## Poetry.

THE DREAMS OF OLD.

The dreams of old have faded, Their wondrous spells are o'er; We cannot be persuaded To try their power once more.

Our wisdom now is scorning
What our fathers deemed a boon;
The world's bright clouds of morning

Yet for the parted glory
They shed on mortal mould, Think gently of the phantasy
That framed the dreams of old.

That peopled vale and grove, And overspread earth's regions With strange etherial love? The flowers their essence haunted Are blooming gaily still, But Time hath disenchanted

There's not a child who listens, When their magic tale is told, Who does not know they were but dreams, Those radiant dreams of old!

Where is the high aspiring That the star-watcher knew, Born of the pure desiring For the holy and the true? The faith, that never halted Heaven's starry page to read, And framed a dream, exalted Unto a prophet's creed.
Who now would seek the planets,

Who, as the grave astrologer, Revive the dreams of old? Where is the kindred spirit, With weary endless quest, Still hoping to inherit Earth's riches and be blest? No more beside his furnace The alchemist may bend-No more, in lonely sternness,

The future to unfold,

We have a bolder wisdom To multiply our gold,
An open craft in supersede
That strongest dream of old. So pass the dreams of ages, And leave but little trace,

Visions of bards and sages, New wisdom can efface; ms, that have won the fearful To hope for better days; Dreams, that have filled the cheerful With terror and amaze! All pass-doth nothing linger With deathless things enrolled, That shall not perish and depart,

Amidst the dreams of old? Yes—what upheld the martyr Amidst the final strife, When he refused to barter His holy faith for life? What cheered the pilgrim strangers
To lofty thought and deed,
To sow, 'midst death and dangers, The gospel's sacred seed? They hoped the world's wide nations

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Its fruit should yet behold, And was their glorious faith a dream, A fading dream of old? No-by the babe's devotion Lisped at its mother's knee,
And by her deep emotion
Its early trust to see; And by the bond of union, The faithful here may prove, And by the blest communion

We feel that here no vision Was with the past enrolled, That the Christian faith may never be

Of ransomed ones above,

(By a Correspondent of The Church.) "But who can paint what dire confusion reign'd, What waves of blood the streets of Paris stain'd, What piercing shricks were heard, what dying groans? Torn from her breast, and dash'd upon the stones, The mother, dying, own'd her infant dead! Sons o'er their fathers' bleeding bodies bled! Men, women, children perish'd, sex nor age, Beauty nor innocence, escap'd their rage!'

Translation of Voltaire's Henriade. Nullum similis sævitiæ exemplum in totâ antiquitate, evo-

There are no hours of his life so sweet to the Christian as those which he spends, during the intervals of secular occupation, in the solitude of his closet, bending over the precious Word of God, or prostrate before the throne of grace in humble attitude of prayer. These are the happy moments in which piety, drooping and pining perchance amid the strife and solicitude of earthly cares, recovers her sinking energies and sumes a fresher fragrance; epochs of our existence which, comparatively brief though they be, seem to

repose,—of holding periodical communion with Him whose Shechinah still attends, though unseen, the secret devotions of the heart, -is qualified and disturbed, as must needs be, by the troubles and anxieties of this our weary pilgrimage below. As the sky cannot always remain without a cloud; so there are seasons of and call for sterner virtues than those meek graces which adorn retirement, and consort with the quiet charities of the social circle and the domestic hearth. And it is well that it should be so: the feelings of nature may, indeed, recoil from the occasional discomposure; but reason will discern in it the operation of a merciful Providence. For, when that indolence is likely to be established which ensues from long inaction, we recognize in the friendly violence which rouses the dreamer from his trance, and brings him into contact with reality both of thought and action, a due restraint imposed on the wanderings of a spirituality which, though excellent in itself when it does not supersede the substance and practical part of Christianity, may yet become too refined and imaginative, losing itself in its own vagueness and enthusiasm, and thus be rendered, in a very great measure, unequal to the hardships and self-denials of the Cross.

Hence it happens that the distressing as well as the cheering history of the Church of Christ,—its dejection equally with its elevation,—its sufferings no less than its triumphs; embody an important moral, and may be studied to much advantage. To our minds, en, there seems to be a sound philosophy,—inasmuch as the provision just meets the necessities of our common nature,—in occasionally dwelling upon the hoble struggles of those in bygone days who, in defiance of sword and flame, contended for the faith against the bigotry of a conflicting world; and this appeal to the fortitude of our Christian forefathers becomes, we anagine, more especially judicious and desirable, when there is reason to apprehend that the age in which we live, may be absorbed either by a mere mechanism of devotion, which is guided and controlled by the force of custom alone; or by an abstracted quietism which means little and does less; which regards the truths of the Gospel as simply an intellectual repast; which gazes, in short, with admiration and awe upon the

the very intolerance we abhor.

that the writer of the present paper, is not disposed fenceless side of the dauntless Huguenot. tained by the early Christians, which form the main tion and wholesale ruin.

"If the rude waste of human error bear One flower of hope, oh! pass, and leave it there!"

was merely the calm which precedes the storm. The unfortunate Protestants, detested alike by the Royal party and the rebellious House of Guise, were assailed at once by the Court and the League. Yet, under every disadvantage of inferior numbers and the ranguage of thems, and were not claimed or exercised by any other means than the prayers of her between them and other in train for affording the cpiscopal ministrations to others not in such episcopal ministrations to the territory by other means than the flying visits, which had been set over them without ascertained authority.

But it is painful to pursue any farther the dreadful details of this unexampled perfidy. The whole transport of the calm which precedes the storm. The control of the sympathes and the prayers of her others not in such episcopal ministrations to others not in such episcopal ministrations to others not in such episcopal ministrations to other means than the flying visits, which had been set over them without ascertained authority. In like manner and to like functions Titus was also at once by the Court and the League. Yet, under the calm which precedes the storm. The others not in such episcopal ministrations to others not in such episcopal ministrations to presbyters or ministers of the Gospel, while the Seventy or affording the cpiscopal ministrations to others not in such episcopal ministrations to presbyters or ministers of the Gospel, while the Seventy or affording the cpiscopal ministrations to presbyters or ministers of the Gospel, while the Seventy or affording the cpiscopal ministrations to the protection of the sign that the and tis high time that and it is and it is and it is not in such episcopal ministrations to others not in such episcopal ministrations to other and the first and the calm that every disadvantage of inferior numbers and resources, saction addresses an awfully impressive warning to these devoted Reformers maintained a gallant defence, those intemperate zealots, and asserted their political and religious privileges "Who fill their sails for heaven, with blasts from hell." with considerable success. Many a valiant hero did It assures us, too, how speedily and completely religion Navarre send forth to keep at bay the combined forces itself can be transformed into an instrument of destruc-That the Christian faith may never be
A baseless dream of old!

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

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(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

The death of Conde and of others, its most gifted and successful leaders; still the patience of the French that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with successful leaders; still the patience of the French that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with successful leaders; still the patience of the French that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with successful leaders; still the patience of the French the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the presbytery, (1 Tim. iv. 14), coupled with the further command in relation to the laying on of the hands of the presbyter to do those things without the laying on of hands in Ordination, Lay hands suddenly on no man, (1 Tim. v. 22). Here was Timothy shoulders alone? And if the charge were, that he seendant of the chivalric House of Valcis had complete the death of Conde and of others, its most gifted and successful leaders; still the patience of the French the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the presbytery, (1 Tim. iv. 14), coupled with the further command in relation to the laying on of hands in Ordination, Lay hands suddenly on no man, (1 Tim. v. 22). Here was Timothy shoulders alone? And if the charge were, that he with the content of the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the French that is in thee, which was given to Titus alone, Bishop, Hall closely remarks, the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the restantion to the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the restantion to the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the restantion to the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the restantion of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the sanction of spiritual zeal. The flames of a confidence of the sanction of spiritua scendant of the chivalric House of Valcis had compromised the knightly reputation of his family by an attempt to cut off a weaker enemy in detail, and had failed in the pusillanimous undertaking; a cessation scholar, a man naturally of gentle habits, and possesbut only, as a French Jesuit\* himself has admitted, this cruel massacre. Yet such was the case: he caused "with a view to involve them the more surely, and the more easily, in a general massacre."

Nullum similis sævitiæ exemplum in tota antiquitate, evolutis gentium annalibus reperiri": "No example of a similar cruelty can be discovered in all antiquity, were the annals of nation and be discovered in all antiquity, were the annals of called, and the ferocious Duke of Alva, who afterseven years before its actual accomplishment, between wickedness of the system he was pledged to uphold. called, and the ferocious Duke of Alva, who after- Life of Philip de Mornay, "sympathized with the perwards signalized himself by establishing in his govern- secuted French Protestants; and some idea of their ment of the Netherlands the same brutality which he feelings may be formed from the manner in which the had recommended in France. The female, however, French ambassador was received in Elizabeth's court, it was who became the prime mover of this deadly when he came, by his king's command, to allege the stratagem; a woman-if the voice of history do not detection of a conspiracy of the Huguenots as the ligion; inheriting, indeed, the talents of her illustrious be more awful and affecting, says Hume, 'than the race, but tarnishing them all with her own enormous solemnity of his audience. A melancholy sorrow sat vices; who ruled France through her children, and on every face. Silence, as in the dead of night, reigned achieved her own ambitious projects through the in- through all the chambers of the royal apartment; the comprehend nearly all that is worth living for; which strumentality of her offspring; who sneered in secret courtiers and ladies, clad in deep mourning, were claim near affinity with heaven, and appear to those, at the Church she professed to reverence in public, ranged on each side, and allowed him to pass, without who have learned to relish them, both a pledge and a and beneath a show of devotion, concealed the most affording him one salute or favourable look; till he foretaste of the blessed eternity reserved for the faithas this has Rome conceded the tribute of her ever- received him with a more easy, if not a more gracious, lasting gratitude!

But the privilege of enjoying, for a time, this sacred and Marguérite of Valois, the sister of the French | blot out." Monarch, were celebrated a few days before the contemplated massacre, with all due solemnity, and every trial which overcast the fairest and the happiest life, inhabitants. The sanctity of a religious ceremony was made the cloak of premeditated assassination!†

> the Festival of St. Bartholomew, and the Christian Sabbath, the work of death was begun. Hired assassins poured into the dwellings of all those whose distinction marked them out as valuable prey, and slaughtered the inmates, incapable of offering the slightest resistance, in their very beds. Many who had retire 1 to rest apprehending no danger, awoke in another world. The brave Admiral Coligny who, when soli-Philip de Mornay,—who himself narrowly escaped those powers which Jesus Christ alone had hitherto from the subsequent tragedy,—communicated to him held, not only enacting but acting laws as Bishop Hall his apprehensions of impending calamity some days says. This is shewn by their Ordination of others to their province. Moreover, in addition to this, the before his death; but the generous soul of Coligny the work of the ministry, and their taking the care and very power of Ordination is, in this epistle, lodged in could not entertain suspicion where nothing appeared oversight of the Church in such a way as others dared other hands and entrusted to officers who are acknowbut protestations of friendship. "I know well, my not to do, who cheerfully acquiesced in their episcopal ledged to be superior to those here called bishops. young friend," was his reply, "that neither the queen- proceedings. The prelate just mentioned observes If the Apostles had designed that presbyters should mother nor the duke of Anjou wish me well, but the mother nor the duke of Anjou wish me well, but the truly, "If any person whosoever, though an evangelist have the power of Ordination, they would surely not king does me the honour to converse with me with so or prophet, should have dared to make himself equal have kept this power in their own hands, or have sent much frankness, that I cannot suspect any sinister to an Apostle, he had been hissed out, yea, rather other church officers into places full of presbyters

> even extolled it in the language of panegyric. Suffice it to say that he died as he had lived, a brave soldier d'Août, qu'au mois de Mai." "Bleed! bleed! bleeding is just d'Août, qu'au mois de Mai." "Bleed! bleed! bleeding is just of the distinct offices. it to say that he died as he had lived, a brave soldier and a true Christian. He was startled from his sleep to see the Count of Teligni, the youthful husband of the seed to see the teli

that the end of his days was come. The sublime little consider that they buffet none but themselves, Church of Asia rather, wherein there was the use of poorer and more waste. Unshapely galleries block From the value of the study itself, let us descend faith, however, which during life he had made the who symbolize with him in opposing episcopal, that is, the variety of all those offices prescribed.\* Neither up its windows, in which the beautiful stone tracery of to the qualifications it requires. Now, of all the pre- beacon of a brilliant career, and for which he was now as all antiquity was wont to construe it, apostolical could Timothy be ignorant, after so long a sojourn and other times has been replaced, when repairs became liminaries essential to the improvement of such a about to suffer, sustained him in the appalling emer- government." theme, that which takes the lead is, beyond question, gency: with unblenching eye and composed demeanor | Examples of the way in which the practice of the private ministrations, but rather would need to know should be so is a fearful sign that there has grown up "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." It is he presented himself before the murderers, and bade Apostles prescribes the government of the Church how to conduct himself as a diocesan over and in the amongst us an earthly, luxurious, and unchristian certain that we do worse than waste our time, if, when them dispatch their office. But the ruffians, hardened (docens et utens) are soon given from Scripture. In face of the entire Church. Moreover, it comes to temper. engaged on a subject of this kind, we cannot regard as they were, recoiled overawed by the majesty of the the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, we have this; if Timothy had not superior power as a bishop, our enemies with other than feelings of exasperation. man; and hesitated to dye with blood the gray hairs the election of Matthias to the bishopric vacant by the Whilst we deplore the vindictiveness of the persecutor, of the intrepid warrior. There stood the first man of death of Judas Iscariot, an election proposed by an Ephesus, but that he was placed as the former, the plelet us not emulate his evil temper; whilst with an his age arresting the fury of a horde of maniacs by the Apostle, and submitted, not to the choice of the people, nitude of correcting power given to him amply testifies. aching heart we grieve over that dark and cruel malice mere superiority of mind, and the fortitude of conscious but to the choice of God. In Acts vi. 3-6, they In 1 Tim. v. 19, his right to sit in judgment over which, where it failed to command the acquiescence innocence. And Coligny, without a weapon in his appointed the order of Deacons. In Acts iii. 14-17, presbyters is admitted in these words, Against an elder of the proselyte, reposed with satisfaction on the ago- hands, would have been spared even then; had not we see that they exercised such powers in the Church (not an elderly person as in verse 1, but a presbyter) nies of the martyr; it becomes us to guard against Besme, the savage leader of the band, advanced in by the imposition of hands and prayer, as none others, receive not an accusation, but before two or three witfront of his more humane followers-reproaching them even of themselves, could or would exercise. In Acts nesses: and them that sin rebuke before all, that others It is hoped that it will be argued from this caution, with their cowardice—and buried his sword in the de- xiv. 23, we find Paul and Barnabas (since become may fear; the context seeming to shew that sinning

to be one of those impetuous spirits who are frequently

The morning's sun which rose on Paris must have as has been observed by an eminent writer, whoever of ordaining to the ministry is lodged in the hands of betrayed by impulsive passion into the immediate re- revealed a scene strangely discordant with the sacred carefully reads over the New Testament will find that Timothy, Lay hands suddenly on no man: and further, taliation of wrong; and who manifest too commonly, associations of that holy day. The steams of recent scarcely any act of power was done by our Lord when the handing down of the commission by succession is of which he was closely engaged in duties at different when provoked, a strange neglect of the apostolic slaughter ascending to heaven from that guilty city; on earth which was not, at least in some degree, exer- given in these plain words: And the things that thou churches. precept, "Be not overcome of evil; but overcome the despairing cry of orphan children, and the shrieks cised by the Apostles after His ascension. Their hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same comevil with good!" He would rather heal than enlarge of bereaved mothers; the hopeless idiotcy of those sentence in explanation of any of our Saviour's laws mit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others the breach of Christian communion. And in the case under review, he has not selected the appalling transparence to the control of the Church, or the decency the overseer is directed to the control of the Church, or the decency the overseer is directed to ensure both honour and saction simply because it is a manifestation of Romish lant knight and book-learned scholar; trembling fugi- of divine worship. The whole of the seventh, eighth, payment suitable to the station and labours of the persecution, but because persecution of any kind is odious to him, as it must be to every right-minded individual, from whatsoever source it may spring;

and the control of the station and book-learned scrolar, techning to the station and book-learned scrolar, technical scrolars, and the book learned scrolars, techning to the station and book-learned scrolars, technical scrolars, and the book learned scrolars, technical scrolars, and the individual, from whatsoever source it may spring; whether it be exemplified in the heart-rending scenes of Smithfield, or the burning of Servetus in Geneva.

