# e Ehurch

#### VOLUME VIII.-No. 35.]

age

RY,

ts to which

aving whole a full

ay be ars so shall

lways

Steel

izes,] tion,] nts of

t will

o are at the

other

nner,

381tf

bills,) River

page VEN-

ly, at

, the

urths

well

ng at on of

swer

have

le the

57-tf

ut half

price

chitect

tf

n the

OUR-

which

supe-

neces-ned in

Office,

inutes

e cove urs of

Lake, y can

e, and

RIEN,

353-tf

dicines which

S. Ne-

kinds.

prietor ured of by the

back,

afflict-ase will ife Me-

EVIL,

e effes-medi-well to

er their \_Relief

RS

X BIT

will.

rappers Samari-Broad-ing the ns" are e wrap-do not at they

R, W.

bee.

oro'.

-

OURG

ers, TEN ast, half

ings and nt of the

unless

NCES.

S

ork.

### COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1845.

# (By the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, B.C.L.)

["Concealment, on such occasions [of religious worship], was ab-tolutely necessary; and we may judge of the perils with which they were beset, as well as of the firmness of their faith, when we know that the excavations in the neighbourhood of Rome, which were formed by the digging of stone, were used for a long time by the Christians as places of religious meetings. In these dark and dismal catacoubs, which may still be seen, and which still bear traces of their former occupants, the early martyrs and confessors poured their prayers to God, and thanked their Redeemer, that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name."—Burton's Hist. of the Christian Church, A.D. 232.—ED. Ch.] A.D. 222.-ED. CH.]

> Where, beneath the streets of Rome, Winds the mazy Catacomb, City of the saintly dead-Where confessors nightly tread, Glorious in their countless scars, As the firmament with stars :

Where, released from pagan foes, Martyrs peacefully repose; Each one in his stony bed, A ruddy vial at his head, And the Guardian Angels keep Ceaseless watch o'er them that sleep :

Where the sacred painting shews Tints of sapphire, emerald, rose, Beams the emblematic dove,---Lamb, and Sign of saving love, Circled by a field of blue, Golden-starred, of heaven's own hue:

Where the lamps, in cluster bright, Shed around perfume and light, Shining from low frescoed dome, On Apostles' altar-tomb, Decked with plate of costly price For the "dreadful Sacrifice:"-

There the Christian Pontiff stands, --In his venerable hands, Offering the Mystic Wine, And the Bread of life divine, While the Faithful prostrate fall, And sweet incense mantles all.

Now, from the adoring throng, Bursts the Eucharistic Song-Christ as God (approaching nigh In Sacramental mystery). Lauding now, and now again,-Closing with the loud "Amen !"

In their snowy vestments dight, Vestments meet for solemn rite, Next, with silent step and slow, Pace the deacons to and fro, Bear to each immortal food-The Redeemer's Flesh and Blood.

And to such, on death-bed lain, As the Church's vows have ta'en, Stealthily those deacons come With the dread Viaticum, ing life the Bread to give. Lacking which what soul may live?

Now the Mystic Feast is o'er-All is silent as before,-Gone that train from Martyrs' grave, Terrors manifold to brave; Need they doubt the strife to win, They, who bear their God within?

THE SACRAMENTS A BARRIER AGAINST Sacrament sets forth in symbols and figures. HERESIES.

(From Dr. Waterland's Works.)

na! happiness in a world to come.

a bye-point, and for that reason hath not been so com- Christ their Lo

upon them as his own and his Father's creatures, and he ought to follow Eunomius or Christ.

were triumphantly urged against those false teachers, Father are one, meant no more than an unity of will disposing the people to look up with reverence to their thus became a part of the law of the land. likely to leave strong and lively impressions upon the ally one with us, by taking our flesh and blood upon of the Clergyman's teaching will always depend. minds of common Christians. At the same time they him in the incarnation; so again he had reciprocally The case, then, if fairly considered with reference served to expose the adversaries to public shame, as made us really one with himself by the two Sucraments. to the existing dissensions, and the results to be ex- and the King, finding himself defeated, abruptly pro- Here then was a source of disorder in the Church, appearing along with others at the holy Communion, For in Baptism we put on Christ, and in the Eucharist pected from their continuance, will show the necessity rogued it. while they taught things directly contrary to the known we are made partakers of his flesh and blood : and of mutual forbearance to the peace and the honour, I

the authentic symbols of Christ's body and blood, and the Christian Sacraments.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE CHURCH.

to all good men, of the future resurrection of their bodies, symbolically fed with the body of Christ. For CANTERBURY. like as the branches partake of the vine, and the mem-

die away of themselves, when the arguments on both in almost every part of the country.

ingly conscientions and self-denying teachers were really of peace, will, I trust, have their due weight.

sound faith: which, though it may be looked upon as how, or the express commands and known practice of their private opinions, that they are equally zealous was prepared for it by the general forgetfulness of the source in source of the source in the express commands and known practice of their private opinions, that they are equally zealous and inscription in sold letters in front of the soletary of the soleta culars, from the express directions of the Rubric, and in the cause of peace and of charity? VII. When the Praxeans, Noetians, and Sabellians, that, in some cases, a difference in respect to the sense On the particular questions which disquiet the pub- duties alone were generally heard from the pulpit, and announced that "this church was beautified A.D. of the second and third centuries, presumed to inno- of the Rubric has led to a diversity in practice. In lic mind, I think it unadvisable to pronounce an opi- the religion of the serious part of the community was 18-, John Nokes, Thomas Stiles, Churchwardens." I. Give me leave then to take notice, in the first of the second and third centuries, presumed to innor of the regard to such points, in themselves non-essential, the nion. Upon careful examination, I have found reason too much made up of forms. place, that the Sacraments of the Church have all along been to this the most conscientious Clergymen have felt themselves in the sacra-been the sacraments of the Church have all along the church hav

accept of, and sauctify to heavenly purposes, creatures sentiments. This was intimation sufficient to every tented to acquiesce in slight deviations from rule, sug- so to modify the Liturgy, as to satisfy all parties; and atmosphere; and powerful but irregular minds seem

cers. For as the consecrated bread and wine were ing consideration, drawn from the known doctrine of cessors been long suffered to sleep, have now the ap- employed to buy or reward political services. The remains to be told.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST IN THE CATACOMBS. In the called them his body and blood, as being indeed such in Divine construction and beneficial effect nary discernment, who had any remains of godliness always exist in regard to the contested points. But The object of course failed; but the Bishops notwith- In directing all their energies to restore neglected to all worthy receivers: a plain argument that he looked left in him, could make it matter of dispute, whether all parties will concur in regarding these points as of standing, according to the commission they had re- doctrinal truths, these Divines quite lost sight of far less importance than the maintenance of that mu- ceived, revised the whole book, and their recommen- Church order. Seldom or never do we meet with any not belonging to any strange creator, with whom neiby way of argument, in the Arian controversy. For forms the main strength of the Church, producing the thus revised, with the preface, rubrics, and all thereto to. Their principal disciples among the laity took These arguments, drawn from the holy Eucharist, when the Arians pleaded, that the words I and my harmonious co-operation of its several members, and belonging, was then ratified by Act of Parliament, and similar views, and seem to have had no higher idea of

> ble of any; being m entertaining than dry criti- unity of consent; the argument was retorted upon them fection is loosened, a proportionate diminution will The changes proposed were most sweeping, and such Daubeny, in which he asserts views which would cisms upon texts, or abstracted reasonings, and more in this manner: that as Christ had made hinself re- follow of that moral influence on which the efficiency as would have destroyed the very character of the startle the most extreme low Churchman, and would Church; in fact, they would sacrifice whatever Dis- be corrected by the very children of our National senters would object to. But Convocation was firm, Schools.

The accession of the House of Hanover brought a revival of her doctrines, was given by men who were therefore the union of Christ's disciples with the Head, may even say to the safety of the Church. The laity, severe trial upon the Church. The two first Georges indifferent to Church order, and whose extreme Caldoctrine of the resurrection of the body; conceiving substantial union, though withal mystical and spiritual. press direction of the Rubric, without regard to former clergy were generally opposed to them, and the govern- engine of their power. They exalted the sermon far that the unbodied soul only had any concern in a life Thus Hilary of Poictiers (an eminent Father of that disuse; and the Clergy will perceive the expediency ment was carried on chiefly by a general and most de- above the liturgy, as indeed one of their most popular to come. Here again, the Sacrament of the Eucha- time) retorted the argument of the adversaries; throw- of not pressing too harshly or abruptly, the observance moralising system of corruption. Government patron- writers, Bridges, in his work on the Christian Ministry. rist was a kind of armour of proof against the sedu- ing off their refined subtilities, by one plain and affect- of laws which, having by themselves and their prede- age, both in Church and State, was almost exclusively does not scruple to avow. A more powerful cause

either to come no more to the holy Communion, or to varies from the written law. It is partly on these ac- whether performed with exact regard to the letter of pressions, they live in it, and they are influenced by principles thus slighted were soon forgotten. espouse no more such doctrines as were contrary to it. || counts, and partly from uncertainty with respect to the Rubric, or with the variations established by gene- its standard of conduct. It has been truly said that V. In the same century, or beginning of the next, the extent of the powers committed to the Archbishop ral usage, will still be decent and orderly. I there- a man is more easily forgiven for being a good deal table. To the Church was conceded superior learning when the Marcionites revived the old pretences of the look of Com- for entreat you to consider whether the peace of the wrong, than for being altogether right. Certainly it and respectability, with all the consequences it derived Visionaries, rejecting our Lord's humanity; the Eu-mon Prayer, for the resolution of doubts in regard to Church should be hazarded by prolonging an unpro-requires the spirit of a confessor to brave the scorn from State establishment: but Dissent claimed for churist still served, as before, to confound the adver- the contested points, that I have not felt myself jus- fitable controversy, at a time, more especially, when and opposition which a very high standard of morals itself, and Churchmen generally allowed the claim, the saries : for it was impossible to invent any just reply tified in expressing an authoritative opinion upon ques- her energies are directed, with such hope of success, is sure to provoke. However this may be, the state possession of superior piety. In fact, the clergy were to this plain argument, that our Lord's appointing a tions occasionally submitted to me on these subjects. to the promotion of religion and morals, and when the of the Church through a great part of the last century condemned in the lump as ungodly, except the propormemorial to be observed, of his body broken and of his I was, indeed, willing to hope that these controversies, Clergy and laity are zealously engaged in united exblood shed, must imply, that he really took part of flesh like many of much greater importance which have for ertions for the erection and endowment of churches least, is not mistaken, and the writers of that day afford Calvinistic views, and were distinguished by the name

WHOLE NUMBER, CCCXCIX.

the Church of England than as a mere State establishby an eminent Father of that time : who, no doubt, or consent, inasmuch as all the faithful were said to be Pastor as their spiritual instructor and guide. In An attempt was made soon after the Revolution to ment. We have seen an unpublished memorandum made choice of them as the most affecting and sensi- one with Christ and with each other, on account of such whatever degree, or by whatever means, the tie of af- accommodate the Church to the views of Dissenters. of a conversation of Wilberforce with Archdeacon

that the impulse which led in its consequences to the

IV. The same deceivers, upon some specious pre- and with each other, (though far short of the essential it may be hoped, will see the propriety of respecting were foreigners in birth, in language, in habits, and in vinistic tenets are inconsistent with Episcopal governtences, (but such as no cause can want, that does not union between Father and Son,) was more than a bare the consciences of such of the Clergy as have held religion, and they were most unpopular with the ma- ment. Another eause was the undue importance want artful pleaders,) took upon them to reject the unity of will or consent; being a real, and vital, and themselves bound to strict compliance with the ex- jority of the people. The country gentlemen and the which the whole party attached to the pulpit, as the

pearance of novelty. I am fully alive to the impor- Church soon felt the hostility of the crown, which in When the war was renewed in 1804, and the enemy tance of uniformity in the celebration of Divine ser- 1717 prorogued the Convocation in the midst of its threatened invasion, all differences were forgotten in vice; but I think it would be purchased too dearly at buisiness, because it was proceeding to censure the the common danger, and the country united as one the expense of lasting divisions, a consequence which, writings of a court favourite, the Socinian Bishop man. Dissenters, who in former years had openly I trust, will be averted by a suspension of the existing Hoadly, and to this day it has never been convened sympathized with the French Revolution, had now disputes. My hope of such an adjustment is grounded again. Thus for almost 130 years the Church, de- opened their eyes to the character of Napoleon, and to on the wisdom, temper, and piety, which are engaged prived of its representation, has been prevented from all that was to be feared from his ambition and power. A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF on both sides of the question. A settlement which performing any one legislative act. Hence obsolete Strife and jealousy therefore between Churchmen and HIS PROVINCE BY WILLIAM, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF would have the sanction of Law, is at the present mo- canons, and neglected rubrics; while opportunity is Dissenters were for a time forgotten. At this period ment impossible; and, were it possible, could hardly afforded of justifying disobedience in things proper, the Bible Society offered an object, in which it was For a considerable time my attention has been turned be attempted with hope of success, till the subsisting because there are canons which can neither be obeyed thought all parties could consistently join, and the by the Eucharist incorporate with Christ's glorified to the divisions in the Church, occasioned by differences excitement has been allayed by time and reflection. nor repealed. And yet, perhaps, it is happy that the alliance formed upon this ground became so popular, body, must of consequence appertain to it, and be glo- of opinion with respect to the intention of certain Ru- But till that time shall arrive, our regard to the spi- Convocation was thus suspended, for at least it has that the clergyman who distrusted it was deemed a rified with it. This is the argument which the Chris- brical directions in the Liturgy, and diversities of ritual interests of our brethren ought surely to put a allowed the Prayer-book to remain intact. The evil bigot. The question of Education next rose, and the tian Fathers of those times insisted upon, and with this practice in the performance of Divine service. These stop to contentions, which, besides the offence against influences which acted upon the Church were terrible. systems of Bell and Lancaster offered themselves to they prevailed; as it was an argument easily under- questions, relating to matters in themselves indifferent, charity, engage much time and ability which might be On the one hand, was the corruption and profligacy of the public, the former proceeding exclusively on the stood § and sensibly felt, (by as many as had any ten- but deriving importance from their connexion with the infinitely better applied, and which can afford pleasure the court-on the other, the coarseness and boisterous system of the Church, the latter proposing a compreder regard for the Sacraments of the Church,) and as maintenance of uniformity and order in the solemn to those only who bear ill-will to our Church. The amusements of the country-in both, habits of intem- hensive education. Again the liberal scheme prevailed. it expressed to the life the inconsistent conduct of the ministrations of the Church, are rendered difficult by matters in controversy, considered in themselves, are perance so general, that they ceased to be shameful. Lancastrian schools spread over the land, in which new teachers, proclaiming them to be self-condemned. the ambiguity of the Rubrics in some instances, and not of vital importance; the service in our churches It is idle to say that the clergy ought to have held clergymen joined with all classes of dissenters, and Wherefore they were put in mind over and over, to in all by the doubts which may arise as to the weight has in general been conducted in conformity to the themselves aloof from such excesses. They are taken surrendered the Catechism, and all Church teaching, correct either their practice or their principles; and which should be allowed to general usage when it Apostle's direction, with order and decency; and, out of society, they receive from it their earliest im-

The consequences of this union were very lamenand blood, and was in substance and in truth what the a season disquieted the Church, would be suffered to and schools, and for other pious and beneficial objects, abundant evidence of the fact. \* \* \* \* of "evangelical." The consequence was, that dissent We repeat that this is not to be taken as a general became popular with Churchmen, and an object of VI. When the Encratitæ, or Continents, of the se- sides had been thoroughly sifted, from the good sense What I would most earnestly recommend, for the picture. The vast majority of the clergy were unques- imitation. Churches were repaired and altered after cond century, (so called from their over-scrupulous of the parties ergaged in them, and the general conabstemiousness,) had contracted odd prejudices against viction of their unprofitableness. But having been either direction, on the controverted questions. In but dispensers of Church patronage in a vicious and prieties of Church architecture, their meaning lost, When we duly consider the many excellent ends the use of wine, as absolutely unlawful; the Sacra- disappointed in this expectation, and considering the churches where alterations have been introduced with profane Court created clergy after their own fashion, their beauty not appreciated, were regarded as cumand purposes for which these holy Sacraments were and beautifying Churchwardens rivalled the have of Cromwell's soldiers. Then the sacred and a sufficient to correct their groundless surmises: but sufficient to correct their groundless surmises the sufficient to correct their groundless surmises the sufficient to correct their groundless sufficient to c a long succession of ages, we shall see great reason to adore at the than part with a favourite principle, they chose full to dure the cargo and the body in Christ, I hold it a duty adore at the than part with a favourite principle, they chose full to the control of the contr adore the Divine wisdom and goodness in the appoint-to celebrate the Communion in *water* only, rejecting till some final arrangement can be made, with the Concurrently with corruption of morals was corrupting the moral was corrupted and the moral was corrupted and the ment of them. They are of admirable use many ways; wine; and were from thence styled Aquarians. Which and putting a stop to dissensions which are shown by either for confirming our *faith* in the *Christian religion* at lare  $\frac{a_1 \, large}{c_{s,and}} \frac{b_{ras}}{c_{s,and}} \frac{b_{ras}}{c_{s,$ cumstances. But is it too much to hope that those clergyman, and high in favour with the Queen of up west windows. The carved oak roof was buried I shall confine my present views to the first parti-cular, the subserviency of the Sacraments to true and sound the subserviency of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacraments to true and sound the subservience of the Sacrament to the Sacrament great truths of Christian doctrine. Sermons on moral an inscription in gold letters in front of the gallery

aonly insisted upon; may yet be of weight sufficient to deserve some consideration at this time.

gion, as an invention of men.

