentleman travelling in Europe, relates that he one day visited the hospital of Berlin, where he saw a man whose exterior was very striking. His figure tall and commanding, was bending with age, but more with sorrow; the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples, were white, almost as the driven snow, and the deepest melancholy was depicted in his countenance. On inquiring who he was, and what brought him there, he started, as if from sleep, and after looking round him, began with slow and measured steps, to stride the hall, repeating in a low but audible voice, 'Once one is two-once one is two." Now and then he would stop and remain with his arms folded on his breast as if in contemplation, for some minutes, then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat, "once one is two-once one is two." His story, as our traveller understood it, is as follows:-

"Conrad Lange, collector of the revenues of the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty. Scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he had acquired the good will and esteem of all who knew him, and the confidence of the minister of finance whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the revenue. On casting up his accounts at the close of a particular year, he found a deficit of 10,000 du-Accidents such as these often happened to Prasca After a few minutes, during which she concluded cats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went to the minhe did not know how it had arisen, and that he had travelling carriage, came by, and she called out to ask hostess assured her they were both asleep; and, over- when he appeared, his countenance was pale as death. With a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. come by fatigue, she forgot her fear, and fell asleep On receiving his accounts, he was a long time silent, Kingston, August 28, 1845.

This affecting story abounds with lessons of instructhe dangers and difficulties of one day put those of "I wanted to find out," she said, "whether you tion. Alas! how easily is the human mind thrown the day before out of her mind. Her usual manner were an honest girl, or whether you had been telling off its "balance," especially when it is stayed on this world only, and has no experimental knowledge of the

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

In returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be supposed in the which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-An instant after, he called her back, and said she on taking the first turn, crouched in a corner of the gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, nitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

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S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on selections already and the selection of the selec for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is thorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

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