Tavanne,\* rushing through the streets of the distracted to the Church of Corinth, many of them never expressions that the number there were other ministers at Ephesus all the while; for when St. Paul himself had the oversight of Ephesus, and cruelty on the one hand, of lamentation and mournof Smithfield, or the burning of Servetus in Geneva. and cruelty on the one hand, of lamentation and mourn-required by the Apostle's own authority (1 Cor. vii. for when St. Paul himself had the oversight of Ephesus, He is desirous of treating the matter in a purely Ca- ing and woe on the other, present when combined a 10—12; 1 Cor. xi. 34; 1 Cor. xii. 34; tholic spirit; and would discuss it solely upon those picture of desolation and dismay unparalleled perhaps Apostle always enforced his rules with suitable punish- Ephesus, and called the elders of the Church.

from avowing or adopting the tenets of eradication most shocking feature of the whole affair. Thus, propounded by certain zealots in the nineteenth cen- Marsillac, the Count of Rochefoucauld, for whom he delivered Hymenæus and Alexander unto Satan, ters and deacons of the Church, with a view, in regard tury, whose excesses are likely to prove a lasting dis- Charles IX. had conceived an affection, had passed and even in his absence condemned the incestuous to the latter, to a higher grade of office, honour and credit to the Reformation itself, that he is anxious to several hours of that fatal night in the society of the Corinthian (2 Thess. iii. 6—14; 1 Tim. i. 20; 1 emolument; since he is required to rebuke presbydisclaim explicitly any such views of Gothic devasta- King. When he rose to take his leave the Monarch, Cor. v. 3, 5, 7, 13; 2 Cor. ii. 9). Besides the power ters in open assembly, and officially to receive and who was somewhat desirous of saving him, invited of judging and condemning, he also exercised that of examine on witness charges brought against them, even him to remain in the Louvre. Unhappily the offer pardoning and absolving (2 Cor. ii. 6-10). In against those who were styled by St. Paul himself, was declined, and Charles permitted him to depart, matters of Ordination, in addition to that of the dea- "pastors of the Church of God;" since he is required But there can be no prospect of reconciliation and without saying another word, remarking to himself cons, Paul and Barnabas ordained elders; and St. to ascertain the qualifications of candidates for the union betwixt the Churches of Rome and England, so after his friend was gone,—"Well, I see that it is the Paul, with the elders, ordained Timothy, the inferior ministry, and the power of Ordination was placed in long as the former, setting at nought the solemn de- will of God he should perish!" This same King is ministers always giving complete obedience. We find his hands; and since St. Paul, who was so careful of nunciation, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man said to have discharged a musket, with his own hands, this from the attendance of inferior ministers on St. rendering all their dues, plainly admits those several shall his blood be shed," declares that it is a pious upon his Protestant subjects. Another incident is Paul, (Acts xii. 25, 13, 5), and on Barnabas, (Acts and important functions rested in the hands of one, deed to slay a heretic. We may weep and pray for, recorded of him which more fully develops his cha- xv. 39); again, (Acts xix. 22; Acts xvi. 10, &c. &c.) and abstained from any intimation that this one was but we dare not unite with a Church which declines racter. Going with some of his courtiers, not long and St. Paul all along through his Epistles to Timothy but a partner with others in the dignity and duty, we to abandon the perpetuation of human sacrifices in a lafter the massacre, to visit Montfaucon, where the and Titus writes in a style which implies his authority are bound to believe that Timothy was called to exer-Christian land, and refuses to mitigate the sanguinary remains of the brave Coligny were exposed on a gibdespotism which resulted in the Massacre of St. bet; and when, upon their arrival at the dismal place, mon, (Phil. i. 8—9); to the elders of Ephesus, (Acts of pastoral office, but of a station which carried with one of his attendants who probably had a more feeling xx. 17), at Corinth, (1 Cor. xiv. 29; 1 Cor. xiv. 36— it superior authority, and the power of compelling The Treaty of 1570 between the French King beart than his sovereign, remarked that the body 37). From this then we clearly learn that the Apos- obedience; and this official station made the discharge Charles IX. and his Huguenot subjects, was the sig- emitted an unpleasant odour; the rejoinder of the nal for a temporary intermission of civil feud; but it monarch was expressed in the language of Vitellius, such as they had never yet exercised, and that there belong to him, and were not claimed or exercised by any

"Ardebant sancti sceleratis ignibus ignes, Et mista est flammæ flamma prophana piæ."

It is singular that Pope Gregory XIII. who was a of hostilities was proposed to the Huguenots in 1570, sing a cultivated mind, should have been gratified by a medal to be struck in commemoration of it, and proclaimed an universal jubilee. He would probably have The statement rests upon good authority that this felt and acted differently in a different station; and scheme of assassination had been concerted at least his conduct in this matter goes to prove more fully the

'The English nation at large," writes Hone in his belie her character—devoid alike of humanity and re- occasion of the recent barbarities. 'Nothing could countenance; and heard his apology without discover-In order to allay the suspicions of the Protestants, ing any visible symptoms of indignation.' Her answer and to inveigle the heads of their persuasion into Pa- to him, however, clearly showed her conviction that ris, the nuptials of Henry the young King of Navarre, the crime was one which no pretences or excuses could

> THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH IN ITS EPISCOPACY.

CHAPTER IV. Early on the morning of the 24th of August, being | What did the Apostles think of their Ordination?-Remark of i. 18; 1 Tim. i. 3-4; 1 Tim. iii. 1-14; 1 Tim. v. 19;

his daughter, hewn down before his eyes; his mind it for the ruggedness of an English translation. It is bad enough, however, even in the smooth phraseology of France. Pere Griffet.

A similar evidence of impious dishonesty appears in the conduct of Henry III., the brother and successor of Charles IX.

He partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the Should have made no allusion to that fearful epoch. "I be should have made no allusion to that fearful epoch. "I cesteem my actions the congregation, such cannot be the pillar." Standeur and symmetry of the Christian temple, but never thinks of entering within,—self-excluded from the management of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the Duke of Guise, the very day before he caused that nobleman to be murdered in the Estates of Blois.

He partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the caused have made no allusion to that learning epoch.

Duke of Guise, the very day before he caused that nobleman to be murdered in the Estates of Blois.

Apostles) ordaining elders in every Church. Indeed, presbyters are signified. In 1 Tim. v. 22, the power grand principles, designed by the Gospel and main- in the annals of human misery, madness, and crime. ments, and the Corinthians believed him to have this Since then Timothy is commanded not only to But the association of the mimicry of religion with power (2 Cor. vii. 15; 2 Cor. x. 6, 8, 13, 10). He advise but to charge teachers respecting the doctrines

> episcopal power, ordained both presbyters and deacons, shouldst set in order the things that are wanting, and the one in Greece, the other at Ephesus, and through- ordain elders in every city as I had appointed thee .endued by St. Paul and the concurrence of the pres- must urge and procure it to be done, by what authobytery, (μετα επιθεσεως των χειρων του πρεσβυτεριου, rity? And, if he had authority, either without or wherein μετα only denotes concurrence in the matter), above them, it is that we strive for. And now I of whom St. Paul was chief, to the office of a Bishop, beseech you, what does any Bishop of England chalas he says, wherefore I put thee in remembrance that lenge more, as essential to his place, than power of thou stir up the gift of God, which is in thee by putting on of my hands, (2 Tim. i. 6). And that St. Paul And Dr. Bloomfield, an impartial critic on the text of To the Right Reverend, was himself in authority over the presbytery, we learn the New Testament, writes on this verse thus: "From from the fact of his delivering a charge to Timothy, as the expression following, 'ordain elders,' it is evident well as from the statement of concurrence only on that Titus was invested with episcopal authority in their part. We learn at once also that Timothy was the highest sense of the word episcopus, or bishop, consecrated to a superior office by the scriptural record which was sometimes (as at verse 7 and Acts xx. 17 to exercise, and which shewed that, in the judgment tors are overseers of their flocks. Accordingly the of St. Paul, and by the consent of the Ephesian presbyterians are obliged to understand this appointing Church, he was lawfully empowered to do; for we read of St. Paul's interposing his influence with the congre-St. Paul's command to Timothy in these words, As I gations to procure the election of these persons as besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went that they
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> We must further beg leave to assure your Lordship Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they gloss was surely never promulged, even by the Socithat we consider the cauch generally, but particularly the Church Missionary Society, owes a large debt of

office of a bishop, (the term bishop here meaning authority and requirements of the office. What did the Apostles think of their Ordination?—Remark of Bishop Hall—Proof from Acts i.; Acts vi. 3—6; Acts viii.

14—17; Acts xiv. 23, and numerous other places of Scripmust be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, privileges of the station of Titus to speak, and exhort, ture-Communication of apostolic authority-Timothy and sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to and rebuke, with all authority, (Titus ii. 15); with 1 Tim. v. 17; 2 Tim. ii. 2—Timothy a sole Bishop—Titus double-tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of be plainer, then, from the authority of ordaining pres-Cameron, his admission—Perpetual president—Titus a sole They that have used the office of a deacon well, purchase mining on and expulsion of heresy, that a superior to themselves a good degree and great boldness in the office was given to him; and thus in the Church at made of those who are here called bishops, but in fact | covered. presbyters, possessing the right of Ordination; a matter too important to be omitted if it had been within purposes on his part." The honesty of his heart deceived him, and he fell a victim to misplaced confi- saucy usurper;" and again, "What was the fault of to instruct them how to ordain than to take the busi-Diotrephes, but that, being a church governor, he ness out of their hands entirely. Two sorts of minis-We need not pause here to eulogize his worth, for proudly stood out against St. John, not acknowledging ters are here mentioned, presbyters and deacons, and this has never been denied, so far as we know, by the transcendent power of his apostolical jurisdiction, Timothy himself was a third, with as particular direcwriters of the Romish communion; some of them have whom the provoked Apostle threats to correct accord-

But these directions St. Paul writes to Timothy in order that he may know how he ought to behave himself in the house of God, which is the Church of the living This same individual was confessing his sins on the bed of God, the pillar and ground of the truth, (1 Tim. iii. 15). of some private congregation, such cannot be the pillar and ground of the truth; but herein must be signified Titus i. 5.

tained by the early Christians, which form the main features of the Universal Church: and so far is he features of the Universal Church: and so far is he who had the conduct, and character, and labours of the presby-

The Apostles communicated their episcopal power ordained. He was ordained not from any voice of the of the episcopal authority which he was called upon -23) used in the lower sense of presbyter, since pas-

endless genealogies, which minister questions rather than

This is a remarkable criticism emanating from a gratified to your Lordship for your visit to this Country.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of godly edifying which is in faith: so do. (1 Tim. i. 3-4). good and approved scholar, and shews to what imagi-Here is a plain acknowledgment of the right of Timothy nary ideas the adversaries of episcopacy are driven; to sit in judgment upon the doctrines preached by just as Cameron, a noted opponent, is compelled to others, and to issue commands respecting the charac- allow that "Timothy was elected by the college of press sufficiently our thankfulness for the favour conferter of their preaching. The very word "charge" elders to govern the college of the elders;" but forsignifies that it was to be gravely done as a judge gets that there is nothing to prove that Timothy, would solemnly charge a jury. It is pertinently though he did govern the college of elders, was elected remarked, therefore, if Timothy were an equal pres- by that college. This is a pure conceit and statement byter with the rest, those teachers were as good as he. of his own. And several of the most candid contro-What then had he to do, to charge teachers? or what versialists yield the fact that, in the Primitive Church, would those teachers care for his charge? How there was "a president of the presbyters," a "perequally apt would they be to charge him to keep within | petual president;" what then are we differing about? his own compass, and to meddle with his own matters! For once grant this to have been the case in the AposIt is only for superiors to charge, and inferiors to obey.

The self-denying zeal which sumulated, and the perse-It is only for superiors to charge, and inferiors to obey.

In 1 Timothy iii. 1—14, there is a recognition of Titus were such "perpetual presidents," and then, arduous enterprise entitle your Lordship to our warmest his power to control the conduct of presbyters and surely the instructions to Timothy and Titus given by acknowledgments of gratitude. deacons:-This is a true saying, if a man desire the St. Paul will be our main guide and directory as to the

Titus—Comments on 1 Tim. v. 22; 1 Tim. teach, &c. Likewise must the deacons be grave, not power to reject heretics, (Titus ii. 10). What can with another visit. 1 Tim. v. 17; 2 Tim. ii. 2—Timothy a sole Bishop— Itus
i. 5; Titus ii. 10—Bishop Hall, observation
from—Important note from Bloomfield on Titus i. 5—
them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless.

Tim. v. 17; 2 Tim. ii. 2—Timothy a sole Bishop— Itus
i. 5; Titus ii. 10—Bishop Hall, observation
for us a Bishop of our own, without which we never
all authority of his ministerial office, and the detercan expect to accomplish much towards the civilizing and cited by the Guise, refused to compromise his allegiance to the King on any terms, was amongst the giance to the King on any terms, was amongst the giance to the King on any terms, was amongst the in our own name, and in that of our respective congressions, which is in Christ Jesus. It may be observed, that in these qualifications not the least mention is inequality, and to no trifling extent, is certainly discovered in the condition of their second ordination, and we may be observed, that in these qualifications not the least mention is

> THE HOUSE OF MAN AND THE HOUSE OF GOD. (By Archdeacon Wilberforce.)

The houses in which the fathers dwelt have been The houses in which the fathers dwelt have been found too strait for the children; palaces have sprung voyage, that you may return in health and safety to your up instead of mansions; every land and every climate family, and to the people of that extensive Diocese over has been ransacked to furnish the beautful woods, the which Divine Providence has appointed you. And we moreover pray that the work of our Divine Master may costly silks and carpetings which minister to their magnificence and ease. The abundance of wealth has even overflowed the dwelling itself: the fruits and Christ. flowers which our fathers knew not, cluster on our walls or scent our gardens. And how, meanwhile, has it fared with the house of God? There alone, as it seems, all expense is grudged. The narrow walls have never expanded for an increasing population; nay, its FROM THE PROTESTANT INHABITANTS OF THE RED RIVER straitened area has too often been made straiter still situation on which to erect private enclosures, which MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: are carpeted, and cushioned, and warmed, to secure as

its portals, and standing without transfixed with amaze- grasped at once the peril of his situation, and he felt ingly? So those that lay Diotrephes in our dish do the whole Church of Ephesus, that famous diocesan while the surrounding building is suffered daily to grow travel with St. Paul, how to behave himself in his unavoidable, by the commonest materials. That it

#### Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL TO THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT. (From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 17.).