II. But besides this general use of the Sacraments and strongly supporting the true faith. the present times.

timation to every honest Christian, of the meanest

the thing declared itself, and left no room for dispute. vit Creatoris, qua suos abiuit - nec panem quo ips suum repræsentat. Contra Marcion. lib. i. cap. 14. time, for supporting truth and detecting error, for the charistia rursus confirmat sententiam nostram: offerimus enim confirming the faithful in the right way, and for con-founding seducare founding seducers.

III. In the century next following, the Valentinian and wine in that Sacrament were presented before and bad, Irenaus's arguments will by no means favour that God, as his creatures and his gifts; which amounted, in just construction, to a recognizing him as their true Creator

Comments upon this passage: Quod quidem convenienter eræ suæ doctrinæ faciebant: cum enim Eucharistia sit in-¶ Acceptum panem, et dist

ther he nor his Father had any thing to do.

were, in construction and certain effect, (though not in

substance,) the same with what they stood for, to all

worthy receivers; it was manifest, that bodies so in-

corporated with the body of Christ must of course be

partners with it in a glorious resurrection. Thus was

the Eucharist considered as a sure and certain pledge

bers of the head, so the bodies of the faithful, being

language of that Sacrament.

maily, but the sacrament of the Eucharist, carrying it could never be intended to initiate Christ's disciit so indisputable a reference to our Lord's real ples in the belief and worship of God and two crea- vantages of securing compliance with the law of the pal authority or established usage, should interpret Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Waterland, combated by a commission of Bishop Bull, and afterwards Wa Resh and blood, hore testimony against them with a form and the land, of putting a stop to unauthorized the Rubric for themselves, should introduce or curtail to reshvie. The new teachers however, in prudence, thought to presbytethe innovations, in ceremonies at pleasure, or make Divine service in any as the antagonist of Clarke, and, with the blessing of the land by Parliament—how an attempt to presbytewithin a while they forbore coming either to the holy  $C_{0mm}$  while they forbore coming either to the holy  $C_{0mm}$  while they forbore coming either to the holy  $C_{0mm}$  while they forbore coming either to the holy  $C_{0mm}$  and  $C_{0mm}$  innovations, and of excluding party distinctions, in ceremonies at pleasure, or make Divine service in any as the antagonist of Clarke, and, with the biessing of their character decidedly un-Christian, from the pub-Communican, or to the prayers that belonged to it,<sup>†</sup> being weary of a practice contradictory to their prin-there is used to the prayers that belonged to it,<sup>†</sup> being weary of a practice contradictory to their prin-there is used to the prayers that belonged to it,<sup>†</sup> being weary of a practice contradictory to their prin-there is used to the prayers that belonged to it,<sup>†</sup> being weary of a practice contradictory to their prin-there is used to the prayers that belonged to it,<sup>†</sup> being weary of a practice contradictory to their prin-being weary of a practice contradictory to t merely for the sake of avoiding a practice contradictory to their prin-to their the sake of avoiding a practice contradictory to the set aside the Scripture sures which, with a view to these good purposes, have to their the sake of avoiding a practice contradictory to the set aside the Scripture sures which, with a view to these good purposes, have to their the sake of avoiding a practice contradictory to the set aside the Scripture sures which, with a view to these good purposes, have to the set aside the Scripture sures which, with a view to these good purposes, have to the set aside the Scripture sures which are sures which as the set aside the Scripture sures which are sures as the set a

Creator: and it was absurd to imagine that God should are made abiding members of Christ's body, flesh, and bones.— any change being regarded with suspicion when so Lord." Amen. The argument, so stated, proves the resurrection of such per- many attempts have been made to introduce innova- Lambeth Palace, Jan. 11th, 1845. The Docetæ, or Phantasiastæ, whom in Euglish we may sumed visionaries; men that would not admit that our Lord as-

was tions which are really objectionable, and tend, as far

been, and are to this day, standing monuments of the *Baptism* remarkably manifested its *doctrinal* justified in treading in the steps of their predecessors; then the steps of their predecessors; the three Persons of the *Godhead to one*; then the Sacra-its lights as well as its shadows. If the country squire is ship were often neglected. Among the changes in the steps of their predecessors; the of Christianity against Atheists, Deists, Jews, There and hence the irregularity (for all departure from rule the meaning which occurs at first sight is not always was often coarse in his manners, and boisterous in his service itself that resulted chiefly from this, was the The second secon date as early as the Gospel itself; and have continued, which ran distinctly in the name of the bith as early as the Gospel itself; and have continued, which ran distinctly in the name of the to have existed from the beginning, became inveterate. But why the controlwithout interruption, from the days of their Founder. There have, I apprehend, at all times been Clergymen There have, I apprehend, at all times been Clergymen There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. There have and without interruption from the days of their Founder. They proclaim to the world, that there once was such been distressed by this inconsistency; and of the *Holy Ghost*. It is made the protector of the labourers, the promoter of every did nearly what he pleased, and order and uniformity the protector of the labourers, the promoter of every did nearly what he pleased, and order and uniformity the protector of the labourers, the promoter of every did nearly what he pleased, and order and uniformity the protector of the labourers of disorder was propried. a person as Christ Jesus; that he lived, and died, and was here to much a been regarded by many excellent persuaded in my own mind, I should be unwilling, for innocent enjoyment in his parish and neighbourhood. were lost. One great source of disorder was proprie-innocent enjoyment in his parish and neighbourhood. were lost. One great source of disorder was proprie-innocent enjoyment in his parish and neighbourhood. was buried, and rose again; and that he erected a Church c Church, and drew the world after him, maugre all op-position of their own; not considering, that that was men as irreconcileable with the obligations which they reasons already assigned, to pronounce a judgment they reasons already assigned, they reasons already assigned, to pronounce a judgment they reasons already assigned, to pronounce a judgment they reasons already assigned, they reasons already assigned, they reasons already assigned, they reasons already assigned to pronounce a judgment they reasons already assigned to pronounce a judgment they reasons already assigned, they reasons already assigned to pronounce a judgment to prono Position; (which could never have been effected with-Qut many which, not having legal authority, might be accepted by some and disregarded by others, and might thus which, charitable, jealous of female purity, watchful which, charitable, jealous of female purity, watchful which, charitable, jealous of female purity, watchful which, charitable, jealous of the people, the rights by some and disregarded by others, and might thus which, charitable, jealous of female purity, watchful which, charitable, jealous of female purity, watchful which, charitable, jealous of the people, the rights by some and disregarded by burdening out many and great miracles;) and that he appointed the set output of the patron were not to be damaged by burdening these the confusion which it was designed to rethese ordinances for the preserving and perpetuating to adhere as closely as possible to the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the same for the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. In the meanwhile, their the selves appear consistent men. The selves appear co the same Church, till his coming again. The two same church, till his coming again. The two same church, till his coming again. The two same church till his coming again the market! Bishop Middleton till his coming again the market! Sacraments, in this view, are abiding memorials of their between the bishops of my province together at the bishop middleton their false doctrine the more notorious to all men, and that lip religionism, so popular now, which prates of valuable (alas) in the market! Bishop Middleton their false doctrine the more notorious to all men, and that lip religionism, so popular now, which prates of valuable (alas) in the market! Bishop Middleton their false doctrine the more notorious to all men, and that lip religionism. Christ and of his religion, and are of impregnable force grainer to stealing upon honest and well disposed weight, to follow the usage which they found estaagainst unbelievers, who presume either to call in ques-tion such as the blished in their respective churches. Under these tion such as the blished in their respective churches. Under these tion such as the blished in their respective churches. Under these there is the blished in their respective churches. Under these there is the blished in their respective churches. Under these there is the blished in their respective churches. Under these there is the blished in their respective churches. Under these there is the blished in the churches. Under these there is the blished in the churches. Under these there is the blished in the churches. Under these there is the blished in the churches. Under these there is the blished in the churches. Under these the churches is the blished in the churches. Under these the churches is the blished in the churches. Under these the churches is the churches is the blished in the churches is the churches. Under these the churches is the churche tion such plain facts, or to charge our most holy reli-seasonable use of the Sacrament of Baptism in that is trove to obtain a second parish church for his 50,000 such and forms of the Church could preserve truth and virinstance; detecting error, and obstructing its progress, is not only inconsistent with the principle of uniformity continuance of discussions, which will undoubtedly tue in the midst of corruption and heresy.\*

maintained by the Church, but is sometimes associated multiply strife and contention, but which, in the pre- It has often been affirmed that the Church is necessary, and the House of Commons refused it .-against unbelievers, they have been farther of great VIII. When the Arians, of the fourth century, took in the minds of the people with peculiarities of docservice all along, for the supporting of particular doc-trines of the deprave the doctrine of the Trinity in an trine, and gives birth to suspicions and jealousies de-trines of the supporting of particular doc-trines of the fourth century. Nothing can be more untrue. tines of prime value, against misbelievers of various it proper to state, that all I have here said is strictly of our Saviour structive of the confidence which should always subkinds; as may appear by an historical deduction all the rest is over all God blessed for ever;" then sist between the flock and their pastor. To prevent the confined to the Rubrical questions, which have occathe way down from the earliest ages of the Church to the become the same sacrament of Baptism reclaimed against the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual sioned the present agitation. All change in the present agitation. All change in the present agitation. All change in the present agitation the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual to the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual the increase of an evil which might terminate in actual t novelty, and convicted the misbelievers in the face of schisms was confessedly most desirable; and the most formance of the service, affecting the doctrine of the same heresy; and the congregations which escaped A volume would be required to do justice to the No sooner did some misbelieving Christians\* of the the world. It was obvious to every impartial and effectual mode of accomplishing the object, it has been Church, by alteration, addition, or omission, I regard Social mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the world. It was obvious to every impartial and effectual mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object, it has been the mode of accomplishing the object. apostolical age endeavour to deprave the true Gospel with unqualified disapprobation. I may further re-mianism. The men who were chiefly instrumental in happened that canons became obsolete, rubrics disredoctrine of God made man, rejecting our Lord's hu-in the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and that Rubric. Universal concurrence in this easy and ob-mark, that the danger to the Church would be great, sounding an effectual alarm came from within the garded, and various practices established in diffe-

to their principles. However, this was sufficient in-timation present to the solution of the commended by high authorities, should not present to negative assembly—how corrupt in-present to negative assembly—how corrupt in-present to negative assembly to be present to negative assembly to the present to the present to the present to the present to t have been received with unanimous acquiescence, as the performance of the Church service, to resort to and Prayer-book, which had been practically forgotten. fluences which tainted society to its core in the last capacity, that their principles must be false, which the means of restoring order and peace, without any the Bishop of the Diocese for the resolution of such Not that there ever was a time when many of all ranks century extended their baneful power to the Church <sup>analty</sup>, that their principles must be false, which obliged them in consequence to vilify and reject the lain and certain institutions of Christ. There was no the thing declared itself, and left no room for dispute.
<sup>analty</sup>, that their principles must be false, which obliged them in consequence to vilify and reject the lain and certain institutions of Christ. There was no the thing declared itself. and left no room for dispute.
<sup>analty</sup>, that their principles must be false, which obliged them in consequence to vilify and reject the lain and certain institutions of Christ. There was no the thing declared itself.
<sup>analty</sup>, that their principles must be false, which volume and certain institutions of Christ. There was no the thing declared itself.
<sup>analty</sup>, that their principles of the church, who faithfully the dand taught these doctrines; but men were wanted who should give them a popular form, and force them upon general attention. This was done by the zeal
<sup>bloged</sup> them in consequence to vilify and reject the lain and certain institutions of Christ. There was no the thing declared itself. ject have much to allege in their justification. If the of the dissension which at various times has divided upon general attention. This was done by the zeal resulted from their principles were increased by an Such was the valuable use of this Sacrament, at that is against them, they plead an opposite is members, and grieved and perplexed her rulers, of these men, who, while they commanded respect by alliance with Dissent, the imitation of its practices, and it is against them, they plead an opposite is alliance with Dissent, the imitation of its practices, and it is against them, they plead an opposite is alliance with Dissent, the imitation of its practices, and it is against them, they plead an opposite is alliance with Dissent, the imitation of its practices, and it is against them, they plead an opposite is alliance with Dissent, the imitation of its practices, and it is against them. usage, in parochial churches at least, reaching back, and which, if not speedily checked, may again cause a their faithfulness and courage, provoked by their irre- the licence which very many of the elergy assumed. perhaps, to the time when the intention of the law- serious disturbance of her peace. Considering the gularities an opposition which sustained the interest We are not writing a Church history, but only tracap. 14. ‡ Basilides, probably of the first century, taught this docgiver was best understood, superseding its literal sense, course I have suggested as offering the only immediate of the question. Wesley and Whitfield, while they cing the causes of the existing diversities in the per-

As the proprieties of Church architecture were thus

parishioners, he failed. An Act of Parliament was While the poor, therefore, were left to become Dissenters, or heathens if they would, proprietary chapels

rent Churches. We have shown how the existing

conveyance, and in winter, for at no other season could the Roman Catholic Relief Bill; and soon the Reform island be traversed, guided only by the compass, sleeping some- Bill Ministry flattered the agitators who cried, "Down times in miserable huts, oftener in a hole dug in the snow with with her, even to the ground." The Bishops were sumed real field as hore update that our lord as the ground. The Bishops were to the ground of the show with her, even to the ground. The Bishops were to the ground of the show with her, even to the ground. The Bishops were to the ground of the show with her, even to the ground. The Bishops were to the ground of the show with her, even to the ground. The Bishops were to the ground of the show were the show were the show were the show with her, even to the ground of the show were the show we once hearing of him, or of knowing if he had not perished in the snow. In this arduous journey he came upon many ham-lets never before visited by a minister of religion. In some the of State support upon which she had too much rested. Prayer-book was found, or at least the catechism, which in the of State support, upon which she had too much rested,

III. In the century next following, the Valentinian Gnostics corrupted the faith of Christ more ways than one, but particularly in pretending that this lower of the Lucharist was of signal service for the further of the Eucharist was of signal service for the further and to construct of the Eucharist was of signal service for the inter fragment at the same interest of the same and for the guarding incree Christians against the same distributed to the reason is being that the same is agrees not with the Lucharist was of signal service for the inter fragment at the same is agrees not with the Lucharist was of signal service for the inter and for the guarding incree Christians against the same conclusion of the presence of the same and for the guarding in the the same conclusion of the presence of the same and for the presence of the presence of the presence of the same and the there have the the same of the presence of the proceeding as it does from attachment to the ordi-nances of the Church, ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church, ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church ought not to be visited with uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his nances of the Church out to be visited with the church unkindly censure; and we can hardly be surprised at praises hereafter, for the sake of Jesus Christ our tion of his whole charge, on foot, for there was no means of first the Test Act was repealed, then followed the W. CANTUAR.

(From the Cornwall Gazette.)

The question, Whence all this diversity? will be may with some show of reason be said, that, as the answered by a rapid historical sketch, which at the Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer, contains the sub- and brought to examine her true foundation, her mis-Acceptum panem, et distributum discipalis, corpus illam eminent men to whom the several revisions of the Li- present time, we hope, will interest our readers.

140

object now is to direct them wisely. At the present moment, circumstances have given extraordinary imauthority this shall be done, we must postpone.

## THE CHURCH.

#### COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE

First Page. Poetry — The celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Cata-combs. The Sacraments a barrier against Heresies. The Actual Statements a barrier against Heresies. The Actual Statements a barrier against Heresies. The Actual Statement Sta

On our first page will be found the pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the strifes and animosities which have lately,-upon such wretched pretences,-been allowed to disturb the peace of the Church. This letter of his Grace is characterized by his usual gentleness, wisdom, and discretion; and if England be entitled to the name of "Christian England," this paternal appeal cannot be without its tranquillizing effect upon the boisterous passions, and disorganizing conduct, which of late have so wickedly been allowed to become rampant. We gladly annex the following remarks of the London Morning Post upon this admired document, and upon the divisions which it is designed to allay :----

"When one considers the difficulties in which the Church has been for some time placed by the violence of parties, and the indiscretions of well-intentioned persons, to say nothing of those whose Romish or Puritan predilections may have led them to wish for changes in her liturgy or constitution,—it does, indeed, seem a mat-ter of great thank fulness, that the Primacy of the Church of England should have been placed by Providence, at such a crisis, in the hands of a man of age and experience. And this blessing has been enhanced by the fact. that these qualities have, in the present instance, been conjoined with an uncommon degree of calmness of tem-per and clearness of judgment. The present Primate has all along been as remarkable for that meekness and gentleness of demeanour which have endeared him to every one who has had access to his person, as for that even-handed justice which gives weight to the good intentions of those of whose opinions and practices he is known to disapprove.