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., to Lachine, from the Red River, in the special canoe provided for his journey, accompanied by the Rev. P. J. Maning, his acting chaplain, and his Lordship's servant, having been absent since the 16th of May, on which day he embarked from the same place. His Lordship passed three Sundays at the Red River, and eighteen days in all in that settlement, during the whole

His visit has been of the most interesting description, and it is with the highest possible satisfaction, and the deepest thankfulness, that he is able to bear testimony to the labours of the church missionaries in that quarter of which, however, afford very insufficient accommodation for the congregations. One of these is purely Indian, ing season,) and other men were away with the boats sent to York and Moose Factory in Hudson's Bay. The whole protestant population is rather above two thousand souls: deducting the very large number of persons under been confirmed in Europe, it will be seen at a glance how very few are the individuals who were not inclined to

His Lordship was also occupied in the examination and ordination of two gentlemen on the spot; the Rev. A. Cowley, who was admitted to Priests' orders, and Mr. J. Macallum, M. A., in charge of a respectable school established originally under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, who, under the very peculiar circumstance of his case, was admitted on different Sundays, to the order of Deacon, and subsequently to that of Priest. Mr. Cowley has proceeded since the Bishops departure to a mission at the Manitoba Lake. There remain still three clergymen at the Red River, one of whom is chaplain to the Company. A fifth clergyman of the Church of England has probably by this time arrived within the territory who is to be stationed in Cumberland; and it is anticipated that the difficulties which have delayed the execution of the late Mr. Leith's bequest towards the evangetization of the same quarter, will shortly be brought to their termination, and that a sixth will then be added, together with an additional school. The Day and Sunday Schools already established, are flourishing and have produced the happiest fruits. But there is an immense field open, calling for the extended efforts of the Church and for the sympathies and the prayers of her

to others; and these, when so ordained, proceeded to people, but direct from St. Paul himself, as in fact use the authority of the episcopal office. Thus Timothy was, to conduct the Ordination of presbyters, of the gentlemen at the Company's posts to whom he Timothy and Titus, when they had themselves received as we read, For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou carried a letter from the Governor, Sir George Simpson. His Lordship, during his stay at the Red River, divided his time chiefly between the Upper and Lower Forts, of France and Spain; and although Dreux, Jarnac, and Moncontour told with terrible effect on the Protestant cause, in the repulse of its scanty troops, and though they are of, would call down fire from heaven to contestant cause, in the repulse of its scanty troops, and they are of the gentlement in the one in Greece, the other at Ephesus, and through ordain elders in every city as I had appointed thee.—

Here the whole diocese of Crete is committed to his they are of, would call down fire from heaven to contestant cause, in the repulse of its scanty troops, and to them. That Timothy was ordained to the office of summer all who think differently from themselves. No testant cause, in the repulse of its scanty troops, and the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and malice is so deeply envenomed as that which pleads the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and malice is so deeply envenomed as that which pleads the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and malice is so deeply envenomed as that which pleads the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and malice is so deeply envenomed as that which pleads the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and malice is so deeply envenomed as that which pleads the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and malice is so deeply envenomed as that which pleads the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and malice is so deeply envenomed as that which pleads the death of Condé and of others, its most gifted and of others, its most gifted and the death of Condé and of others, it

His Lordship proceeded from Lachine at once to Upper Canada, to join some members of his family, with whom it is expected that he will return in a few days to

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL FROM THE CLERGY OF THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL;-We the undersigned Clergy of Red River Settlement,

in the territory of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, beg leave respectfully to address your Lordship, on the interesting occasion of your visit to this remote Station. We feel utterly unable to give adequate expression to those feelings of respect and gratitude which we owe to your Lordship, for the inestimable benefits conferred upon our respective flocks by your Lordship's episcopal minis-trations. Nor can we forget the obligations we are inditrations. Nor can we forget the obligations we are indi-vidually laid under, by the many acts of personal kind-ness which we have received from your Lordship during

your Lordship's own diocese, our isolated situation and the peculiar difficulties and hardships of the journey from Quebec to this place, we feel it unterly impossible to exred upon us by your Lordship.

We are here situated at a distance of 2000 miles from Quebec, your Lordship's place of residence. For 1800 miles of this distance your Lordship's conveyance has been the birch-rind cauoe, your couch the lap of mother earth, and your only shelter a tent. Like St. Paul, your Lordship had to encounter not only perils of waters, but also perils in the wilderness. After traversing the queen of Lakes from the eastern to the western extremity, you have had to pass 800 miles through a country inhabited

We cannot look back upon the short period your Lordship has been here without experiencing the most lively emotions of pleasure. Neither can we anticipate the time when your Lordship shall leave us, without a corresponding feeling of regret;—a regret not a little aug-mented by a fear, lest the numerous duties of your Lordship's own diocese should not permit you to favour us

We humbly trust, however, that the present visit of your can expect to accomplish much towards the civilizing and evangelizing of this immense territory.

Lordship's services, not only in affording us the benefit of your advice and counsel, but in ordaining for us one Deacon and two Priests, and also in confirming 846 persons. We can only pray that the Divine blessing may so rest upon these ministrations that your Lordship's labour may not be in vain, nor your strength have been

It is our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that He may for the sake of His Son Jesus Christ, preserve your prosper in your Lordship's hands, so that many may be our crown of rejoicing at the coming of our Lord Jesus

WILLIAM COCKRAN, Chaplain. JOHN SMITHURST, Missionary, Indian Settlement. JOHN MCALLUM, Assistant Chaplain.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, Missionary, Red River Sett't

by the grasping hand which has seized on the best To the Right Reverend Father in God, The Lord Bishop

The Protestant Inhabitants of this Settlement, deeply

large a share as possible of merely personal comfort, impressed with your Lordship's benevolent and Christia love, in having undergone so long and tedious a journey \* Bishop Hall.
† Bloomfield's Greek Testament, &c., vol. II. p. 450, on Titus i. 5

Inhabitants. JOHN VINCENT, JOHN PRITCHARD.

FROM THE INDIAN CONGREGATION AT THE INDIAN SETTLEMENT, RED RIVER.

(TRANSLATION.) Our Chief Praying Father from Montreal:-

We the Cree and Ogibwa Indians, the praying people of the English Church, wish to say a few words to our Chief Praying Father. We thank you Father for having come this long way to visit us. Our Praying Father (Mr. Smithurst), told us that you intended to come two years since, but that you were taken very sick and could not. We are now, however, glad in our hearts that you are come, and we thank God for sending you. We shall try to do according to your instructions, being assisted by the Holy Spirit. We thank the English people across the sea for sending to us a Praying Father and also for providing us a school-master. You see, Father, that most of our children can read the word of God. We now live very comfortable, and we thank the good good English people in English country, for this. If they had not pitied us, we should have been still heathens. We pray every day for our great Mother, the Lady Chief Victoria, and also for her relations (the Royal Family). We also pray for our Chief Praying Fathers the Bishops, and for our praying Fathers, the Priests and Deacons of the Church. We hope, Father, that God will take you safe back to your home and we pray to him to bless you for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Signed on behalf of the Indians, by me,
HENRY PRINCE, Acting for my Father Peekwahis, Chief of the Red

The circumstances under which these kind addresses were presented, did not afford opportunity to the Bishop to be prepared with his answers, but he made such suitable acknowledgments as occurred to him at the moment; and to the clergy he said in substance, that it was impossible to receive otherwise than with gratification and thankfulness, such expressions of their feelings upon the occasion of his visit;—but his only difficulty proceeded from a strong sense of the disproportion subsisting between their esti-mate of his endeavours, and his own consciousness of the real imperfection attaching to these;—that, with reference to any personal kindnesses interchanged, he was very plainly, and very deeply too, their debtor;—that the interest which had been excited in his breast by what he had witnessed in the territory of the fruit of their labours and of the demand for extended operations on the part of the Church, was warmer and more lively than he well knew how to express;—that no feeble efforts of his own shall be wanting to draw the attention of the friends of the Church at home to the subject;—that he hoped they would soon see better times and fervently responded to their wish for the establishment of a resident Bishop; that this hope was encouraged by the new day which through the goodness of God upon whom they must depend in faith, had already opened upon the Church throughout the empire; and finally that, although he could not fail to be sensible how exceedingly his brethren had magnified the labours and hardships which he had encountered in making the visit (in which article they had quite put him to the blush) and not less, perhaps, the upon the spot, yet he could not quarrel with that kind partiality, to which any such heightened statements must be ascribed. His Lordship then commended them to the blessing and grace of God through Jesus Christ.

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1844.

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Diocesan Theological Institution Cobourg, Canada West.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE WESTERN

PART OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren of the Clergy, that he intends (D. V.) to confirm at the several Missions and Stations in accordance with the following list:-

September 1,-Sunday, Zorra, at 11 A. M. 2,-Monday, Woodstock, at 11 A. M.

3,-Tuesday, Woodstock, -4,-Wednesday, Blenheim, at 11 A. M.

5,-Thursday, Woolwich, at 11 A. M.

6,-Friday, Stratford, at 11 A.M.

Our attention has been directed by a valued correspendent to the custom now much revived of administering Baptism, according to rubrical prescription, in public, -with some observations as to the best means | concur, because it has ever been the object and prinof carrying out the enjoined usage of the Church with ciple of the journal which we have the honour to conthe greatest amount of edification.

It will generally be recollected that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in his primary Charge delivered in It is true, we shall be accused of endeavouring to ef-1841, strongly recommended the general adoption of fect this Christian object upon a principle to which the established, but too much neglected, rule of the the selfishness and ambition of men, to a large extent, Church in this instance, and that, in consequence of will not permit them to subscribe; who profess their this recommendation, a very general effort has been desire of religious union, provided that in the maintemade to restore it in all practicable cases. One cir- nance of such union they may be permitted to discumstance of difficulty presented itself in the attempt | pense with uniformity of government, worship, and necessarily create,-a difficulty by no means contem- union, but which constitutes rather the essential eleplated or foreseen at the original establishment of this | ments of division and strife. rubric, because, several services were not then There cannot, if we may so express ourselves, be combined together, as they are now, but the distinct two editions of truth: it is in itself integral and one; parts were performed at different and appropriate hours. and in fundamental principles, - such as constitute Under such an arrangement, no possible objection the difference between the Church and the sects,-it could arise to the introduction of the Baptismal office can admit of no variations. If a Church, in its leadafter the second Lesson, from any apprehension of its ing tenets and settled constitution, manifest any marked causing an inconvenient addition to the length of the or essential difference from the Church as planted by service. When the Morning Prayer, properly so called the Apostles, that, properly speaking, is not a branch -the Litany,-and the Communion office were per- of the Church of Christ. Between the two there must formed at separate hours, it will easily be understood be a visible and living connection;—a continuity that the annexation to the first where alone it would which, from the beginning, has experienced neither be appropriate, of the office of Baptism, would create change nor interruption, but the maintenance of every no unreasonable augmentation of its length. But now, thing which positively and clearly maintains the idenas we have said, when the three services above named tity of both, and the absence of all that would serve are conjoined, and all performed without respite or to shew that, in feature, order, discipline or doctrine, interruption, it may fairly be pleaded, without fear of they are distinct and separate.

niently and injudiciously long. from the absence of the Litany and Communion office, respectively as whim or inclination might prompt. parishes, where the population is dense, and the bap- even amongst th emembers of these discordant sys-Bishop of Toronto.

much too late to allow the performance of Baptism. the serious and unavoidable degradation of Christianity In such cases, therefore, it was judged expedient to itself.

adopt the afternoon of one Sunday in each month for It is argued by an acute and able writer, that "the the special purpose of administering Baptism in pub- authorized minister being essential to the administralic, and herhaps of conjoining with it the very impor- tion of the sacrament causes, that when an unauthotant and needful duty of publicly catechising the young rized person attempts to administer it, he does nothing has in several cases been adopted; and while the in- by his pretended authority to give a freedom of this convenience of unduly lengthening the ordinary Morn- city, though with all the other formalities required, yet

administration of the office of Baptism.

worthy than the motive which has induced the recommendation to adhere, in the fulfilment of this service, to the express and not to be mistaken directions of the Church; and it is a cause for much mortification and more, but which in these dominions can never be excorrect this unhappy negligence on the part of Chris- all, without infringement upon Apostolic rule or ordiwhich the same advantages are conferred on others, tendency to draw and embrace within it all the comaccording to this beginning.

We are, we confess, constrained to think and to speak doubtingly of those professing Christians who can feel no interest in this initiatory ordinance of the to some interesting documents set forth by the Officers Church, except on occasions,-if even then their in- of the Canada Company, and published in our present terest is really strong or genuine,—when they themnumber under the head of Colonial Intelligence, relafor the memory of my late beloved partner, displayed in
tire to the population of the Huron District. From
decorating the Church with the symbols of mourning, is selves happen to be parties called upon to engage in tive to the population of the Huron District. From the solemn office. It argues some defect of zeal and these returns it will be perceived that the number of languor of devotion, when they shun an occasion of inhabitants in this territory has increased, within the testifying their concern and interest in the spiritual last three years, in more than a duplicate proportion. well-being of others, and neglect an opportunity so And, conjoined with this important and gratifying cir- conveyed in your note, I avail myself of this opportunity solemn and so impressive of being "put in remem- cumstance, it will afford all who are interested in the of ter brance of their own profession made to God in their advancement of the Church much satisfaction to learn, baptism." The earnest Christian feels that he needs from the census now made public, that the members of my warmest thanks, assuring them that the very genethis quickening and help,—feels that he cannot apply of the Church of England assert here likewise, as in ral sympathy manifested on this melancholy occathis quickening and help,—feels that he cannot apply to of the Church of England assert here likewise, as in to often to the means of trimming the waning fire of most other Districts of Western Canada, a large proved grateful to my wounded feelings, and is duly aptored to the candidates, as the services had been long, and piety, and girding up the loins of his relaxing spiritual numerical superiority over any other religious denomistrength. The conscientious follower of the Lord nation. who bought us, feels too that he cannot justifiably or safely neglect any means or instruments which the Church, in her care and watchfulness, may set before him of being armed against the wiles of a dangerous world and aided in the conflict with Satan and the flesh. The neglect of these, he feels, will cause him to stand, at the last dread day of reckoning, a more guilty culprit at the bar of God,-with a persuasion, the fearfulness of which at such an hour no heart can understand, that he has grievously misapplied the talents entrusted to his keeping, and buried in the earth, or unprofitably wasted, many which might have been turned to holy and religious uses,-to growth in grace and advancement on the heavenward way.

If Christian people will but thus regard their solemn responsibilities, not less than their gracious opportunities, there would soon be no room for the complaint which our correspondent has expressed, but every service and every ordinance would be joyfully and hearvice and every ordinance would be joyfully and hear-tily joined in, and neither worldly pleasure nor occupation, nor food nor rest, would be preferred to the rarely attained, but where the lighter accomplishments a house and worship of our God and Saviour.

In the reply of His Excellency the Governor General to an Address presented to him by the Presbytery of Montreal in connexion with the Church of Scotland, we find the following paragraph:-

"I sympathize with you in lan enting the disruption that has taken place in the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland. There have been already too many disruptions in the Protestant Church, and it is painful to see any addition to the nur can only hope that these changes are permitted by the Almighty for some wise and beneficial purpose, until the time shall be fulfilled when the whole of Christ's Flock will be drawn into one Fold."

In the sentiment thus expressed, especially in the latter sentence, we need not say that we very heartily duct, to promote and, if possible, accomplish the union the want of which His Excellency so properly deplores. to carry out this very desirable regulation, in the belief,-provided, in short, they may be allowed to greatly increased length of the service which it must retain every thing which destroys the very nature of

incurring the charge of coldness or want of piety, that That State would manifest a most calamitous speas a general rule at least, the annexation to them of cimen of union which tolerated within it, or regarded the Baptismal office does render the service inconve- as entitled to equal privileges, a republican, an oligarchical, and a monarchical form of government, with To obviate this difficulty, it has generally been re- their separate attributes and distinctive polity, and commended that the time of Evening Service, -which, permitted its subjects to range themselves under them cannot be complained of for its length, -should be Some persons may be found so extravagantly sanguine chosen for the administration of Baptism; and in large as to imagine the possibility of concord and unanimity tisms consequently numerous, it has also been sug- tems; but sober-minded men could hardly fail to disgested that, in addition to the Sunday, the officiating | cern in them the seeds of endless confusion, perpetual clergy should also avail themselves of the other Holi- rivalry, and interminable civil war. We know not, days of the Church. In rural parishes, or in places then, by what authority or upon what pretence the where the baptisms are not very numerous, it was | Church, any more than the State, should feel herself judged sufficient to appoint one Sunday in the month | justified in regarding as harmless or defensible the exfor that purpose, -an arrangement, indeed, which was istence, within her proper sphere and jurisdiction, of specially recommended in the primary Charge of the a vast and multiplying variety of opinions, forms, and governments,-in looking with complacency upon sys-There are many cases, however, in which, for the tems necessarily and essentially discordant and antamost sufficient reasons, Evening Prayer is performed gonistic, and which involve in their very operation the not at the usual hour of three in the afternoon, but destruction of harmony and peace, and the perpetuaat six or seven in the evening, an hour of service tion in their room of endless conflict and strife, and

of the congregation. This arrangement, accordingly, in the design of the law; just as when a porter attempts ing Service has been avoided, the directions of the gives no freedom, because the chamberlain is the esrubric have been complied with in securing a public sential administrator of freedoms by the law."-If such be a recognized and approved principle in the addition to his other duties, to commend his message to and engage the affection of the humbler ranks of his Mi-But what our correspondent complains of is, that State, even in its most humble and least important

signed. He complains, and we fear that too many be maintained in every system which claims to be or who have adopted the same arrangement have a superior and the constituent elements of unity and peace, to his fidelity.

The other instances I alluded to, as having presented morning service was held previous to consecrating the morning service was held previous to consecrating the morning service. your acceptance of their heartfelt gratitude for your condessed and the complains, and we fear that too many descending goodness; and fervently pray, that He, who hat mercifully conducted you in safety to this place, hat mercifully conducted you in safety to this place have adopted the same arrangement have cause that mercifully conducted you in safety to the parties who have adopted the same arrangement have cause that mercifully conducted you in safety to the place hat mercifully conducted you in safety to the place hat mercifully conducted you in safety to the place hat mercifully conducted you in safety to the place hat mercifully conducted you in safety to the place hat mercifully conducted you in safety to the place hat mercifully conducted you in safety to the place hat mercifully conducted you in safety to the protection until your safe return to participate in that complaint, that at this special service the attendance is singular, be maintained in every system which claims to be organized on rational and durable principles, and yet to be cast out of that holy and spiritual society which, and there were a Gown and the word of God itself, has been designated as the spouse of Christ? Are we to have organization, on the broad and comprehensive principles, and yet to be cast out of that holy and spiritual society which hat every Divine blessing, spiritual society which the who have adopted the same arrangement have cause to the popular Rector of Dundan and threst of the themselves by accident to my notice, who have adopted the same arrangement have cause to the popular Rector of Dundan and threst of the themselves by accident to the popular Rector of Dundan and themselves by accident to the popular Rector of Communion Plate, the legacy of a lamented Military gentleman to the aritional and durable principles, and yet to be cast out of that holy and series the themselves by accident to my notice, the benefit as the series to the broad and comprehensive principles, and yet to be cast out of that holy and seri and defeating the object of the rubric, which requires that baptism should be administered "when the most number of people come together." He adds that instead of its being hailed as a season of edification, and welcomed as some new and refreshing thing periodically recurring in the course of the ordinary services, it appears in many cases to be shunned as a pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which Nothing, we repeat, can be more correct and praise- regarded only, and that neglected which is to bring peace to the soul throughout eternity?

throughout the Christian world should prevail once grief if, in the desire to accomplish these to the letter, the benefit of the whole should be lost by the negliral and decided, of the false and vicious tenet that, as gence or indifference of any Christian congregation. respects their separate foundation and abstract princi-A reference to the institution, nature, privileges, and ples, one form and denomination of Christians is as responsibilities of Baptism ought to be sufficient to much to be desired and approved as another,-that tian people; and apart from this, it must appear most nance, may equally be the subject of acceptance and shining ornament. With heartfelt sorrow for our loss, strange that individuals, alive to their own spiritual choice,—that, in short, Christianity is a scheme which and sincerely sympathizing with you in your bereaveadvantages, should take no interest in an occasion upon concerns individuals alone, but has neither design nor that they should withhold their prayers for the Holy pany of believers as an agreeing and sympathizing Spirit to the child now about to be admitted into the whole. For unity, we affirm again, we wish, and pray, congregation of Christ's flock, and refuse to share in and strive; but not on impracticable principles, -not the humble supplication that the child, regenerated upon grounds which go to overturn the institutions of through this holy rite, should lead the rest of his life | Christ, and scatter to the winds the precepts and practice of the Apostles.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers

Amongst our Advertisements will be found one which relates to the Female Seminary established at my beloved partner I am not left to "sorrow as one who Niagara under the superintendence of Mrs. Coates .-We received during the course of last week a request from a friend of this Institution, that we would introduce into our columns an account of the late Examination which appears in the Niagara Chronicle, of August 7: the request reached us too late for immediate attention; and even now we are only enabled to do with pleasure, the commendation of Mrs. Coates's heart's desire and prayer to God is that you may be saved Seminary with which our contemporary closes his report of the Examination:-

"Thus ended a very happy day to many a child, to many a arent, and we should be wanting in our duty as a public journalist were we to omit the hearty tender of our sincere congratulations to the folk of this town on their good fortune in taught in a way which will fit its pupils to acquit themselves as Ladies in any society We wish well to Mrs. Coates.—
Her talents and industry are of the first order, and we are no prophets if she does not succeed to her utmost satisfaction."

We have prepared, and retain on hand, several reviews and shorter notices, which are unavoidably excluded from our present number. We must appeal, dents.

Clergy composing this Association, that the approach- fields. ing Meeting originally appointed to be held, as pubnext, has been postponed to the 25th and 26th of very ill: he assisted, nevertheless, at the morning service but was compelled to retire before the confirmation.

# Communications.

(For The Church.)

Mr. Editor,-I have read with pleasure occasional noices in your valuable paper of testimonials of respect to Clergymen from their parishioners. These expressions of good feeling have the happiest tendency; and I am sure every well wisher of our communion is desirous of seeing them noticed in *The Church*, for they exert an influence far beyond the parish in which they occur. I am persuaded these pleasing proofs of faithfulness in the shepherd and gratitude on the part of the flock, are far make a hurried visit to London (C. W.), and during my journey I called at the residences of three Clerical brethen, in each of which I became casually acquainted with nstances of the kind—which with your permission I will

At the hospitable mansion of the Rector of London I bserved an elegant Silver Cup, (large enough for an ordinary Communion,) with an inscription to the following effect—I write from memory—"The gift of the Non-"Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 1st or Röyal Regt., as a slight mark of their respect and gratitude to the Rev. B. Cronyn, M.A., for the faithful and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties as Garrison Chaplain, during the sojourn of the Regt. at London.'

This is one, among many gratifying evidences, that cound Religion is on the increase in the Army, and should be a cause of thankfulness to every well-wisher of the eemer's kingdom. For who enjoys more frequent or favourable opportunities of aiding in its extension than the Christian Soldier? Called in the discharge of his duty to all lands, and brought in contact with all classes of people, heathen as well as Christian, how much can be to commend our most Holy Faith in adorning his profession by a godly and consistent conversation! Although in every rank in almost every corps in the Service, there are noble instances of devotion to the cause of Christ and his Church; men who are not ashamed of the Cross, and whose lives are a living rebuke to the dissipation and ungodliness that surrounds them; yet it is to be regretted that their number is so small. Officered as the army now is, by the sons of the most ancient, noble and affluent families of the kingdom, a large majority of whom have been educated at our venerable seats of learning in the mother country, and are professedly members of our Communion, it has often surprised me that more of them are not induced to bear a part in relieving the struggles of the infant Church in this Colony. Surely it is not unreasonable to expect, that the descendants of those, who for ages have been the staunch supporters of our venerable Church, possessed as they are (at least many of them) of ample fortunes, should feel an interest in her permanent establishment in a Colony whose peace and prosperity they are stationed here to secure!

There are, however, several pleasing instances of subscriptions from Military Churchmen, which I might enumerate; none however of which, but are eclipsed by a This devout soldier, hearing it was in contemplation to erect a Church in that town, as a memorial of its late excellent Assistant Minister, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, unsolicited, subscribed the handsome sum of £25, "as a tribute of affection and respect to the memory of a righteous

But to return from this digression. This mark of respect to Mr. Cronyn from that meritorious and highly useful class of men, of whom Sergeant Gavin is one among many, is not less creditable to them, than to their Chap-lain. Avoiding the seductions of a Military circle of acquaintance, who in these times of peace in a country town like London have little to do but to draw within the vorwithin their reach, it would appear he has found time, in this arrangement of service,—well intended, and well calculated to promote edification as it is,—has not in the Church? Why are the foundations of order,

Rev. and Dear Sir,—In behalf of ourselves, and in com-pliance with the wishes of many of your Parishioners, we would—if consistent—respectfully solicit your permission to allow the Church to remain in mourning for a few suceeding Sundays, as a mark of respect and esteem for the ory of your late beloved partner in life. that her truly Christian and exemplary deportment in life may long be retained in the hearts and imitated in the ives of that flock, of which she was so long a bright and ment, we remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours, WM. H. BOTTUM, B. DICKENSON, To the Rev. Henry Patton, Churchwardens. Rectory, Kemptville.

My dear Christian Friends,—
Among the many mercies infused with that bitter cup, of which it hath pleased Almighty God that I should drink so deeply, it is, be assured, by no means regarded as the least, that it has elicited so many expressions of heart-felt sympathy; so many tokens of love and respect om those amongst whom it is my privilege to labour. The spontaneous and unexpected token of your regard

While readily and gratefully acceding to the request of tendering to all who at any time manifested their love to her while living, and to the multitude who have hon oured her memory since "she fell asleep," the expression reciated also by those other relatives who come together to mingle their tears with mine. The Almighty has indeed been pleased to remove from me "the desire of mine eyes with a stroke," and "my house is left unto me desolate." Yet have I great cause heartily to thank our heavenly Father, that in the removal of

Great and inexpressible is the consolation I derive from the remembrance of that grace and mercy of God which so wonderfully supported and comforted her during her long, long night of affliction. Great was the "peace and in the Holy Ghost" which she experienced. rests from her labours" and sufferings. May Almighty God in His gracious Providence bring me and mine to be at last re-united to her in that better land, where the bitcomply with it partially,—owing to the many demands made upon our limited space,—by inserting, which we at last re-united to her in that better land, where the bitterness and pain of greeting shall be felt no more! While for you also, dear brethren, and for all my flock, my through the merits and mercies of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Your affectionate friend and Pastor, HENRY PATTON.

To Wm. H. Bottum and Benj. Dickenson, Churchwardens, on behalf of the Congregation. Rectory, Kemptville, August 20th, 1844.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD RISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843.

for a short time, to the forbearance of our correspon- to on this day, for the purpose of confirming at the places MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION .- We have was very pleasant, through a country rapidly improving een requested to intimate to our Rev. Brethren, the and presenting a steady change from forest to fruitful Patriot.

Tuesday, July 26 .- Proceeded this morning to Streets- the Toronto Herald :ing Meeting originally appointed to be held, as published in our last, on the 18th and 19th of September Rev. Mr. MacGeorge, the Missionary, was unfortunately The congregation was very large, and all appeared to be deeply and seriously affected by the solemnity and importance of the different services of the day: forty-nine were confirmed, including five persons who belonged to the congregation of the Rev. J. Magrath at the River Credit, township of Toronto, who met the Bishop at Streetsville and brought with him his own few candidates for confirmation.

Streetsville is a pretty village, surrounded by thriving ettlements, and the centre of a great deal of business .-It possesses excellent water privileges from being situated on the River Credit, one of the finest streams in Canada. The congregation were engaged in building a substantial brick church on a good stone foundation: it would be roofed in a few days, and, from its dimensions nore numerous than your readers have any idea of. A and the general style of the work, reflects great credit upon the people.—Sometime ago it was commonly be-lieved that there was scarcely a single member of the Church of England in this village or neighbourhood; but since the appointment of Mr. MacGeorge as Missionary, there has been gathered a large and increasing congregation of the Church. Many of them are superior persons in point of manners and intelligence, and evince an ear-nest desire to place the Church on a safe and permanent oting. The number confirmed is, indeed, a most convincing proof of our increasing strength and stability in that quarter, as well as of the diligence and zeal of the Missionary; while the spaciousness of the Church is an evidence also of their willingness to contribute from their neans to provide for, and sustain the worship of God.

At two o'clock, his Lordship proceeded to Hurontari Church, five miles distant, accompanied by the Rev. J. Magrath, —Mr. MacGeorge being too ill to leave home, and a fine rural congregation was found awaiting his arrival. It was now about twenty-four years since the Bishop had first visited this mission: there were at that time no roads, but merely bridle paths through the woods, and small patches only cleared immediately round the log houses,—the first rude attempts of the new settlers at building. Now the roads are comparatively good, the country much opened, fine farms in all directions bearing magnificent crops, the old hovels displaced by comforta ble frame houses, the people in general well-dressed and in the full enjoyment of all the necessaries of life. Nor have they altogether forgotten the claims of religion, for they have built a large church, constituted of mud on a stone foundation, and fitted it up substantially though plainly,—capacious enough to meet the increase of the not yet finished, but it could be postponed for a season without any inconvenience. When the congregation b comes sufficiently numerous, galleries can be erected and great additional accommodation be thus acquired. exertions already made are highly hone people, consisting, as they do, entirely of farmers who, in the course of twenty or thirty years, have won out of the forest by their labour and frugality a decent competence, and of whom few or none had one shilling of capi-

tal when they first penetrated into the woods. At this Church, the Rev. J. Magrath read prayers and the Bishop preached, and afterwards confirmed ni young persons. His Lordship then addressed the confirmed and the congregation generally,—warning them solemnly of the duty of observing their baptismal vows and seeking a renewal of their strength day by day at the throne of grace, and calling upon them to be faithful too in their allegiance to the Church, and to shew themselves proof against the assaults or seductions of those who have evil will against her .- The services being ended, the Bishop, accompanied by Mr. Magrath drove to Erindale,-twelve miles distant,-the hospitable esidence of the latter gentleman, where there is always hearty welcome to the visitor. Erindale is beautifully situated on a high bank of the River Credit, and the im provements around it have been conducted with much good taste: clumps of trees have been spared in clearing away the forest, and belts reserved to shelter the prem ses from the North wind; while the trees which feather the declivity of the bank from the top down to the water's edge, are untouched and in a state of nature. The house and grounds are generally admired, and evince

paths of righteousness, most humbly and reverently beg been found to answer in every respect, the end de- and the constituent elements of unity and peace, to rooms. Hence this valuable and highly prized reward of wednesday, July 26.—After breakfast the Bishop pro-

periodically recurring in the course of the ordinary services, it appears in many cases to be shunned as a superfluous piece of religious exercise, in which none but the parties particularly interested in the baptisms of the day are expected to share.