We can scarcely flatter ourselves that the admirable letter we have now laid before our readers will furnish no materials for those who are disposed to cavil. But we trust there are not many such. And we are fully persuaded that the great mass of the good sense and good feeling of the country are predisposed to receive with heartfelt affection and respect any communication which the Archbishop may think proper to make. We believe this to be true even of a very large proportion of the re-spectable Dissenters. But within the Church the feeling is, to all influential purposes, universal. And such feel-ings the present letter is eminently calculated to confirm and increase; for, whatever may be men's views of the rubrical questions which have so unhappily agitated the Church of late, all calm-judging men of whatever party, —all who have any love for the Church, or any desire to promote the great and beneficial objects for which all laws, all forms, all rubrics, and all the frame-work and machinery of our ecclesiastical constitution are designed, -must feel that the lessons of peace and moderation this letter inculcates with such genuine and unaffected meekness and wisdom, are the only lessons that can be follow-ed with any, the remotest, hope of bringing about and maintaining that living unity of heart and soul, which, in due time, will undoubtedly bring about a real and substantial uniformity, and correct irregularity, wherever correction is needed or desirable,---that union without which all external uniformity, however precise and undeviating, can be no better than the mockery of a lifeless plan of partition should be divulged in sufficient time

corpse. "We trust these observations may not appear presumptuous. We shall be greatly misunderstood if we are supposed to imagine that any thing we could say can ted an authority

We repeat our hope that this "madness of the peo-

subordinate and non-essential accident. Since that Canada Church people, set apart for an institution exclu- now, it seems, to be deprived. It is remarkably unforsubordinate and non-essential accident. Since that time she has advanced in majesty and strength, and her usefulness has increased tenfold. Energies have been roused which cannot sleep again, and the great object now is to direct them wisely. At the present various denominations.

portance to existing differences, and the means to compose them. The consideration how, and by what sutherity this shall be done we must nostpone. this Province, will, for the next twenty years, be Episcopalians, but they are to attend a college governed by Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Independent, and Roman Catholic Councillors. So perishes the hope of a University education for the children of Canadian Churchmen within the Province. The proposed amalgamation is of too absurd and

odious a nature [we speak it without the slightest desire to offend] to be tolerated or argued upon. Our Presby-terian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic friends must feel equally opposed to such an educational union, as we are. A petition was hastily got up, to the three branches

of the Legislature, and forwarded by Wednesday's post to Montreal. In twenty-four hours it had between three "We cannot avoid mentioning one significant fact.-

At the general election, out of about 600 votes for the Government candidates, about 425 were members of our for the Opposition candidate. Such are the supporters whom it is runnoured the Government now intend insult-ing by their hideous University Bill. We trust that it will not be passed this Session."

#### "MEMORIAL

"Addressed to the several branches of the Provincial Legis-lature, by the Members of the United Church of Eng-land and Ireland, residing in the City of Toronto.

"Respectfully sheweth, - That your Memorialists have heard, from public rumour, that a measure is about being introduced into your Honourable House, the principle of which will be the erection of a University, the executive of which will be invested in a Convocation or Caput, composed of the Heads of a number of Colleges, repre-

"That your Memorialists, without expressing their very strong opinions on the subject of any legislative al-teration of the terms of a Royal Charter, respectfully the rumoured measure is one which can never be sus-tained by the members of the Church of England and Ireland, and which must amount to their practical exclusion from any benefit from the endowment of King's College, and that any amalgamation of the nature con-templated by the Bill in question, will be received with the most unqualified alarm and sorrow by nearly all the members of their Church, from its highest ecclesiastical

"That your Memorialists protest, as strongly as their respect for your Honourable House will permit, against any legislation on a measure of such paramount impor-tance to nearly a third of the population of Upper Cana-da, under circumstances which virtually preclude any provide the provide the provide any destroyed of the provide and the provide the provide and the provide expression of opinion from them, as to its merits or de

"Your Memorialists most respectfully urge on the con-sideration of your Honourable House, that they are generally acquainted with the sentiments of the members of the Church of England and Ireland throughout this Province, and venture to assert that if time be allowed, the table of your Honourable House will be loaded with petitions against any measure which could place an Institution, in which their children would seek for education, under a governing body composed of the representatives of various religious denominations. "Your Memorialists, therefore, most earnestly request

your Honourable House not to entertain any measure affecting King's College, at this late period of your Ses ion, when a very large and faithful portion of Her Ma-esty's Upper Canadian Subjects must be therefore denied the simple justice of an opportunity for a constitutional expression of opinion on a measure so vitally affecting their dearest interests.

"And your Memorialists, &c. &c. &c. "Toronto, 25th February, 1845."

By all sober, and dignified, and honest rules of legislation, when a certain party are to be despoiled of rights, privileges or property which have been conceded to them, it is at least but reasonable to do so in the manner least offensive and injurious to that party. The to admit of some general expression of opinion on the part of those who are to be despoiled; that, if a par-

tition must take place, it may be done without those eded to add weight or to draw attention to a docu- minor aggravations and restrictions, which would renment emanating from so high and so deservedly venera- der the proposed division virtually an abolition of all right, interest, and property. It is certainly a novel state of the times when, by

ple" has reached its height; and that the sobrieties an enactment of a Colonial Legislature, the Church of of a sound religious feeling having returned, there will England is to be forced into a position abhorrent to be a correspondent humiliation and penitence for their her innate principles, and destructive of her integrity great sin,-not against ecclesiastical authority merely, as a branch of the Church of Christ. And she must and against the rule and order of the Church,-but accept this position, to which the inconsiderate, the

or improper conduct.

they called it.

of the Clergy voluntary system, clamoured for a share "Such is the reward prepared for the single-hearted Reserves which were given to "the Protestant Clergy, cluded preachers of all sorts of Protestant sects, as well as the Clergy. But every person, caring nothing for party politics or party purposes, of conciliating dissenting preachers and other such agitators, knew that teachers of dissent, if *Protestant*, were not *Clergy*, and never so designated either in State documents, by government officials, or even by dissenters themselves. all that? These agitators were to be conciliated; and the Church, being always so peaceable and quiet as never to give the Government any trouble, was of course to be sacrificed.

" And now, again, it appears, that through some intentional or most unaccountable bungling in the Clergy robbery act, by which the Reserves were to be so grievmisappropriated, the Crown Lawyers, on being appealed to, give it as their opinion that Clergy appoin succeed those who die may starve, or the people may be left destitute of the means of salvation; for so bunglingly

on this most important subject by any person in either House. If this were not really the case no person could imagine such utter carelessness to exist in Parliament respecting the Church. When the Whigs proposed the Appropriation Clause respecting the Temporalities of the Church in Ireland, it suited Sir Robert Peel's purpose ralities of to oppose it, and to stand up as a mighty defender of the interests of the Church; but when the Canada Appropri-tion Clause or Act was before Parliament, scarcely a word of opposition was uttered on the subject. As though forsooth, the souls of the people of Canada were not as valuable as the souls of the people of Ireland! But there was in the Canada affair a different political object to acwas in the canada analy a different pointed object to ac complish, and hence a different course of political conduct was pursued. And just as in Ireland, while the Clergy are deprived of their rightful property, a batch of govern-ment lay commissioners are unjustly and sacrilegiously paid out of it far higher salaries than the Clergy receive, when the different to the salaries that the clergy receive, when they do get the pittance still professedly reserved to them.

Such is the reward of peace and loyalty towards the British Crown and Government. In the Canadian rebel-lion, got up by dissenters from the Church and enemies of British connexion, not a single Churchman was found otherwise than opposed to rebellion, and in favour of peaceable submission to the British Monarchy; and yet, for teaching this loyalty and peace, and thus saving the country heavy expenses of war, and of military and civil establishments, the pions and self-denying servants of God are to be starved, and their enemies fed with their

bread. What is this but a premium upon rebellion, and a rebuke to loyalty and obedience? "The United States were lost to England through her refusing to establish the Church there on a bread and stable basis; and let her rulers look to it, that they do not, through similar neglect and impolicy, lose the re-mainder of their American possessions, which they know are at present retained to them by but very slender ties. Subjection to the powers that be can never be relied on, unless it be based upon religion, and never can be loyally and cheerfully rendered but from religious motives.

"The Letter of the Bishop of Toronto so strikingly depicts the condition of the Clergy of the Church of Ca-nada, who are thus treacerously left by the government to starve, that if what his Lordship says will not move to starve, that if what his Lordship says will not move our brethren here in England to petition the Imperial ship, aided by agitation, or what is called public feeling, government for ample redress, nothing that we can say will move them to take so fraternal, useful, and, we will add successful, a course. It is lamentable to see that aladd successful, a course. It is inner to be that all whose only merit inght be in a fining in the second se numbers and influence, can induce the government to attend to its wishes; while the large body of Clergymen and Churchmen, possessed, as they are, of nineteen-twentieths, of all the learning, wealth, and influence in the land, suffer the Church and their brethren to be almost totally neglected. If the Churchmen here in Eng-land would unite, and manifest but the most moderate activity upon the subject, there is no doubt that justice could be obtained for their ill-used brethren in Canada, before the next session of Parliament were half over.— But Churchmen are quiet, and the government know that, and consequently treat Church matters as they like. We do hope, however, that no sooner will parliament be opened, than that this and some other matters affecting the welfare of the Church will be introduced into Parliament, and not withdrawn or compromised, but firmly pushed forward to success. This Canada business must not be lost sight of. Meanwhile, we shall be glad to receive from any of our brethren in Canada any informa-tion that may be usefully employed in England in behalf of the Church of Canada.

We would request the attention of the Editor of the Churchman's Newspaper to the question of the niversity as discussed in the last number of this journal; and if, in connection with the case of hardship in which he so rightly proposes an interference. he could be instrumental in awakening an interest in our behalf on the subject of the College Endowment, -of which we are likely to be stripped altogether,he would add another to the favours already conferred.

Sir,—I have seen with much regret an article headed "The Provincial Magistracy," copied from the Toronto *Patriot* into the *Church* paper without editorial note or instance, ascertain that the wish of your people is clearly

It is, unfortunately, too true that persons without eduation, ability, respectability, or other necessary qualifica-ion, have, from party and political motives, been added tion, have, from party and pointical motives, been haded to the list of Justices of the Peace; but I cannot think it fair play to make such sweeping charges as the writer of the article in the *Patriot* does, and, whoever he is, he is not sufficiently informed on the subject,—there being a sarbling portions of the offices of the Church,—especially he offices of baptism and burial,—by reason of objection to the doctrines therein involved, or of introducing prayers of private composition, either before the sermon, or remedy for most of the cases he alludes to. Complainants are wrong; if they bring their cause before an ignorant lay claim to indulgence.

stice, or abide by his decision or charges of fees, &c.; et, if unjust, an appeal is, in most cases, allowed, and besides, a Justice is always liable to action or indictment the great body of mar support which I have received from the great body of my clergy, and of the warm and affec-tionate sympathy evinced by very many of you, under circumstances of no common trial. These are matters of grateful and enduring remembrance. If there have been

By the Laws of the Province, 4th and 5th Victoria, chapters 25, 26, and 27, a Justice is authorized to settle somplaints against parties, such as trespasses on lands, malicious injury to property, and offences against the person. I have never heard of cases of slander, (prosesome instances of an opposite feeling (as I am bound in sincerity to add that there have been some, however few), I assure those who have exhibited it, that they will uted in England in the Ecclesiastical Courts), criminal not, in our future intercourse, experience any unpleasing recollections of it on my part; and if, on reflection, they onversation, ejectments or claims for dower, being rought before a Justice of the Peace; but cases may shall as readily forgive themselves as I forgive them, I wish that they may have formed a right estimate of what arise out of those causes which may authorize a Justice to bind the parties to keep the peace. Disputes between their duty has required, and may hereafter require them

nasters and mistresses and servants for wages or miscon to do. luct, may be brought before a Justice of the Peace, and "This last is a subject on which I would not dwell. settled in a prompt and far less expensive manner than in a Court of Law, and the Justice has a right to interfere But I am desirious of saying, with reference to some in-dividuals of high station, on whose public conduct I ccording to law in cases of forcible entry and detainer. deemed it necessary to remark, that I rejoice to believe that there was much of misapprehension of motives,— something, it may be, of mistake of facts. I cannot see how Justices are to extort money from gnorant disputants in the guise of fees, &c.; for, in gene-

ral, people appear to have a tolerably clear idea on this head. By the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, ch. 12, Justices "In respect to one eminent person, in particular, I canhead. not doubt the statement made by him of his own actual are to make returns of Convictions, and if they receive more fees than those allowed by Act of Parliament, (4th conduct; it is plain, therefore, that the terms in which he had claimed a right to act and speak, in resistance to the lawful order of his Bishop, were not intended by him Wm. IV. ch. 17), they are liable to a penalty of *twenty* pounds, one-half of which goes to the informer: therefore a rapacious Justice cannot *legally* fleece a neighbourhood, o imply (for he has since expressly denied) that he had exercised that right, as his words themselves induced me although aided by an active constable, not a bailiff as the writer of the article calls him: he, the bailiff, (not a very

"Of all the harassing and painful incidents of the last pleasant visitor), is the officer of the Sheriff or of Courts of Law. Heretofore it has been difficult to find efficient few weeks, these personal conflicts have been by far the most harassing and painful. May they henceforth be as ersons to act as constables, from the very poor remune they had never been! But, whatever may have been ration they in many cases received for the services perthe temporary results, I do not and cannot regret that I formed: should the party convicted, in case of non-paydeemed it necessary publicly to assert those principles of Church authority, which it is alike the duty of all of us ment of fine and costs, or either, be committed to gaol, both the Justice and constable lost their fees. In July to recognise and to inculcate. The very vehemence with which the assertion of them has been resisted, proves, if last, the Magistrates of this District, in Quarter Session, took this into consideration, and, in case of the party being proof were necessary, the necessity of their being assert ed, and our never suffering them to fall into oblivion. ommitted, the constable is now paid by the District. The Justice is entitled to sixpence for a summons for wit-"In conclusion, I congratulate you on the prospect of those principles being, ere long, practically asserted and nesses, (the necessary names being included in one). I have never seen all the Smiths, Browns, and Greens,

enforced by our reverend Primate, and thus of his effect-ing, if it be God's pleasure, a final and peaceful settlerought forward; but I have seen many Greenhorns leave their work and come forward merely to see the fun as ment of questions, which (inconsiderate as, for the most part, are the subjects of them) must be settled, if the I agree with the writer of the article, that no man, to Church of England is to continue to us anything better whom the fees of office are an object, should be a Justice of the Peace; but I can tell him that if there were no fees,

than an empty name. "I am, rev. and dear brethren, your affectionate Rev. Mr. Cronynfriend and brother,

# H. EXETER."

ADMONITION TO CHURCHWARDENS. Sir,-My churchwarden has placed in my hands to-day

printed paper, which contains certain resolutions passed in the Church of S. Charles, at Plymouth, and at ed in the church of S. Charles, at trymoun, and ac which it appears you had the misfortune to preside. The placard bears your signature, and I shall therefore hold you responsible for its transmission and contents. My Warden has expressed himself very properly and indignantly at the insulting supposition that he could be made the tool of a miserable attempt to introduce your paltry spite against the Bishop into a parish with which I thank God, you have no concern, and in which I do not think there is one man who participates in your ignot think there is one man aker of your sin. But in order norance, or would be partaker of your sin. But in order that you may spare yourself future and superfluous trouble, I beg to acquaint you that every measure en-joined by our good and faithful Bishop, of whom the diocese is not worthy, has been already in full usage in this parish for a very long time. The alms at the Offertory, in particular, have been long felt by rich and poor to be a very blessed instrument in the hands of the Church of Jesus Christ.

intrusiveness to notice you, I shall proceed to make one or two remarks on the unutterable ignorance displayed by yourself and others in your recent proceedings, and

1. You and your party are pleased to object to sermons in surplices as a token of and tendency to Rome. Now the Romanist minister invariably preaches in a vesture of black, and of this you may certify yourself by a visit to the Romish chapel near your own place of abode. 2. Again, with that flippancy which is the invariable companion of shallowness, you pronounce the Offertory as a thing of Popish ordinance, whereas in the churches

3. You proceed to denominate the other usages de-manded by the Bishop, under the authority of the Book Collected for the Widows', &c.

to continue the services in your several churches as they resolution, the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, of London, in an able, "One reservation, I must, indeed, make, though I hope it is necessary. If the practice in any parish at present prevail (I know not that it does), of omitting or the course of his address, he also availed himself of so favourable an opportunity to point out in a kind, an affectionate, and an unobtrusive manner, to those who were anxious for the welfare of the Church, the necessity of rs of private composition, either before the sermon, or elsewhere; such violation of the Church's law must not to their care, from the contaminating influence of insidi-

ous teachers and insidious books, and of guiding them "And now, in addressing you on this occasion, most probably for the last time, let me express my deep sense of the value of that support which I have received from the great body of my clergy, and of the warm and affec-Association

1. Moved by Mr. J. Draper, seconded by Mr J. M. Crawford-

Whereas a So jety has been established under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, now incorporated by Act of Pa liament, the object of which is, the promotion of religious instruction through the ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland;-and whereas in accordance with the Constitution of the Parent Society, a Branch Association has been estal lished for the District of London, and whereas it will tend more fully to carry out the objects of the Diocesan Church Society if a Sub-Association in correspondence with the Dis-trict Branch Association be formed in each parish or mission,it is therefore-

Resolved,-That a Parochial Association be now formed for Port Burwell, and the surrounding neighbourhood.

2. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, seconded by Mr. Draper-

Resolved,-That this meeting is deeply impressed with the importance of the objects provided for in the Constitution of the Parent Society, and will use its best endeav urs to promote the same, viz.— The dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and such other books and tracts as may serve to promote an acquaintance with erangelical truth and with the doctrine and order of the United Church of England and Ireland; the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians and destitute settlers in remote situations, by means of Travelling and resident Missionaries; assistance to clergymen of the Church who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and to their widows and orphans; promotion of parochial Sunday, and daily schools; the temporal support of the Church and its ministers, including all matters relating to the care and improvement of the present resources of the Church and what-ever measures may be thought best for increasing them.

3. Moved by Mr. Leonidas Burwell, seconded by Mr.

Resolved,-That this Association be open to all the members of the Church of England within its limits; that the annual payment of any sum however small shall qualify a person to ne a member of the same ; and that all contrib lowed to specify the object (when they desire it) to which their donation shall be applied.

4. Moved by Mr. J. M. Crawford, seconded by the

Resolved,-That the incumbent of this Rectory be chairman Accoreca, — 1 nat the incumbent of this Keetory be charman of this Parochial Association, and that the Incumbent and Churchwardens with the following gentlemen J. Draper, J. M. Crawford, Leonidas Burwell, Blackburn, McDermid, Walker, Ker, Springall, and Hutcheson, do constitute a Managing Committee for the purpose of making subscriptions and collec-tions in aid of the general waves and the New Church So tions in aid of the general purpose of the Diocesan Church So-ciety, and that they do report through their Chairman a statement of the same at the Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the District Branch Association, and that Mr. Blackburn be Treasurer, and Mr. Crawford be Secretary.

T. B. REID, Chairman.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary. It was then moved that the Rev. Mr. Reid do leave the chair. On motion of Mr. Ker, seconded by Mr. L.

Resolved,- That the thanks of this meeting be resp offered to the Rev. Mr. Reid, for his dignified conduct in the chair, and, also, to the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, for his kindness in attending the meeting at such a distance from his residen at this inclement sca on of the year; and for the very able and satisfactory manner in which, for the information of his hear ers, he elucidated the objects and views of the Church Society of the Discuss of the context of the context of the context of the society of the Diocese of Toronto.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

0066000306

PRESCOTT PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The subjoined is a brief statement of the amount col-lected by the Prescott Parochial Committee of the Est District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society for 1844, as also of other sums of money obtained for parish pur-poses, and how they were disposed of:--Amount of Yearly Subscription .....£ 30 5 Applied thus— To the Widows', &c. Fund ..... £ 1 5 0 One-fourth to the Society...... 7 5 0 To the support of our Missionary 10 0 0 To Parish purposes ...... 11 15 0

30 5 0

(Signed) Burwell-

And now, sir, since you have compelled me by your

on the awful nature of your sin.

of Common Prayer, as innovations! Are you aware that the Prayer-book in its present form is 300 years old? Collected for the poor at the Of-

borrow and study it, and you will discover yourself t

the quarter-deck, in the mart or the store. I remain,

Churchwarden of S. Charles,

Plymouth.

To Mr. RICHARD MARTIN.

Your faithful counsellor,

CANADA.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-At a meeting held in the Church of Port Bur-

R. S. HAWKER.

Vienna, February 20th, 1845.

Vicar of Morwenstow.

therefore I should be sorry to see Stipendiary Magistrates introduced in this part of the Province. If they were, there must be one at the least in every Township; and as he ought to be a person of integrity and ability, who would do equal justice to the poor man as to his rich a-year.\* Now I will state from my experience, generally speaking, that the Justices of the Peace in a Township lo not get over ten pounds a-year in fees amongst them, and I can safely say I have expended more money in protecting persons from oppression than I ever received in fees, &c.: besides, were Stipendiary Magistrates ap-

would be continually complaining and trying to get them put out of office, to be succeeded by a popular character, whose only merit might be in drinking the greatest quan-

the Justice would be annoyed with frivolous complaints

every day, which could only tend to make a worse feeling

An erroneous idea prevails in this country that the Magistrates in England do not receive fees, &c. This is uite a mistake, for they generally divide into divisions, hold petty Sessions, and employ a clerk to assist them: the fees go to this person, and he has summonses, &c. signed by some one of the Magistrates, which he fills up and issues on application. A clerk to a division of Magistrates is a respectable office, and he is very fairly paid; for whatever fees the Magistrates receive for any thing done by them, including taking affidavits, and a certain fee for every tavern licence, is handed over to the

I have no doubt the writer of the article in the Patriot means well, and I hope to see him follow up and expose those Justices of the Peace he finds acting against the laws, and moreover, that he will impress upon the government, and particularly upon our representatives, the Members of the House of Assembly, the impolicy and injustice of adding the names of further improper persons to any new Commission of the Peace. Service at all. S. You proceed to denominate the other usages de-

Your's very obediently, A. J. P., Feb. 17, 1845. Newcastle District.

their great "sin against the Lord."

sion and un-christian perversity on the other.

for the storm excited by foes without and hollow- educational endowment. hearted friends within, she has compromised no principle,-she has sacrificed no element of truth.

world, the heedless flinging away of the interests and currences in Eugland :--safety of the immortal soul.

by the Church, in so clear a light, that we should Credence Table. The Society to pay the costs. fragment of religious property that has been conceded the Successionists. Surely the White Shirt will now, for to her; and as the preservation of existing rights and a season at least, be exchanged for robes of sackcloth; privileges is implied in the very name of those who are designated as *Conservatives* in the House, we cannot but look for a hearty support to this Petition from them; while the Roman Catholic members of the Lelong to enjoy unmolested themselves.

The University agitation is likely to assume a different direction from what was originally anticipated. if the members of the local government are imprudent enough to force on a crude, and undigested, and im-

been taking active measures within the last few days, on the subject of the projected College Bill. The rumours which were current for the past week, that the Govern-

"No Churchman believed for a moment that any change or shift of party, could possibly place him in a worse position than having a share of the endowments of God's Ministers; but even of the portion of their property King's College, proportioned to the number of the Upper | designed, or pretendedly designed, for them, they

selfish, or the malevolent would reduce her, or consen-For never was there a case in which the temper of to be deprived of all share and interest in the endowthe world was more directly and distinctly opposed to ment of a University, which was originally assigned, the temper of the Gospel; never was there a case in by a Royal Charter, solely and exclusively to her own which the rulers of the Church were more decidedly control. This, we affirm, is one of the most startling right, and those who have assumed the novel claim to novelties of the times,-that the Church of England overawe and control them, more manifestly wrong. must, at the bidding of a Colonial Legislature, strip Never was there more gentleness, tenderness, and con- herself of her distinctive character as a Church of ciliation on the one hand; nor more of ungodly pas- Christ, and reduce herself to the level,-nay, place

herself under the control in her own educational semi-And after all, we regard it as a bright day in the naries, ----of every wild and conflicting sect and denohistory of the Church. She has borne the conflict mination which has started into existence within the with that example of patience which our crucified last three hundred years, or submit, as the alternative, Master has taught her; and though she has grieved to the total loss of all share and interest in this He will afterwards visit the several stations intermediate

To this alternative we may indeed, by possibility, be reduced; but need we say, that any alternative will

This is the best evidence we can desire of her ma- be accepted rather than the sacrifice of consistency jesty and her might ; and reverence and honour, con- and the degradation of truth. She may be despoiled gratulation and welcome, will, we firmly believe, soon of every acre of her Collegiate property; but in the follow this heartless and thoughtless language of con- integrity of her principles, ---in her rigid adherence to tumely and invective. Her true children will love the Gospel features of "Evangelical Truth and Aposand cling to her, with a warmer and more undivided tolic Order," she will be the Church of England still. heart; and through her teaching and example, we As a specimen of the practical effect of the proposed trust, will be a speedy abandonment of the worst "no- amalgamation scheme, upon which we offered some velties" of the present degenerate day,-namely, the few remarks last week, we subjoin the comments of sacrifice of truth to self-interest, and, in grasping at the Observer, a Dissenting paper in the Congregational the petty distinctions and fleeting possessions of this or Independent interest at Montreal, upon recent oc-

"Puscyism has recently experienced a considerable We have much satisfaction in giving insertion to the We have much satisfaction in giving insertion to the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative As-sembly upon the Petition of the members of the Church of England, that the portion of the Clergy Reserves Use the first statisfaction in giving insertion to the minded laity. The White Shirt, is sadly crest-failen. He has been fairly beaten by a right-hearted and noble-minded laity. The White Shirt is now at a discount at *Exeter*, the head quarters of the grand master; where one of his worthy knights has been so "goosed" that the allotted to her, in the final adjustment of that vexed symbol of prelatical purity has been withdrawn from the question, should be placed under her own management blich in the Barset under her own management "Another defeat has, also, been sustained in the Court and control. The Report which we now publish, in-dicates a very correct view of the whole question, and sets forth the reasonableness of the Petition preferred think there can be no dissentient voice to its adoption. What is sought for, is the *preservation* of the little without an Altar!! What a sad mishap has thus befallen

And it is to the Christian control and guidance of the authors of such ribaldry that the youth of the gislature must discern, from the very language of the Church of England in Canada West are to be sub-Report, how ungracious and impolitic it would be on jected, according to the provisions of the University their part to refuse to the Protestant Church a privilege and advantage which they have been allowed so the adoption of our Legislature! Her Collegiate endowment, we repeat, may be filched away from her .--

may, at one swoop, be torn from her hands,-but the Church of England will never be a party to the impiety and guilt contemplated in this unjust and unchristian measure.

enough to force on a crude, and undigested, and im-practicable measure at this late stage of their Session. It appears from the following article, which we extract from the *Churchman's Newspaper* of the 21st take the oath of allegiance, and obtain a certificate: they It appears from the following article, which we We copy the following from the Toronto Patriot, as January, that the subject of the Pastoral Letter of an index of the high-wrought and intense feeling which the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in regard to the pecu-

of the Church of England and Ireland in this City, have but not stronger than the peculiarities of the case demand :---

"The Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to be ment were about bringing in a Bill on the basis of Mr. Baldwin's detestable measure, and forcing it through du-ring the present Sersion, without giving a moment's time to the country to speak its true sentiments, have awakened the deepest feelings of indignation throughout the City.

Our Travelling Agent will proceed on a Collecting tour westwards from this office, immediately after Easter,-visiting the townships intermediate between this and Toronto and proceeding from that city northwards as far as Newmarket and Holland Landing .between Toronto and the town of London, including the Niagara District.

#### Communications.

#### To the Editor of The Church.

22nd February, 1845. Sir,—The subject of this communication will, I trust, be a sufficient excuse for my requesting you to publish it, my only object being to resolve two very serious doubts.

The questions are these-Can two Members of our Church be lawfully married y a Dissenting Minister?

Can one of our Members lawfully intermarry with a Dissenter by means of a Dissenting Minister?

The Courts of the United Empire, in the year 1842, pronounced the illegality of such marriages, a dictum which was subsequently confirmed by the House of Lords: when an Act was passed legalizing those only which had been theretofore so celebrated.

But to refer to our Provincial Laws upon this important

The Act 33 Geo. III., cap. 5, authorizes Justices of the Peace to celebrate marriages, provided there be not five Ministers of the Church of England within the district; and if fewer in number, neither of the parties living within eighteen miles of a Minister of said Church, and the form of the Church of England to be observed.

The Act 38 Geo. III., cap. 4, which was reserved for the Royal assent, extends this privilege to Ministers of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, and Calvinists, according to the rites of such communities severally, and provided one of the parties married shall have been a member of such ommunity at least six months before such marriage.

The Act 11 Geo. IV., cap. 36, which was also reserved for the Royal assent, extends the privilege still further to the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Menonists, Tunkers, and Moravians; but excludes Calvinists and the proviso above italicised.

Now this is the last Act upon the subject, it does not repeal either of the former, consequently I conceive that by the Act 38 Geo. III., cap. 4, the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, and Calvinists, are the only Ministers who can legally marry any persons not belonging to their own congregations under the proviso therein contained, and not including Members of the Church of England.

Another most important question is involved in this.— The fourth section of the Act 11 Geo. IV., cap. 36, provides that not one of these several Ministers shall be deemed or taken to be such unless he shall produce proof to the Justices of the district in which he shall reside, that are also severally required, (by sixth section, under a penalty of £40), once in every twelve months, to return to the Clerk of the Peace a certified list, under their hands,

that the error should be immediately rectined, to settle expressed, a manufally accept the prospect of an asjure, the future rights of property, and to legitimate the rising generation.

ject; but I should not consider any marriage of Members of our Church duly solemnized by any but our own Ministers.

Perhaps some of your legal correspondents will have the goodness to resolve my doubts on the legal points referred to.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant, CATHOLIC.

[It is very obvious that the writer in the Patriot intended Were you never informed that there are many merely to expose the unfitness of many of the Magistrates, appointed from political bias, during the last two or three in England wherein every jot and tittle of the Rubrics have been carried out without intermission even to the present day? Do you not understand that if many of us, the Clergy, have been guilty of a long dereliction years; and we concur with our respected correspondent in the hope that such a system is now at an end.-ED.] of rubrical duty during many years we still have a right

\* The Stipendiary Magistrates in the West Indies, &c. are mostly Army and Navy Officers, and have a salary of £600 stg. per annum. Uniformity (13 and 14 of Car. II. c. 4)? If not, pray

#### (To the Editor of The Church.)

not only grossly ignorant of the Ordinances of the Church but also of the law of the land. You will find by that Queen's College, Kingston, 3rd March, 1845. Sir,-I observe, from your publication of Friday last, that a Correspondent, under the signature of "Amicus," has procured insertion for two documents on the subject of the much talked of University Bill. One of these, "it is said, emanates from the Bishop of Toronto:" and "Ami-cus" adds that "the Bishop's views are noble in concep-tion, and generous as well as just to all parties." held your meeting in Church! You made a Holy Sanc-tuary of christian worship, the scene of your rebellion against your bishop and your God! The solemn echoes of that blessed place were polluted by the loathsome lan-guage of human and unlawful strife! The sin of sacrilege The other document (which, you must have observed, s accompanied with "remarks" not of a very Catholic or charitable description,) is asserted to be " the Queen's College scheme for settling this question; which seems to have been adopted, in an evil hour, by the Government, defined by the canonists to be "anything which shall liminish the holiness of. or make common, sacred places persons, or things." Moreover, you presided over thi conspiracy of strife. You! a warden of the Church and is at present circulating amongst the members of the Legislature, under the sanction of the Administration." to any oath, that you would perform faithfully the offic Permit me to ask of you the favour of assuring you and

your readers that your Correspondent "Amicus" is alto-gether misinformed and at fault, in ascribing No. I. of his of churchwarden, in the spirit, if not in the letter, of the words "So help you God." two documents to Queen's College. Among your canonical duties you are enjoined to pro Queen's College is as yet utterly unacquainted with the whole of Divine Service, "to receive the alms for the character of the measure for the regulation of the Colleges of Upper Canada, intended, it is said, to be submitted by poor during the Offertory," and to diligently see that al the Executive to Parliament. I presume, however, that when any measure on the above subject is introduced, Queen's College, as one of the parties somewhat concerned, the parishioners duly resort to their church upon all Sundays and Holy-days. How you reconcile this last branch of your duty with your signature to a printed paper in which you exhort them to absent themselves from Church, I leave to your own soul, and God, and will be apprized of the fact; and it may naturally be ex-pected that when the office-bearers of this Institution have Government proposal on the subject under considerathe last day. Meanwhile, the prophet Zechariah will instruct you that you should "let none of you imagine on, they will exercise their undoubted privilege and right to make "remarks" upon it. I need not assure you of its evil in your hearts against your neighbour, and love no false oath, for all these are things that I hate, saith the Lord." Your resolution of thanks to contain the eing my confident hope and expectation that in the character of their remarks, the spirit manifested in those of "Amicus" will not be imitated. If the views of the Go-Your resolution of thanks to certain of the

cathedral-chapter said to be favourable to your schism, vernment on this important question shall be found to be "noble in conception, and generous as well as just to all has caused me considerable pain; by no means however on account of yourselves, or from any sense of the value parties," the authorities of Queen's College will, I trust, of your approbation; but on the contrary, because I feel personal sorrow and professional shame, that among the oincide with the general voice of the country in awarding to the Administration its due meed of praise. And I am persuaded that this will be done by them with a dedignitaries of this diocese, to whom we the inferior clergy should look for example and guidance, there should be gree of cordialty which hitherto they have not been perfound any contented to incur the deep humiliation of your praise. And now I tender you my counsel for the good of your own soul. I have been taught "to have committed to experience or express, should the discovery be made that such views have originated with the Lord Bishop of Toronto. I am, Sir, passion on the ignorant and on them that are out of the

Yours very respectfully, THOMAS LIDDELL.