Nething we repeat can be more correct and praise.

which they are to believe, in the worship they are to pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to yield? Is the world in this to be honoured, and the Church degraded? is mammon to be served, and Christ despised? Is present peace to be shorted as a pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to yield? Is the world in this to be honoured, and the Church degraded? is mammon to be served, and Christ despised? Is present peace to be shorted with reparties to pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to believe, in the worship they are to believe, in the worship they are to believe, in the worship they are to be bringing these private transactions in their parishes between friends, I know will not thank me, for by western friends, I know will not thank me, for burshes between friends, I know will not thank me, for burshes between friends, I know will not thank me, for burshes between friends, I know will not thank me, for confirmation. The Church was crowded with research to be a pursue, and in the ecclesiastical subordination which they are to yield? Is the world in this to be honoured. His Lordship, as this was the first occasion of his visiting Oakville since the appointment of a Missenter who have between friends, I know will not thank me, for confirmation. The Church was crowded with the parishes between friends, I know will not thank me, for confirmation. The church was crowded with the parish We need not repeat our anxious wish that unity.

In compliance with a request made to us, we discharge the melancholy duty of giving publicity to the distressing documents which follow.—

In compliance with a request made to us, we discharge to the Church, took occasion in his addresses after the melancholy duty of giving publicity to the distressing documents which follow. nfirmation, to enlarge on the unreasonableness of such ertained no feeling of animosity against them, but were uly anxious to inculcate the truth and to cause all others only anxious to include the duth and to cause an other's fif possible, to embrace it. He reminded the Dissenters, and many of them were present, that they were under the greatest obligations to the Church,—that it was from the Church they received the Bible, which they often so ignorantly quote against her,-and that they would not ave been assured that it was the genuine volume of the Holy Scriptures which they possessed, were it not for the proofs and evidences furnished through the instrumentality of that very Church which many of them are so in dustrious in calumniating,—that they were indebted, moreover, to the Church for the means of reading the he books of the Old and New Testament according to their just interpretation in their mother tongue, and much more in the original languages in which they were writ-ten,—that the Church had no disposition to return railing for railing, but rather to repay evil with good, praying and labouring for the establishment of all the professed followers of Christ in the unity of the faith, in the bond peace, and in righteousness of life. These and other ob-servations were heard with much attention, and were, it s trusted, not uttered in vain. The Bishop having dined with Mr. Warr, retired at an early hour to the inn.

Friday, July 28 .- Proceeded to Wellington-Square, at which the Rev. Thomas Greene is Missionary. The Church was crowded to excess and showed that it was much too small for the congregation. Thirty-three candidates were presented for confirmation, who were very but one amongst the many proofs I have received, of the very great esteem in which that dear departed one was held by my parishioners.

affectionately addressed by his Lordship, at the conclusion of the service.—Fearing rain, the Bishop hastened to the Church at Nelson, five miles distant, and no sooner had he got within the door, than it began to pour down very violently. The Church is a very neat building, and has been erected chiefly through the liberality and exertions of the Warden of the District, J. Wettenhall Esq., and a few neighbours. The Church on this occasion was con-secrated, and after the sermon twenty-six young persons shp and party were kindly entertained at dinner by Mr. Wettenhall,—a gentleman of much intelligence, who Cambridge in vain. He is yet a young man, and proves himself one of the best farmers in Canada.—The return to Mr. Greene's was rather unpleasant from the darkness and muddy roads, but Mrs. Greene's kind reception caused these inconveniences soon to be forgotten.

Saturday, July 29.—An early breakfast was kindly rovided by Mrs. Greene, and his Lordship was enabled o embark in the Steamboat which touches at Wellington-Square, before 8 o'clock. At noon he reached Toronto, having, in this second excursion, visited five parishes; confirmed 160 persons; and travelled 106 miles.

Monday last, which it is quite necessary to correct.

sent so greatly needed in many parts of Canada. - Toronto from the crowds assembled on the battery and the pier.

The following additional particulars we extract from

St. George's Church is designed by Mr. Lane to be erected in the "Early pointed style of Gothic Architecture," its total length (inclusive of Tower and Chancel) being nearly 130 feet and the total width 81 feet, the ground on which it is building has been very liberally given by D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.

We cannot close our brief record of this interesting

ceremonial better than by laying before our readers the following note, which Mr. Richie received from the Bishop, after having sent him the Trowel, (the workmanship of Mr. Stennett) duly enclosed in its case, and accompanied by a letter expressing his gratitude many acts of kindness received from His Lordship during a long term of years. The sentiments expressed in it, do equal honour to the donor and receiver of the gift.

Toronto, August 20, 1844. Dear Sir,—I beg leave gratefully to acknowledge your kind note with the Trowel which I used in laying the

corner stone of St. George's Church. This valuable present, while it reminds me of the generous zeal of my people in extending our beloved Church—the Church of our Fathers—in this new land of our adoption, is likewise a pleasing memorial of the donor—a true son of the Church, who by his diligent industry and integrity has obtained a proud independence, and what is still of more consequence, the c-dence and respect of the society in which he lives.

I remain, dear Sir, your's &c.

JOHN TORONTO. St. James' Cemeters.—Strolling the other day through the clearing in progress to the north-east of Church-street, and pursuing our walk, the ground lately purchased by the Church-wardens of St. James' Cathepurchased by the Church-wardens of St. James' Catheiral for a cemetery, suddenly burst upon our view. It is trikingly distinguished by its whitened inclosure on the strikingly distinguished by its whitened inclosure on the western side, with a gate at each end, the posts of which, have been cut into the shape of obelisks, that rise to the eight of several feet above the inclosure, and are in keeping with the sacred nature of the spot. The ground which lies between Mr. Cayley's property and the park, was bought of Mr. W. H. Boulton for £1250, and £500 more will probably be laid out upon it. The space allotted for the Cemetery, contains sixty acres, and although it is only a few weeks since the purchase was effected, such has been the diligence and activity displayed, that ipwards of one thousand stumps have already been taken out of it, leaving only a comparative few standing. The ground is tastefully laid out, and is interspersed with winding walks that will be distinguished by the names of different saints, and will have a very pretty effect. Part of it is to be appropriated to the use of the poor be onging to the congregation, and the rest will be reserved for private purposes, at --- dollars per foot. The whole is divided into 34 blocks, and each block is subdivided into compartments, running the whole length of it,16 feet a 'de, which will again be subdivided into plots of 8 feet, if required, with a path of 4 feet between. Whoever will take the trouble to visit this tranquil scene, we are sure will feel much gratified, as, even in its present very early stage of progress it presents a very pleasing appearance. In the ensuing spring it will be planted with trees, and receive such embellshments as will be consistent with its sacred character. Public thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with whom the idea of providing such a place of interment originated many years ago; as well as to those who have enterprisingly carried it into effect:—and we have reason to think, that when it is finished, it will prove another feature of attraction among the many interesting objects that are rising up in Toronto and its vicinity, and will serve as an eable and solemn retreat for those who take a melancholy pleasure in wandering among the tombs of the departed. The ground has not yet been consecrated, but it is expected the ceremony will take place at the latter end of September: from necessity, however, upwards of twenty have already found a resting place here, and, if there is any choice of a grave, it is a spot far preferable to the church-yard of the Cathedral.—British

The Building Committe of the Vittoria Church, Rev. F. Evans, in aid of the erection of Christ's Church, From our English Files.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER. (From the John Bull.)

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The subject of the supposed new destructive power, invented by Capt. Warner, has recently been revived in the public mind by an announcement that an experiment upon a grand scale troy and sink a ship between 300 and 400 tons burden by the simple force of one discharge (so to speak) of his "Invisible Shell," as the invention has been termed. Saturday the 13th inst., as our readers are aware, was the day originally appointed for the experiment to be made, and as stated in this journal of last week, the extraordinary nature of the undertaking had the effect of attracting a very large number of naval and military officers, noblemen, and others, from London, for the purpose of itnessing it. Adverse winds and other accidental stances combining, however, prevented the ship from reaching Brighton on the 13th, and the "curious" were disappointed, at any rate, for a time; but all concurred in relieving Capt. Warner from the charge of intentional neglect.

On Wednesday, the ship intended to be experimentalized upon, a fine barque of between 300 and 400 tons burden, named the John o'Gaunt, and belonging to Mr. Somes, of London, who liberally granted it for the purpose, arrived off Shoreham, and the necessary arrangements having been completed, this day was fixed as the most convenient for the trial to come off, cipally to allow the attendance of Members of the House of Commons, many of whom had expressed a wish to be pre-

The mail train, which left London at half past ten, brought down a perfect host of visitors. Amongst those travelling by it we observed Mr. J. Sheppard, the Chairman, and the following Directors of the East India Company:—Mr; Robinson, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Warden, and Mr. Cotton; also, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Manvers, Lord Ranelugh, Viscount Ingestre, Hon. Captain Murray, R.N., Colonel Dundas, Captain Ryder Burton, R.N., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P. Mr. das, Captain Ryder Burton, R.N., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P. Mindonagu Gore, M.P., Mr. Somes, the ship owner, Mr. G. Tomlin, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. R. Neville, M.P., Hon. Sydney Pierrepoint, Chevalier Benkhauson, Captain E. Lloyd, R.N., Mr. Redhead Yorke, M.P., Sir Montagu Cholmondeley, Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., Viscount Alford, M.P., Captain Boldero, M.P., Mr. Emerson Tennant, M.P., Lord Tadcaster, Captain Henderson, R.N., Mr. Wm. Peel, &c.&c.

Upon arriving at Brighton, most of the company proceeded to the chain-pier, from which point the vessel to be destroyed was seen riding at anchor off Shoreham Harbour. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town, and nearly the whole popul Three o'clock was the time appointed for the experiment to be made, and long before that hour the pier-head, the battery, and every other point commanding a view of the sea was crowded with gentlemen and fashionably dressed ladies, whose observation was anxiously directed towards Shoreham. Among those present we observed the Marquess of Exeter, Lord Aylmer. Lord Combermere, Lord Templetown, Hon. General Upton, Marquess of Lorne, the Marquess of Douro, Lord Lovaire, the Bishop of Oxford, and a great many others whose cannot now particularise.

The above hour passed without any apparent movement on board the ship, which still rode at anchor gallantly, with two attendant steamers within a short distance of her. Four o'clock arrived, and still the anchor remained fast, and some feeling of impatience was manifested by the spectators. Before five, however, the crew on board were observed, by the aid of a powerful glass, to be busy weighing anchor; and shortly afterwards the vessel was taken in tow by one of the steamers, and bore down towards Brighton. The John o'Gaunt arrived off the battery at 20 minutes to six o'clock, and in a few minutes the two s lors who had remained on board her up to this time, were taken

off by a small boat from the steamer.

The most intense anxiety now prevailed among those on shore, and every movement of those on board the tug-boat was watched with the greatest interest. Capt. Warner was himself on board the tug, and it had been arranged that when the sig nal was given from the battery, the crew of that vessel should go below, leaving no other persons on deck but the Captain and Mate. This arrangement was observed, and immediately afterwards, the steamer, which has hitherto been towing the ships by a hawser, put back and came abreast of her, a position which she maintained for a very few moments, and then again proceeded to her former situation, about a quarter of a mile east-ward of the John o'Gaunt. At five minutes to six o'clock St George's Church.—In our last number we fell captain Warner answered the signal from the battery, by lowering the an error in giving an account of the averaging the flag at the mast-head of the steamer, and this being into an error in giving an account of the proceedings at the laying the corner-stone of St. George's Church, on was at this time exactly opposite the battery, on the west cliff. The ground which had been so liberally bestowed for the site of the new church, is part of the handsome property of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., in the city and liberties of Toronto, on which he resides; and the gift, therefore, the eastward), and still, (as it is believed) in tow of the steam was wholly from him, and not from his son, Wm. H. Boulton, Esq., as we erroneously stated. This same ground, as we have learned, had been sold by Mr. Boulton, Esq., as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, Esq., as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, Esq., as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, Esq., as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, as we have learned by the sold by Mr. Boulton, as we have learned by the sold ton for £300; but the purchaser (who intended to build a handsome house upon it), on finding that that side of tors had of the destruction of the ship was a low, dull sound, the street was considered the most eligible for the site of the church, very kindly consented to accept from Mr. peared to rise from beneath the vessel. This smoke cleared Boulton, in exchange, an equal extent of ground on the opposite side. A small piece was afterwards added by Mr. Boulton, to that first appropriated by him to the church; so that the value of his munificent gift can the order of the deck, the mizen-mast being almost wholly gone, and the foremast alone remaining entire. The bulwarks on both Monday, July 25, 1843.—The Lord Bishop left Toronscarcely be estimated at less than £400.

Scarcely be estimated at less than £400.

This generosity does much honour to Mr. Boulton; jury appearing to have been effected on the larboard significant to the sides of the ship were blown completely away, the greatest i intermediate between that city and Wellington Square. He proceeded, however, on the present day only as far as Cooksville, distant sixteen miles,—to which the drive as Cooksville, distant sixteen miles,—to which the drive show a constant of the constant bottom, about half the foremast was visible above the water. Several officers interested in the experiment immediate off to make an examination of the wreck, and the Sir William Wallace, the steamer in which Capt. Warnerhad been, remained The masts, and other large portions of the wreck, were clearly

And now a few words as to the modus operandi. It is not be supposed, after hearing all the statements circulated as to the destructive power of Capt. Warner's invention, that even the anxiety of a reporter to obtain the most accurate information would carry him within ordinary shot distance of the ship about to be shattered by the supposed new element, and, in common with many thousand others, the writer confesses to a weakness which kept him safely esconced on the battery heights. Hence, through a powerful telescope, an excellent view of both the steamer and the John o' Gaunt was obtained, and the appearance of the wreck after the explosion ascertained with distinctions. The distance for tinctness. The distance from shore (nearly two miles) was far too great, however, to discern whether the instrument of destruction was propelled from any machine on the steamer to the ship, or whether the destruction of the vessel was accomplished by some hidden power beneath the surface of the water placed exactly in the track of the vessel.