[In giving insertion to the above communication, we would simply remark that the strictures contained in our ast upon the proposed University Bill, from the pen of Amicus, were not more severe than the nature of the case imperatively called for. We believe that all parties, actuated by a correct principle of justice, will admit that hardly any terms of indignant remonstrance against such a project, could be too strong.-ED. CH.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

vince of Canterbury.'

be prepared for a final settlement.'

the views so plainly set forth by the Archbishop: that is, posed and unanimously carried. In moving the 2nd

fertory ..... Collected for repairing, shingling, 20 0 0 and painting both the interior and exterior of our Church ... 75 0 0

102 0 0 Besides, for fencing in the church-yard, building a school-room and dwelling-house for the accommodation of the person who takes care of the Church, &c. 175 0 0

Making a total of ..... £307 5

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

	William and the state of the st					3.
7	d and a second s	E	5.	d.	0	
		2	10	0	Dr. Cleland	1
1	Mrs. Hooker, don	2	10	0	Mr. A. Patton 0	-
•	Miss M. Hooker	0	3	9	" S. Moss	
-	" I. Hooker	0	2	6	Marcus Burritt, Esq	
1		2	10	0	Mr. M. Dickinson 0	1
		2	0	0	" Thomas Robinson 0	
5		õ	10	0	" Alexander Geddes 0	1
- 1	Comy. Fielde		0	õ	" John Farnow, don. 0	-
e	Rev. R. Blakey	ĩ	0	0	" Robt. Headlam, don. 0	1
1	Mrs. Blakey	â	5	0	" Wm. Sanders, don 0	
1	Miss M. Blakey	0	2	6	" Robert Shipp 0	
	" Margaret Blakey	0	Z	6	" Alexander McMullan 0	
s	" C Blukov	0	Z		Alexander McMulture 0	
2	O. DIARCY	0	2	6	" John H. Davison	
,	D. DIRKEY		1	3	Dr. R.C. Henderson (half	10
t I	Lanity Diakey	0	1	3	to the Widows' Fund) 2	1
9	Caronne Diakey		1	3	Mrs. R. Burritt 0	1
		0	1	3	Mr. H. Burritt 0	1
e		0	2	6	" Isaac Plumb a	1
	" Robt. Blakey, jr	0	1	3	" Charles Plumb o	1
2.5		0	10	0	" John Enos	1
-	Mrs. Crane	1	0	0	" Samuel Brasher	1
e	Miss H. Crane	0	2	6	" Daniel McCarthey "	1
	" F. Crane		5	0	" George Campion	
i	Mrs. Longley and family	0	13	9	" Those Melville	
		0	10	0	" John Jordan 0	
	Mrs. Jones	0	5	0	Capt. Taylor 1	
t	Mr. Solomon Jones	0	5	0	Cant Manailly	
	" D. Jones		1	3	Mrs. S. Jessup 0	1
	" Andrew Jones	0	1	3		-
3	Wm. B. Wells, Esq	õ.	5	ö	Total£30	
	the second and the second	1	1		a Steer see	

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels,

and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese: <u>s</u>. d.

Previously announced (in No. 113), in am't ... 491 13 The Church at Beechville—through the Trea-surer of the District Branch Association... 0 2 69

114 Collections, amounting to.....£491 16 13

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septor gesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:way." I forgive, therefore, your interference in my

Previously announced (in number 99) in am't 544 10 The Church at Tecumseth ...... £3 15 0 Ditto at West Gwillimbury 3 5 0 —through the Rev. F. L. Osler ..... 700 Read your The Congregation in the Township of Lon-don-through the Rev. Chas. C. Brough 4 10 0 "Render to all The Congregation in Cayuga ... £2 17 Ditto in Caledonia 3 7 Ditto in York ..... 4 12 Ditto in Walpole ... 3 2 --through the Rev. Bold C. Hill...... Reverence the Church, and you will draw a calmer breath when you come to die. No weapon that is formed against 14 0 0 Her will prosper. Seek at sacred sources religious truth; The Church at the Delaware-through the believe me it is not to be gathered from the barrack or 2 10 0 Rev. Richard Flood ..... The Church at Lloydtown..... £2 3 11

The Congregation at Pine Grove 2 10 3 Ditto at Bolton's Mills 0 15 0 5 8 4 Christ's Church, St. Albans..... 2 14 7 —through the Rev. G. C. Street...... The Church at Napanee.....£2 2 6 6 5 6 0 2 6 A Widow's mite 2 5 0 -through the Rev. Saltern Givins The Congregation at White Service at the Manatoulin Mission-through the Rev. F. 11 14 0 A. O'Meara ..... The Church at Burford-through the Rev. 100 G. Petrie ...... Saint Peter's Church, Brockville—through the 9 15 0

3 1 9 Rev. George Hallen.. The Church at Port Burwell..... £0 7 6 Donation by Dr. Williams ...... 1 0 0 Ditto by the Rev. T. B. Read 0 12 6 —through the Rev. T. B. Read..... 200

.£614 0. 1 118 Collections, amounting to ......

ENGLAND THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND HIS CLERGY. "To the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter.

"Bishopstowe, Jan. 8th, 1845. "Rev. and Dear Brethren,—I have this day had the gratification of receiving from his Grace the Archbishop copy of his ' Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Pro-"That letter leaves me under no difficulty how to act.

Not only deference to his Grace's authority, but in most willing concurrence with the sentiments which he has that the error should be immediately rectified, to settle expressed, I thankfully accept the prospect of an adjust-

well, on the 1st inst., for the purpose of taking into con-I do not refer to our ecclesiastical polity upon the sub-ect; but I should not consider any marriage of Members the great object which I have had at heart,—the restorasideration the advantages that might be derived from the formation of a Parochial Association, to aid in carrying ont the views of the "Toronto Diocesan Church Society, tion of certainty and vigour to the law of the Church, in all that relates to our public worship,--than by now re- our respected Rector, the Rev. T. B. Reid, was reque inquishing my own separate endeavours, and merging ted to take the chair; when, having opened the meeting with prayer, and fully explained the objects of the Societhem in that common effort, which his Grace has an-nounced his intention to promote, when 'the way shall ity, and the necessity for a fervent and heart-felt co-op-

repared for a final settlement.' Meanwhile, I advise you all to act in conformity with

parish-it was futile-and I exhort you to enter into you chamber and shut to the door, and beseech God to forgive you also. Repent. Do your duty in that station of life to which it hath pleased God to call you, and run no spiritual risk beyond it. Study your Bible. Read your Book of Common Prayer, and use it, meekly, humbly, and in the spirit of a Christian man. their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour.

# is a clause in an Act of Parliament, which binds, not only the Clergy, but all Lay Members of the Church. I pass on to consider your sin. You convened and you held your meeting in Church! You made a Holy Sanc

The Treasurer has also received-From the Brock District Branch Association, -one-fourth of all monies collected by that Association ..... .£14 0 4

an able, e objects a lucid-nis hear-

its pro-

ctive; in elf of so

, an af-

ho were essity of

ntrusted

ng them

eir eter-sed the

rity that

is infant

Ir J. M.

auspices by Act

religious hurch of with the

ation has as it will

n Church

the Dis-

ission,-

ormed for

by Mr.

with the tution of

promo!s ures, the

tracts as

al truth of Eng-

ong the means of

ergymen nfirmity,

church

care and

nd what-

l by Mr.

members

e annual person to

ors be al-hich their

by the

chairman bent and

bent and ber, J. M. Walker, Managing

nd colle

urch So-

a a state-lanaging

that Mr.

ary.

retary.

do leave

Mr. L.

epectfully et in the ndness in

able and h's bear

h Society

e'ary.

SOCIETY.

the East for 1844,

rish pur-

0 5 0

0 5 0

200

500

7 5 0

£ s. d. 0 5 0 0 10 0

2 10 0

£30 5 0

NTO.

Chapels,

Widows

s. a. 13 7

2 63

16 13

pels, and Septua-Letter of

8. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

7 0 0

4 10 0

100

10 0

5 8 43

5 5 6

2 5 0

1 14 0

100

9 15 0

3 1 9

200

residen

arochia

f insidi

T. W. BIRCHALL, 4th March, 1845.

Treasurer.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

goodly number of the members and friends of the Society were gathered together; and earnestness, harmony, and good-will, marked the proceedings of the evening. The chair was taken by the Rector of the Parish, soon after seven o'clock, and he was assisted by the Officers of the Committee, and the Rev. Mr. Filleul, Missionary at Mahone Bay. After singing the 100th Psalm, (and sing-ing it as it always ought to be sung, to the tune that bears its name) the prayers prescribed by the Rules of the Society were offered up to the throne of grace, for a blessing upon this and all kindred Societies, for spreading Gospel light throughout the world. The Chairman then Gospel light throughout the world. The Chairman then opened the business of the evening, and called upon the Secretary, C. B. Owen, Esq., M. P. P., to read the Report, which that gentleman had prepared, for the expired

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION OF THE

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and other petitions signed by many thousand persons, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the said Diocese of Toronto, and the Diocese of Quebec, praying to have the control over and the disposition and management of their segmentive shares of the Clergy Remanagement of their respective shares of the Clergy Re-serves as is equivalent to the proportion of the funds as-signed by the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Par-liament, passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, for the support of the Church of England, beg leave re-Specific to Parent.

spectfully to Report,-

That by the said Act entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Cana-da, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of this Province is empowered to sell all or any of the Clergy Reserves under regulations to be ap-proved by Her Majesty in Council; and that the pro-ceeds, in money, to be derived from the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves, after the deduction of certain al-lowances which are specified in the said act, are directed to be divided into two equal parts: one of which is to be

to be divided into two equal parts; one of which is to be distributed in certain proportions between the Churches of England and Scotland, and the other to be applied by the Governor of this Province, with the advice of his Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada.

From the foregoing provisions, it appears to your Com-mittee that it was not the policy of the Imperial Parlia-ment, at the time of the passing of the said act, to apportion the said lands among the denominations of christians whose claims were therein recognized, but rather to place the Clergy Reserves at the disposal of the Government, to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided in the propor-tions mentioned in the said act.

Your Committee, however, have given the subject and the matters set forth in the various petitions referred to them their best consideration, and they are led to doubt the utility or expediency of such a policy, and particular-ly when they cannot but consider that, at the time, these lands were arginally set anart for the support of reli-J when they cannot but consider that, at the support of reli-lands were originally set apart for the support of reli-gion, and the maintenance of public worship, it was thereby intended to create an adequate fund to form a permanent endowment for those important objects.

And when it is further borne in mind, that the mem-And when it is further borne in mind, that the mem-bers of the Church of England inhabiting the State of New York, are at this day enabled to erect their churches, and station their missionaries in every section of that ex-tensive country, by the aid of funds provided by the pious care of a British monarch, when that country was a British Column that the the population

# Colonial.

#### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

We regret to learn that, owing to ill health, the Revd. Dr. FALLOON is compelled to leave us for a few months. The Revd. gentleman purposes crossing the Atlantic and will in all probability pass the summer at home.—Mon-treal Coursier

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Le-gislative Council of Canada in Provincial Parliament assem-

#### R. E. CARON, Speaker.

#### To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN, I receive with cordial gratification the kind sentiments which you have expressed regarding the high honour conferred on me by our Gracious Sovereign, in approbation of my honest endea-vours to promote the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of her dominions. I beg you to accept my hearty thanks.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Here follow the Resolutions.] After reading some extracts from the Ecclesiastical Gazette, showing the advancing state of the Church in various parts of the world, a collection was made, and the services of the evening concluded by singing Heber's Missionary Hymn, and the pronuncing by the Rector of the Apostolic Benediction.—Halifax Times. Mr. Macdonell, of Dundas, moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of repealing the several laws relating to the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdic-tion of the Court of Queen's Bench. The motion was carried on a division, Yeas 28; Nays 20; but the committee rose wission issued to report mount if that there had been mission issued to report mount if referred to a special committee. The Bill for the better regu-lation of the office of Sheriffs in Upper Canada, introduced by Mr. Macdonell, of Dandas, was read a second time, and referred to a special committee, in order that some of its provisions may be modified.

#### THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Powell's Naturalization Bill was reported by the com-mittee of the whole, with amendments. We are not informed of the nature of these amendments. Two clauses were pro-posed by Mr. Hale, one conferring the right of voting upon aliens whose ancestors or themselves had held freeholds in Caand for ten years; the other making aliens liable to serve as Jurors, Road Surveyors, Municipal officers, and Militia-men. Both were, however, withdrawn. Col. Prince's Bill to amend the Registry Laws was considered in committee of the whole, the Registry Laws was considered and reported with some amendments. FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

On Friday, Mr. Johnson made an effort to shorten the usual time of sitting of the House, by limiting it to ten o'clock in the evening. After a slight discussion, the motion was negatived. Lengthy debates took place on the Education Bill for Lower Canada, and the Bill to smend the Municipal ordinance. They are not, however, reported. The House was engaged for some time in the consideration of Mr. Sherwood's Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, which was reported by the committee of the whole, with several amendments.

#### MONDAY, Feb. 24.

MONDAY, Feb. 24. Col. PRINCE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide against the desceration of the Sabbath. The announcement was received upon the opposition side with ironical cheers. Mr. MURNEY congratulated Col. Prince upon his change of sentiment. When that gentleman had introduced his Gome Bill, it had been without the clause providing against hunting on the Sabbath. Upon the third reading of that bill, he (Mr. M.) had moved for the introduction of this clause, but the mo-tion was rejected. He had then begged that it might be ex-tended to Upper Canada, but that had also been refused, and he believed that Col. Prince had voted against it. He trusted that the bill would be received, at least so far as Upper Canada was concerned. The SOLICITOR GENERAL vindicated Col. Prince; there The SOLICITOR GENERAL vindicated Col. Prince; there

was no inconsistency in that gentleman's conduct, he had been always in favour of such an enactment. He trusted that the bill would pass the house.

a British monarch, when that country was of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample Government, and that in both these cases the foundation of the endowment was a grant of land, insignificant in extent and value at the time it was made, compared with Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to express their gratitude to their august Sovereign for thus rewarding his Ex-speeches were made by Messrs, AYLWIN, LAFONTAINE, and cellency's distinguished merits. He was seconded by his hon, friend, the member for Prince Edward, (Mr. Roblin). As the Governor General's excellence of character was universally acknowledged, he hoped he should meet with the full assent of

The Church.

worship justice, I worship moderation, and, Sir, I worship the patience and talents with which the noble Lord at the head of affairs has carried on the Government since he came here.— (Cheers.) Mr. GowAN regretted that he was not in the House when the motion before the chair was made; but he had arrived there in time to hear the speech made by the Member for Quebec. The Hon, gentleman had told the House that no individual had done the Colony such irreparable wrong as the noble Lord at the head of affairs, but he had forgotten to tell the House in what: he had not entered into any particulars: he had no the head of affairs, but he had forgotten to tell the House in what; he had not entered into any particulars; he had not specified any particular iniquity which he had committed. Did that nobleman excite the people to rebellion? Had he with-drawn from the country one good quality which it previously possessed? Had not its prosperity increased in a degree sur-passing what it had ever done before? The Hon, gentleman throughout the course of his address, styled his Excellency the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Lunenburg Dis-trict Committee of this Society, was held in the National School-house, at Lunenburg, on Monday evening the 27th January. The state of the weather and of the streets was not very favourable for a full attendance, but yet a goodly number of the members and friends of the Society Were carthered to content of the streets was not very favourable for a full attendance, but yet a goodly number of the members and friends of the Society. Were carthered to content of the streets school-house, at Lunenburg, on Monday evening the 27th January. The state of the weather and of the streets was not very favourable for a full attendance, but yet a goodly number of the members and friends of the Society and the streets and content of the streets, school-house, at Lunenburg, on Monday evening the 27th January. The state of the members and friends of the Society was not very favourable for a full attendance, but yet a goodly number of the members and crimestines, harmony, and Were carthered to contents of the Society the first heart. Sir, the time was when the same oppro-tinguished mark of the approbation of our Most Gracious Sove-reat. R. E. CARON, Speaker. R. E. CARON, Speaker. K. immortal Nelson, returning victorious with his hard-earned laurels round his weather-beaten brow, might have been called the last of the Lords. Sir, the time was when the illustrious Duke of Wellington, the greatest warrior of the age, elevated to the peerage, not on account of wealth, not in respect of his family connections, but on account of his merit as a man, a statesman, and a soldier, might have been called the last of the Peers. Sir, there is no reproach in the name which the Hon, gentleman has been pleased to make use of; whatever reproach was intended to be conveyed by it, recoils upon him who had the bad taste to use it. The Hon. Member taunted the admi-HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19. Mr. Macdonell, of Dundas, moved that the House do resolve come out openly and boldly like a man with a vote of want of confidence; and then he would learn what the majority of the Government really was. (Cheers.) The Hon. gentleman spoke of the peace and prosperity in which the Governor Ge-neral found this Province: Yes, he found it with one party without reporting. The ground of opposition to the present mission issued to report upon the Court of Chancery, and that that report would be laid before the House in a few days, when REPORT REPORT WARE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO, AND MANY THOUSAND OTHER PERSONS, PRAYING TO HAVE THE CONTROUL ANE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENG-LAND'S SHARE OF THE CLERGY RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS referred the petition of LAND'S SHARE OF THE CLERGY RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of CONTROLL AND MANS RESERVES. THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLERGY RESERVES. that he was not disposed to carry on the Government for a party, through a party, and to the extermination of a party. During the progress of Mr. Gowan's speech the Hon. W. H. Draper, Memoer for London, and Mr. Woods, of Kent, were both introduced into the House, and took their seats amid great applause from both sides of the House.

> years he had served the Kings and Queens of England without being more than two years resident in his native land? Was he aware that a more distinguished politician, a more liberal the back of the server of the s Governor never existed ?

Mr. McDoNALD [Glengary], and Mr. MERRITT, supported the motion, because they looked upon it merely as a compli-ment, which conveyed no approbation of any political views. Mr. Sol. General SHERWOOD said, that the hon, member for Quebec had outraged every principle of Responsible Govern-ment in the attack he had made upon the Governor General. Such language as he had made use of was contrary to the prac-tice and would not be tolerated in the British House of Commons. Sir, if I were placed in opposition to-morrow, and was called upon to vote for such an address, and refused to do so, I should feel that I was chargeable with being actuated by something more than a desire to do my duty, by something more than met the eye and ear, and that I was not pursuing that course which a highminded Englishman would upon such an occasion. (Cheers.)