In this dilemma, as to the real facts, the opinions and state" ments of various scientific and other individuals who have long been curious as to the means employed, will be read with interest. From an extended conversation among this class of persons, the writer obtained opinions at variance with each other on many points; but the prevailing impression certainly was, that no "projectile force" is adopted by Captain Warner in carrying out his discovery. The difficulty of governing any power possessing sufficient force to destroy a ship instantane onely with and usly with such a degree of accuracy as to ensure its explosion at a given moment, and at the same time to prevent its bursting by the act of propulsion may have induced many to come to this conclusion, and there is some show of reason in it.

directly in the track of the vessel, which upon meeting with a motion which inevitably draws the "shells" against the sides of the ship, upon coming in contact with which they are so constructed as to explode instantaneously, and by such explosion

destroy the vessel. A close observation of the whole proceeding this day led the writer to believe that some such mode of proceeding must be adopted. There certainly was no appearance of an explosion from the hold of the record with the state of the record with the state of the record with the state of the record with from the hold of the vessel, and, so far as could be ascertain injury the ship sustained appeared to be about the centre on the larboard and starboard sides. It is true that two of her masts were destroyed, and that her back appeared to be broken-but this might have a residual to the starboard sides.

A few individuals were of opinion that a galvanic commu nication existed between the steam tug and the vessel destroyed and they backed their opinion by the fact that Capt. Warnes had declined to allow any person to go on board the ship immediately before the experiment. It was very generally urged that this latter arrangement was not quite satisfactory, but

one individual he should be overwhelmed by applications.

The result of the examination of the wreck, which will, no doubt, take place immediately, will be looked forward with the greatest interest by all parties.

The directors of the railway company had liberally offered to send a special train up to town for the convenience of those who came down to witness the experiment, but the time which it occurred fortunately enabled all who desired it to return by the half-mast six train which the half-past six train, which brought up 29 carriages, containing nearly 600 persons.

> DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL. (From the John Bull.)

The Dissenters' Chapels Bill is now the law, the amend ments made in it by the Commons having, upon the motion of the Lord Chancellor, received the assent of the House of Lords on Monday evening. In accepting this measure as that which it is represented to be, merely a legal adjustment of certain rights of presented to be. of certain rights of property, and in no degree endangering the cause of true religion, we defer to the authority of those whom we cannot support of indicate. we cannot suspect of indifference, much less of enmity, to that cause. But while we do so, we think we see in the measure itself the earn of good which itself the germ of good which may show itself hereafter, in

manner not contemplated by its framers.

Lord LYNDHURST spoke of the "great opposition to the Bill ago T. D., beg leave to return their grateful thanks to Wm.

H. Boulton, Esq., for a donation of £2 10s. through the Rev. F. Evans, in aid of the erection of Christ's Church, said they were themselves the victims of persecution. had attained all they desired, and now they sought to withhold

since April, 1837. In him science has lost one of the greatest philosophers of his age, and humanity one of its brightest examples. Dr. Dalton had been for more than half a century an invaluable member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, having, together with his friend Dr. Edward Holme, M. D., F. L. S., been elected on the 25th of April Society, with 1794. Indeed they were the oldest surviving members of the society, with the sole exception of Sir George Philips, Bart., who became a member in 1785. Dr. Dalton had been president of this society since 1817. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, on the 5th of September 1766, of respectable parents, and gave early indications of mathematical ability. In 1781, he became a mathematical thematical ability. In 1781, he became a mathematical teacher in Kendal, from whence he contributed largely upon mathematical, philosophical, and general subjects, to two works entitled the "Gentleman's" and "Lady's Diary." In 1788, he commenced his meteorological observations, which he continued throughout his life. In 1793, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester, and continued to hold his office until the college was finally removed to York. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Ediphurch and of several also a member of the Royal Society of Ediphurch and of several also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of several foreign colleges. In 1826, he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society as the individual most eminent for his scientific discoveries; and a sum of £2,000, was raised, in 1833, for the crection of a statue to perpetuate his remembrance, and the task was entrusted to Sir Francis Chantrey, who he who brought to the execution of his subject a warm admiration of the man, and a proportionate desire to do him justice. The statue when completed was deposited in the entrance hall of the Royal Manchester Institution.

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE. - We are informed, says a Belfast paper, by a Rev. gentleman who lately visited Birr Castle, and experienced the convicous attention of its noble owner, in being conducted by his lordship through his extensive workshops, and in a minute examination of the "monster" telescope

a stupendous monument of scientific skill and mechanical contrivance—that the colossal tube, in length above 50 feet, and in diameter nearly 8 feet, is now suspended in its permanent Position, between the two walls of solid masonry, built to corespond with the architecture of the castle. It is attached at its lower extremity—where the speculum, weighing four tons is to be placed—by a massive universal joint of beautiful workmanship, and weighing nearly 3 tons; and its counterpoise, about seven tons weight, is so skilfully contrived and adjusted, that it easily adapts itself to every alteration in any required elevation or depression of the instrument. At the time of our informant's visit, the speculum was in the actual process of being ground, which together with the subsequent polishing, would occupy, perhaps, a fortnight—so that, in about a month or six weeks from the present time, the public anxiety will probably be gratified in learning the first results, upon which it is impossible to calculate the conductation which, we may confidently le to calculate, of an undertaking which, we may confidently expect, will redound no less to our national honour, than it already does to the acknowledged talents and munificent liberality of the patriotic and noble proprietor.

#### Colonial.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—There has been much talk during the week of an intention on the part of the British Government to run the Royal Mail Steamships direct to Boston, instead of via Halifax. We can find no sufficient grounds for the runor, but it has been considered of so much importance, that a patition to the constant has been got up, numerously that a petition to the Government has been got up, numerously signed, and transmitted through the proper channel, deprecating any alteration in the route, as prejudicial not only to the speedy and safe conveyance of the Mails, but injurious to Provincial interests. To make a foreign port a depôt for the reception of the British Mails for all the British North American Provinces annears. appears to us to carry with it such an air of absurdity, that upon this ground alone we are inclined to believe there is no truth in the report. There is no doubt that by present arrangements the mails arrive at every Province as quick as they would were the Steamers to run direct to Boston or New York—and we feel pursuaded that it will be better to bear with a trifling

from their brethren that toleration which had been imparted vinces, including Newfoundland, would be injured by the change House of Commons. Can the Noble and Learned Lord, or the Hon. Member for Edinburgh, require to be reminded, that of all persons the most intolerant are they who are the least patent of restraint? Just as the most tyrannical are those who demand the largest share of liberty for themselves.

Death of Dr. Dalton.—We regret to learn the sudden death of the celebrated chemist and philosopher, the venerable Dr. Dalton, of Manchester, whose decease took place rather unexpectedly but apparently without pain, at an early hour on to themselves." Mr. Macaulay spoke to the same effect in the House of Commons. Can the Noble and Learned Lord, or the be imagined, short of a desire to pander to the interests of the unexpectedly but apparently without pain, at an early hour on Saturday morning, in the 78th year of his age. In the absence of medical testimony his death is presumed to have been occasioned by paralysis, of which he had suffered three attacks

ight draft of water carries immense cargoes with great speed ight draft of water carries immense cargoes with great speed and ease, and with a consumption of fuel unprecedentedly small. During the past week another Iron boat, the Fire-Fly, has been making trials up and down the river, and on Saturday went up the Rapids between this and Laprairie with a heavy cargo, and with a rapidity, considering the size of the Boat and power of the Engine, quite astonishing even in these days of im-

Both the Boats mentioned, were built at the St. Mary Foundry and are propelled by double cylinder engines, the patent invention of Mr. William Parkyn, the Manager of that Establishment. The principle upon which the Engines are constructed, dispenses with the walking beam and occupies so small a space as to effect a great saving of room in the hold, and is therefore very profitable from the additional freight which it leaves room for.—Correspondent of the Montreal Courier.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.—We received on Saturday with peculiar gratification, a specimen of what we believe is the very earliest essay of Canadian manufacture of Cotton.

It is the produce of the British North American Cotton Company at their mills on the Richelieu above Chambly, the erection of which has been regarded with so much interest in the pro-vince. The article is a wadding, or thick fabric of cotton, not woven but compressed, and rather felt, and will be found of the greatest use in this climate in winter, for clothing and bedding, and for other purposes in combination with woollen or other more solid fabrics. It is a very excellent article of its kind, but we trust is but a beginning; for a very little extension of the same machinery as that employed in producing it will convert it into a thread, and from heavy twist the transition, by hand or power, to the manufacture of calico, is easy. This enterprise is one which deserves all encouragement. It is a healthy and a natural one, availing itself of the physical advantages the country affords, and directing its surplus labour into a proper

channel .- Montreal Gazette. MONTREAL COURT HOUSE.—The alterations necessary to convert the old gaol into a respectable Court House are pro-ceeding with rapidly. The old party walls of immense strength and thickness, are in course of removal, as also the heavy timbers of the flooring. We understand that they are to be replaced by lighter partitions, and that the different stories will be made more lofty. The higher story is to contain the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Court of Quarter Sessions—the lower, the different offices of the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, &c the lower cells, which are arched, and provided with iron doors will serve as depositaries for the archives.—Montreal Courier.

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS .- Ninety-nine castings in iron ere landed from on board the Boston packet brig Acadian. They were consigned to Mr. Wier, to be forwarded to Canada, for the purpose of marking the long disputed Boundary line between her Majesty's possessions and those of the United States, as concluded by the last treaty. Each casting is about six feet in length, of a square form similar to that of Bunker Hill Monument, (published in the Morning Herald some months since,) and having the following inscriptions on the four sides; 'Treaty of Washington, Boundary, August 9, 1832, 'Lieut, Col. I. B. B. Estcourt, H. B. M. Commissioner., Albert Smith, U. S. Commissioner.' The monuments have been re-shipped on board the schr. Mary Anne, for Quebec.—Halifax Herald

THE HARVEST.

If the present harvest prove as favourable as appearances indicate, we feel warranted in asserting, that the spring wheat crop will supply the home demand for Canadian bread stuffs. This is as it ought to be; and we do not desire to see the cultivation of spring wheat extend further than this, unless a variety should be introduced that would possess such superior flouring qualities, that the flour, when made, might be shipped to the English markets, in as safe a condition as flour made from winter wheat. It is said, by competent judges, that the Sibedisappear as the system becomes more complete, than to depend upon the capatiousness of the United States, and the good faith of its mercurial population, for the latest information and advices upon affairs political and mercantile. All the lower Pro-

THE CANADA COMPANY'S HURON TRACT.

The state of the s	No. in each family.				What denomination of Christians.														Township.								
BRIGHT IN	Mal	es.	Fema	les.		Sec.	100		Meth	odi	sts.	Bap	tists.	Total Control	Church										1	Eluli,	each Tow
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THE CANADA COMPANY'S HURON TRACT.

Comparative View of the increase of the Population in the District of Huron, from the date of its Proclamation as a separate H. & W. R. respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, District, 14th October, 1841, to 5th April, 1844, compiled from the Assessment Returns filed of Record in the Office of the Merchants, Forwarders and others, to their large and varied

Names of Townships.	Number in 1841.	Number in 1842.	Increase in 1842.	Number in 1843.	Increase in 1843.	Number in 1844.	Increase in 1844	Total Increase to 1844.	Remarks.
Ashfield	454	187 591	187 137	148 711 374	120 297	198 911 785	50 200 411	198 457 785	Conjoined to Wawanosh in 1842.
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Uckersmith	91 354	89 412 163	58	112 469 199	23 57 36	169 515 236	57 46 37	78 161 84	St. St. A. N. Harrison
Williams	152 529	568	39	711 79	143 79	807 119	96 40	278 119	Conjoined to Ashfield
			-					C27C	

5130 7293 9178 11,506 6376 Certified to be truly compiled from the Population Returns by the Assessors of the Townships in the Huron District. DAN. LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace, Huron.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 7th August, 1844.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 2, Throop's Buildings, Division Street, (Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hotel.)

FRANCIS LOGAN

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding Country, that he has just opened a large and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)

Which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash, he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his Stock from intending purchasers.

He also begs to inform the TRADE, that he will have at all times on hand a constant and full supply of Teas, Coffees, and Tobaccos, at the lowest Wholesale Prices. Cobourg, August 26, 1844.

MRS. COCKBURN begs to intimate to her friends and the Public, that her Seminary will re-open for the reception of her Pupils on the 1st of September next. Toronto, Aug., 1844.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

DAN. LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace, Huron.

TUITION in the following Branches of Educa-£ s. d. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ..... Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. MRS. 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

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

35, Newgate Street, Toronto, December 12, 1843. N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1843. FEMALE EDUCATION

STUDIES will be resumed at Mrs. Coates's Establishment on Tuesday, the 3d September. The Branches of Instruction include, besides the English, French, and Italian languages, every study requisite to the completion of a liberal education. The system pursued in moral and intellectual culture, is addressed to the temper, capacity and taste of each individual. Enquiry is encouraged, and latent talent thus elicited. A taste for useful knowledge is steadily kept in view, as subservient to the formation of that energy of character best suited to the demands and duties of real life. But above all, are such sentiments and principles sought to be instilled, as will with the Divine blessing make not only accomplished Women but good Christians, and useful members of Society.

The facility with which Niagara can be reached, its remoteness from the bustle and distractions of a City, so pernicious to the young female mind, its mildness and salubrity, render it

every respect unexceptionable.

References to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. F. J. Lundy D.C.L., V. P. of M'Gill College, the Rev. Thos. Creen, the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, Sir A. McNab. D. Thorburn Esq. M.P.P., the Hon. A. W. Cochran, &c. &c. &c. Niagara, August 19, 1844.

THE MISSES WINN BEG to inform their friends that School will re-commafter the Vacation, on Monday, September 2nd.
Toronto, August 19, 1844.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, MBODYING the results of a Mission to GREAT BRI-TAIN and IRELAND, during the years 1839-40-41-42, including a Correspondence with many distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen, several of the Governors of Canada, &c.; de-

Scriptive accounts of various parts of the British American Provinces; with observations, Statistical, Political, &c., BY THOMAS ROLPH ESQ., Late Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada.

LONDON-1844. PRICE, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, CURRENCY.

Subscriptions received by MESSRS. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto 372-2 19th August, 1844.

THE UPPER CANADA JURIST

VILL be published on the first of each month, and the terms of subscription are £3 per annum.

Subscribers are requested to remit to the Publishers, H. & W. Rowsell, 163 King Street, Toronto, the sum of £1 10s. on the receipt of the first number, and the same amount half yearly. It is necessary that these terms be strictly ad-Toronto, 27th June, 1844.

NEW WORKS, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY H. & W. ROWSELL 163 KING SRREET, TORONTO.

M EMOIR of the Life of the Right Honourable Lord Sydenham, G.C.B., with a Narrative of his Administration in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett Scrope Esq., M.P. M.P. Early Discipline illustrated; or the Infant System progressing and successful, by Sam'l Wilderspin... 7 6
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series of practical discourses, by T. Binney....... 16 0

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by Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin... ermons for the use of Families, by Rev. Edward 

adapted to be read in Families; by the Rev. Har-

A Day in the Sanctuary with an Introductory Treatise on Hymnology; by the Rev. R. W. Evans, B.D. 9 0 ernard Leslie; a tale of the last ten years; by the 6 10

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Family Readings from the gospel of St. John, applied also to the use of Teachers in Sunday schools; by Rev J. Slade, M.A. 8 4
The New Irish Pulpit; or Gospel Preacher. 5 vols. 41 0

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BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, 163, King Street, Toronto, BEG to inform their customers and friends and the Inhabitants of Toronto generally, that they have just received their SPRING IMPORTATIONS from England, comprising a large and varied assortment of

Account-books and Stationery of every description, and also a great variety of WORKS by late and Standard Authors, including ALL THOSE IN USE at the UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. Among their new arrivals are the latest published volumes of the Church of England Magazine, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, (which is now completed,) as also works of General

Their Stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is very extensive, and comprises all such as are in use in Upper Canada College, and the various District Schools in the Province.

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ACCOUNT BOOKS. Writing papers (plain and ruled), of every size, of the best

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THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER WORKS, Continued.

ANT'S History of the Church of Ireland, 2 vols. Royal .. £2 2 6 Milner's Church History, with continuation by Har-Pearson on the Creed, 8vo. ... 0 10 0 Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testa-

(To be continued.) Orders from the country, with a remittance, punctually atended to.

J. WALTON, tended to. 195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, August, 1844.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

The business of the School will re-commence on Monday, to the Proprietor, Guelph, August 15th, 1844.

EDUCATION.

MISS FELTON begs leave to announce to her Patrons, friends, and to the Inhabitants of Canada West, that on the 18th of September next she intends opening a BOARD-ING SCHOOL for the Education of Young Ladies, in the beautiful and healthy Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, C. W., where she respectfully solicits their patronage. For particulars enquire (post paid) of Miss Felton, No. 160 Craig Street Monreal, until the 1st September; after which date, at Hamilton.

References kindly permitted to
Lady Macnab, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; J. Durand, Esq., Dundas; Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Joues, Mrs. D. Boulton, Toronto; Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., Coourg, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. D. Robertson, Mrs. Reid,

MRS. GILKISON BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the

the Province, that on the 9th day of September next, she will BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. IN THIS CITY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, n that commodious house at the Corner of York and Adelaide la e Newgate Street), and formerly occupied by Mrs. Colonel

MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent con by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her on whose information every reliance may be placed. power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. anches appertaining to a polite and finished Education Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German

It will be MRS. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to bender English and Italian Misters in Lindon, coupled ward long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children.

Mrs. G. has accommodation for two Young Ladies as Parlour Terms:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be used as references: - The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto; The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington; The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon. William Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amberstburgh; Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCormick, Esq., Ningara. Toronto, 13th August, 1844.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

AT COBOURG,

CONDUCTED by the MISSES CROMBIE, will be reopened, after the Midsummer Holidays, on Thursday, the 29th instant. The Misses Crombie, truly grateful for so respectable, so liberal, and so steady a patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same; and thus encouraged by past success, they will resume their duties in confidence of still

The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., Rector of the Parish,—who has kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the chool; as also to—
The Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

The Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,
The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice President of King's College The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A.M., Examining Chaplain to

the Lord Bishop,
The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to GEO. S. Boulton, of Cohourg, Esquire. Cobourg, 15th August, 1844.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED, in this Institution, an Assistant Master, qualified to teach the French language, and to take part in the general business of the School. Salary from Government.—Residence with Head Master. Application to be made, by letter, (post paid), and testimonials of character and ability, to be forwarded to the Head Master, on or before the 20th of August, instant.

Summer Recess, on Monday, the 2nd of September next, at 9. o'clock, A.M.,—the usual time of meeting.

There are at present a few vacancies for Resident Pupils. The practical and solid system of Instruction maintained in this School, throughout the whole range of Reading, will doubtless warrant to its pupils future success and superiority in

a Collegiate or Professional Course of Study. M. C. CROMBIE, Head Muster.

PRIVATE TUITION.

M. CROMBIE will receive, as PRIVATE PUPILS, a limited number of young gentlemen, whom he will prepare for the University of King's College. Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. JOHN MCCAUL. LL.D., Vice President of King's College. August, 1844.

WANTED.

IN a Clergyman's family, resident in Canada West, as governess to three girls between the ages of nine and fourteen years, a lady accustomed to tuition, competent to teach the usual branches of a good English education and to instruct likewise in French, Music, and Drawing. Apply (post paid) to the Rev. Alexander N. Bethune, Cobourg.

EDUCATION.

A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto, 5th February, 1844. University of King's College

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844. MATRICULATION.

THE Vice-President will examine Candidates for admission, at 2 o'clock on Mondays and Wednesdays during the month of October. H. BOYS, M. D.

Registrar King's College. Toronto, August 2 1844.

University of Ring's College. MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844.

A COURSE OF LECTURES will be delivered by W. H. BLAKE, B.A., Professor of Law, on Wednesdays H. BLAKE, D.A., and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A.M. H. BOYS, M.D.,

FACULTY OF THE LAW.

Toronto, August 6, 1844.

University of Ring's College. MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844.

FACULTY OF DIVINITY. THE Professor of Divinity will give Lectures to Occasional Students, in St. Luke's Gospel, in the Book of Common Prayer, and in select Fathers of the Church, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at half an hour after noon H. BOYS, M.D., OYS, M.D., Registrar King's College.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, A most desirable residence for a Private Family

Toronto, August 9, 1844.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, Or the Captains of Vessels navigating Lake Ontario.

THE HOUSE is in the Cottage style, nearly new, built in the most substantial manner of wood, with a good Stone Cellar underneath, and contains five Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, and Closets, &c. &c. The Yard and Garden occupy half an acre, forming three good Building Lots, all enclosed with a close Thorn Hedge and Picketed Fence.— The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. The situation is within the limits of the picturesque and rising town of Port Hope, near to the Lake Shore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of

the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. Jellett, on the

Port Hope, 12th August, 1844.

FOR SALE.

A NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore. The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

LEWIS MOFFATT.

For Sale or to Lease on Moderate Terms, New and Splendid Assortment of Summer Goods. A HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, conveniently and

A comfortably arranged, in the vicinity of Cobourg, with or without about fifty-five acres of Land, one mile from the Church, Market, &c. A planked side-walk passes the door.
This Property will be found an excellent investment, as the whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in Apply to Mr. HARGRAFT, Post Office, Cobourg; if by

FOR SALE. THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 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 lamily, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

every particular.

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, selected stock of excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

April, 1844. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) nstruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE.

jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre cach,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well making, as well as all other branches of his business, be hopes, 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 one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

No. 7, Rue St. Laurent, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will promptly attended to.

Instrument, drawn.

N. B.—All letters must be post-paid.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-

Montreal, 1st June, 1844. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is returned from England, where he has selected, from some of the first manufactories in England, an elegant and extensive assortment of CUT AND PLAIN GLASS:

CHINA, IN FANCY PATTERNS, WHITE AND WHITE AND GOLD; IVANHOE WARE,

IN TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS; Toilet Ware, &c., with Crockery and London Stone Ware of every description; And from the newness of style and pattern, combined with their

The business of the Institution will be resumed, after the aummer Recess, on Monday, the 2nd of September next, at check A.M.—the aummer forms of the Institution will be resumed, after the cannot fail to give every satisfaction to a discerning public.

Terms, Cash. The lowest price asked and no abatement. Country Merchants can be well supplied by the Crate or Hhd. Which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

WILLIAM HARRIS,

WILLIAM HARRIS, N.B.-Also, an entire new stock of

King Street, Toronto, July, 1844. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON HAS just received a large and fashionable essertment of Goods, which he would request his friends and the pub-WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices.

Toronto, September, 1842.

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. 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.

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KING STREET, TORONTO, TERM, 1844.

DIVINITY.

Il give Lectures to Occasional spel, in the Book of Common the Church, on Wednesdays fter noon.

BOYS, M.D.,

Registrar King's College.

TERM, 1844.

DIVINITY.

Il give Lectures to Occasional spel, in the Book of Common the Church, on Wednesdays fter noon.

BOYS, M.D.,

Registrar King's College.

Toronto, 17th July, 1844.

DIVINITY.

Il give Lectures to Occasional spel, in the Book of Common the Church, on Wednesdays fter noon.

BOYS, M.D.,

Registrar King's College.

Toronto, 17th July, 1844.

DIVINITY.

All articles in the above line made and repaired to order.

Toronto, 17th July, 1844.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers,

Registrar King's College.

Toronto, 17th July, 1844.

LAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS. IN returning thanks to the public generally for the liberal

DLAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS. Magdalene.....do Which they offer at reduced prices.

H. NORRIS & Co. 157 King-st. Toronto. DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

JUST PUBLISHED. THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING.

370-tf Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dun-Hamilton; Graveley ...
das; and by the publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, August 1, 1844.

HORSE-SHOEING AND FARRIERY. THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to the GUELPH.

Could House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of its prepared to receive a few Boarders; to whose conduct and improvement strict attention will be paid. Terms moderate.

The business of the School will recommence on Monday, to the Proprietor.

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Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or to the Proprietor.

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The Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and patronage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horses-Shoer and Farrier House, Poultry House, Schools, and patronage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horses-Shoer and Farrier House, Schools, and the Province Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and patronage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horses-Shoer and Farrier House, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel patronage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horses-Shoer and Farrier House, Schools, and begs to inform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horses-Shoer and Farrier Horses-Shoer and Farrier Horses

He has also engaged a good STEEL SPRING-MAKER. B. SMALL. Cobourg, August 15, 1844.

J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

DEGS leave to call the attention of his Customers, and the public in general, to his stock of the newest and most fashionable assortment of Summer Goods, consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Coloured Broad Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Plaid and Striped Doeskins;
368-3m Plain and Figured Tweeds, Military Drills, &c. &c.—all of
which he will make up in his usual good style, and at very

> A heautiful assortment of VESTINGS. Cobourg, June 17, 1844.

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begaleave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

WITH VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

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

Toronto, May 30, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, In returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University. Barrister's, and Clergymen's. Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to ber Ma-

by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage stion of which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, in retiring from his present business of Merchant Tailor, would return grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the generous patronage he has received at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlement Toronto, May, 1844.

357-tf

General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlement of their accounts on or before the first day of August next.—
He would also embrace this opportunity of recommending to their favourable notice Mr. THOMAS BILTON, who has taken his establishment, and is in every respect qualified to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

THOMAS BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MEUCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

T. B will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c. Also,—A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord,

c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, May 13, 1844. J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. P. McCALLUM,

CLOTHIER, COBOURG, erally to call and examine.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced

ess 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

punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours itherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

A Journal of British and Foreign Medical and Chemical Science, Criticism, Literature and News; THE LANCET. EDITED BY MR. WAKLEY, M.P.

Is received regularly from Eugland twice a Month by the Subscribers. Subscription, £1 12s. 6d. a year. H. & W. ROWSELL,

BIRTHS. On Monday, the 26th instant, Mrs Benjamin Clark, of a

On the 24th inst. at Cobourg, Mrs. Thomas Simons of a son, DIED.

On the 21st inst., at Port Robinson Samuel Street, Esq. of

Company, and up to the time when that famous trading Association merged into the company of Hudson's Bay, was one of its influential and leading members. Mr McKenzie was also a man of literary and scientific attainments, and we are informed that his researches into the origin and classification of the Indian Tribes of America have furnished matter for a recondite 364tf and interesting account of the aborigines of this continent. of the Province, and was always remarked for the wisdom and moderation of his views and measures. He has gone down to an honored grave, and will long be remembered as a good and benevolent man, a kind friend, and a most loyal and faithful subject .- [ Mont. Herald.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of GEORGE ADAMS, Esqr., one of the oldest and most prominent inhabitants of this district. Mr. Adams has resided in this township for up-THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,

EXPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada
College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by
Double Entry, by W. Scott Burn. Price 3s. For sale by
Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal;
Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co.,
Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dundas: and by the publishers. ever since, his energy and example have been the chief cause of its triumphant success. His domestic habits and liberal hospi-tality were proverbial. Mr. Adams was born at Londonderry, RY.

369-tf Ireland, in 1771, and was consequently, in his 73rd year. He expired at his own residence, near this village on Wednesday afternoon, leaving an afflicted widow, large family, and numerous friends, to lament his irreparable los . - St. Catherine's Jour.

tum, Esq., (the obituary has been already inserted); R. Brown, Esq., P. M., (add. sub. and rem.); Robt. Leslie, Esq.; Rev. S.

370-tf Givens; Thos. Champion, Esq.

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, 1844. Thursday, August 15 .- 91 to 11 o'clock.

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. 1. From whence is the term Sacrament probably derived? What is the general sense in which the δυ τρόπου γάρ ὁ κεραμεὺς, ἐὰν ποιῆ σκεῦος, word may be taken, and how distinguished from the καὶ έν ταῖς χερσίν αὐτοὺ διαστραφή, η-συνpeculiar sense? Shew that the former is held by τριβή, πάλιν αὐτὸ ἀναπλάσσει ἐὰν δὲ προφθάση many eminent divines of the Church of England.

Romish Church? Name them, and shew how the τούτω τῷ κοσμω, ἐν τῷ σαρκὶ α ἐπράζαμεν necessary properties of a Sacrament exist only in the πονηρά, μετανοήσωμεν έξ όλης τῆς καρδίας, two maintained by our Church.

Church?

extreme unction involve in connection with their beable with the custom of anointing with oil mentioned he suffer? in James v. 14?

5. Shew the reasonableness of Infant Baptism; of his seven Epistles. how it is deducible from Scripture? and what confirmation it has from the practice of the primitive

6. What sort of presence of Christ in the Eucharist does our Church maintain? How is the same opinion asserted by the early Fathers? and how expressed in the Homilies of our Church?

7. What is the Romanist opinion of a sacrifice in the Eucharist? To what remarkable abuse has this tenet led? In what sense may it be termed a sacrifice? and how may the distinction between us and Rome, upon this point, be stated?

8. Whence did the word Homily derive its name? What evidence have we of the ancient use of homilies in Churches? What led to their adoption in the Anstood which requires them to be read?

9. What evidences of the Monarch's supremacy πληθυνθειη. have we in the Old Testament? How is it supported in the New Testament? and how by the practice of the early Christians?

10. Upon what is the assertion of the Papal supremacy founded? Shew that it has no foundation in Scripture; and prove from the practice and decrees of the early Church that it was not asserted in the primitive and purer ages of Christianity.

THE LITURGY.

1. What is the Collect following the Lord's Prayer in the Ante-Communion service, usually termed?-Why is its position there highly appropriate? and how is its great antiquity proved?

precedent under the Jewish dispensation, of reading the Epistle and Gospel in the Ante-Communion service? and what evidence have we of the antiquity of those used in our Church?

3. What was the origin of the Nicene Creed? At what period does it appear to have been introduced into the Liturgies of the Church? And why is its place after the Gospel particularly appropriate?

4. What gave occasion to the name of the Offertory? What apostolic sanction have we for it?-From what testimony of the Fathers do we find it to have been a custom of the primitive Church? And to what period in England can it be traced?

5. Why is kneeling at the Communion an appropriate posture? What in this respect was the custom of the ancient Church, especially in England? And under what circumstances did sitting at the Communion come to be introduced?

period in the ancient Church can the use of it be | Church? traced? was anciently given to the Gloria

hymn? And in what ancient Liturgy is it found in taining the unity of the Church? the same position as in our own?

the early Christians? Shew from the rubrics, as well | Church is a religious obligation? as from the structure of the service itself, that Baptism was designed by our Church to be performed in

9. From what was the custom of Sponsors derived, and why probably adopted by Christians? By whom was the use of them first interrupted? and on what rational and scriptural grounds are they still retained? 10. By what custom of the ancients is the promis-

ing by proxy shewn to have been usual and by what existing customs is it illustrated and defended? 11. What authorities can be adduced for the use language of St. Paul?

of the sign of the cross in baptism?

use of the term "regenerate," in the Baptismal service, down in the New Testament as in the Old? and how of the Shop. founded? and under what circumstances did the mis- is the same want of particularity visible in other cases? application of that term take place? 13. How is the use of the term "regenerate," in

the Baptismal Service, maintained in other portions of our ritual? and what may be deemed the practical effect of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, as the Seventy Disciples probably occupy, and what taught by our Church?