After some remarks from Mr. Roblin, explaining his motives in supporting the motion, the amendment was then put and lad

Nays .- Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Cauchon, Chabot, Chaveau, Desaulniers, De Witt, Drummond, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Latterriere, Laurin, Leslie, Methot, Nelson, Powell, Price, Small, Smith [Wentworth], Thompson.-25.

REBELLION LOSSES .- Mr. PAPINEAU moved that it was

to Presbyterians, to Methodists, &c., and when his supply of licenses was out get a fresh one. The proceeds to be left either at the disposal of the Crown, as at present, or else surrendered to the clergy of the different denominations. But he never would consent to it being incorporated as a part of the Consolidated Revenue, whilst the proceeds of the licenses of the Church of Rome was left at its own disposal. (Hear!) The right of

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

The Resolution concerning the Rebellion Claims of Upper Canada, passed by the Committee of the whole on Wednesday, was br ght up.

Mr. PAPINEAU moved that the said Resolution be now con-Mr. M'DONALD, of Glengary, moved, in amendment, that an Address be presented to ber Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the pay-ment of the Rebellion claims of Upper Canada. He looked upon these claims in the light of war losses, incurred in defend-ine the

g the country from foreign invasion. Upon the amendment being put, it was negatived ; Ayes 28,

Nava 41. Mr. LAFONTAINE spoke at some length in French, and concluded by moving a second amendment, to the effect that the Rebellion claims of Upper Canada should not be paid unless provision was made at the same time for paying those of Lower Canada.

Mr. MOFFATT said that the amendment of the Member for Terrebonne convinced him of the insincerity of his declarations as to the payment of the losses in either portion of the Province. The amendment was a nullity, it would have no effect, for no action could be taken upon it; it gave no pledge to pay the osses of either Upper or Lower Canada.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH followed. Mr. AYLWIN addressed the House in a speech extending over

one hour and twenty minutes, during the delivery of which the Ministerial Benches were almost totally deserted. The division being taken, there appeared for the motion 43, against it 30, and a Bill was directed to be brought in accordingly.

is, evidently, the entire number of votes polled in his favour his majority. The error, we believe, originated in one of Kingston newspapers : LANARK. Close of the Poll.	(of which the sole right in Ganada is held by JARES B. EWART Esq.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs and Stoves of various patterns, &e. JOHN GARTSHORE & Co. Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845. 397-6w			
Cameron,	PAIL FACTORY. THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY and intends to have a supply of PAILS and SAP-BUCKET about the 25th of February. W. HARTWELL.			
A GOVERNESS WANTED TO GO TO ENGLAND IN MAY NEXT, take charge, during the voyage, of two young ladies, the one fourteen, the other eleven years of age.	Cobourg, January 23, 1845. 396- Keep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.			
It is not required that she be competent to teach the several complishments which can be taught hy masters, but she must of the most undoubted moral and religious character, and mpetent to superintend the conduct and deportment of young lies. One from thirty to fifty years of age would be preferred. A competent person, wishing to return to England, will find is a very fitting opportunity. Apply (if by letter, giving the references) to ROBERT ENTTR. Esq., Toronto. March 6, 1845. 399-tf	TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.) THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments the his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, havin relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whoil attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in fu- operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favoures s			
YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family Town or Country. For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King reet, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845. 399 6	liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion sha be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) alway on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shinglin and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Stee Hammers, Steel-tipped do. Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments			
HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. HE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply cir Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally, th their very superior CUT NAILS, stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for e Spring business.	every description made to order, as usual. Every article manufactured in the above Establishment wi be warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who at Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at th Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. N.D.—Outlery soil Surgeons Instruments, with svery oth- article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner with despatch. SAMUEL SHAW,			
RICHARD JUSON & Co.	Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844: 381			

399-4m

#### NOTICE

TS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 398-tf

#### NOTICE.

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

SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT, Executrix. PETER DIEHL,

#### THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON. JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH, Executors. 393-2m

### Kingston, 22d January, 1845.

MR. MEREDITH. SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF NIAGARA,

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its

branches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. References to the following gentlemen :--Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder. 392-tf Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845.

#### DUNDAS FOUNDRY AND

#### MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works, the manufacture of

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES, of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to order, of

#### STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. applause from both sides of the House. COLONEL PRINCE expressed his surprise at the line of ar-gument adopted by the hon, member for Quebec. Did that hon, member know the character of the gentleman he had been pleased to call a norus homo? Did he know that for 45 LANARK ELECTION—Mr. Cameron has been returned, as appears by the following statement of the Poll at its close, by a majority of 393. Some of our contemporaries, we observe, have represented his majority as being more than 690, mista-how of the please of the gentleman dent of the poll of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES, (of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of ar-majority of 393. Some of our contemporaries, we observe, have represented his majority as being more than 690, mista-have represented his majority as being more function of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, have represented his majority as being more than 690, mista-bar and the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the of the sole right in the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Landard ritheut the the sole right in the sole right in the sole right in the s achinery of all kinds; ing Machines, Ploughs

ARTSHORE & Co. 397-6w A LADY, accustomed to TUITION, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto, RY.

#### ne, & encourage rize.

OUL FACTURI, separat STREET.) ful acknowledgments to a cencoaragement which forms them that, having order to give his whole etory heing now in full any Orders he may be ce of the favours so that no exertion shall

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

141

359-tf

385-tf

373

388-tf

£ s. d.

1 10 0

. 1. 12 6

King Street, Toronta.

392-1

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

# Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cussocks, Clergymen and Queen's Coursel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in

# superior style, Toronto, May 30, 1844.

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

Italian ...

ual Terms.

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

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assort-ment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming sensors, which for early in the present and coming sensors, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-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, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

usual Terms. Each Young Lady to fornish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. Mas. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

Music .....

35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

December 18, 1844.

396-5

381tf

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

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

GOVERNESS.

BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

**P**ARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received

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

fulfilled their engagements respecting them :---

Edinburgh " British and Foreign "

Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly) ... 1 16 0

Foreign and Colonial "

Dublin University Magazine

Ainsworth's Magazine

January 8, 1845.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1

The London Lancet, a weekly Medical

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Westminster

extent and value at the time it was made, compared with the Clergy Reserves set apart in this Colony by his late Majesty King George the Third, but which grants being scraphously preserved and respected by succeeding Governments, now yield most munificient resources for

the support of religion: When your Committee also take into consideration, that our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of Lower Cana-da, are enjoying, at this day, the most ample endowments for the index of colleges, arising from early grants for their churches and colleges, arising from early grants of land, which if alienated at the value they once bore would have afforded but a nominal provision, wholly in-adequate to the wants of the passing hour, they feel strongly the impolicy of the provisions of the act to which they have referred, and the justice of the claims set forth by the petitioners. Besides, it is stated in the petition of the Church Society, that "the petitioners have observed with great regret, that under the system which has been adopted for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and from the great deductions made from the proceeds for the expense of inspection and management, their share of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislature to the Religious instruction of the people, is like is likely to be in a great measure consumed in charges which to them appear unnecessary, and to so great an extent that they are apprehensive that it will yield a little more than a nominal provision for the support of their church." To this portion of the petition, your Committee have devoted a good deal of attention, and it appears to them that a very large and unnecessary de gree of expense has been incurred in the manner pointed out by the petitioners. By certain public returns made by the Commissioner

of Crown Lands and by the Surveyor General, and laid ore the Legislature in compliance with an address of the 9th of October, 1843, it appears that the sums which are realized from the sales of the Reserves, are, in a great asure, sunk in the expense of management, and in defraying the general charges of the Land Granting Depart-

Your Committee find that in addition to a deduction of per cent. out of all monies received by the District gents, and besides the charge of remunerating a large mber of Inspectors of Clergy Reserves, who have bee appointed to be paid by the day at a rate not specified in the returns, the proceeds of these lands are also charged by an order of the Government made in Aug., 1841, with 40 per cent. of the expense of the Crown Land Department up to the time of that return. It appears that in Lower Canada there had been no sales of Clergy Reserves e the 1st January, 1838, and that since the Union of the Provinces, not more than about £1150 had been received on account of the funds, while £609, or more than one half of the whole amount received, had been charged

against it as disbursed for expenses. In the first half of the year 1843, the whole monies collected in Lower Canada seem not to have exceeded \$75.16 can be the disburgements charged against the £75 16. 6d., while the disbursements charged against the und are £431 9s. 2d.

In Upper Canada it appears by the same documents, that the sales of Reserves had been few for some time previously, though large sums had been received on account of previous sales.

In the year 1842, the collections amounted to £18,000, and the disbursements to £5,196.

For the year 1843, the amount collected up to the 1st of July is stated at about  $\pounds 7,000$ , and the charges at  $\pounds 1,763$ . 11s. 3d., and while so large a sum, as that above mentioned, has as been charged against the fund for disbursments, there appears to have be only a sale of 200 acres effected with-in that period, at the price of £90.

From the information above stated, it appears to your Committee, that there is really no proportion or connec-tion whatever between the service rendered to the fund, and the charges which are imposed upon it. For the considerations stated, your committee, there-fore, beer leave recorded.

fore, beg leave respectfully to suggest to your Honourable House, to adopt an Address to Her Most Gracious Ma-jest. perial Parliament, to amend the said act passed in the 4th fear of Her Majesty's reign, so as to place at the disposal of the Church of England, their share of the said Reserves Upper and Lower Canada, to be controlled and managed by the respective incorporated Church Societies of the Dioceses of Toronto and Quebec, and to extend to other d cominations entitled to a share of the Clergy Re Type Fund, the same advantages, should they so desire. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. SHERWOOD, Chairman. Committee-Room.

the house, in rendering this testimonial of esteem. Mr. CHRISTIE said, he held an address in his hand, which as precisely similar in effect to that of the hon. member for Essex. Both were independent men, unconnected with the

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL (East) said, that it gave him the highest satisfaction to hear the remarks which had fallen from the two hon, gentlemen who had just sat down. He believed the proper course in these cases of congratulatory addresses was the one taken—that they should come from some independent

Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. PRICE, and Mr. LAFONTAINE opposed the m

Mr. DEBLEURY, in allusion to a remark by an hon. member, would call the present distinguished Governor General a second Prevost to this country; for he had shewn himself a true friend to it. The hon. member, as a Canadian, was happy to bear testimony to the good results of his Excellency's Administration in Canada.

Mr. BERTHELOT would not vote for the motion.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved a verbal amendment to the address. Mr. MOFFATT said, he was not in the house when the original motion had been made, but he rejoiced that he had arrived in time to record his vote in its favour. There was no portion of the public life of that illustrious individual (the Governme General) that was more deserving of the approbation of the Sovereign than his conduct in this Colony. It was his earnest prayer that he might be spared for many years to enjoy the honour conferred upon him, and he was convinced that if he was so spazed, he would leave the Colony with the approbation even of the gentlemen upon the opposition benches, and if he did not do so, it would not be his fault.

Mr. JOHNSTON said, that he had expected that the vote upon this occasion would have been an unanimous one-that it would have been met in the same manner as the motion for the introduction of the French language into the Journals had been treated by members on this side of the house-by an unanimous vote. Such a proceeding would only have been shewing a pro-per respect to the noblen an at the head of affairs. That nobleman was spending his days in misery in this country, in comparison to what he might do at home, and it was only a spirit of disappointment which could raise objections to such a vote. Mr. AYLWIN spoke long and vehemently against the motion Air. ATLWN spoke long and venemently against the motion. His language on one occasion became so disrespectful to her Majesty's Representative, that he was reprimanded by the Speaker. Some of his statements were singular in the extreme, and exceeded even his usual violence. "He had read the debate which had taken place in the House of Commons when the vote of £2,000 to him (Lord Seaton) and his heirs was moved, and the only man who, on that occasion, spoke like a Briton, much as he was calumniated and ridiculed, was Joseph Hume.----(Cheers and laughter). \* \* \* \* \* He (the Governor General) had lent the influence of his politics, the weight of his President of the United States and the Governor General of Canada did so-(Oh! oh! and ironical cheers).

Dr. DUNLOP-When did the Queen give it up?

Mr. AYLWIN continued—When did she give it up? She has never done so—the Sovereigns of the House of Hanover have never done so. (Laughter). \* \* \* \* This peerage have never done so. (Laughter). \* \* \* \* This peers is but the harbinger of the recall of the Governor General. \* There might be Chartists in England, there might be bad men in Ireland, and turbulent men in Wales, but in Canada there was not one disloyal \* \* \* Our Governors should recoilect that the people of this country are not the ignorant herd they are in England, but that they possess a far greater knowledge of Constitutional and Parliamentary Law, than the people they have left. (Ironical cheers). \* \* \*\* No administration had ever occupied the humiliating position the present did, every effort that it made was put down in the house. \* \* \* I would like to have in my hands onetenth part of the means wielded by the hon. gentleman opposite, and I would shew them in how short a time I would make the majority of two and three, five, six, or ten; I know how it can be done." (No doubt! Cheers and shouts of laughter).

Mr. COLVILLE wished to answer some observations made by the Member for Quebec, reflecting upon Members upon that

BALDWIN, with no other object but to show how little sympathy they have with those who saved the country in 1837-8, and how gladly they would shirk their just claims if they could.--Thus it was asserted that the vote of the Upper Canada Parliament in 1840 was not a charge on the consolidated revenue, as the money then voted was not in the hands of the Receiver General; and turther, that the effect of the present propositio would be unfair to Lower Canada, which raised a smaller sum for tavern licen-es than Upper Canada. It was also brought as a charge against the ministry, that they had not dared to pro-pose a direct tax, as they should have done, for the payment of these claims, but had endeavoured to provide for them indirectly

and at the expense of Lower Canada. These objections were replied to by the ATTORNEY GENE-RAL, who said there was not the least objection that the losses of Lower Canada should form a subject for the consideration of Parliament, and that had they been in the same state as those of Upper Canada, he would have proposed that they should be treated in a like manner. But before any thing could be done in that matter, it would be necessary that there should be a Commission to ascertain what the losses were, and in the mean time it would not be fair to expect that the claims of Upper Canada, which had been recognized by two parliaments, should lie over. He gave it as his opinion that, by the terms of the 55th clause of the Union Act, the debt in question was a charge on the consolidated fund, and contended that no fairer way of liquidating it could be found than that which had been submitted. The reason of the greater amount of the fund in Upper Canada, he explained, arose from the fact that the price of the license was fixed by the magistrates in Quarter Sessions, and was heavier in the Upper than in the Lower Province.

There is one circumstance connected with these claims which. we think, ought not to be overlooked, and it is this. In Upper Canada the claims are for losses sustained by persons who fought in defence of the British Crown. In Lower Canada, they are for losses sustained by persons who were in arms against that Crown. Now whilst it may be *expedient* to pay both these classes of claims, we totally deny that they can be equally claimed as a right. We draw a broad distinction between the services of the western volunteers, and the friends of Dr. Nelson at St. Denis. The one have a just claim to remuneration, and no government which wishes to enjoy the confidence of the people can overlook it; but it is not so with the other. It may be politic to pay them, but they cannot claim it as a right. If it came to strict justice, they should look to those who led them into difficulty. They may have a claim on Mr. Lafontaine and Dr. Nelson, but they have none, strictly speaking, on the Pro-vincial Government.—Abridged from Montreal Transcript. After a lengthened discussion, the Committee rose, reported After a lengthened discussion, progress, and asked leave to sit again. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

The debate on Mr. Papineau's motion, relative to the provi-sion for Losses sustained during the Rehellion, was resumed; and resulted in the adoption of the original motion (the Amend-ments of Messrs. Lafontaine and McDonald of Glengary having been rejected) by a division of 43 in favour, and 30 against; Me srs. Roblin, Smith (Wentworth), and Thompson voting with the majority.

MARRIAGE LICENSE FUND .- The House in Committee on the Ma rriage License Fee Fund Bill.

Mr. CHRISTIE brought up the Bill as reported by the Select

Mr. DRAPER argued against the bill, because the Committee had neglected to inquire into the very matter which was of all others the most important in connection with this subject; they had not inquired into the origin of the fund. He con-tended that the Church of England had derived the right of marrying through the Church of Rome, and up to a very recent period no marriages were lawful in England except those cele-brated by the clergy of that Church. This was also the case in Canada till a late period, except in such cases as were spe-cially provided for on account of the distance at which the clergymen resided from the places at which the parties lived; he believed that that right was transferred to the civil power at the time of the Reformation, when the ecclesiastical supremacy was transferred to the head of the state, but was always exercised through ecclesisatics. Among Roman Catholics, the clergy still retained this power; which he believed would never have been trenched upon by the civil authority, except at a time when there was no episcopal authority in the cou therefore thought he was not asking too much when he desired some delay in this matter, so that the Church of England should not be placed in a worse position than the Church of Rome. Mr. CHRISTIE did not believe that this fund was beneficial the Member for Quebec, reflecting upon Members upon that side of the House; he had called them abandoned sycophants and man-worshippers. For his part, he would tell that Hon. He did not worship the rising nor the setting sun; he did not worship Lord Metcalfe, neither did he worship the Member for Quebec. But, Sir, I will tell you what I do worship: Sir, I to the Church, and entered upon some statistical details in proof of this assertion. Since the Union, this gentleman (Mr. Samp-

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Mer-chants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

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

IRON. TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS. and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the

most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to consists of Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, ?

Hamilton, 1st March, 1845.

#### SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of GOODS, imported late last Fall for the early SPRING TRADE, ontaining Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Balzarines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various other articles.

P. PATERSON. Toronto, 4th March, 1845. 399-2m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business as an UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER.

#### AT No. 94, YONGE STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order ; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished; Hearses and Palls kept for hire.

G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and insects are destroyed-grease, dust, and unpleasant docurs are removed-the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement of the Machine known as ' Williams' Feather Renovating Machine All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who omy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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

and the second	
We, the undersigned, havi us, do recommend the sam	ing made trial of the above Appa- ne to the public.
(Signed)	WALTER TELFER, Surgeon.
4 ·	J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c.
and the second	JOHN KING, M.D.
44	Arey Bunyaren Dhysisian

Toronto, February 7th, 1845. 397-3m EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT,

Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET,

TORONTO: 332-tf FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.

BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO. Der Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on

application to the above. January, 1844. 339-tf

#### G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET. TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

#### TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and

about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARE, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same. (Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY, (Signed) SHELDON Treasurer to the Building Committee 39

397-tf

February 20, 1845

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most

extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patrouage hitherto received. His stock

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,

say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. 377-6m NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Stor-lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete

#### DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B. October 2010 CLARK.

N.B.-Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. B. C.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG,

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

lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sances, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,

Perfumety, Croekery, Glassware. To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH. ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG.

At Cape Vincent, on the 28th ult., Matthew Ruttan, Esq., Adolphustown, Captain in the 1st Lenox Militia, to Miss Eliza McConkey, youngest daughter of Baron McConkey, of Mount R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY R. J. C. Taylor, A. M., Andrew Charles O'Rielly Dunlop, Esq., of Otonabee, son of the late Major Dunlop, 18th Royal Irish, to Ellinor Susanna, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

#### Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c.

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to soli patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, Christ's Church, Montreal. 3s. 9d. per dozen. Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. 382-tf 397

#### WANTS A SITUATION.

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

November 8th, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC.

FOR 1845, EMBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING, (size 16 × 8 inches), of the

NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

And containing a great variety of useful information, inclu-ding a correct list of the Members of the present House of Assembly, &c. &c.,-forming both an useful and ornamental

appendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c. For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's, Cobourg; A. Davidson's, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal; and at the Publishers. --- PRICE 2s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King-Street Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844. 388-391

Ecclesiastical Music. SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

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

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE.

ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. 369 ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

Toronto, February 10, 1845.

Venus, Ireland.

A. Stewart,

382-tf

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

JUST RECEIVED,

THE TRIAL OF THE

BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,

334 pages, price 3s. 11d.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT

Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

MARRIED.

At Auburn, near Peterboro', on the 25th inst., by the Rev.

DIED.

Mrs. Susannah Spence, formerly of Three Cateles, Blessington, County Wicklow, Ireland.

At Chambly, on the 20th ult., at the residence of the Rev. J. Braithwaite, Driffield Brook Bridges Stevens, aged 18 years and 11 months, youngest son of the late Rev. Brook Bridges Stevens, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, and Evening Lecturer,

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 6 ;

R. Garrett, Esq., add. subs, and rem. (No. 8); Rob. Berrie,

K. Garreit, Esq., add. subs. and rem. (No. 8); Nob. Berrie, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq., (with parcel); Rev. W. Abbott.
rem.; A. B. Orr, Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev.
E. Huntingford; T. Champion, E-q., (3); J. M. Crawford, Esq.; Rev. F. Kilvert; James Hamilton, Esq.; Rev. T Johnson; R. Juson, Esq.; Rev. S. Armonr; Mr. R. Lang rem. vol. 8; J. M. Grover, Esq.; Rev. J. Jones; J. W Brent, Esq.; Rev. J. Reid, rem.; J. Stevenson, Esq.; rem.
F. is reacized

E. is received.

In Nelson, on the 7th inst., in the 86th year of her age,

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street.

396-1f

Price 9d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street.

# The Church.

#### THE SPOILED CHILD. (From the " Curate of Mersden.")

142

saw a rosy-cheeked little girl at play in the church- saidyard; he called to her-" Mary, why are you not at

stop away." " Is your mother at home ?" asked the Curate.

"Yes;" answered the child. And he directed his

was preparing to rise, when the Curate came in, but why it is necessary to put this plaister on your leg?" he stopped her "Do not disturb yourself, Mrs. Saunders. I saw your ittle girl in the churchyard, and I called to ask why she is not at school to-day."

the child was not willing to go this morning: and I Talking, in this manner, with gentleness and kind whole truth."

Curate, " perhaps it is not of any great importance at dressed, and the poor little girl was then quietly laid her age; but the indulgence of her wilful disposition on the bed. is of very great consequence. What was her offence at school ?

nothing particular; but her school-mistress was in a bed, left the cottage. great passion about it, and said she should stay in .---It is no use being so severe with a child to my mind."

a child in for a time after school. Indeed it is a pun- viously to her on the folly of spoiling her children. and ask her about it?

quarrel. I dare say, to-morrow she will be ready to child, and she remembered that I had brewed not forget it, and go to school again.

Curate.- Ay, so she may; but she will go with was best to give it to her. She went to sleep then; the idea that she has been ill-used, and that you take but she feels very feverish this morning. her part, and think her mistress to blame. Is this the rod, and spoil the child.' Do you expect your children to grow up wise and good of themselves?

enough by and by.'

Curate.-We shall understand the matter better, perhaps, if we consider what your object is in bringing up your children. Do you wish to make them happy or unhappy?

their happiest time is now.

good, or foolish and wicked?

till the infant in the cradle awoke, and begining to I shall be left out." Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying. PROVERED xix. 18. cry for food, she was obliged to put Mary down and nurse her baby: she went into the other room

and can keep you still if I choose. Now let me see that you are a good child." The woman was going to take her up, but the Cu-

mother. He was going to bid Mary follow him; but Mary knew from experience that the Curate never he remembered that Jane Saunders was not very wise gave way, and by degrees she stopped her tears. She in the management of her children; and he therefore was then placed gently on the neighbour's lap, and thought, that, as he might wish to reprove the mother, the Curate began to talk to her about her book at with her work; for she gained her livelihood by ma- "It is your own fault," he added; "and therefore you king the round frocks that the labourers wear. She ought to be very, very patient. Now, shall I tell you Post.

"Yes," said Mary, beginning again to sob a little. you. If you do not have this wound in your leg co-

thought one day was no great matter. That is the ness to the child, and yet showing that he was quite "As to the one day's schooling," answered the made Mary yield; and at last the wounds were

"I do not exactly know, Sir. She told me it was son;" and then, bidding her keep Mary quiet on the

The next day, when he came to see his little paishment I myself desired should be used, instead of Jane .-- She was very restless all night, Sir; and I you trust to the child's account of the matter? If thirsty, and, poor thing! she set her heart on a little from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approyou trust to the child's account of the matter? If thirsty, and, poor thing's she set her hear to hear to the letter she had been punished beer. I tried to put her off every way, for father said beer. I tried to put her off every way, for father said "st. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir,—You have offered, in ho-

long ago; and so she fretted for it, till I thought it

Curate .- No wonder. Beer was almost the worst teaching her to submit to her teachers, which in the thing you could give her to drink. Jane, see now catechism she learns that it is her duty to do? De- what trouble the unruly spirit of this little girl gives your child. We all come into the world corrupt and ought, and to give up her own will, how much pain sinful creatures; and the earlier we are taught to and trouble would it now save, not only to you, but control our passions the better for us, and the less to herself! She made her wounds worse yesterday trouble we shall have afterwards. King Solomon, by all that struggling and kicking, and now she has who is reckoned one of the wisest men, says, 'Spare increased her fever by the indulgence of her self-will. Is this kindness to your child? It is very difficult to heal the wounds of a cross and peevish person; for they are young. But trouble comes soon enough; so the wound. Consider, too, if you cannot manage were incapable of reading and writing at all. Formerly they why should not the poor things enjoy themselves as Mary now that she is only seven years old, what will long as they can? I never contradict them if I can you do when her passions are stronger, and her conhelp it; for I always say, 'They'll be contradicted duct requires more careful watching? Do you think crime; now, however, as they found that the greater proportion she will mind you then?

Jane .- I do not know, Sir; but I cannot beat my when I see my husband going to take the rod.

Curate .- What does Solomon say? 'Chasten thy Jane .- Happy, Sir, to be sure: though I do think son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.' But it is not necessary to beat your to make them what they should be. I pray to God every night to bless them, and make them wise and he day is long.

A NEW NAUTICAL INVENTION .- A useful invention is now Mary hung down her head, and at first refused to answer: at last she muttered, "Mother said I might in the done; and you know I am stronger than you, a ship in the act of staving.

The late General Lord Lynedoch's estate at Lynedoch, uear adjacent estate of Balgowan has been purchased by W. Thomson, Esq., of Edinburgh, for 43,000l.

The new President of the United States is of Scottish lineage, thought, that, as he might wish to reprove the mother, it was better that the child should be absent. When it was better that the child should be absent. When and reminded her, that if she had gone to school this and reminded her, that if she had gone to school this been a Lanarkshire man, of the name of Pollock. In the somethought, that, as he might wish to reprove the mother, it was better that the child should be absent. When the Curate came to the cottage, he found Jane rock-ing her baby's cradle with her foot, as she went on with her work; for she gained her livelihood by ma-

understanding had arisen between Abdalish Pasha, the Gover- four servants. He loves not State affairs, which he leaves en "Do not cry, Mary, or I must leave off talking to nor, and Mr. Stevens, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that tirely to the direction of his Grand Vizier. Three passions place. An Ionian, under British protection, having for some occupy this Monarch-luxurious and enormous eating, the rifling offence been seized by the cavashes of the Pasha, he amusement of counting his diamonds, and the witnessing exeand I called to ask why she is not at school to-day. "Wby, Sir, she and the school-mistress fell out yesterday about something, and she chose to punish Mary, and keep her in after school was over; and so Talking in this manner, having been seized by the cavashes of the Pasha, he wered up with plaister and rag, the cold air will get into it, and make it much worse; and it will then give Mary, and keep her in after school was over; and so Talking in this manner, having been seized by the cavashes of the Pasha, he wered up with plaister and rag, the cold air will get into it, and make it much worse; and it will then give into it, and more pain." Talking in this manner, having been seized by the cavashes of the Pasha, he into it, and make it much worse; and it will then give into it, and more pain." Talking in this manner, having been seized by the cavashes of the Pasha, he into it, and make it much worse; and it will then give into it, and more pain." Talking in this manner, having been seized by the cavashes of the Pasha, he into it, and make it much worse; and it will then give into it, and more pain." Talking in this manner, having been seized by the cavashes of the Consul, the was, notwithstanding the nose and ears of convicts, or into it, and more pain." Talking in this manner, having been seized by the cavashes of the Consul, the was not the seized by the cavashes of the Consul, the was not the seized by the cavashes of the Consul, punishment, as the man, but for the interference of the Consul, viziar, who, fortunately, admires not these cruelties, and, who, Talking, in this manner, with gentleness and kind ness to the child, and yet showing that he was quite determined to have his own way, the Curate soon made Mary yield; and at last the wounds were dressed, and the poor little girl was then quietly laid on the bed. As the mother was much distressed at the accident, the Curate only said to her, "Do not forget this les-soor," and then, hidding her keen Mary quiet on the respectable specimen of a Turkish satrap be immediately brought to Constantinople, and put upon his trial for his bru-who are already impotent both in mind and body from excesses,

t is no use being so severe with a child to my mind." tient, he found her asleep; and the mother's account *Curate.*—I do not see any great severity in keeping of her gave him an opportunity of again speaking sewas remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy took place on November 30. It was visible at Malta, notwithof the finish. It was not completed when the King returned standing the distance between that island and Sicily. o France, but has since been completed, and forwarded to beating, which I do not approve of. But how can could not keep her in bed any way; she was very St. Cloud. M. Minasi has since received the following letter effect of forcing the wolves in several parts of France to leave rightly, why did you not go to the school-mistress, it was not good for her: but she did not mind father, for though he beats her sometimes when she is well, Jane.-Oh, Mary is a very good girl, Sir, for she knew he would not now she is sick. I told her He has granted you a reward (gratification.) I have great speaking the truth; and I do not want to make a we had none in the house; but she is a cunning little pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect conside ration for you .- The private Secretary, CAMILLETAIN."

Tuesday, Mr. Baron Alderson, in charging the grand jury, said there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in country, and that additional assistance from the criminal judicature of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, never-theless, according to the official returns it was evident that such pend upon it, this sort of indulgence is no kindness to you. If she was accustomed to obey you as she was the case throughout England. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime. The calender before him, like the one for the county of Hants, which he had just left, showed that they could not look to education alone for the prevention of crime. In the county of Hants three-fourths of the persons charged with criminal offennildren to grow up wise and good of themselves? heal the wounds of a cross and peevish person; for Jane.—No, Sir: I know they must be taught while they heat their blood by passion, and that inflames they but still able to read and write, whilst only one quarter used to say, when they saw a number of persons in the calender, and when most of them could neither read nor write, that their inability to do so was the cause of their committing of prisoners could read and write, they could not ascribe their criminality to that cause. It showed that to teach the people to read and write was to give them a certain degree of power; children: I am sure I am ready to cry sometimes, when I see my husband going to take the rod. advantage, and for their eternal salvation : that was the real education that ought to be given, and which anybody out of Bedlam ought ever only to have dreamed of. In the calender then before him he found that 30 of the prisoners were imper-Curate.-And do you wish them to be wise and children in order to govern them. My little ones at feetly able to read and write, whilst 16 could do neither; there bod, or foolish and wicked? Jane.—Oh, Sir, you know how fond I am of my how to one; and yet they have never been even threatened with in Hammehire to which has a more than one are very obedient to their mother and myself; Jane.-Oh, Sir, you know how fond I am of my children; and I am sure I would work night and day the rod. They have often been contradicted and are the rod. They have often been contradicted and are When they said that ignorance was the cause of crime, they

few minutes, while he would endeavour to manage this unruly child; but this the mother refused to do, till the infant in the cradle awoke, and begining to in that capital of the empire to be disabused. Its small and wretched mud bouses, its dark and dirty streets, and its disgusthasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy sou spare for his crying. PROVERBS xix. 18. As the Curate was walking through the village, he is a rosy-cheeked little girl at play in the church-is ard; he called to her—" Mary, why are you not at chool?" the case of a ship being attacked by steamers or gun boats, in bringing the broadside to bear on them; or it may even assist suffices for the support of the Government. The trifling income derived from the provinces falls into the pocket of the Grand Vizier, Hadji Mirsa Agasi-a man extremely avaricious, who feels but two passions-to fill his cellars with gold, and to cast cannon. The cannon-foundry costs the Government enormous sums of money. Every week a twelve or twenty-four pounder is cast and on that occasion the Grand Vizier never fails to be

present. It is not necessary for me to observe that this rage for casting cannon produces no advantage in a military point of Post. ACCOUNTS FROM TREBIZOND state that a very serious mis-without support, and he is obliged to be lifted on his horse by ality. THE KING OF THE FRENCH.-When his Majesty was last Caliphs of Bagdad. They remain insensible, whilst their em-

An eruption of Mount Etna, remarkable for its brilliancy,

WOLVES IN FRANCE .- The late severe weather had the their lurking places, and come nearer than usual to human inhabitants in search of food. Close to Marseilles, two persons who lived at La Plaine found their passage barred by an enor-mous wolf. They at once fled towards the Boulevard Chave, and escaped. The animal remained all night in the neighbourhood, prowling about a stable of cows and goats, but without being able to commit any depredation. It was fired at twice in the morning without effect. Near Crepy the postman was followed for some time by four or five wolves, who seemed half EDUCATION AND CRIME .- At the Taunton Assizes on afraid to approach nearer; at last, when they appeared emboldened to form a more intimate acquaintance with him, he thought it best to throw down before them a little dog which he was carrying under his arm. He by that means got safe away. -In the wood of Montpincon (Calvados) Marshal de Grouchy's gamekeeper killed not less than three wolves in two days. The umber which he saw during that period amounted to eight .-Galignani.

#### Advertisements.

#### RATES.

**IR A TES**. Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7jd. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

LIBRARY BOOKS, 18mo. PUBLISHED BY THE GENERAL PROTESTANT SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. Thirty-two pages, half bound 7. each. rary No. Dialogues on Attending Church. Bishop Hobart's Address to a Sunday.school. 5 Blind Man and Little George. 5 L Can do without it. Library No. Sunday-school. Duffle's Anniversary Sermon do, 6 { The Premium. The Two Servants. Duffie's Anniversary Serund Bayard's do. do. Pastoral Letter, by Bp. On-derdonk. Voice from the Dead. 8 {Yes and No. The Swan. Twenty-four pages, half bound, 7d. each.

9 The Caskets. 10 The Sunday-school Teach-ers. 22 Fear of the Lord. 23 Soldier's Grave. 24 Thief Beclaimed. ers. be Seeds of Greeding

#### JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON.

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced iness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to

### No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and

unctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours itherto extended to him Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria tow. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. JOHN HART.

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

ESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support **DESPECT** FOR THE returns chanks for the kind support he has a received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his iends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-ed by Mr. PopuLewell, 'so. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. owsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of blic patronage. Toronto. 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

#### EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

## W.H.EDWOODS.

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, o. 2, ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry D of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

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

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

-ALSO .-

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

IT Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes f the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

#### CARVING, GILDING. LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY.

R opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-ment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and tal Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c.

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notic Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

the best style Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. GF Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

361-tf Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. 388-tf Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

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

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 361, YONGE STREET,

OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange,

WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock.

Toronto, November, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134. King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co 282-1y December 1, 1842.

IN R. BEAUNDNT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. at home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. asymptotic to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. 7-tf Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended D residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BREN'T,

#### THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at

Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the emainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourth of an acre each.) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now officred for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once can have

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

one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vorz in the First Riding of the County of York. 357-tf Toronto, May, 1844.

#### BUILDING LOTS.

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

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. 277-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842.

#### FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgins, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR" CHIER, R.N.

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

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. **King Street, Cobourg.** S I M O N M U N R O R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-

TH

on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, Sc., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844.

# TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. T HE 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 have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop

All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are pre-ented or killed by it at once — Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. n it, or never try it. Remember this always.

**Rheumatism and Lameness** 

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VECETABLER FLIXIR AND NERVEAN Some LINNMERT—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 HAV'S LINMENT, from Constock & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

H O R S E S that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roor's SPECIFIC; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will 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 *stimu*, with principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new

it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children mi it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause

good.

Curate.-And in so doing, Jane, you take one very important step towards making them so. I am very glad to hear that you do what every christian mother the well. They play about so merrily. ought to do: and assuredly you will, by so doing, draw down a blessing on your children's heads. But sack will never be full.' Will it?

mean.

to make your children foolish and wicked, though you them. But if a father sees his children naughty and may at night pray to God to make them wise and unruly, and knows that their mother spoils them, it is good they will not become so. There is indeed a dif- right enough that he should punish them himself .--ference between them and the sack; they will not re- As to contradicting them, remember that all through main in the state they are; but as it is much easier to their lives they must expect contradiction; so it is grow wicked than good, they will soon show you the best to train them to bear it. Do you now always effect of your evil system. Do you wish your child have your own way and will? to be impertinent to the school-mistress, or idle at

and she begins to read nicely now .\_\_

Curate.-You tell her this in words, but you showed her to-day that you thought such faults did not require a kind and sensible mother?

Jane .--- I did not mean to do any harm, Sir: I said nothing against the school-mistress, except that everybody was put out sometimes.

Curate .- Your child has been punished; and if you had acted properly, that punishment might have been of use to her to the end of her days. Now the probability is, that she will require a more severe punishment, before she has been many days at school. One disgrace indeed is quite certain, for, as she has staid away from school without any sufficient reason, she will to-morrow lose her place, and stand at the

helped, poor thing.

"It might have been helped though," said the Curate.

in this way cut both her leg and arm.

have the wounds dressed. In vain her mother prom-ised her apples, and cakes, and sweetmeats, if she would but sit still. No; as soon as they attempted 27 debtors. The whole number of debtors confined in the three

Jane .- Ay, little dears; I often stop to watch them in the garden, as I go by to fill my pitcher from

Curate .- The great point is, to make your children obedient from the first. Never let them do what you there is an old saying, 'If you put bran with one hand have forbidden, without punishing them. Treat them into your sack, and take it out with the other, your as kindly and as gently as you will, but never give them what they ought not to have; and never let Jane .- No, Sir: but I do not see now what you them find, that, by crying and being troublesome, they gain their end. If you manage your children Curate .- Why, if all day you take the very means well, depend it, your husband will not want to beat

Jane .- Oh no, Sir, that I do not.

Curate .- Very well: which do you think will be Jane.—Oh no, Sir: I always tell her to be sure and mind what is said to her, and make haste to learn; up—a child who has never been contradicted, who -or a child who has been trained to obey without

her mistress by not attending school. Was this being way that they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it.

therefore left her, with the hope that this lesson might not be lost upon her.

#### Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE .- A curious question has just occurred, respecting the privilege of the procincts of Windsor Castle as a protection from arrest for debt. A gentleman residing within those precincts was lately arrested for a judg-ment debt of between £3,000 and £4,000, and conveyed to bottom of the class; and I rather think she was within one of the top. Jane.—She will be sorry for that, Sir, for she hoped to get the prize this week. However, it cannot be to get the prize this week. However, it cannot be Court the proceedings were taken, why he should not be discharged out of custody, upon the ground of the arrest having been illegal, the defendant having been captured within the privileged precincts of a Royal Palace. The case was fully argued before Baron Rolfe; and on Monday last the whole of Just at this moment Mary came running into the argued tended at Mr. Baron Rolfe's chambers, when the cottage ; her arm bleeding, her frock torn, and scream- Learned Baron stated that he had examined all the authorities ing most sadly. Her mother flew to her; but it was which had been referred to by the learned counsel for the plainsome time before she could succeed in quieting her tiff and defendant, and also the affidavits which had been put in, and that his decision was that the summons be discharged. screams. Her arm and leg were badly cut and required to be dressed very carefully. The Curate said he would go and fetch some sticking plaster he had, at mains in Reading gaol. Mr. Baron Rolfe's decision has caused home, and do it for her, as the parish doctor lived at some distance. It appeared that while Mary was playing in the shurchyard, a flock of sheep presed by and some of churchyard, a flock of sheep passed by, and some of THE PRISONS FOR DEBT .- The metropolitan prisons for them strayed inside the gate, which she had left open. The shepherd's dog had come in after them, and bark-ing violently frightened Mary. As she would have been obliged to press the dot in generally done in spiral lines, one with the shepherd's dog had come in after them, and bark-ing violently frightened Mary. As she would have been obliged to pass the dog in order to get to the gate, she tried to scramble over the wall; but her frock was but Mary was naughty, and would not keep still to assistance. The Marshalsea prisoners are confined in this pri-

to touch her, she struggled so violently as to make the wound bleed more and more. The Curate saw

plainly that as long as this foolish mother was with the child no good could be done. He therefore wanted her to give Mary to a neighbour who had some in to assist ber, and to leave the Cottage for a

of crime, and not only his mere ignorance of reading and wri-ting. Probably very often the reverse of that was the case, when to the secular knowledge imparted was not added a knowledge of the higher responsibilities pertaining to the duies in life in which each party was placed. The longer the ived, the more they came to the conclusion that unless they ducated the people of this country in religious and moral, as well as useful learning, they would accomplish no great good by their education.

PENSION TO THOMAS HOOD .- A pension, it is said, from the funds of the civil list, has been conferred upon Mr. The Hood, the author of, amongst other things, "The Song of the

PRESENT STATE OF NEW ZEALAND .- The following particulars respecting this island, which is daily increasing in im-portance and interest, are extracted from a letter dated, Auckand, of the 27th June last :---

Our manner of life here is much the same as that described in the backwoods of America, simple and independent, except that, being near a scaport, we have perhaps more comforts. In this mild climate we have but few wants; we feel neither the extreme of heat nor cold; in this part of New Zealand the thermometer in the shade seldom rises higher than 75 deg, and snow never falls. The house in which we now are is a ble production; the framework of wood, covered with a kind of rush, which is very plentiful; the whole is constructed without

has never learnt to give up her own will in any thing would not much like them. The general features of the country are stern and mountainous, with an abundance of rivers, creeks, and lakes; volcanic action is everywhere visible; in murmuring, and to submit with cheerfulness? Fol- this neighbourhood there are about 30 extinct volcances, which punishment; and you allowed her to take revenge on low Solomon's advice; train up your children in the give a sombre character to all the views. Towards the middle of the island there are several in activity, but the springs appear

to be abundant, as well as minerals of various des Mary now called for her mother; and the Curate Slight earthquakes are said to be common. Although the cli-mate is wet and windy, especially in winter, we have a far greater proportion of sunshine than in England; it appears to be on his account that many of the English fruits do not appear to flourish here.

At Waimati, about 100 miles from Auckland, the Lord Bishop has established a College for the education and ordination of Clergymen, which, by the account of a young friend of mine, is founded on a wise, but I expect the Oxford men would say a very singular, plan. Each pupil has to perform some office or duty to the establishment, besides attending to his studies: for instance, when he has laid the book and gown aside, one i the bullock-driver, and assumes the carter's whip. The Bishop is a man eminently suited for the high situation he holds: to simple manners, a kind and affable address, he appears to unite a shrewdness of intellect, with an earnest devotion to his high

The New Zealauders are an interesting race. They are, I think, on an average, a little taller than our own countryn some of the men have good features, but the women are almost universally ugly. There is a remarkable difference between the chiefs and the common people; this has been noticed by differ-ent navigators to be the case in nearly all the isles of the Pacific: they are generally taller, their forms of a finer mould, their features aquiline, and their foreheads broad. The features of the common sort are very different—the nose rather short, the lips inclining to be thick, and they are generally destitute of hat intellectual expression which the chiefs possess. In intellectual powers these people are inferior to none. The children are very precocious. The natives in general, especially the young men, are noisy and boistrous, fond of fun, and particularly of jokes; it is this that has given them the name of the Irishmen of the South, although they will beat most Irishmen in driving a bargain; in their dealings they are Jews. Most of the chiefs have a quiet, polite, dignity of manner, which is very pleasing and but for the old cannibals' tattooed visages, you might sometimes fancy some of them to be well-bred old gentlemen. This tattooing, when well done, is very becoming to some of the men. It is generally done in spiral lines, one within the other : these are drawn on their cheeks and foreheads as The women generally tattoo only the upper lip; this, the abode of all the graces, they stain quite black, destroying all exprescaught and she fell down, on some sharp stones, and in this way cut both her leg and arm. The Curate soon returned with every thing ready; it Mary was naughty, and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty, and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty, and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and source of food besides other The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was negligible to the mark would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty. The Mary was naughty and would not keep still to The Mary was naughty and the Mary would not keep still to The Mary was naughty and the Mary would not keep still to The Mary was naughty anaughty and the Mary would not keep stil heard express their surprise at the Europeans being always at work. The labour of three months in the year in their Indiacorn plantations and potatoes is sufficient to provide them with the absolute requisites of life; and most of them do not see much good in spending the other nine in bard work. They are all extremely fond of money, and many are ambitious to obtain European comforts, and to assume European manners.-Cannibalism and warfare have almost entirely ceased, but the animosity existing between the different tribes is as ardent as

PRESENT STATE OF PERSIA .- A Letter from Tabreez.

Thief Reclaimed. The Happy Death. Lost Child. Orphan Rachel. Humble Reformer. Arabian Martyr. The Star roper Spirit. crooked Paths. An Honest Penny. lemory. The Plan of Salvation 30 The Star.
31 The Holy Child Jesus.
32 The Boy wholoved the Bible.
140 James Ford.
145 Adorning of Good Works. 16 The Plan of Salvation.
17 Philip and his Garden.
18 The Kiud Father's Advice.
19 The Bee-hive Cottage.
20 The Two Families.
21 Wisdom in Youth. Thirty-six pages, half bound, 7d. each. 48 Spiritual Vegetation.
49 Scripture Language
50 William and Susan.
51 Verse Book.
52 Travelling Beggars.
53 Stray Child.
54 Faithful Dogs.
55 The Floods.
56 The Visit.
57 One Seatoncie Reamon 33 The Faithful Little Girl. 34 The Anniversary Book.
35 Sundays at Home: a prese for Sick S. Scholars. 36 The Little Beggars.
37 The Miller's Daughter.
38 My Bible and my Calling. My Bible and by Gamma.
Rushbearing.
Rushbearing.
Present for Sunday Scholars.
Convenient Food.
Convenient Food.
Death of John the Baptist.
Little Flora.
Little Flora.
Little Flora.
Haran. 57 Our Saviour's Example.
58 It will never be found out.
59 Adversity a Blessing.
60 The Holy Child of Nazareth Heaven. 45 Ellen's visit to the Shepherd. 46 School Dialogues. 47 Little Foundling. 62 The McEllen Family. 63 A Farmer's Narrative. Forty-eight pages, half bound, 9d. each. 64 Harvest Home. 65 What is Liberty. 66 Seed-time and Harvest. 67 Widow Gray. 68 James Talbot. 69 Loss of the Kent. 70 Fisherman's Hut. 71 Remembrances of Scotlan 72 Memoirs of Sarah E. D. 73 The Noise. 74 Barnabas Hill.75 Lectures for Children.76 James Haswell. 77 Sarah Wolston. 78 Matthew and Francis Preston. 79 Little Mary's Trouble. 141 Children of Hazlewood School.

Sixty pages, half bound, 10d. each. 80 Little Sophy.
81 Simple Flower,
82 Laundry Maid.
83 Jessamine Cottage. 84 Soldier's Daughter.
85 Patty and Jane.
86 Mary Grant.
87 Two Carpenters. Seventy two pages, half bound, 11d. each. 
 88 The Pink Tippet.
 91 The Runaway.

 89 Address to Children on Beatludes.
 92 Scripture History.

 90 Harry Williams.
 93 Gardener's Daught
 er's Daughter

Eighty-four pages, half bound, 1s. each. 95 The Last Day of the Week. 96 The First Day of the Week 97 Monument of Parental Affec-

Ninety . six payes, half bound, 1s. 2d. each. 
 100 The Week Completed.
 102 Marten and his Scholars.

 101 Young Christian's Pocket Book.
 103 The Child of the Church.

One hundred and eight pages, half bound, 1s. 3d. each. 104 Letters to Sunday Scholars 105 Morning Improved, Vol. I. 106 Dialogues at Woodvale about

One hundred and twenty pages, half bound, 1s. 4d. each. 108 Duffie's Sermons. 109 Alan Gilbert's last Birth day.

One hundred and thirty-two pages, half bound, 1s. 4d. each. 111 Recollections of a Beloved | 112 Treatise on Prayer. Sister. | 113 Francis Lucas.

One hundred and forty-four pages, half bound, 1s. 5d. each. 
 114 The Guilty Tongue.
 143 Juvenile Repository, Vol. 1.

 115 Morning Improved, Vol. II.
 144 Do. Do. Vol. 2.

 116 Sunday-school Memorials.
 147 Do. Do. Vol. 3.
 One hundred and fifty-six pages, half bound, 1s. 6d. each. 119 Blossoms of Childhood. 146 Sacred History. 117 The Workhouse. 118 The Infant Brother. One hundred and sixty-eight pages, half bound, 1s. 7d. each.

120 Sermons to Children, Vol. I.
121 Do. Do. Vol. II.
122 Conversations between a Mother and her Daughter.
123 Conversations on the Lives and Writings of the Evangelists and

various iseries.	
124 My Station and its Duties 1	s.
125 House of the Thief 1	
126 Visits to Aunt Clement 1	
127 Edwin, or the Motherless Boy 1	
128 Visit to Nahant 1	
129 Lectures on the Catechism 1	1
130 The Commandment with Promise 2	2
131 The Botany of the Scriptures 2	2
The Week 2	2
McEllen Tracts 2	2
132 Three Weeks in Palestine and Lebanon, with 6 engra-	
vings 1	
133 Neale's Emblems, with 60 engravings 1	1
134 Agathos and other Sunday Stories, with 4 engravings 1	
135 A Week in the New Year, with 4 engravings 1	
136 Patrick's Book for Beginners 1	
137 Festivals and Fasts of the Church, for Young Persons,	3
138 The Blessings of Providence, with 8 engravings 1	34
	I
	2
Do. Do. 30 vols do 1	1
Eaufiale at the Demositerus of the Chunch See	

ale at the Depository of the Church Society March, 1845.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPT IONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

262-tf July 14, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT. NO. 4. VICTORIA ROW. KING STREET. TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

364

362

343

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf THOMAS WHEELER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 37

OWEN. MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON,

> AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 329-tf T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET.

TORONTO. A. MCMORPHI,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;

Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. 391-1v

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, RPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-tf Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson,

Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, James Lesslie. Capt. J. Elmsley. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

## HEADACHE.

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

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

THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Constock'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 ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm (--so in couples, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores 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 certainly quite astonishing. It quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York.

Tooth Drops.-KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184 , by Comstock § 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 by had free, showing the most respectable names facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. mes in the co

The so that no one can fail to believe them. The 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 motion—and these never can be true and genuine with-out 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. Also.

P. M. GROVER & Co., Peterbor

The Church

Is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TR SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

AGENTS.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES Rev. H. F. Russell, A. Menzies, Esq. P M -G. W. Baker, Esq. P M J. Beavis, Esq Wm. Gravely, Esq J. D. Goslee, Esq J. B. Ewart, Esq J. B. Ewart, Esq Bathurst, N.B. Belleville and Seymour Bytown Clarke Cobourg Colborne Esq harles P. Wetn ton, N.B. e, Esq. Fredericion, N. Guelph Halifax, N. S. Hillier as Saunders, Esq Brent, Esq. - -March, Bathurst District. Goodman, -James Hudson chi. N.B. New York Messrs. Swords, Stanford & J. A. Davidson, Esq. P M A. S. Newbury. Esq. P M J. G. Armour, Esq D.B. Stevenson, Esq Leonidas Burwell, Esq Charles Hughes, Esq. Drugg George Hall, Esq. St. John S A. Joynt, Esq D. B. Device Exp. Port Burwell George Hall, Esq. St. J. A. Joynt, Esq. L. P. Desbrisay, Esq. -A. K. Boomer, Esq. J. Crookshank, Esq. Thos. Champion, Esq. Mr. Nixon, P.M. hibucto, New Brunswich Catharine's John, N. B. pronto. Warwick Wellington Square Whitehall Smith, Esq, P M W. H. White, e H. C. Barwick, Esq -Rev. S. D. L. Street G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M. odstock, U. C. odstock, N.B.

Zone Mills

published in the Times, gives a striking picture of the decay of of the Diocese of Toronto, 114 King St., Toronto.