14. What custom, accompanying the laying on of the Deacons? hands in Confirmation, prevailed in the ancient Church? To what is it to be ascribed? and why was it abanaloned by our English Reformers?

> Thursday, August 15 .- 3 to 5 to clock. THE GREEK FATHERS.

1. What mention is made of CLEMENS ROMANUS in the New Testament? At what period was he not the rulers of the Church properly so called? and Bishop of Rome? and what evidence have we that he under what circumstances did the title of overseer, or occupied this position in the Church?

2. Translate the following passages:-" Προδήλων οῦν ἡμῖν ὄντων τούτων, καὶ εγκεκυφότες είς τὰ βάθη της θείας γυώσεως, at the commencement of the thirteenth chapter of the πάντα τάζει ποιείν οφείλομεν, οσα ο Δεσπότης | Acts? έπιτελείν εκέλευσεν κατά καιρούς τεταγμένους τάς τε προσφοράς και λειτουργίας επιτελείσθαι, καὶ οὐκ εἰκῆ ἢ ἀτάκτως ἐκέλευσεν γίνεσθαι, ἀλλ' ώρισμένοις καιροίς καὶ ώραις πούτε καὶ διὰ

τίνων επιτελείσθαι θέλει, αὐτὸς ώρισεν τη ύπερτάτη αὐτοῦ βουλήσει 'ίν' όσίως πάντα τὰ properly so called? γινόμενα εν ευδοκήσει, ευπρόσδεκτα είη τώ θελήματι αὐτοῦ. Οἱ οὖν τοῖς προστεταγμένοις καιροίς ποιούντες τὰς προσφοράς αὐτών, εὐπρόσδεκτοί τε καὶ μακάριοι τοῖς γὰρ νομί- with the Jews? and how would this affect Saul's jourμοις του Δεσπότου ακολουθούντες ου διαμαρ- ney to that city? τάνουσιν. Τῷ γὰρ ἀρχιερεῖ ὶδίαι λειτουργίαι δεδομέναι είσιν, και τοις ιερεύσιν ίδιος ο τόπος Luke join him; and upon what grounds is it believed προστέτακται, καὶ λευίταις ίδίαι διακονίαι that the latter was not a native Jew? επίκεινται ὁ λαϊκὸς ἄνθρωπος τοῖς λαϊκοῖς προστάγμασιν δέδεται. "Εκαστος ύμων, άδελφοί, ἐν τῷ ἰδίω τάγματι εὐχαριστείτω Θεῷ, ἐν what particular conversion at Rome would strengthen άγαθη συνειδήσει ὑπάρχων, μη παρεκβαίνων the probability that St. Paul visited that island? τον ώρισμένον της λειτουργίας αὐτοῦ κανόνα, 4. Who succeeded St. James as Bishop of Jerusaέν σεμνότητι.

Κυρίου ήμων Ίησου Χριστου ότι έρις έσται lect that particular spot, and what were their moveἐπὶ τοῦ ὀυόματος τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς. Διὰ ταύτην ments after the destruction of Jerusalem? οῦν τὴν αἰτίαν πρόγνωσιν εἰληφότες τελείαν, 5. What is the most reasonable opinion to be adκατέστησαν τους προειρημένους, και μεταξύ vanced in regard to the continuance of miraculous gifts ἐπινομήν δεδώκασεν ὅπως ἐὰν κοιμηθώσεν, in the Church, and what opinion is to be expressed διαδέζωνται έτεροι δεδοκιμασμένοι ἄνδρες την upon the alleged miracles of Gregory Thaumaturλειτουργίαν αὐτων."

(1.) How do you apply the former of these passages? and upon what grounds?

other Fathers, and by whom?

passage here quoted, supported?

3. Translate the following passage, and shew how it affects a peculiar tenet of the Church of Rome:-" 'Ως οὖν ἐσμὲν ἐπὶ γῆς, μετανοήσωμεν.—

Πηλός γάρ έσμεν είς την χείρα του τεχνίτου. εις την κάμινον του πυρός αυτό βαλείν, ουκέτι 2. How many Sacraments are maintained by the βοηθήσει αὐτω ουτως καὶ ἡμεῖς, ἔως ἐσμὲν ἐν ΐνα σωθώμεν ύπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου, ἕως ἔχομεν 3. When was the doctrine of transubstantiation καιρον μετανοίας. Μετά γάρ το έξελθειν ήμας first introduced? Under what circumstances did it έκ τοῦ κόσμου, οὐκέτι δυνάμεθα ἐκεῖ ἐξομολοmake progress? And how is it opposed to reason, γήσασθαι η μετανοείν έτι. "Ωστε, άδελφοί, to Scripture, and to the testimony of the primitive ποιήσαντες το θέλημα του Πατρός, καὶ την σάρκα άγνην, τερήσαντες, καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ 4. What difficulty does the Romish doctrine of Κυρίου φυλάξαντες, ληψόμεθα ζωήν αἰώνιον."

4. Who was Ignatius, and when did he flourish? lief in purgatory? and why is that tenet not reconcile-

style, as compared with that of Clement or Polycarp? allusions to the three orders in the ministry, when racy did it gradually assume? these are, comparatively, so slightly referred to by other Fathers who lived at or near his time?

wrote about the same period as the evangelist St. John, of the Trinity in the third century? and that he was affected by the same impressions in regard to existing heresies as that Apostle?

9. Translate the following passage into English and

τη εκκλησια του Θεου τη παροικουση Φιλιππους. glican Church? and how is the Article to be under- ελεος υμίν και ειρηνή παρα Θεου παντοκρατορος και Κυριου Ιησου Χριστου του σωτήρος ήμων

(1.) What inference do you draw from the manner of expression employed by POLYCARP at the commencement of this passage? (2.) Of what place was Polycarp bishop? At

what period? and what was his fate? (3.) Derive πληθυνθειη. 10. Who was JUSTIN MARTYR, and when did he flourish? What is the subject generally of his first

Apology? 11. Translate the following passage:-

"Και πολλοι τινες και πολλαι, έξηκοντουται και έβδομηκοντουται, όι εκ παιδων εμαθητευθησαν τις Χριστις, αφθοροι διαμενουσι: και ευχομαι | LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, 2. What constitutes the propriety, and what the κατα παν γενος ανθρωπων τοιουτους δειξαι.

(1.) What do you infer from the first part of this passage in favour of a tenet of the Church of England impugned by certain sectaries?

(2.) Derive  $\epsilon \mu a \theta \eta \tau \epsilon \nu \theta \eta \sigma a \nu$ , and shew that it is used in the same sense by our Lord himself.

> Friday, August 16.—10 to 11 o'clock. CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

1. What texts of Scripture prove the connexion of the Jewish with the Christian Church? and by what particular similitude is their identity manifested?

2. What proof have we that there was an acting Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

priesthood before the formal constitution of that office

4. What proof can be adduced that all men are 6. Why is the "corporal" so called? and to what under an obligation to be members of Christ's visible

in Excelsis? What is the ascertained antiquity of this prevented, by their fundamental principles, from sus-6. What portions of Scripture can be adduced in

8. What was the usual place of Baptism amongst testimony that the maintenance of the unity of the

7. What excuses are alleged to justify the sin of separation from the Church Catholic, and how are they to be replied to?

8. Produce examples from the Old Testament in which an irregular or unauthorised assumption of the ministerial office is condemned; and shew how these

affect the pretence of an inward call. 9. What great principle was established in the appointment of Aaron to the priesthood; and what sanction does this principle directly receive from the

10. Why was it necessary that the rules regarding 12. Upon what are the popular objections to the the ministerial office should not be as explicitly laid

11. What proofs can be adduced that the Twelve Apostles were a superior order to the Seventy Disci-

12. What position, after our Lord's ascension, did

serves to prove that they were an order superior to 13. What proof is furnished in the New Testament that St. James the Less was the first Bishop of Jeru-

salem? and how is this fact confirmed by the Fathers? 14. How is the threefold ministry discernable in St. Paul's journeys with Silas and Timothy?

15. What are we to understand by the term "overseers" in Acts xx. 28? What proves that they were bishops, come to be appropriated to the highest order in the Church?

16. How do you explain the transaction recorded

17. Prove from the New Testament, and the concurrent testimony of the Fathers, that Timothy exercised the office of a Bishop in the Church.

18. What proofs can be adduced that the Seven Angels, mentioned in the Revelation, were Bishops

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

1. How did Aretas come into possession of Damascus? Why should he desire to ingratiate himself 2. At what period of St. Paul's ministry did St.

3. What testimony can be adduced that the Gos-

pel was preached in Britain in the Apostles' times? and lem? Whither did the Christians resort during the

" Καὶ οὶ ἀπόστολοι ήμων ἔγνωσαν διὰ τοῦ siege of that city by the Romans? Why did they se-

gus?

6. What gave rise to a remarkable insurrection of the Jews in Adrian's reign? What were the conse-(2.) Is the same sort of illustration employed by quences of that insurrection to the Jews? and what effect had it upon the Christian cause?

(3.) By what instances in the New Testament is 7. Who was the author of the Gnostic heresy in the the practice of the Apostles, referred to in the second | Church? What was its nature? and in what countries was it most prevalent?

8. What gave rise to the celebrated controversy DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, concerning the celebration of Easter? What was the conduct of Victor, Bishop of Rome, upon this question, and what are we to infer from the manner in which his conduct was viewed by other Bishops?

9. In what instances can you point out a close similarity between various ancient heresies and certain modern delusions?

10. What custom was prevalent in the early Church in reference to the death of martyrs? Upon what plea did the Jews advise that the bones of Polycarp should not be given up to the Christians, and what do we infer from the reply of the latter upon that oc-

11. Of what religious customs amongst the Christians does the letter of Pliny to Trajan indicate the

12. What were the views of the Gnostic heretics in regard to the resurrection? and what allusion to this particular error do we find in the New Testament?

13. What artifice did the philosophers at Alexandria adopt for counteracting the influence of Christi-5. State briefly the arguments for the genuineness anity? What effect had this upon the Christian cause generally, and how in the manner of interpreting the 6. How do you account for the peculiarity of his | Scriptures particularly?

14. To what circumstances may the origin of the 7. How can you account for his frequent and direct monastic life be traced? and what marks of degene-

15. What were the opinions of Noetus and Sabellius respectively? and what circumstance may be 8. What evidence do his Epistles furnish that he considered as having aided in corrupting the doctrine

> 16. What appears the most reasonable view to be taken of the alleged vision of Constantine?

17. What effect upon the internal and external circumstances of the Church was produced by his adop-"Πολυκαρπος και δι συν αυτώ πρεσβυτεροι tion of Christianity as the religion of the State?

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent sertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is take where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. \*\* Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King Strand will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

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

SIMON MUNRO R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and ntal Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

hanging, &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 notice.
Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

LOOKING GLASSES. 3. What are the general facts that we derive from the New Testament in reference to a visible Church? The Subscriber has just opened a new Show Room at his Cabinet Manufactory, in Division Street, Cobourg, for the sale of Looking Glasses of every size and description, with elegantly Gilt, Malogany, Walnut, and other frames, consisting of Drawing Room, Parlour, Cheval, and Bed-room Glasses, which he is enabled to sell as low as any House in the Province GEO. STEPHENS. All kinds of Cabinet Furniture

5. What is naturally to be inferred from the adion, that certain societies called Christian, are on hand for sale, or manufactured at the shortest notice. Also, in a few weeks, another supply of Peano Fortes.—
UPHOLSTERY done as usual. Funerals furnished,—Hearse
O'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every rovided for any part of the Province. Cabinet Warerooms up stairs.

Cobourg, June 11, 1844. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry MONTREAL DIRECT. A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with

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

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

Toronto, May, 1844. JOHN HART.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha received while in copartureship, and desires to acquaint his idends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu- ied by Mr. Popplewell. io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. towsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts y strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of

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

Toronto, January 5, 1843. FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.

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

application to the above. January, 1844.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844. .

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

Forwarders, Warehousemen. AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first intro-

duced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street,

the state of the s Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied. Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville 346-tf February, 1844.



BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSON DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO, ..... CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL, ...... CAPT. COCLEUGH, SAIL AS UNDER.

From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN.

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO. Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon. From Kingston to Toronto:

PRINCESS ROYAL,

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. SOVEREIGN. Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston.

Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as received by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ?

Toronto, 16th May, 1844. DAILYLINE

BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS. The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat

EMERALD, CAPT. VANALLEN,

CAPT. VANALLEN,

VILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock, Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa only, and returning will leave Chippawa at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M., will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queenston in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Rochester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Eric. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.
Will leave Port Hope and Cobourd for Oswego, touching at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wed-

nesday morning.
Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Monday, at 4, P. M.
Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and

Toronto, May 30, 1844. DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER THE STEAMER AMERICA,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port W Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at

CAPT. KERR, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

THE STEAMER GORE,

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE, BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending all

the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE

Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. French Creek " 5 " " Tuesday, Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis 11 Coteau du Lac " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque Prescott Thursday, 1 Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, 1 Prescott Ogdensburgh " " St. Regis 11 Coteau du Lac

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Thursday, Carillon Grenville Friday, Bytown

Kemptville Merrickville " Smith's Falls " A.M. Oliver's Ferry Saturday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, Carillon Grenville Sunday, Kemptville Merrickville " P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Monday, " A.M. And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, Carillon Grenville

Wednesday, Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 And arrives in Kingston the same day. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga-ion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure

P.M.

Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.

The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day. Apply to the Captains on Board, or to MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND. TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA.) NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated quantity of Land mentioned in the Printed Lists of this date. They consist of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the Country, and most of them surrounded by Old Settlements: of Blocks, containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres, situated in the Westenn Disputcy: and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 800,000 Acres, in the Huron Disputcy, situated Ninety Miles South of Owen's Sound.

The Lands are offered on the most Liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers. By this arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS;

No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase foney for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler fourchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a diberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from writers. Part

further Rent.

These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest
In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year resulted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3,000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last four months, they have already sent home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

without notice.

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

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; af Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 6th May, 1844.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY, WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting with a view in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended. During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom

and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do to England & Wales. 441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland. 35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany. £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. 344-6m SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. N. G. HAM,

BARRISTER AT LAW Office over the Post-Office, COBOURG. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. MR. BEAUMONT, TATILL leave Toronto for Rochester Direct, every Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c. REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. SURGEON DENTIST CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST. ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. July 14, 1842. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT. NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 329-tf T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

(LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Authorized by Act of Purliament to grant INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. A S AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is authorised to grant ASSURANCE

either in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on behalf of the Company. R. HENRY. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be cost-paid. July 5, 1843. bost-paid. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1. PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

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

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they 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. **Enlm of Columbia**, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are pter vented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coron 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 Vegetahler Fluxia and Nerve and Bone Linkinst—but never without the name of Comptock & Co. on its

PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Linimert, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES 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, es and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take ain 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 stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

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

THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of equal this. If you are sure to get Comsrock'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 is coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm upplied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or it is sore are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant, will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Intered 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 be add free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these acts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine with out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and setal only of us. retail only of us. COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents.

The Church Ts published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG, Terms:—Firteen Shillings per annum To Post Masters, Ten 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.

J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C.W.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless companied (Post-Paid) with a remittance of all arrears in full. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment-