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A PASTORAL LETTER

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUE-

BY GEORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, (ADMINISTERING THAT DIOCESE.)

For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings together. of heart.-Judges, v. 16.

recently before the public, having reference to an official exercise of the episcopal authority. The occathere was no reason to anticipate, because the question ought, in the first instance, to have been settled upon the spot, in the manner in which it was subsequently settled by the authority just mentioned; and this has been acknowledged, upon fuller consideration, by the party whose proceeding it was found necessary

which has been created, the subject should be dispassionately examined, and that minds which are capable of withdrawing themselves from certain influences which sway the opinions of the world, should be enathe real merits of the question at issue. For it is not only that the cause of Religion must, so far, suffer, when the act of a person who, with whatever small pretensions of his own, is set over you all in the Lord, is painted under an invidious aspect, and the impression is left uncorrected which is thus made upon the public mind: it is not only that his usefulness may thence be endamaged within the limits of his charge: these effects would be something, but they are not all. There are principles involved in which the members of the Church of England ought to know how they stand and what is the part which they should take. If there is a good deal of misapprehension abroad in relation to these principles, and the views of many among our own people are more vague and confused upon the subject than they ought to be, it may be well, perhaps, after all, that a circumstance should have occurred which, however unpleasant in its immediate consequences, may serve, by means of the discussions which it produces, to lead to a juster and more distinct appreciation of the system and constitution of the Church. It is by considerations of this nature that I am prompted, in such form as my office may seem to prescribe to me, to address you upon the present occasion. It is not necessary, nor would it be proper, that I should involve myself in any disputatious agitation of the subject: in fact, with one exception, it is only by reports made to me that I have become aware of the tenor of those remarks which have been put forth by different parties, in relation to it; and in order to disembarrass myself as far as may be, in treating the question, from any mere local or personal considerations, I have even abstained from making myself acquainted with the defence of the Episcopal proceeding which I know to have been prepared, and published in a Montreal paper, by a endly and an able hand. The exception to which I refer is that of one paper of which the number was sent to me containing an article upon the subject-a paper professing to have in some measure a religious pass a remark, which is to my general purpose, upon some credit which the writer assumes to himself for being above the fear of man in the discharge of duty -the fear of man being, I apprehend, precisely the motive which would suggest it to the writer for a public journal, to espouse the easy, worldly, and so called liberal view of such a question as this, and to join in the cry against an unpopular, although a necessary act

little difficult to point out. But let me proceed to consider, in order, the points

of authority. In fact, the same moral courage may

often be required in these days in men who range

themselves on the side of authority and ancient order,

upon the destruction of the Wesleyan place of wor- nation. ship in Griffin-town at Montreal, the congregation

you.-(1 John, iii. 13.)

Pulse of feeling, in the fresh aspect of the calamity at and promulgated from our own altars?—And would Montreal, might naturally prompt such a compliance as that which did actually take place, yet there are few examples, if any, in which my Reverend brethren of this D: of this Diocese will require to be convinced or cor- by subsequent acts of public authority: but in all points where here at issue. But this may be the proper place to repeated formal decisions, to be, with reference to all persons

tion, in the affairs of the Church, should be confounded

Upon these points I shall be happy if I can be permitted to afford any help to my brethren of the Clergy Dearly Beloved Brethren,-You must, very in their endeavours to rectify whatever erroneous imgenerally, be aware that some discussions have been pressions may be found to exist. With reference to my brethren of the laity, I can hardly venture to look, à priori, for the same general acquiescence of judgsion which called for this intervention was one which ment in the late episcopal order, as that which I have stated myself to expect from the Clergy. They have not, officially, the same call to acquaint themselves It appears, however, to be by no means superfluous that, after the subsidence of the passing excitement the tone of sentiment which happens to be in fashion,

> It is manifest unfairness and injustice to attack the the rule itself. man for that which his office obliges him to do; and s made imperative upon him by rule.\*

II. But, secondly, in the maintenance of this rule, the Church does nothing more than is conceded, upon the common principles of religious liberty, to all other denominations. If the principles conscientiously held by all parties are to be respected, upon what plea or under what colour of justice or common sense, is it to be refused to the Church of England that she shall preserve intact her conscientious attachment to those peculiar views which happen to shut her pulpits against eachers who dissent from her?-I would that even her own children, in some instances, would shew her the same indulgence of which they are sufficiently lavish in other quarters. It is no matter, as far as the questions are concerned of common claim to the allowance and acquiescence of the public mind and unmolested enjoyment of particular opinions, whether the principle be correct or erroneous in itself:-it is the principle, the known, established, prominent, avowed principle of the Church of England that, with reference to the exercise of any other than an episcocharacter, and volunteering its subserviency to the pal ministry, in any shape or manner, within her own the authority is not traceable, in an unbroken line of succession, through the order of Bishops, and she obto establish within her own proper walls, a community of worship with a religious body of which the ministry stands upon no such foundation as her own, and which repudiates all regard for such a foundation, has she not a right to act consistently with the views which she entertains in this behalf, and is it too much to expect that she shall be left to do so in peace?

as has in other times been called into action for the III. But, thirdly, we may go a step or two farther maintenance of popular privilege. What the writer of the article, whoever he may be, could have to fear in this view of the subject. For not only have we a at the hands of the Bishop, it would, perhaps, be a right, upon the very principles of liberalism itself, to the undi-turbed enjoyment of our own views and the inviolate preservation of our own rules, but, more than of the case, which require, as I conceive, to be better this, we compromise ourselves, by any such surrender of those rules as is here in question, to an indefinite

As soon as I received the first information that extent, and in fact become parties to our own condem-We are called upon to open our own churches for who had frequented it, had been accommodated with teaching for which we cannot be answerable. I will the use of St. Anne's Chapel in the same neighbour- not dispute that a vast deal of it may be not only earhood, I took measures to obtain an official statement nestly and zcalously promulgated, but good in itself of the fact. Circumstances occasioned a delay of and profitable to sinful man. I will not deny that a some days before the answer was rendered to my en- great portion of it may agree with the principles and quiries - and hence it was (as it may not be improper doctrines of our own Church. But all of it will not to explain,) that a certain interval was interposed be- agree with those principles and doctrines. I shall not tween the occurrence itself and my action upon it .- enter into particulars: but this might be very easily Having become possessed of information in a shape shewn. And then the question comes whether we which enabled me to proceed upon it, I wrote at once are directly to forward that teaching of Christian docto direct that the permission which had been given trine with which we do not agree. Upon this continent, indeed, there has been a system of accommoda-It was easy to foresee that in the exercise of such tion carried to the length of opening the same meetan act of authority, whatever endeavour might be used ing-houses in rotation to every variety of doctrinal to preserve a due attention to the suaviter in modo in teaching, or of holding places of worship in co-partconjunction with this manifestation of the fortiter in re, nershipt between different religious bodies maintainthe Church and her servant would be exposed to no ing the very opposite extremes of opinion, as for exsmall share of odium and probably of abuse. The ample between Universalists and Close-communion attack of the Press, respectable or not respectable, Baptists. But the fruits of such experiments have considerate in the observance of certain official and not tended, I believe, to encourage the repetition of personal regards, (and I am bound to acknowledge them. And certainly they are experiments which that such consideration is not wanting,) or ready for cannot tend to the advancement either of truth or of any opportunity of a new fling at the governors of the distinctness in belief. The precedent, therefore, would Church of England, was precisely what was to be an- have been a dangerous one, if no other object on had ticipated, and I was fully prepared for it. The ordi- existed. The door being opened to one religious body nary newspaper press, although one portion of it be in their emergency, it would not be very easy to bar upon many points in direct and avowed opposition to it against any other who may be considered to apanother, may be taken to represent the feeling and to proach our own doctrinal system, when their emerspeak the voice of THE WORLD. But whatever eager- gency, in some shape, might occur in its turn. Supness may be shewn by many religious parties, in this pose the case of an application received from a zealous age of religious tactics, to avail themselves of worldly and respectable Congregation of Baptists who, from demonstrations in their favour, and to turn them, with- some cause or other, might be in great straits for a out any over-scrupulous examination of their correct- place in which to conduct their worship: -- is it not ness, to their own account, THE WORLD and the CHURCH manifest that, with the views held by the Church of OF God are too vastly different things. The force of England upon the subject of baptism, -(let it be still public opinion may, and does, no doubt, in various in- borne in mind that who is right or who wrong, is not stances, operate for the promotion of good on the one the question here,)—the Baptists must be regarded by hand and the remedy of evil on the other: but woe be us, as, in this point, teachers of error? And if any to the christian and special woe to the christian minis- man would tell us that it is a point of little importance ter, who commits himself to the force of public opinion in the eyes of persons having spiritual views of relias his guide! - Many cases will arise, in many ways, gion, should we not regard this itself as another form in the uncompromising discharge of duty, which even of error, and a dangerous one too, which we should call for the practical remembrance of an Apostolic feel ourselves conscientiously bound to oppose?—And charge, -Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate if so, would it be a consistent proceeding on our part to become instrumental in causing these opinions, Lapprehend, however, that although the first im- viewed by us in the light of errors, to be proclaimed

and things ecclesiastical, legally in force.

† There is one instance within this Diocese, in which an

bly be encouraged? with any peculiar regulations of the Church; and the safe kind of expedient. In the first instance, shrinkspirit of the age is opposed to their just estimation of ing, as I will not conceal from you that I did, from her distinctive principles. And shall I commit injustice if I attribute to some among them, a disposition feeling to be occasioned by my proceeding, and from
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the feeling to be occasioned by or habit which prompts them rather to take for their the popular odium which it would be obviously easy xii. 10); but let us not seek to purchase a hollow disciples might be ONE; (John xvii. 11.) that when oracle, even in matters of religion, the daily press and to excite against it, and which I had little hope that peace by the surrender of principle, nor lend ourselves the Apostle charges it upon them that there be no the tone of sentiment which happens to be in tashion, the would be so candid or so generous as to torteat than the precedents or the authorities of their Church? from turning to their own account,—I indulged an injurious imaginations, as that a Catholic spirit consists same thing;—that they should be perfectly joined to their own account,—I indulged an injurious imaginations, as that a Catholic spirit consists in the same mind and in the same indument; we have proceeded also to the melancholy task of than the precedents or the authorities of their Church? from turning to their own account,—I indulged an injurious magnations, as that a Canotal spite.

—rather to go there for the resolution of questions inclination to take advantage of this distinction, the in the same mind and in the same mind and in the same judgment; showing the strong leaning to popery, including the theological in their character, than to seek the law at actually taken place, and the time when things would Christian faith. It is not by paving the way for the calling, one faith, one baptism—that they should bebled to arrive at something like satisfaction respecting the mouth of the priest?—(Mal. ii. 7.)—If such per- be ready for consecration being, as I was willing to be- interchange of our pulpits with those of dissent; it is ware of calling themselves after particular founders of sons will give me their patience, and will exercise the lieve, not very remote. The plea, however, was falla- not-(I must speak my own settled convictions)—by the opinions which they had embraced, I am of Paul courage to decline being carried, as a matter of course, cious: for if we are glad to profit by circumstances taking part in Union Sunday-schools,\* or union opera- - and I of Apollos-and I of Cephas, (1 Cor. xii. with the prevailing tide, I will not despair, under the which we can construe as furnishing a dispensation tions or associations of any kind whatever for the pro- 25.—1 Cor. i. 10.—Ephes. iv. 4, 5.—1 Cor. i. 12.) divine blessing, of inducing them to view the affair from the rule, it would follow that the rule itself is motion of religion, that we can most safely and surely -never, with all this before their eyes, can they here in question in a new light; and I must entreat one from which we should desire to be altogether re- advance the cause of Christ upon earth. It is not think that a true picture of Christian unity is there their candid and serious attention to the considera- leased; and the principle would, once for all, be ad- hus that, in the end, we can most effectually recom- presented where THE BODY consists of separate and I. In the first place, then, I conceive that the mat- ing as a bar in our way, we should be ready to open who differ from us. They, on the contrary, when they sumed of creating new ministries and new societies: ter was one in which no choice nor discretion was left our churches for the use of different dissenting sects | witness the strength of our convictions and study the | where some reject altogether the sacraments ordained open. I conceive that no Bishop of the Church of And in a Diocese like this, where it is a matter of con-England is at liberty to sanction or permit the appro- stant occurrence, from the poverty of many of our of their collateral no less than their direct results, are dispense with them as non-essentials, others again priation of any church or chapel subject to his juris- congregations, that churches are for a length of time led often to institute an honest inquiry into the foun- vary the application of them;—where the very bond diction, for the worship of separatists from his own in use, before they are complete in all the requisites dation of the Christian Ministry, which terminates in of common adherence to essentials is uncertain, becommunion. And here, therefore, as far as regards for their consecration, the frequency of such a ground their cordial adoption of episcopacy. This has been cause, one party may pronounce that to be essential the Bishop personally, the whole question might end. of dispensation from rule would, in effect, obliterate the case of thousands in our own day. In England which another regards as positive error; and finally,

> others, which, I would desire to know, is in reality the to hold in the Church of God, I have been kept, in of the Episcopal Church." most offensive position to occupy,-to refuse, as we any humble measure, from these mistakes, I may veno, (when we know our proper ground), intermixing ture to recommend, to the acceptance of my brethren large, day by day, the original separation-founded, reason to swerve from the sentiments, with the expres-

I am well persuaded that the justice of what I am among themselves, and I speak in no spirit of unkindness towards any party or any individuals. I deplore and could weep over these multiplied and still multiplying separations, the existence of which is a reproach

powers and privileges respectively of our congregations and of Ecclesiastical authority, in such matters, are, happily for both parties, sufficiently defined both by the general principles of our Ecclesiastical law and by

Provincial statute; and in virtue of the latter, the it be a very well-calculated method to settle the minds to the Protestant cause, a mark for the shafts of scep- ceive myself, they exhibit their author as having been fixed principles and standing rules. They, of the the Church for this purpose or for that, is not among distractions in religion, in order and stedfastness— Missionary enterprise, a huge hindrance, in all direct Church principles, some considerateness and charity cations which might be foreseen to be inadmissible the attributes of the Vestry; not among the things (Col. ii. 5.) within our own fold, that we should esconfided to popular judgment. And it is little for tablish meetings of different sects within our own them thus, I see it to be our duty, my brethren,—I The first extract is from a publication of 1828: the advantage of any party that the nature or the li
Churches,—the echo of whose teaching should be still feel it to be a part of our special vocation, in the times "In the same manner they," [i. e. my opponents in mits of spiritual jurisdiction and temporal administraringing within the walls, when our own worship would in which our lot is cast,—to maintain the distinctness the matter under discussion] "say there may be unity ommence, and the interchange of accommodation and integrity of our ecclesiastical constitution, and to without uniformity." That the true spirit of Chriswith whom, being once established as a principle, the remember, in all humility and trembling, the responsihabit of wandering backwards and forwards in quest bilities which we have to fulfil before God and the there is no unity of external church-government, (for of variety and novelty in religion, would most it falli- world, as a reformed and purified Church, hold- uniformity in the mode of worship is something per-ING A COMMISSION WHICH CANNOT BE CHALLENGED, feetly distinct) - we feel most thoroughly assured; Upon these grounds, it is evident that to avail our- AND RETAINING THE PRINCIPLES TRANSMITTED DOWN and that this unity of order and government may exist Upon these grounds, it is evident that to avail our services, in any such occurrence as that which has led services, in any such occurrence as that which has led the most fatal of the corruptions beginning to appear the most fatal of the corruptions beginning to appear to these observations, of the accidental circumstance DER. Let us make no insolent boast of our privileges; is what it is plainly impossible to deny .- Still it is that the Church or Chapel, although used with the let us deny no credit to those who deserve it, though unity, and although it does not constitute all the blesepiscopal sanction for divine service, had not yet been opposed to us; let us refuse no just tribute to honest sings of unity, there can be no other genuine unity, the centre point of the whole epistle. We have shown episcopal sanction for divine service, and det yet to do, the centre point of the whole epistic. We have shown the manner of the introduction of this incipient evil men would be so candid or so generous as to forbear to any such specious and popular, but delusive and schism in the Boby; that they should all speak the Rome exhibited from her acknowledged formularies, mitted that, but for the custom of consecration, stand- nend our selves and our system in the eyes of those independent parts; where an unlimited right is asthere are many meeting-houses which have been con- where every-one of them saith, I am of Calvin-I am The Church of England could never indulge in any verted into churches and chapels of the Establishment, of Wesley-I am of Whitfield-I am of some other to impute motives and dispositions for an act which such latitude as this, without becoming plainly com- and in the United States of America, I believe that Father or Master upon earth-(1 Cor. i. 12.; Matt. mitted to the condemnation of herself. The Metho- more than one-half of the clergy of the Episcopal xxiii. 9, 10.) This state of things the Episcopal dist body has, in this country at least, assumed-(and Church, with a very large proportion of the laity of Clergy can never be brought to regard as a true it is better that it should be so than that men should that Church, belonged originally to other denomina- picture of the family and the fold of Christ in its be induced to embrace so flagrant an anomaly as that tions. Examples of the same nature have by no means right state, or as reconcileable with the views of of professed auxiliaries to the Church, who act with- been wanting in this Province. Such an effect will unity furnished in Scripture; and so far from conout commission from her, and that within her own field certainly not follow from a haughty assertion of our ceiving that they yield advantage to the cause of the of duty),—the Methodist body has assumed the de- distinguishing characteristics and a contemptuous de- Church of Rome by thus treating the divisions of clared and open character of Dissent. It is one of preciation of other Christian bodies: but neither will Protestants, they plainly see that these divisions with those bodies which hold their existence upon the as- it follow from the exhibition of a loose and undisci- the licence now given to them by public opinion and sumed ground of such faults and deficiencies in the plined Churchmanship, and a mistaken spirit of com- the plausible inference afforded, that as truth is one, it National Church Establishment that it is necessary to promise and complaisance. It will not follow from cannot be possessed by those who are divided among worship God apart, and to create a new ministry and our opening our churches for the accommodation of themselves, constitute the sole available strength, and organize a new system for this object.\* Are we of Dissent. It will not follow from our suffering our- tend to aid the proselytism of that Church; who the Church of England, ourselves to recognize, to selves to be swept along with the crowd who march could make no impression against the overwhelming sanction these proceedings? Are we to set the seal, with LIBERALITY inscribed upon their banners, and power of divine truth with the auxiliary force of with our own hands, to the verdict of our unfitness for with the applauding shouts of the world, are saluted with the applauding shouts of the world, brought are fally to hear upon her by means of one brought are fally to hear upon her by means of one the task which God and our country have committed in which they have their reward, (Matt. vi. 2). If we brought more fully to bear upon her by means of one selves like men.' We must take care, indeed, in dothe task which God and our country have committed to us, and to homologate the lawfulness of every new can be brought to look deeper than the surface of tegularly coherent system of Protestant faith. It is ing this, not to exaggerate facts, not to impute moprovision which any unauthorized originator may mould things, we shall find, I believe, first, that Liberulity not to exaggerate facts, not to impute motives, not to proceed on mere reports or rumours, not to-day or to-morrow for the purpose? We may cononly does not consist in the confused equalization, in
only does not consist in the confused equalization, in
in order to be sight they have only to be as opposite fess our numerous imperfections,—we may, we must our judgments, of all religious parties who hold certain in order to be right, they have only to be as opposite much less to shut up the way of a return to the paths deplore before God our manifold sins,—we may, we may, we deplore before God our manifold sins,—we may, we may, we deplore before God our manifold sins,—we may, we may as possible, and in all possible points, to that which is wrought and how is this remark exemplified in many. character, and volunteering its subserviency to the pal ministry, in any shape or manner, within her own interests of the Church. I shall no farther notice pale, she is exclusive: the Church of England, with pale, she is exclusive: the Church of England, with pale, she is exclusive: the Church of England, with pale, she is exclusive: the Church of England, with pale, she is exclusive: the Church of England, with pale, she is exclusive: the Church of England, with pale, she is exclusive: the Church of England, with pale, she is exclusive; the Church of England, with pale, she is exclu this article, which I but slightly examined, than to other branches of the Reformation similarly constituted, rejects for herself all ministrations for which tuted, rejects for herself all ministrations for which the holy zeal which it has pleased Him to awaken the holy zeal which it has pleased Him to awaken the holy zeal which it has pleased Him to awaken the holy zeal which it has pleased Him to awaken the holy zeal which it has pleased to conscience, and of renouncing the yoke of human exposition of the person and glory of Christ as the among us to recover ground which we have inexcusably yielding maintenance of what we prize ourselves, a usurpation, the most direct appeals are addressed to only Mediator and Intercessor; and then in a spirit among us to recover ground which we have inexcusably lost,—but if it is indeed come to this, that we are to lost,—but if it is indeed come to this, that we are to kind feeling and a charitable deportment towards the old rebellious principle of human nature, thus of humble prayer to God for His grace and blessing, lost,—but it it is indeed come to this, that it is indeed come to this grace and blessing, those whose separation from us we deplore and feel those whose separation from us we deplore and feel we must "contend earnestly for the faith once delihelp to the multiplication ad libitum and ad infinitum ourselves compelled to disapprove, that Liberality of new sects and new systems, to be formed, maintained and extended, be it well observed, and that by that all schemes and projects for Christian union, based As far as we can judge from ourselves and those whom a zealous and ceaseless recourse to every imaginable upon a proposed comprehension of separate religious we best know, an ardent love of union,—a yearning engine of proselytism, in a great measure out of the bodies, whose external separation under their respec- of the heart to bring those who ought to be brothers osom of our own venerated establishment,—then it tive denominations is to be continued, are utterly futile in faith, to act in concert and to frequent the courts is time for us to have done with this veneration, and and fallacious, and can only tend to retard the grand of the house of God together, (operating upon a to bid adieu to the walls and towers of our once-loved and glorious object which is professedly in view. The conviction that the extension of their own establish-Zion, -eamus omnis execrata civitas, -let us look day, I am well persuaded, is coming on, although I ment affords the truest means of effecting this object,) round for some other shelter and refuge, and see into shall not live to see it, when men will look back upon is the predominant feeling which dictates what is the arms of what new mother we shall throw ourselves many prevailing notions and practices which quietly termed the policy of our Clergy; and, if the direct with the children whom we have to train for eternity. usurp the name of liberality, precisely as we now look interests of a particular Church which has claims n truth, there is choice enough before us. I believe back upon the dominant errors of past ages from which upon their love and duty, have mixed themselves with I am correct in saying that the Methodists themselves | the world has escaped. I am not insensible of high | their motives, we believe that we could name some are divided, within the limits of Upper Canada, into and peculiar blessings which distinguish the present other instances, in which precisely the same principle six different sects, and that four of these subsist, or day: I am not unthankful for many signs of farther has been a sufficiently obvious ingredient of religious did lately subsist, in Bytown alone. But till we are amelioration in reserve, and for the impulse given to zeal. satisfied that this is all as it should be, and prepared efforts for the larger and still larger extension of temecordingly, if not bewildered by the variety which poral and spiritual advantages to all the family of man. Whatever credit we may gain for the declaration, it is meets us in our search, to make our election of domicile, Fervently, and from the bottom of my soul, do I bless with truth that we declare contention to be hateful to let us at least challenge for that to which we adhere, the gracious Author of all good, for the fruit which is our souls-we, at least, who, in the midst of multithe same measure which it is agreed to deal to all thus in our hands, and the promise which is permitted plied occupations, have by forced toil, prepared this others. If they part off from us and remain so parted, to hang in our view. Nevertheless, there may be hurried review, can say from our hearts that we have without molestation, let us be permitted, without modestation, to keep our own fences whole. Let us not exultation over the generations which have gone before tentions connected with Religion, we are dragged be charged with intolerance for doing so: the intole- us, and to abate the tone of our triumph in the enjoy- against our nature, and full often have borrowed the rance, I maintain it, is on the other side. It is intole- ment of privileges which were denied to former times. language of the Psalmist, to vent in secret our longing rance—yes, grievous intolerance—that while the most Men may be found to talk fluently enough, and with for repose and peace, O that I had wings like a done, ample and unlimited indulgence is extended to every the most soothing as well as the most undoubting self- for then would I flee away and be at rest," (Ps iv. 6.) possible form of innovation in religion, we cannot be appropriation of what they commend, about the adallowed, without being subjected to comments in one vance of liberal and enlightened principles in the ninemarter, and attacks of a more angry and bitter cha- teenth century, and the emancipation of the human 1836:-

than by any other consideration, that, if I do not de- secuted, his proofs can never be shaken." \* In this point of view, there is a difference between our own relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of and our relations with the religious bodies here spoken of an actually send their children to the Sunday-schools connected with the religious bodies here spoken of an actually send the relations with the religious bodies here spoken of an actually send the relations with the relations and the relations with the relations and the relations are relative to the sunday send the relations are relative to the sunday send the relations are relative to the relations and the relations are relative to the relations and the relations are relative to the relations and the relations are relative to the relations are relative to the relations and the relations are relative to the re lations with the ministers and members of some national systems of religion, in which the ancient Episcopacy of the Church of God has been lost in the convulsions of the Reformation—a loss, in many instances, deplored by those who have sustained it.

The danger of such proceedings is far from being confined to the probable severance of these children altogether from the possible severance of the convertible of ascertained against the possible severance of the convertible of ascertained beautiful and the convertible of the probable severance of the convertible of ascertained beautiful and the convertible of the probable severance of the convertible of ascertained beautiful and the convertible of the converti † It is proper, perhaps, to guard what is here said against the proper to God that it casion of much natural anxiety to all sober-minded and distinct bond of Church fellowship, and all regular maintenance of the Church. While they obstinately sins which we, in common, in some shape or other, with all religious bodies, have to acknowledge before God, we have abundant and especial cause to be thankful, as well for the lights consequence is that of a vague licence in matters of religious England, —martyrs, scholars, divines, and pastors of the people, it may end. It is in vain to say that they still have the Bible; principles of religious liberty, to attack us for those them as sheep of the same fold. We feel bound to rected in their judgments upon the general question they have not been thus repealed, they are held, according to not surpassed among uninspired men,—as for many happy for God has provided something besides the Bible to hold men fruits of the system, which have been seen, even in the worst times, among the laity. And, in this country, I am bold to say, observe that the reference of any such question to the Vestry is not a correct course of proceeding. The powers and privileges respectively of our congregations powers and privileges respectively of our congregations.

ground respecting their Orders which could not be tioned by the practice of the Church in its early and as I have pointed out that that separation is and must sion of which, as made (among other and some older challenged by the Romanist himself, if well-informed. uncorrupted state. examples) in 1828, 1836, and 1838, when I had oc-With respect to the Episcopal Church, this is the fact. This task, in fact, after the first ficry trial was over, casion to appear in print upon some questions in agi- Witness the Defense de la validité des Ordinations became their chief difficulty. To restrain the passions tation affecting the Church, I shall here conclude this here advancing will be admitted by reasonable men address. To restrain the passions of men, naturally excited by the detection of fraud and address, more moved, perhaps, in bringing forward may be seen in the solemn cloisters of Westminster profane artifice in the rulers and ministers of Christ's

> \* There are not a few parents in the congregations of the and present, before you—the one not varying from excesses which prevailed elsewhere during the same ation (except that my visions of a comprehension under religious commotion. The rejection of all ing meeting-houses, at the same time that they profess an inshall carry with me, upon these points, to my grave. which is the error of all the various sects around us, subject—only once more repeating that, whether we cling to this error, and spurn authority, and refuse to are right or wrong in our conscientious convictions, hear the Church, however near their doctrines may convictions in the manner which has been recently ex- warn them of their sin and of their danger, although ing part in establishing successively, in the same place, first an For any controversy which is raised upon such a spiritual tyranny of Rome, which now appear among sponsible who only resist the violation of our own tial points to our own!

laity have a control in some matters not conceded to of our own people in our own principles and to keep ticism and scorn, a stumbling-block in the way of Jew enabled to preserve all along, in alliance with the same two, might rather be regarded as responsible (although THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUE- laity have a control in some their management in England. But the disposal of them, in the midst of surrounding and still thickening and Gentile, a needless drain upon the resources of uniform and continued maintenance of the strictest I have no desire to hold them so,) who make appli-

I am always, Your affectionate servant in the Gospel, G. J. MONTREAL Quebec, 1st Dec., 1845.

SAINT-WORSHIP. From the Bishop of Calcutta, on the Epistle to the Colossians.)

at Colosse, saint-worship. This corruption we dwell on at the greater length, because it is, as we think, apostacy have been adverted to; and the proofs of invocation of angels and saints, which has marked more and more, in rapid progression, the writings of the Tractarian divines. We go on to the specific grounds of the apostle's condemnation of this demonolatrous worship; and shall afterwards have to consider, as we proposed, his judgment on the third class of corruptions at Colosse flowing from it; namely, the austerities imposed, without a pretence of divine authority, by the Judaizing, Platonizing, and Pythagorizing doctors; which will bring us to St. Paul's description of the real method of man's sanctification, as contrasted with all this superstition, by rising with Christ from an earthly and idolatrous religion, and setting our affections on Him as our only Mediator, at the right hand of the Majesty on high.

Some appearance of controversial discussion is unavoidable in the progress of our high argument. We must place the monster abomination in its true light. We must not allow general objections to the theological debate, and demands for a false peace to prevail on us to give those evils by our silence the time to work themselves again unobserved into the minds of our younger clergy. The peace of Christ most be founded on the truth of Christ. It is otherwise treachery to our Master's cause. The Jesuits have been complaining for three centuries that they have been misunderstood. Dr. Wiseman does the same up to this moment. We must not, therefore, wonder that the Tract divines follow them in this as in other things, But we must not suffer the general reluctance to controversy which pious men most justly feel, to repress our boldness for Christ on a great occasion like the present. We must, as Elijah with the priests of Baal, or the prophets from Isaiah to Malachi, with their idolatrous contemporaries, as our blessed Lord with nts of say in condemnation of error with a direct and clear Church. The Reformation was gained by a public and decided avowal of the truth of the Gospel, and an unshrinking protest against the idolatry of Rome .-Human enactments followed in the wake of this faithful testimony; but did not precede it. It was the tone of the public mind, awakened by the Scriptures, that led to the laws which established the Reformation. in various other countries, and, above all, in our own. The pulpit and the press must retain what they then

> I speak thus because the ground of our apostle's condemnation of the angel-worship at Colosse touches the most vital points of Christianity. They are no common or subordinate matters. A presumptuous intrusion into things not seen,—the inflation of the carnal mind, -a total separation and abscision from Christ; - such are the real sources of this idolatry, and such its tremendous consequences; whatever garb of humility or of zeal in the external ordinances of religion they may assume, or even of what is accounted wisdom by the world. This is a case of life

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS. (From the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.)

The single-hearted love of truth, the indefatigable search after it, the fortitude in maintaining it, and the The Extract which follows is from a publication of zeal in propagating it, which are characteristic of those racter in another, simply to abide with strictness by intellect from antiquated prejudices, who, all the while "In the maintenance of what I conceive to be our this blessed emancipation, are too well known for me the system and the principles of Church order and and in the very act, are but exhibiting the dictates of rightful cause, I feel able to say that I have always now to demonstrate, or even to detain you by applaudgovernment, which we have received from our fore- a shallow, common-place, and even servile order of been actuated by something very different from party ing them. But there is a quality in their proceedings fathers, stamped by a thousand sacred associations, mind, which receives and gives out its impressions from spirit or uncharitable feeling. I feel how gladly I equally characteristic, and much more rare, which I and to which we are conscientiously attached. I repeat it, I am not asking here what party is right or ascendant, and embraces without discrimination the in a way which conscience would permit; and how prudence, the moderation, with which this great work what is wrong; but I claim shelter at least under the genuine improvements, or the characteristic errors of willingly I would engage, if there were hope of success was carried on, and finally accomplished. In this reommon liberality; and if it be said that our exclusive- the age and scene in which it occupies its place. If, from such a measure, in any plan of comprehension spect our Reformation stands happily and honourably ness is offensive, and that in this point we differ from in the exercise of those offices which I have been called which would not compromise the essential principles distinguished from most of those religious changes which took place about the same time on the conti-The last Extract is from a publication of 1838:— nent of Europe. The Church of this nation changed "What an incalculable advantage would it be to nothing for the sake of change. It preserved unbroken ourselves with the religious proceedings of those who of the clergy and laity, the results of my own expehave separated themselves from us, and to decline ac- rience and observation. Time has only confirmed me ALL Protestant parties, to be ready to make for the Divine appointment. It retained all that was decent ommodating and abetting their operations; or to upon these points, in what I have long ago felt and sake of gaining it, if a comprehension could be effected and solemn and decorous in the outward forms of relicreate and to carry on, as THEY do, and seek to en-

> these old and forgotten delarations of my own, by this Abbey. Although the man was, in the end, per-Church, required more of the real Christian spirit than to face persecution. It is to this wisdom, displayed I have now, my brethren, put my sentiments, past in meekness, that we owe our freedom from the wild the other, nor will there, I am persuaded, be any vari-In the full assnrance that you will kindly receive this still exposes them to the same danger, and is the ocno man living has a right, according to the received approach to those of the Church, we cannot recognise perienced, unless, in simply holding and quietly act- we dare not arrogantly affirm that they have no share

> Independent and then a Baptist meeting-house. Let any reflecting and unprejudiced man ask himself what is the probable effect upon the minds of the children of such a circumstauce as gendered in the agitation of it, we are none of us results imilar in all essential effects and the minds of the children of such a circumstauce as gendered in the agitation of it, we are none of us results imilar in all essential effects and then a Baptist meeting-house. Let any reflecting which may be enquestion, or any painful feeling which may be encuested in the agitation of it, we are none of us results imilar in all essential effects and then a Baptist meeting-house. Let any reflecting and unprejudiced man ask himself what is the probable effect upon the minds of the children of such a circumstauce as

## THE CHURCH.

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KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE.

The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows:--

"On the Scriptural sense of the term, Divine Grace; and on the channels through which it is communicated

bers of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Co- and people of our communion understand by the exbourg,) are required to transmit their Essays to the pression,-and what, if we mistake not, has been Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 15th distinctly avowed to be the belief of the authors of tion of the Standing Committee accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the this conciliatory and judicious course adopted; and outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respec- we trust that one and all, in repudiating the unfortu-

The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August unanimity in the good work that is before them, and

would have felt himself called upon to promulgate.

compromise or abandon no essential truth, and are causes,-lamentable and to be condemned. expressed with moderation while they are entertained with sincerity.

We do not mean that these remarks should apply to the communication of our correspondent F. E. Wa; because, if we could admit his premises, our conclu- A MANUAL OF FAMILY PRAYER, by C. J. Blomfield, D.D. sion would be precisely the same as his own.-In transferring to our columns the account of the consecration of St. Saviour's Church at Leeds, we certainly were not disposed to be captious or critical upon de-

self to have been, in a peculiar and grievous degree, a sinner against Almighty God, that his fellow-worshippers should pray for him. We know that such requests are made every day, in health as well as in sickness; and it is regarded, we believe, by the seri-

the possibilities of ulterior action, if charity does not forbid us from inquiring into them, the same charity would compel us to place the most indulgent construction. And that construction would be, that the prayers of the worshippers within the walls of St. Saviour's Church would, by some expressive intimation, be made to cease after the natural life of the individual who de-

sired them, was ended. We are encouraged to form this charitable judgment from the action which, it is stated, had been taken by the Bishop of the Diocese previously, in the designation given to that Church. If his Lordship thought proper to interfere, as we think he judiciously did, in preventing a name from being given to this sacred edifice which was liable to exception, as appearing to savour of superstition, it is but natural to infer that the necessary precautions would be adopted by him against

any future unbecoming or superstitious use of the prayer which it was solicited should be made on behalf of the founder. We are to believe that the individual in question is not unknown to the Bishop of Ripon; and therefore that every necessary step has been taken by his Lordship to prevent the possibility holding Divine Service on Sundays, and other holidays of what by some sensitive minds may be apprehended, -the offering up of prayers for the dead.

Our blessed Saviour, whilst upon earth, had occasion to rebuke the ostentatious scruples of those who, in his own words, "strained at a gnat, and swallowed a camel."-We by no means think that, in its moral purport, the latter portion of this rebuke is applicable to the objection which is recorded against the first resolution in the account given to-day of the Annual Meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society; but it strikes us that the first portion of it is decidedly so. It does appear to us that it was very needless to disturb the harmony of a Meeting designed for a great and good object, by the proposal of an objection so extremely hypercritical; in a case, too, in which usage, and that in the most unexceptionable quarters, has so clearly pointed out the sense in which the expressions complained of are to be taken. We make the following extract from Hooker upon this subject, and we do not hesitate to say that the framers of the Report referred to, had in view, despite the phraseology which is excepted against, precisely the sense which is expressed by this judicious divine :-

"Touching the names of Angels and Saints whereby the most of our Churches are called, as the custom of so naming them is very ancient, so neither was the cause thereof at the first, nor is the use and continuance with us at this present, hurtful. That Churches were consenone but the Lord only, the very general name itself doth sufficiently shew, inasmuch as by plain grammatical construction, \*Church doth signify no other thing than the Lord's House. And because the multitude as of persons, so of things particular, causeth variety of proper names to be devised for distinction sake, founders of Churches did herein that which best liked their own concert at the present time; yet each intending, that as oft as those buildings came to be mentioned, the name should put men in mind of some memorah or person. Thus therefore it cometh to pass that all Churches have had their names, some as memorials of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles, of the blessed Virgin not a few, many of one Apostle, Saint or Martyr, many of all. In which respect their commendable pur in latter days construed as though they had superstitious ly meant, either that those places which were denominated of Angels and Saints should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures, or else those glorfied creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. A thing which the ancients do utterly disclaim. To them, saith St. Augustine, we appoint no Churches, because they are not to us as gods. Again, The nations to their gods erected temples, we not temples to our martyrs as unto God, but memorials as unto dead men, whose spirits with God are still living. Divers considerations there are for which Christian Churches might first take their names of Saints; as either because by the ministry of Saints it pleased God, there to shew some rare effect of his power; or else in regard of death, which those Saints having suffered for

\* From Kυριακή, Kyre, and by adding letters of aspiration

the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the The payments during the same period have beentheir persons might cause enquiry to be made, and meditation to be had of their virtues."

We much regret that a grave notice, much more that any public action, should have been thought necessary upon a matter so comparatively unimportant as this. At the same time, we are willing to concede the utmost purity of intention to its original mover; while we cannot withhold our approbation of the moderate and judicious course exhibited in the Bibles bought for the use of the Provincial public meeting which followed,-the proceedings of which will be found in another place. While the resolution adopted upon that occasion abstains from applying to the term adopted in the Report a sense Boy's wages ...... in which its framers, we are persuaded, never meant that it should be employed, it distinctly affirms what, in the use of such phraseology, is the mind and Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to mem- feeling of every true Churchman,-what both pastors May next. The names of the writers are to be sent the Report itself. We are glad, we repeat, to observe nate and often mischievous propensity of converting mole-hills into mountains, will go on with zeal and feel it to be the best subject of emulation, to promote

ronto to request for it the particular attention of the had it been accompanied by the name of the writer. Clergy of this Diocese, as embodying substantially, The weight and influence of such communications, with great force and clearness, the sentiments which, especially where they are designed to be private, are under corresponding circumstances, his Lordship in a great degree lost, if we do not know to whom we are indebted for the views of passing things, or the words of encouragement meant for ourselves, That we never pledge ourselves to an exact concur- which they may contain. We can discern, we think, rence in the opinions expressed by our correspondents, in the writer in question an observant mind, and we would be sufficiently evident from the very nature of hope a sincere attachment to the Church; though, at the communications with which they occasionally fa- the same time we must be permitted to say, that with vour us. It must be quite apparent that many of the this latter feeling of dutifulness and affection, an inviews contained in such communications do not coin- dulgent or apologetic view of apostacies to the Rocide with those which we are in the habit of express- mish or any other schism, is not reconcileable. We ing ourselves; a fact, however, which does not pre- must hold truth to be immutable, and any defection vent us from giving them insertion, so long as they from it, -whatever may have been the impelling

### Communications.

CHURCH DEPOSITORY, TORONTO.

Bishop of London, S. P. C. K. pp. 170. 2s. ld. 1845.

It is almost impossible to speak too highly of this most excellent Manual. The highest praise that can be be-stowed on it is, that it is worthy of the distinguished prewere not disposed to be captious or critical upon details, while we contemplated so noble an example of Christian liberality as the erection of that sacred edifice; and in noticing the scroll, with its inscription, which was placed over the entrance, we were rather struck with the Christian humility which dictated the thought, than inclined to pass any uncharitable, and perhaps unwarrantable, judgment upon it. We must presume it to be conceded that there is nothing irreconcileable with Protestant principle, in the desire expressed by an individual who feels himfaithfulness, who knowingly neglects a duty, the per-formance of which cannot fail of benefiting the spiritual state of those, who may and must be influenced by his example in the most important of all concerns." We believe that the practice of Family worship has very much revived of late years, but there are many families of our

sickness; and it is regarded, we believe, by the seriously disposed, as a manifestation rather of piety and humility of temper than of superstitious feeling on the part of those who, under some peculiarity of circumstances generally, make the solicitation.

We presume, then, that, upon abstract grounds, there can be no objection to the scroll in question, nor to the inscription upon it: upon ulterior motives, or the consequence of this negligence, the "prayers" of dissenting teachers (generally imbued with their peculiar tenets), are frequently purchased and introduced into families, who should only use the manuals composed by the great divines of the Churen in England. We would ear nestly impress upon those, who through want of thought have adopted such prayers, the propriety of superseding that the reaches of the church and the prayers are the propriety of superseding that the propriety of superseding the propriety of superseding that the propriety of superseding that the propriety of superseding the propriety them by the Bishop of London's admirable little work, of some equally standard publication.

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS, pp. 96, ls. 3d., by the same author, is a very neat little volume; the prayers are the same in substance as those in the "Family Worship," being merely altered to suit individual use.

THE MIRROR OF FAITH, pp. 160, 4s. 8d., by the Rev. J. M. Neale,—is a collection of ballads written, with the object of setting before the reader several leading events of the Church history of Britain, in that light in which they appeared to the contemporary Church. There are forty one ballads in all, of different degrees of merit, for the most part written in a very earnest, nervous manner. The author has added numerous notes and introductions wherever they might be considered necessary. The verses on the martyrdom of the vilified Archbishop Laud, eing a good specimen of Mr. Neale's style, we would wish to give entire, if space would permit.

The lines on the consecration of Bishops Fullarton and Sage are affecting. The cruel persecutions which the Church of Scotland suffered during the reign of William of Orange, and for years after, are too little known. Duor Orange, and for years after, are too little known. During his reign an act was passed prohibiting Episcopal ministers from baptizing children or solemnizing matrimony, under the penalty of imprisonment or banishment. The use of the prayer book was held as felony, and some of the Clergy were prosecuted by the Privy Council for sanctioned by the Church. Under such dangerous circumstances the Scottish Prelates risked life and liberty for the purpose of perpetuating their sacred order.

"The brave Church of Scotland! ber Bishops were there," Their strength was departed and hoary their hair: And they perill'd their lives at the end of their race,

To consecrate those who should stand in their place." LIVES OF ENGLISHMEN: the three parts for 2s. 4d. pp. 300. The first two parts contain the lives of George Herbert, Dr. Donne, Bishops Ken and Sanderson, Kettlewell, Dr. Hammond, Bishop Wilson, W. Mompesson, Bold, and

The third part gives the lives of several Laymen (from Izaak Walton down to Viscount Exmouth,) who have disnguished themselves by their piety, loyalty, learning, or valour. It is refreshing in the present day, when there is so little high-toned principle untainted by the consideration of gain or advancement, to read the biographies of those ornaments to Church and State.

We trust that from their importance, and extreme cheapness, these well-written sketches will have a wide circulation. There are few occupations more agreeable and profitable than to trace the development of the character, and watch the progress, of a great and good man, from his cradle to the grave.

To the Editor of The Church. Dear Sir,-My lot is cast in a tract of country where the initiatory steps have been taken towards the erection of several small places of worship, the expense of con-structing which will, in each instance, be shared by a number of individuals. The reading of a recent article copied into the columns of the Church from the Cambridge Chronicle, has suggested the following query, by supplying an answer to which you will oblige me and

Churches, with the inscription, "Ye who enter this holy place, pray for the sinners that built it"? I remain, dear Sir, Your's truly,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Church Society's House, Toronto, January 7th, 1846. The Society met on Wednesday, the 7th instant. The LORD BISHOP in the chair.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the table, shewing a balance of £613 12s. The receipts during the past month have been-

Sales in the Depository

Cecil Mortimer, Esq., balance due on books
supplied by the Diocesan Committee of
S. P. C. K.  $94 \ 2 \ 6\frac{1}{2}$ Toronto Parochial Association

Life subscription Hon. W. H. Draper ....... 12 10 0 Widows and Orphans' fund collection ....... 36 8 0½

places where they died venerable; or thirdly, for that it liked good and virtuous men to give such occasion of mentioning them often, to the end that the naming of The Rev. J. Mockridge, his allowance to 31st £144 19 13 On the recommendation of the Standing Committee,

the payment of the following accounts was ordered -10 10 1 Penitentiary 21 17
Duty paid on books from New-York 8 Petty cash.... Thomas Champion, salary ....

With reference to a letter received from the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, A.B., stating, that he has, during the last year, made two visits to the Indians to the Sault St. Marie, and requesting, that the Society would pay the expenses of his second journey, it was agreed, on the recommenda-

That the sum of £5 18s, be granted for this purpose to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, A. B. It was agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing

The the sum of £50 Sterling be allowed towards the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary in the Sincoe
District, to commence from the time of his appointment
by the Lord Bishop.
It was ordered—That, whereas by the 19th Article of
It was ordered—That, whereas by the 19th Article of

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, which appears on our first page to-day. It is needless to say more in approbation of this valuable document, than that we are desired by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to request for it the particular attention of the Court hanks; though it would have had more value had it been accompanied by the name of the writer.

It was ordered—That, whereas by the 19th Article of the Constitution, four Sermons are to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, in aid of the funds of the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, in aid of the funds of the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, in aid of the funds of this Dioce 1843-July -Collections made ... Oct. --1844—Jan. —

That the fourth sermon this year be applied to for fund for the support of Students in Theology, and placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purp It was ordered, on the recommendation of the Star

That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to Benja Thorne, Esq., Treasurer of the Thornhill Parochial sociation, the sum of £16 2s. 4d. for local purpo and to transfer to the Missionary fund the sum of £ towards the salary of the Travelling Missionary for Home and Simcoe Districts, making a total of £35. 2s. being the three-fourths of the funds paid to the Treasu by that Association, for the year ending 31st Ma 1845, so appropriated by the Thornhill Committee, per the note of Dr. Paget, the Secretary, dated the

The Standing Committee recommended, with refere to the grant made to the Rev. John Hickie, at the general committee of the Rev. John Hickie, at the Rev. John Hickie, at the general committee of the Rev. John Hickie, at th to the grant made to the Rev. John Hickle, at the general meeting of the 3rd Dec.—That the grant be increased by £5, so as to make the sum granted £30.—Agreed.

On the recommendation of the Committee appointed to examine into the application of Mr. T. Champion for 1846—Jan. —

an increase of salary to the Messenger—
It was agreed—That the allowance for the Messenger increased to £30, to take effect from the 1st January,

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society was held at Kingston, on the 7th January, instant. It was gratifying to those who were present at the last public meeting of this Branch Association, to observe the ncreased attendance upon the present occasion.

The Venerable THE ARCHDEACON presided. The following Report was presented by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, one of the Secretaries:—

The Managing Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, thankfully avail themselves of the present occasion to present their third Report. An account has now to be rendered of the proceedings

of this Association, during the period of one year and eight months, which has elapsed since the last public meeting held in Kingston, on the 8th of May, 1844. The Committee have sought an earlier opportunity for assembling those who are interested in the objects of the Church Society, but circumstances have not before com-bined to favour their desire. The present week, however, having been appointed for the meeting of the Midland Clerical Association in this town, has afforded the conof the Clergy of the district might be obtained, with the

sented to you, the Committee see much cause of gratitude to God, for the successful issue to which he has permitted several of the purposes there indicated to be brought, made by this Branch of the Church Society, has been

The Rev. John Pope, Minister of St. Mark's, Barrie-field, Pittsburg, a Church opened for Divine Service in the summer of 1844, officiates regularly every Sunday in the Church on the Perth road, near the further extremity of the same township. In consideration of these services, our Committee have assigned to this reverend gentleman the sum of £50 currency per annum, payable out of the funds of the Kingston Parochial Association of the Church

The great need of a Travelling Missionary for the Midland and Victoria Districts has been asserted in our ormer Reports; and one necessary step towards the sup-Your Committee, in concert with the Parent Society in Poronto, have undertaken to furnish the usual stipend of Travelling Missionary,-£100 sterling per annum,-This sum is to be contributed in the following proporions:—One-fourth by the Parent Society, one-fourth by the Victoria District, £10 currency by the Napanee Pa ochial Association, £5 currency by the Mission of the Rev. Paul Shirley, and the remainder to be supplied from

the resources of the Kingston Parochial Association. The Bishop of Toronto has promised to provide the listrict with a Missionary, whenever he has a clergyman available for the purpose; and your Committee trust that The accounts, given by those clergymen who have per formed Divine Service occasionally in the destitute parts of neighbouring townships, of the large and attentive congregations which have assembled, confirm the opinion which has been expressed, that a wide and encouraging field of labour lies open to the zealous Travelling Mis-

sionary, in the Midland and Victoria Districts.

The last Report which was presented in this Branch of the Church Society, referred to two new Churches which were to be erected in Kingston. It is now the pleasing duty of your Committee to notice the completion of one these-St. James's Church, Stuartsville - which was opened during the past summer for the performance of Divine Service. The other, which is to be dedicated to St. Paul, and to con mmemorate the late Rev. Robert David

Cartwright, is already in progress.

Wol? Island, lying immediately opposite to Kingston, is now in the enjoyment of the regular services of a clergyman, the Rev. J. A. Allen. The foundation-stone of Church was also laid there early in the present autumn, since which time the walls of the sacred edifice have are rapidly arisen.

\* The Bishops of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dunblane, were the Consecrators:

Before your Committee present their cash account, for the period which has intervened since the last meeting, they will give a general summary of the various objects contemplated by the Church Society, which they assisted with the funds at their disposal, since the estab-lishment of the Kingston Parochial Association in 1842. One-fourth part of all the subscriptions and donations received, has been remitted to the Treasurer of the

Church Society in Toronto, according to rule, -to be applied to the general purposes of the institution. With the remaining three-fourths, the Committee have been able to assist in building or repairing five Churches and one Sunday-school room. They have contributed towards the maintenance of one clergyman and one can-Would it be desirable to place a scroll in each of these didate for holy orders. They have made grants of money to two congregations and to three Sunday-schools, for the purchase of books. They have established and supported depository in Kingston, for the sale of Bibles, Prayer

Books, and religious publications of various kinds. Cash Account, Kingston Parochial Association, from May 8, 1844, to January, 1846.

	RECEIPTS.	£	S.	d.
1844-May	8-Balance in Treasurer's hands			0
			19	0
Dec. 26	5— Ditto		15	0
1845-Jan. 2		10	0	0
44			10	0
44 7			7	9
Feb. 12	Ditto		0	0
April 1				
" 18		5	-	0
			3	0
May 22			16	0
June 28		1		0
July 26			-	0
Oct. 13		2	10	0
Dec. 8		7	2	9
1846-Jan. 6	- Ditto	18	16	0
	£28	31	10	6
es yes tol ]	34	7	2	
ta sometament ]	7	3	4	

July 2-To Mr. Ellis, Divinity Student Paid Society for Promoting Chris-charged from Penitentiary ..... 2 16 2
Oet. 1—Grant to Church, Clark's Mills ... 7 10 0 23—Travelling expenses Mr. Brent, delegate to Church Society Meet-Jan. 7-Remitted to Treasurer Church Society, Toronto...
For use of Sunday School, St. James's, Stuartsville Paid Milo and Rogers, for work Sept. 1—Rev. J. Pope, one quarter's salary
Nov. 5—Grant to Church at Add. -Grant to Church at Adolphustown For use of Sanday-school, St. Mark's, Barriefield 1-Rev. J. Pope, one quarter's salary 12 10 0 6-One-fourth of subscription for past year remitted to Toronto ....... 19 17 6 Advanced to the Depository ...... 27 12 3

£184 7 2 circulation, praying that the management of their own share of the said lands may be committed to the Incorporated Church Society, exists among the Teachers and Scholars of the St. George's Sunday-school. This was established on the 1st of April, 1343. It manages its own affairs indental the said Society. pendently of the Kingston Parochial Association, following is an account of its receipts and expenditure RECEIPTS.

	OCC.	Dillo		*********	12	4	105
et-	1845-Jan	Ditto'			14	1	2
m a	April—						
be	July —				300	14	45
ose.							
	Oct. —						
ling	1846-Jan	Ditto			6	2	21
1000	and a second second						_
min	The state of the s		Total	£	99	8	21
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ses;	var diserrate singular as vi	Evenne	ITURE.		-		
£20,	1040 Tules Pend	EXPEND	TTURE.	111	#	S.	a.
the	1010 outy -1 of th	e suppor	t of a 1 ra	velling			Sinci
	717199	ionary i	n Mr. (	divins's			
4d.	Miss	ion			11	2	113
re:	Oct. — Miss	0.	do.	do.	7	10	0
rel,	1844—Jan. — D	O mile	do	do	T.	14	0
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Oth	fold Folder	School	runu		8	9	
- Cur	July -Enlarg	rement of	School-	room	8	0	0
2.41	OctSt. Jan	nes's Ch	urch		12	4	103
nce	1845-JanSt. Par	al's Chur	ch		14	1	2
eral	April-To the	School	fund	add to a	7	17	41
by	July -To the	Barrief	old Mice	ion	C	7	20
200	OctFor T	ablat in	mamana	of lote	0		32
ted	Dec. —For 1	D D C	memory	or late	90.9	Port.	Tion !
for	Rev.	R. D. Ca	rtwright		5	3	1
IOI	1846—Jan. — D	0.	do.	do.	6	2	21/2
1300							-

Total ...... £ 92 8 2½ the limits of the Kingston Parochial Association, for the Diocesan Church Society, during the period of time embraced by this Report, have produced in all the sum of

Sales have been made at the Depository in Kingston, nee the last Report, to the amount of £111 18s. 3d.
The list of Subscribers, in the Kingston Parochial Association of the Midland District Branch, as it appeared in the third Annual Report of the Parent Society, is as

A MARKET WARREN WILLIAM STREET	to.	B.	a.	£ 5. (
Archdeacon of Kingston	10		0	Herchmer, Rev. W. M. 5 0
Askew, Thomas, Esq.,	10	0	0	Herchmer, Mrs 2 10
Baker, Dr	1	5	0	Hinds, W. G. Esq 1 0
Bartlett, Rev. T. H. M.	2	10	0	Howard, Henry, Esq 1 5
Bartlett, Mrs	1	5	0	Hunter, M. T. Esq 2 10
Bartlett, T. G. P	0	5	0	Hurst, - Esq 0 5
Breakenridge, J. Esq	0	10	0	Kirkpatrick, T. Esq 2 10
Brent, J. W. Esq	3	0	0	Kirkpatrick, S. Esq 1 0
Campbell, A. Esq	1	0	0	Lightburne, S Esq 1 0
Campbell, C. J. Esq	1	0	0	Macaulay, Hon. J 3 0
Cassady, Mrs	2	0	0	Macaulay, Mrs 1 5
Corbett, Mr Sheriff	1	5	0	Macaulay, Mrs. John 2 0
Corbett, Mrs	1	. 5	0	Macpherson, J. Esq 2 10
Deacon, Robert, Esq	9	0	0	Macpherson, Mrs 2 10
Deykes, T. Esq	0	10	0	Miller, C. Esq 2 10
Deykes, Mrs	0	10	0	Miller, Mrs 1 5
Diehl, Dr	1	5	0	Morley, Mr. S 0 5
Edie, C. Esq	0	10	0	Mucklestone, S. Esq 1 5
Fisher, Capt. R. A	2	0	0	Mucklestone, Mrs 1 5
Forsyth, J. R. Fsq	ī	0	0	Nickalls, J. Esq 0 10
Forsyth, Mrs. Sen'r	0	10	0	Poetter, Mrs 0 10
Garratt, Mr don.	1	5	0	Pope, Rev John 1 0
Gavin, Sergeant	0	10	0	Rogers, Rev. R. V 1 0
Geddes, W. A. Esq		10	0	Scobell, R. Esq 1 5
Goddard, S. Esq., 14th	100	-	0	Smith, D. J. Esq 2 10
Regiment	I	0	0	Smith, H. Esq. M.P.P. 1 5
Hallowell, Dr	1	0.	0	Taylor, S Esq 0 10
Harvey, J. Esq. R. A	10	0	0	Watkins, Esq 2 10
Henderson, James, Esq.	2	10	0	Watkins, Mrs 2 10
Henderson, M	0	5	0	Willard, C. Esq 1 0
	D	onal		s in Land remain as b fore.
and a superioris will	20	Other	TOU	s in Land remain as b fore.

In the Rectory of Napanee, the Chapel in the rear of Richmond has been enlarged, by the exertions of the members of the Church in the neighbourhood.

The new stone Church, in the centre of the Township of Tyendenaga, was opened, although in an unfinished state, on the 19th of October last. The necessity for the the Church in this township are now making a renewed effort to effect it. These circumstances are mentioned, as likely to prove interesting to those friends in Kingsto who have contributed towards the erection of these build-

The Incorporation of the Diocesan Church Society, by Act of the Provincial Parliament, is an event upon which your Committee would congratulate you, as tending to mpart weight, stability, and permanence to the instituion, and to infuse strength and energy into its operations. The Committee notice, with lively interest, the present efforts of Churchmen in this Diocese to bring the rem- Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the nant of Clergy Reserve Lands, which has been left to the United Church of England and Ireland in Western School at Simcoe, who most kindly undertakes clerical Canada, under the control and management of the Incorduty in this destitute District, to the fullest extent that porated Church Society. The justice, reasonableness, and moderation of their demand, might well conciliate in conclusion, my dear Sir, the support, or, at least, disarm the opposition of every

projects, your Committee see before them a mighty instrument for good. In its progress hitherto, during the three years of its existence, they find cause for gratitude

of Churches, is because there is in those places the want of a determination, by God's help, to have Churches.

I remain, my dear Sir, to God, and for encouragement to greater exertions on their own parts. But if—to pronounce according to man's judgment—a good beginning has been made, yet it is small and mean indeed, compared with the high and holy purposes to be accomplished

The Church-built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone—is the only agent by Divine commission for filling the whole earth with the knowledge of the Lord. Unto her the charge is given, to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" "to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children who the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ for ever.

If, then, an institution is in active operation to aid the Church in the accomplishment of such unspeakably important objects, may any of us stand aloof, and withhold from it our assistance and support? How can any Churchman justify himself to his own conscience, if he is not a contributor to the Church Society? How shall that man hope to stand before the judgment seat of Christ hereafter, and not to be rejected with those awful words, nch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these,

Why then is it, that so many nominal adherents to our holy Communion have hitherto done nothing to advance this sacred cause; and that too many others have done so little, "offering sacrifice unto the Lord their God of that which cost them nothing?"

Your Committee would desire to stir up your hearts and their own, to warmer zeal for God and his Church. They would say then, "let the same mind be in us which was also in Christ Jesus." "He left us an ensample, that we should tread in his steps.' Now, "Christ loved the Church, and gave HIMSELF

for it." May his grace dispose us to self-denial and laborious diligence in our Master's service, that we may give "to our power, yea, and beyond our power," for the furtherance of those objects which this Society has in view; that we may deem no exertions, no sacrifices on our parts, great enough to express our gratitude for the blessings we have freely received, to shew forth His praises "who hath called us out of darkness into His marvellous light. For the Com

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Report; and that he meant by it exactly what he supposed other people meant who used the term. The resolution was soon afterwards put to the meeting and carried.]

That this Meeting desires to recognize, with thankfulness, the Divine blessing which has attended the operations of the Church Society.

3. Moved by the Rev. P. SHIRLEY, seconded by Dr.

That the Managing Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society shall consist of all the Officiating Clergy in the District, with the Hon. J. Macaulay, Dr. Baker, Messrs. Forsyth, Hill, Brent, Willard, sist of all the Officiating Clergy in the District, with the Hon.

J. Macaulay, Dr. Baker, Messrs. Forsyth, Hill, Brent, Willard,
E. J. Sisson, S. G. Murray, P. V. Dorland, Dr. Hayward,
Messrs. Thos. Nelson, S. Clark, W. Bell.

"Anciet was of a high order. It is pleasant to find "Ancient Christmas" duly celebrated in these Colonies, and we hope to see more and more practised among us those time-honoured customs which enter so largely into the observances of the sea-girt isle we rejoice to call our Home.

4. Moved by Lieut. HARVEY, R. A., seconded by Mr. That Thos. Askew, Esq., be the Treasurer, and the Revd's.

Mr. Brent,
That this Meeting entirely approves of the course recommended by the Parent Society, with respect to the Clergy Reserves; and that a vigorous effort be made to obtain the signatures of all members of the Church to the petitions now in

6. Moved by the Rev. S. GIVINS, seconded by the Rev. That the spiritual wants of this District demand the appoint-

ment of a Travelling Missionary as soon as possible.

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15 in this process, and the word in question.

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17 in the new Church, dedicated to St. James "—Same as above. p. 32.

18 in this process, and the same services are as above. p. 32.

19 in this process, and the same services are as above. p. 32.

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18 in this

A Meeting of the parishioners of the parish of St. George's Church, Kingston, was held at the Sunday-school house of the parish, on Monday, January 12, 1846, at 3 clock, P.M., pursuant to notice given by the Rector, at

o'clock, P.M., pursuant to notice given by the Rector, at the request of several of the parishioners.

The Venerable George Okill Stuart, Rector of Kingston, and Minister of St. George's, presided at the meeting. On motion of the Hon. John Macaulay, seconded by George Baker, Esq., it was Resolved—That whereas, upon the reading of the Report of the Branch Diocesan Society, at the meeting held in this town, on Wednesday last, exception was taken to that part of the Report which adverted to the intended dedication to St. Paul of the Church now building on Oncenstreet.—the parishipars Church now building on Queen-street,—the parishioners here present, with a view to prevent misconception, do now think it proper to declare, that, in the adoption of the said Report, without alteration, they are to be understood, so far as this parish is concerned, to have merely recognized a form of expression which appeared to have been used in England, as conveying the meaning that the new structure would, on its completion, become a House of God, dedicated and set apart for His public worship Total ...... £ 92 8 2 and for other sacred uses under the distinguishing name of SAINT PAUL; and that they were not called on to concur, nor did they actually concur, in applying the phrase which has been the subject of discussion in any sense which is inconsistent with the true faith of the Church.

On motion of Colin Miller, Esq., seconded by Thos. Askew, Esq., it was Resolved—That the foregoing Resolution be handed to one of the Churchwardens, in order that it may be sent to the Church newspaper for publ tion on the same day as the Report to which it alludes. (Signed) GEORGE OKILL STUART,

Rector of St. George's, and Chairman of the Parish Meeting

RECTORY OF SIMCOE. (To the Editor of The Church.)

My dear Sir, - An account of the laying of the corner charlotteville, Talbot District, in June 1844, appeared in due time in the columns of the Church. The number of persons attached to our communion in that Township is by no means great; it therefore manifested a very praiseworthy spirit in them to begin the work, especially as, with the exception of £10 liberally bestowed by Lord Metcalfe, they were almost totally left to their own resources. I am happy to be able to state, that the zeal of the congregation at Vittoria has already begun to enjoy its reward, as they had the satisfaction of seeing the building opened for Divine Service on Sunday, November the 16th. It was not possible to be ready sooner, and we felt no small share of anxiety as to the weather, which at that season is so little to be depended on. The good providence of our covenant God, however, favoured us in that as in every other particular, for we had a perfect Indian Summer's day, an overflowing congre gation, composed not only of those for whose immediate benefit the building has been erected, but also of mem bers of the Church from Simcoe and Port Dover, together with a large number of persons attached to other denominations. We further enjoyed the satisfaction of . 20 10 0 Mr. R. Owen ... ... 0 10 0 hearing two admirable and instructive sermons, one in the forenoon from the Rev. B Cronyn, of London, and one in the afternoon from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, of Toronto: those brethren having at much personal incontinuous. venience, given their invaluable aid on the happy occa-

Christ Church, Vittoria, stands in a commanding situation, on the eminence formerly occupied by the Court House of the London District, previously to its being subdivided. The exterior of the building is completed, ompletion of this edifice being urgent, the members of with the exception of the spire by which the tower is at some future day to be surmounted. The interior is also well finished as it regards the walls, ceiling, floor, and painting, but it is as yet only fitted up with temporary seats and desk. Its dimensions are 30 × 45, exclusive of the tower, and it will accommodate 200 persons very comfortably, though, on the day of opening, there were between three and four hundred crowded into it. Under the existing arrangements, Divine Service is performed there every Sunday at 3 P. M., as I am enabled to attend there once a fortnight, and on the alternate Sunday the service is taken by the Rev. George Salmon, a retired

In conclusion, my dear Sir, I have only to add, that the completion of so good a Church as that of Vittoria, andid and honest man.

In contemplating the Church Society, its designs and the contemplating the Church Society its designs and the church Socie I remain, my dear Sir,

in, my dear Su, Your's very truly, FRANCIS EVANS.

OPENING OF THE PORT STANLEY CHURCH.

A neat Episcopal Church, of respectable dimensions, has been completed at Port Stanley, and was opened for Divine Service on New-Year's Day. The weather was extremely unfavourable, thawing and raining hard all day, and a large congregation could not have been expected, yet the Church was well filled; many members having attended from a distance of 20 and 30 miles.

The Clergymen present on this interesting occasion, were the Reverends B. Cronyn, R. Flood, Mr. Brough, M. Burnham, and Mr. Sands.

The Morning Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Brough, and the Communion Service by the Rev. Mr. Flood; after which the Rev. Mr. Cronyn preached an appropriate sermon, choosing for his text 32 c. Job. 7 v,—"I said days should speak, and multitude of years should

The reverend gentleman divided his sermon into three parts, to which the services of the day were peculiarly 1st. The Circumcision of our Lord Jesus Christ in

obedience to the law. 2nd. The commencement of the Civil Year. 3rd. The opening of a new house dedicated to the worship of God. On each of these heads the reverend gentleman made

suitable reflections, and preached in his usual eloquent and impressive manner, affording an instructive lesson We should not do justice to our own feelings, or we believe to those of the numerous congregation who had assembled in the Port Stanley Church, did we fail to express the pleasure and satisfaction we derived from

express the pleasure and satisfaction we derived from participating in the solemn services of this day.

The beautiful Services of the Church of England and Ireland, were impressively performed by the Rev. Gentlemen who officiated, and the effect of different Clergymen performing each service was very imposing. Sel- down to 1845, when Mr. Newman developed his princidom indeed have we an opportunity of hearing Divine Service according to the ritual of the Church of England so efficiently performed, or of observing more devoted

Moved by the Hon. J. Macaulay, seconded by the Rev. Job Deacon,
1. That the Report now read be received and published in the Kingston News and Cobourg Church papers.

[When the first resolution had been moved and seconded, the Rev. R. V. Rogers rose and objected to an expression in the Report,—"which is well fitted up, with Communion Table and oak chairs, are the pulpit and reading-desk, as the Report, which is to Be Dedicated to an expression in the Report, multiply inquired of the Secretary what meaning he attached to the term excepted against. The Secretary replied, that the word "dedicated"

We rejoice with the churchmen of Port Stanley and its neighbourhood, that they have now a building devoluted appearance the Church is something like that of St. Thomas, and its interior arrangements are very good. Within the rails of the Altar, which is well fitted up, with Communion Table and oak chairs, are the pulpit and reading-desk, attrimmed with crimson silk velvet, and the latter with interior arrangements are very good. Within the rails of the Altar, which is well fitted up, with Communion Table and oak chairs, are the pulpit and reading-desk, attrimmed with crimson silk velvet, and the latter with interior arrangements are very good. Within the rails of the Altar, which is well fitted up, with Communion Table and oak chairs, are the pulpit and reading-desk, attrimmed with crimson silk velvet, and the latter with is gained through doors opening from the vestry.

We believe the inhabitants of Port Stanley and its neighbourhood, that they have unterly discarded that the-favour. Now that they have utterly discarded the different and discrepant heavel proposed. The favour. Now that they have utter

was in common use,\* in the connexion in which it stood in the for the early completion of so creditable an edifice; it is y what he supposed one of the greatest signs of improvement going on at that place; we hope they may derive all the benefit they anticipate from their laudable exertions, and with David 2. Moved by the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, seconded by Mr. WILLARD, "I went with them to the house of God, with the voice of joy and praise, with a multitude that with the voice of joy and praise, with a multitude that kept holy-day."—St. Thomas Standard.

TORONTO.—On Christmas Day, Divine Service was performed in the Cathedral, St. George's and Trinity Church. Each of them who tastefully decorated, according to good old usage, with evergreens; and the musical service was of a high order. It is pleasant to find

On the Sunday following, all the Scholars of the different Sunday Schools in connection with the above Churches, were each presented with a small plum cake, W. M. Herchmer and T. H. M. Bartlett, the Secretaries, of the Managing Committee.

5. Moved by the Rev. W. Macaulay, seconded by

ty, is always to be observed foremost.

While upon the subject of Churches, we may mention that R. J. Turner, Esq. has presented St. George's Church with two handsomely though appropriately bound copies of the Communion Service, &c., for the use of the altar. It is due also to our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. Jacques & Hay, to notice, that at their own expense, and of their own accord, they fitted up the vestry-room of St. George's in a substantial and comfortable manner. The example afforded by the Churchmen of Niagara, as recorded in a recent number of this journal, is thus, we are corded in a recent number of this journal, is thus, we are glad to observe, beginning to find followers both in Toronto and elsewhere; and we look forward to acknowledging many more evidences in the Church of the desire of others to make offerings suitable to the decent adornment of the Sanctuary.—Toronto Herald. [The above was inadvertently overlooked at the proper time.—Ed. Ch.

> TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. M. BOOMER. (From the Dumfries [C.W.] Courier.)

We rejoice in saying that another instance has just occurred in Galt, of the prevalence of those benignant feelings of gratitude, reverence and affection, that give a tone to the intercourse of every Minister in the place with their congregation, and display the estimation in which they are held both by the old and the young. The following affectionate letter from the Rev. Mr. Boomer, of Trinity Church, will explain our allusion:—

To the Editor of the Dumfries Courier. Sir,-As I am prevented by the delicate manner in which they have been conveyed to me, from acknowledging "formally" two very handsome presents,—one, a DINNER SERVICE, 'by a few of the married ladies,' and the other of PLATE, by the younger members of my congregation,—I must avail myself of the medium of your paper to return my sincere thanks.

I beg leave to assure them, that however highly I must value their gifts for their intrinsic worth, I do so still more, because I take them as the expression of a feeling towards me, not only as an individual, but as one whom it has pleased the Great Head of the Church to place amongst them as the dispenser of His word and sacra-

Considering it in this light, I believe that I do justice to their motive; and cannot but appreciate the feeling as one which, by God's blessing, may be improved to a still higher end, namely, the success of my ministry, and the furtherance of their salvation.

I am, Sir, &c.
M. BOOMER.

Galt, Jan. 1. 1846.

SCOTLAND.

LETTER TO THE LORD BISHOP OF CASHEL FROM THE BISHOP OF EDINBURGH. Edinburgh, Nov. 10, 1845. My Lord,—A Letter bearing your Lordship's signature, and addressed to Dr. Low, Bishop of Moray, &c., has been going the round of the newspapers, and has, I am given to understand, produced some uneasiness in the minds of members of the Scottish Episcopal Church.—Both the members of the Church in Scotland and the second of the control of the Church in Scotland and the second of the Scotland and the second of the Scotland and the Scotlan ceders from it, appear to be Episcopally disposed, so far as to be very anxious to procure and publish Episcopal authorities each on their own side. Thus the Scottist

Episcopal Church has published the testimonials of Bi-shop Horne and Horsley, the present Archbishop of Can-terbury, and of the Bishops of London and Exeter. The separatists, on the other hand, have procured and pub-lished the strong and decisive testimony of the Bishop of Cashel. While I grieve that we should have divisions among ourselves, I grieve, also, that we should be the cause of unseemly division among our neighbours. It is thus held out to the world that the United Church of England and land is so far from being an united body, that its prelates are divided as to whether a Church which for two hundred years has existed alongside of them, is to be reated as a true branch of the Church of Christ, or to be shunned as an erring and corrupt one, and that circumstances might easily concur under which an English Bishop would in Scotland be communicating with the op who excommunicated, and an Irish Bishop with the

Presbyter who was excommunicated.

Deeply sensible of this evil, I shall not trouble your Lordship with any examination of these testimonials, nor dwell upon the excess, either numero or pondere, on the one side or on the other. But as you have frankly stated that if "providential circumstances should take you scotland, you would think yourself bound to hold cor munion with the members of the Church of England there, rather than with the Episcopalians of the Church of Scotland;" and as you have given certain reasons for arriving at this conclusion, I shall take the liberty of exmining how far these reasons are true, and how far they

Your Lordship begins with saying-"It has been a of great grief to me that the Scotch Episcopa Church has departed so widely from the doctrines of the Church of England, and has adopted language and sentiments which had been advisedly given up by our Church. I should disapprove of this at any time, but more particularly. cularly at the present moment, when the Tractarian m ment is doing so much towards an approximation towards the Church of Rome. It grieves me that the Scotch Episcopal Church should throw the weight of her countries that the scotch and the scotch are the enance into the scale of the unsound members of the Church of England. Now, my Lord, I am at a loss to understand whether

you mean to charge the Episcopal Church in Scotland as a Corporate body, and in its corporate acts, with this wide departure from the doctrines of the Church of England," or whether you mean to assert that there has been a general defection not only from the doctrines of the Church of England, but from our own. From the whole course of the controversy hitherto, I should have supposed that the first was what your Lordship intended to assert, but the expression "at the present moment," obliges me to doubt. At the present moment, and since the commencement of the publication of the Tracts for the Times, no change either for the better or for the worse has taken place in the authorized Creeds, Articles, Common Prayer, occasional services, or Eucharistic service effected only by a General Synod, and none such has been held since 1838, in which no matter of doctrine was treated, and no change whatsoever was made in our formula-ries. It cannot, therefore, be admitted as a fact, that "the Scottish Episcopal Church has thrown the weight of her countenance into the scale of the unsound members of the Church of England," by any corporate act, nor am I aware of any presumptive evidence which should lead your Loudeline.

ead your Lordship to imagine that she has done so.
But if the meaning be that the members of the Church
a Scotland, especially the Bishops and Clergy, have, at the present moment, generally taken up the views and doctrines of the Tractarians, and sanctioned them by published approvals, I must take the liberty of saying, that such charge requires in the man who advances it, such a knowledge of the actual state of things in Scotland, as would be claimed by very few who reside in the country, and have, therefore, better means of ascertaining the truth than your Lordship can have. appears that the state of opinion among Scottish Episco-palians, is very much the same as that among Episco-palians in England; and that of all the varieties existing n the south, we can unfortunately furnish samples in the north. There is, however, one distinction. indigenous clergy, and probably among their flocks, there has always existed a strong love for Catholicity, as distinguished from and opposed to Romanism, and an excessive fondness for the Vincentian rule, Quod semper ubique et ub omnibus. In the devious course which the Tractarians have pursued since 1828, when Dr. Pusey considered Mr. Rose as "abandoning the fundamental principles of Protestantism, and derogating from the dependence and inherent power of the Word of God," Service according to the ritual of the Church of England so efficiently performed, or of observing more devoted attention on the part of a congregation.

We rejoice with the churchmen of Port Stanley and the specific period of the churchmen of Port Stanley and the churchmen of Port Stanley a

wide di writes. opinion of Eng a sister. munity this not ing tha in lituratical sa differen are opp samenes niable f

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are opportion point, or that the count of would n ship def of belie present Supper? faithful, Presbyte Anglowidely f realm of But th that of Your jud

advisedly sume yo Office of up, that Greek L or Mass. authority that the formity agreeabl very con Christian foresaid fashion rather b excomm because which sa I am u

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longest goes upo Scotland

your Chube allowe merely b Your I cation of irritation that we en so pointe of course supported charges b

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it right to has given "R. Cash the enem ship's sar withheld certained meantime effects, w act. As, anything the Episc must be i upon a su prepared informed that it ha I shall no

The Lo EXTRACTS

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of several upon artic portation, serious an Legislation The pri of foreign to sumed by mercial rel upon which internal re The par

governmen become a s

subscribed to certain doctrines in England, can be expected to give their assent to other doctrines in Scotland."

Now, my Lord, the non-sameness of the doctrines of the two Churches, is not so undenied as you imagine.—
Your Lordship and the Tractarians hold that there is a wide difference. Sir William Scott, on the other hand, writes, in 1825: "His (the Archbishop of Canterbury's) opinion concurs with mine, that a minister of the Church of England can incur no disability in England by communicating with the sister Church, if that can be called the manufacture of the Church in the most of the Board, the memorial was forwarded to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had to Parliament, but did not reach Montreal before the bill had a upurities from the facts of all the Stock being in the hands of some ten or eleven men, and of its being pushed into the market at a premium.

It is said that Lord Stanley expresses himself most anxious to forwarded the canadian Railroads, and that if we have no war the whole line from Montreal to Lake Huron will assuredly be taken in hand by men of substance and character of whom such severe truths as those of the Times and Chronicle will never be

specific process. Sr. William Scott, on the other hand, processing the state of the continue o

"have adopted language and sentiments which have been advisedly given up by the Church of England." I presume your Lordship here adverts to the first Communion Office of Edward VI., which was no doubt advisedly given up, that is upon the advice of Bucer and Calvin; for I have no doubt your Lordship sees that the Scotch Office has been drawn up in imital ion of this and the early of Greek Liturgies, not in any respect of the Roman Liturgy or Mass. But was this first Office ever condemned by authority in England? So far is this from being the case, that the very authority which set it aside, the Act of Uniformity of 1552, speaks of it as "a very godly order," Alderman, James Besty, 135

But making a large allowance for the virtue and patriotism of the Great Liberals, we need not expect much from their accession to power, were such an event probable. They have been trucked upon the history of the period. Their qualification bill, their probate bill, and other ill-digested proceedings, will not soon be forgotten, the way they rewarded their sheriffs bill, their probate bill, and other ill-digested proceedings, will not soon be forgotten, the way they rewarded their patrisans, and depressed the deserving, because not of their political faith—how they manufactured rotten Squires, and battened upon the public purse road surveyors, and commissioners, and provided for relations and connections, depriving the Province of the services of better men,—was a caution. They would have settled the civil list too, had they been alhas been drawn up in imita ion of this and the early Greek Liturgies, not in any respect of the Roman Liturgy or Mass. But was this first Office ever condemned by authority in England? So far is this from being the case, that the very authority which set it aside, the Act of Uniformity of 1552 speaks of it as "a very godly order, formity of 1552, speaks of it as "a very godly order, agreeable to the Word of God and the primitive Church, very comfortable to all good people desiring to live in all Christian conversation." Why a service thus characterised should have been superseded it would not have been easy to discover, had not the Act told us that it was because them both agreen in the use and exercise of the because there hath arisen in the use and exercise of the foresaid Communion Service, diverse doubts for the fashion and manner of the administration of the same, rather by the curiosity of the ministers and mistakers, than s. than from any other worthy cause." Are we then to be excommunicated by the English and Irish Protestants because we retain as one of our formularies an Office which satisfied Cranmer and Ridley, and which they gave up in deference to the curiosity of others, and for no other worthy cause? This is surely hard measure.

I am unwilling to enter upon any examination of the longest paragraph in your Lordship's Letter, hecause it goes upon the hypothesis that the Episcopal Church in Scotland is erroneous in doctrine, an hypothesis which I deny, and hope that I have in some measure disproved. I take it to be the duty of every Christian man to seek communion with any body of Christians among whom his lot may be east, provided it be not manifestly heretical or schismatical. Error is not of necessity either herety or schism. The error of the Scotlick Errorshall Church is asserted by the Church of the Scotland as seried by the Church of Which you are a prelate. You seried by the Church of Which you are a prelate. You seried by the Church of Which you are a prelate. You seried by the Church of Which you are a prelate. You seried the selection in only the Townships of Chatham, Raleigh, and Harwich. In the first of these Townships, Mr. Tissiman, Scotland as parallel to that of an English or Irish elergyman in the circumstance in which the first of these Townships, Mr. Tissiman, the comment of the community, in spire of all disclaimers.

We do not feel much disposition to sympathics with the standard of the community, in spire of all disclaimers.

We do not feel much disposition to sympathics with the standard of the community, in spire of all disclaimers.

We do not feel much disposition to sympathic with the population of pullic opinion, and their own shame, and we have plotted to be of any value. The Popula Bishop would be recorded into by all liliputal aminority to out him, but we have a standard to the community, in sorders, and hold that obedience to the been directed into by all liliputal aminority to out him, but we have a standard to the community, in spire of all disclaimers.

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We do not feel much disposition to

that we entertain a high respect for Bishops as such; and so pointed a condemnation of our Church by a Bishop of an orthodox Church in communion with our own, wor of course weigh heavily upon our minds. But we are supported by a firm belief that your Lordship has in this matter acted errante clave. We plead "not guilty" to the charges brought against us; and we appeal from the judgment of the Bishop of Cashel to the judgment of the Uni-

ted Church of England and Ireland.

There is one point of a personal nature which I think right to mention before I conclude. The letter which as given occasion to these remarks, and which is signed R. Cashel," may or may not have been written by your Lordship; it may have been published by the friends or the enemies of truth, and with or without your Lordship's sanction. It may appear that I ought to have withheld the publication of these remarks till I had ased the truth as to these alternatives. But, in the meantime, the Letter is, I am informed, producing bad meantime, the Letter is, I am informed, producing bad effects, which it is my duty, so far as I can, to counteract. As, then, I have not attributed to your Lordship anything worse than ignorance of the real character of the Episcopal Church of Scotland; and such rashness as must be imputed to every man who writes and publishes upon a subject of which he is ignorant; and as I am quite prepared to withdraw such imputations as soon as I am informed that your Lordship did not write the Letter, or that it has been published contrary to your wishes, I trust I shall not be thought by any competent judge to have I shall not be thought by any competent judge to have infringed the respect which is due to the high office which you hold in the Church of Christ.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
C. H. TERROT,
Bishop of Edinburgh. The Lord Bishop of Cashel.

# Colonial.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE TORONTO BOARD

OF TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1845. The introduction, into the new tariff of provincial customs, of several provisions for the imposition of differential duties upon articles of import, with reference to their channel of importations. portations of import, with reference to their changes so portation, called upon your Council to take action against so serious an innovation upon the just principles of Colonial Legislation

referred to were provided, appeared to your Council to indicate Colonist.

present English Office in the administration of the Lord's Supper? Do you cut off from the communic of the fairful, all the continental Churches, whether Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Independent? Of the Greek and Latin we will not speak, but do you excommunicate also the Anglo-American Episcopal Church, whose office differs widely from that of the Church of England? The English Communion Office, as your Lordship well knows, was never used by any organized Church beyond the realm of England and its dependencies; and your lorguage appears to imply that this difference renders it umanifold in the communicate with any other body of Christians in the world.

But there is, or appears to be, a feature in our case and that of the American Church, which may render it in your judgment worse than that of other Churches. We "have adopted language and sentiments which have been administration of the Lord's Suppose that the details—if these are unassailable, the persons of the Executive are loaded with the angulated to common sense, political expediency, or enlarged point the first city.

A stimulus, all the continental Churches, whether Episcopal Church of England Presbyterian, or Independent? Of the Greek and Latin we will not speak, but do you excommunicate also the Anglo-American Episcopal Church of England? The English Communion Office, as your Lordship well knows, that that its difference renders it under the management of public business becomes actually abhorent to their exalted natures. If such them in vain. By evincing a general disposition to advance their own invall be about them in vain. By evincing a general disposition to advance their own moral and intellectual improvement, they may secure their own moral and intellectual improvement, they may secure their own for the intensives the persons of the Executive are loaded with the management of public business between the strain the world.

The STORMADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The strong-the treatment of the common to their inquit

	cipal Elections took place on Tuesday, and the	returns are	-
	under:- ST. DAVID'S WARD.		
	Alderman, Solicitor Gen. Sherwood, unopp Councilman, George Platt, Thomas Storm, Majority,	osed. 307 211 —— 96	
	ST. LAWRENCE WARD.		
	Alderman, James Beaty, Ex-Alderman Dixon, Majority, Councilman, J G. Beard, unopposed.	135 84 —— 51	
	Councilman, J G. Beard, unopposed. St. George's Ward.		
	Alderman, Wm. Wakefield,	66 16 — 50	
	Councilman, T. J. Pression	57 30 — 27	
ì	Sr. Andrew's Ward.		
	Alderman, J. H. Cameron, John Armstrong, Majority, Councilman, J. Ritchey, unopposed.	190 152 — 38	
	St. Patrick's Ward.		
	Alderman, Wm. H. Boulton, G. T. Dennison, Majority,	81	
	Councilman, James Trotter, John Mossop, Majority,	60	
	_ Evaminar		

 James Price,
 94

 A. S. Holmes,
 92

 Archibald McKeller,
 124

 Edwin Larwill,
 124

In reply to your application for information upon the subject of the sale or disposal of 55000 shares of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, we beg to say that pursuance of our instructions, we, in conjunction with

Messrs. Malcolm Cowan and Peter Buchanan, succeeded in disposing of the 55000 shares to the following Gentlemen, viz: William James Chaplin of Adelphi Terrace in the County of Middlesex, Esq., Sheriff of London; Charles Devaux, of King William Street, in the City of London, Merchant; H. J. Enthoven, of Moorgate Street, in the same City, Merchant; Abel Lewes Gower, of Colman Street, of the same City, Merchant, a Director of the Bank of England; George Hudson, of the City of York, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Laing, of the Inner Temple, in the said City of London, Esq.; John Masterman, the younger, of Nicholas Lane, in the said City, Banker; John Moss, of Liverpool, Banker; Thomas Smith, of Reigate, in the appointed. County of Surrey, Esq.; Matthew Uzielli, of King William Street, in the said City of London, Merchant, and Gregory Seale Walters, of Colman Street, in the same City, Merchant —Who, on completing the transaction, paid 15 per cent., which was deposited with the Company's Bankers in England, in trust according to the stipulations entered into by agreement, by us on the part of the Company here, and by the above named Gentlemen on the other part; which agreement was intended for the mutual security and benefit of all concerned; that agreement we had the honour to transmit to the Board

some time since, and to which we beg to draw your attention.

[Signed] ALLAN N. MACNAB,

[Signed] JAMES B EWART.

RAILROAD SCHEMES .- We perceive that the Cobourg Star particular notice from their importance than our present oppor-tunities afford. We will venture to say here, that Canada, a The privilege of imposing discriminative duties upon articles of foreign trade, cannot, in the opinion of your Council, he assumed by a colony, without seriously endangering those commercial relations of the parent state with foreign countries, upon which the general interests of the commerce of the empire so much depend; and the judicious adjustment of which, by the Imperial Government, is never effected without the most vigilant attention, to the general policy, commercial legislation, internal resources, and national predilections, of the numerous foreign states to which British commerce extends.

The particular instances in which the discriminative duties referred to were provided, appeared to your Council to indicate

a disposition to place the trade of Western Canada on a basis of subserviency to that of Eastern Canada; a principle of government which, if not timely abandoned, could not fail to become a serious cause of alienation between the people of these two divisions of the trade of th A memorial to the three branches of the Provincial Legislature, praying that the bill containing the obnoxious provisions of this province, was prepared by the Council, and submitted to the Board. Having received the

upon the duties of the Office on Tuesday last. Mr. Kinglatrick retires under the new law relative to the management of the Customs which renders it imperative in the Collector to devote his whole time to his official duties. This he could not do without abandoning an extensive legal practice, and he do without abandoning an extensive legal practice, and he detake sales of property of every description of Land Agency and Conveyant transact every description of Land Agency and Conveyant to almost any extent) a much greater return may be realised. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Harrison & Forfurther particulars, apply to Messrs. Harrison & Forfurther particulars, apply to Messrs. Solicitors, &c., 12, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. dertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION,

They would have settled the civil list too, had they been allowed, upon terms which showed the different degrees of elasticity of a Liberal's conscience in and out of office. Fortunately for the Province their virtue withstood a constitutional set of the Executive; they resigned, and by their refusal again to serve, except upon certain inadmissible conditions, they have made their return very unlikely for some time at least. In the meanwhile many vexatious circumstances occur to perplex and aunoy them. The Administration make appointments to office without so much as asking or caring for their opinion. Lord Stanley laughs at them from his stool in Downing street, and dissipates their golden dreams, by declaring that the Treaand observe their golden dreams, by declaring that the Frea-sury, Excise and other Departments, shall be as they were wont, and as they ought to be, responsible to the Executive, who will be responsible to the Colony, for the faithful performance of the duties of these departments. The Imperial Government will not recognise the principle, that these offices and the public purse are to be at the disposal of the eleverest political trick-sters, who might use the people's cash to keep themselves in power, and would use their power to excuse their acts and to seveen the peculation. The only one of these offices that has come under the operation of the responsible system, as understood by the Great Liberals, but repudiated by every person

A Quarter's notice will be required previous to the removal

population, or the present development of its resources. We may, however, for their own sake, trust they will go no further in their insanity. The position they now assume is that of factious opposition to the government. It is no battle between Toryism or Conservatism and Radicalism, but a regular set to between Great Liberalism and Colonial policy. The the United Church, or would be required to the errors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which he had fallen. English and Irish clerestrors into which his defended after the choice that has been made, and the friends of local improvements have much to congratulate each other upon. In our next we shall be able to give the general return of the District, and may perhaps dilate a little on the subject. Chatham Gleaner.

Your Lordship must have been aware that the publication of the latter, not and may perhaps dilate a little on the subject. Chatham Gleaner.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Hamilton, January 5, 1846. at which a fuller responsibility to popular control may be ex-tended to us, that it may be granted with satisfaction and with

> MAKE READY .- We understand, says the Halifax Times, that orders have been received by the Ordnance Department, for a rigid inspection of the state of the powder in the various magazines, and that a Board of Survey is now being held upon this munition of war, every barrel of which is carefully examined.

The General Assembly of New Brunswick has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business, on Thursday the 29th January. The resignation of the Hon. W. Botsford, of bis seat in the Supreme Court, had been accepted in gracious A Q The Hon. G. F. Street, Solicitor General, had been

ONE GOOD THING DONE .- We believe the appointment of the Hon. George F. Street to the Bench of New Brunswick will give universal satisfaction throughout the Province. This ability, not only as an indefatigable and clever pleader, but as a sound lawyer. We have heard many members of the bar express their wishes, for some time past, that at the next vacancy Mr. Street might be elevated to the Bench. This Province in the most enlightened age. - Loyalist, New Brunswick.

# United States.

contains voluminous reports of the proceedings of meetings held at Cobourg and Peterborough, on the subject of railways between Kingston, Cobourg and Toronto, and Port Hope and Peterborough. These are grand projected speculations for opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of the subject of railways between Kingston, and a Boston paper of the 5th. The Boston paper opening to the subject of railways between Kingston, and a Boston paper of the 5th. The Boston paper opening to the subject of railways between Kingston, and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of this colony; and they require more opening up the resources of the subject of the s States, had spoken on the Oregon Question, and taken up the particular notice from their importance man our present oppor-tunities afford. We will venture to say here, that Canada, a young country entering upon life, cannot reasonably expect to jump at once into the enjoyment of every thing that apper-ties the country entering upon life, cannot reasonably expect to jump at once into the enjoyment of every thing that apper-Jump at once into the enjoyment of every thing that appertains to the circumstances of countries of cindustry, experience, civilization, and consequent advantage in the affairs of life. Canada has boundless wealth which must be developed by the industry of her people; and it is only by the produce of that inductry that parties at a distance can be made to appreciate in reslity the wealth of this colony. The wealth itself, canada has boundless wealth the produce of the considerably deprecaded by the industry of her people; and it is only by the produce of the made to appreciate in reslity the wealth of this colony. The wealth itself, considerably deprecaded by the produce of the considerable and the constant of th

Oregon, declaring that the rejection by Great Britain, of the offer of the 49th parallel by the United States Government, was putting negotiations upon the subject at an end, that the country of Oregon is ALL rightly theirs,—that Great Britain's

EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Pakenham Mills, February 18th and 19th, 1846. Your faithful brother,

HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Jan. 5th, 1846.

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

which will be continued on the first Monday in every monar throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons

Do. do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27

Do. do. ... Broken lots 18 ½ 19

be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public do. ... Camden East ... N. half 22, half 23

be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public do. ... Broken lots 39 & 40

Do. do. ... Broken lots 39 & 40

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, an Installment (being the 14th Installment) of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th day of January next. Where more convenient to Stockholders, this amount may be transmitted to the Editor of *The Church*, at

Secreiary and Treasurer.

COLBORNE CHURCH. SUBSCRIBERS to the above Church are respectfully requested to per discountry. quested to pay the remaining Instalments on their respective Subscriptions, in the following order—viz., Twenty-five per cent. on the second day of January, and Twenty-five per cent. on the second day of February next.

By order

J. M. GROVER,

Colborne, 15th December, 1845.

Sec'y and Treasurer. MRS. PENN'S ESTABLISHMENT, FOR THE

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, JAMES STREET, HAMILTON.

will Dancing, per guarter 210 0

Washing and Pew rent 40 0

Books and Stationery 1

Italian Language, Japanning, Enamelling, Poonah Painting, &c.

Music and Singing, by a Master 120 0

Each Pupil to funnish 22

Silver S

Each Pupil to furnish Bed, Bedding, Towels, Table Napkins, of common sense, as unfit for a young country where the occupant of office depends upon its emoluments for his daily subcupant of office depends upon its emoluments.

A S ASSISTANT in the Ningara District Grammar School, an English, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, competent also to take charge of the inferior Classical Department. Salary—£75 per annum. Satisfactory references will ces will be required. Apply to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, if by letter, post-paid.

Niagara, 23rd December, 1845. BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

MITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. ...... 1 10 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Masters will be procured, ...
ad Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and
Bathurst ....
Wellington ...
River, con

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

Mrs. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may 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.

Bay Street, (between King Street and ) Adolnide Street) March, 1845.

EDUCATION. RS, HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

f a sound and lady-like Education. inces kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undernentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

EDUCATION. MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her

family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will not with her children, and to whose health and comfort er care and attention will be unremitting. A competent Assistant will be engaged. For Terms, &c. address Mrs. T. D. Campbell, Brockville,

ral Literature, can be supplied by his Agents either in London,
Paris, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and which will always be sent by

Account Books.

BANK STOCK AND LAND SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD. Pattern HENRY E. NICHOLLS,

Agent for Livingston, Wells & Co., New York;
and Willmer & Smith, Liverpool.

Toronto, January 2, 1846.

Toronto, January 2, 1846.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845.

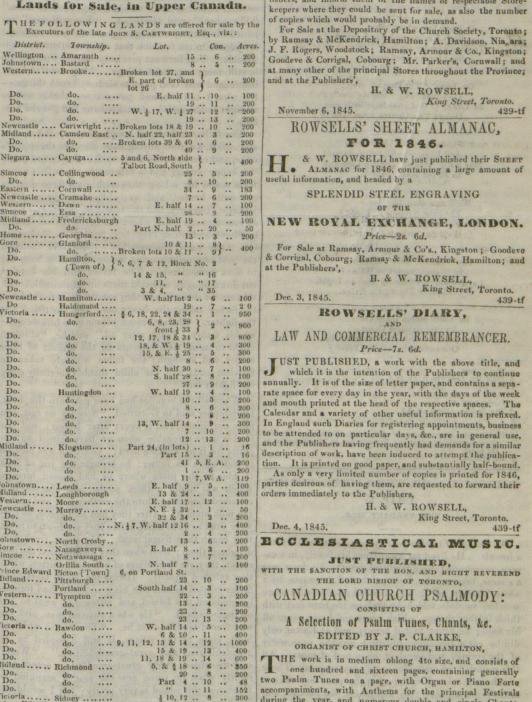
D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TO CAPITALISTS. TO BE SOLD, that excellent WATER MILL, and FARM PROPERTY,—

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Proofs, £1 0 0
Prints, 0 12 6 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

at the Store of H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845.

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with fur-nished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Te-ronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! DR. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Having supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beautiful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait

upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings. Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845. TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and

about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same. (Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY, Treasurer to the Building Committee. February 20, 1845.

BIRTHS. In Haldimand, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Charles Butler, Jun., of a son.

At Toronto, on the 7th inst., the lady of the Baron De

Fleur, of a daughter. At Toronto, on the 9th inst., the lady of James Browne, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED. On the 7th inst., at Christ's Church, Emily, by the Rev. R. Harding, Mr. Charles Hale, of Peterboro', to Anna, daughter

of Geo. Hughes, Esq., of Emily. DIED. At Niagara, on the 2nd inst, Sarah, wife of Mr. Richard ERY,

AN Nagara, on the 2nd inst, Sarath, whe of Mr. Richard
Howard, sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

In Montreal, on the 4th inst., aged 23 months, Annie Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. R. H. Radford, Master of the
National School.

On the 30th ultimo, at Quebec, aged 52, after five days' ill-

begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and cohance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England.

The 22d those imported direct from England.

The 22d those imported direct from England. The introduction, into the new tariff of provincial customs, several customs, several provincial customs, several provincial customs, several provincial customs, several customs, Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and tion to the Divine will which excited the admiration of those Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and account Books.

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Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in very superior manner.

All Orders With the greatest dispatch and the country of the bivine will which excited the admiration of those who knew her sufferings, and which none but a child of God could have exercised. During the incoherent period which preceded her dissolution, she was chiefly occupied in repeating Collects from the Liturgy, and in singing verses from her favourite Psalms. Her almost last words were, "Oh! if people where the property of th

may appear .- [ Communicated.

will is love, -however severe and inscrutable the dispensation

Lewiston, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Toronto, November 20, 1845.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 15:

J. Mountain, Esq.; Rev. A. Townley; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; Rev. S. Chase, rem.; Rev. W. M. Herchmer, Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. S. Givins; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Mr. W. Harvey; H. W. Peterson Esq., rem.

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## Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XXI.—THE SECOND SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY. S. M.

The Collect. Almights and everlasting God, who dost govern all things in heaven and earth; mercifully hear the supplications of Thy people, and grant us Thy peace all the days of our life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

> O Thou, on whom alone Both Heaven and Earth rely, b To Zion's prayer for holy Peace Send forth a kind reply.

On THEE "Thy people" wait; They trust Thy "mighty arm": c In THEE, O God, our hope hath been, Defend Thy Church from harm! d

"Within her walls" be Peace, e And Love,—unfeigned, f sincere!
May godly "Gifts," employed aright, g
In all her sons appear?

We'll now obey Thy Son-The once "rejected" Lord ! h Whate'er Thou dost, O Jesu, say; We'll do, with glad accord. Thy "Glory" first was shewn In Water, turned to Wine: i

Let Darkness, turned by Thee to Light,

Still prove Thy Pow's divine. Be Thou within the heart An ever welcome Guest:
Thy presence there shall make our life One constant, heav'nly Feast. j

a The Collect.
b First Mg. Less, (1s. 1i. 13, 16.)
c Do.
d Psalm xxv. 19, 20, 21.
s Psalm xxvi. 7.
f The Epistle. (Rom. xii. 9.)
g Do. (Rom. xii. 6, 7, 8.)
h First Eg. Less. (1s. 1ii. 3.)
i The Gospel.—commemorative of t

GOTTFRIED; OR, THE LITTLE HERMIT. CHAP. I. THE VERDANT ISLE.

accuse them of being unreasonable for allowing him, live here, away from every body for all the world." ones still slowly followed, apparently flying better as whilst so young, to live such an out-of-the-way life. When they had finished, Christopher said to his they mounted; and they continued this sublime kind This reproach, however, is quite unmerited, as we son, "Now I am going to give you a treat. Go and of exercise till they became mere points in the air, shall see in the sequel. Moreover, it was chiefly ow- get the baskets that are in the boat, and come with and were both parents and children lost to our aching ing to this very mode of life, which he was obliged so me." He then led Gottfried into the thicket copse, sight."

ous people, had seven children, of whom Gottfried fruit had failed for many years, nothing was ever said wings of faith and love; themselves all the while going was the eldest. The father and mother did every about this tree; and Gottfried knew nothing of it .- before them, and encouraging them by their own exthing in their power to feed and clothe their nume- "See," said his father, "your great-grandfather plant- ample.-Kirby. rous family. The father, whose name was Christo- ed this tree: there are scarcely any other trees of his pher, kept his field, orchard and meadow in such ex- planting. There below, near that rock, stood, long cellent order, that the family always had plenty of ago, the good man's house." Gottfried commended bread and milk and all kinds of fruit. He kept bees his great-grandfather for having planted this fine tree, also, and was clever and successful in his manage- and began immediately to pick up some nuts which ment of them. He was a very handy and industrious had fallen from it, and were scattered on the grass: basket-maker; and his sons helped him in his work, he took off the green outer case with his teeth, and ses of piety, and was also preparing the last books of by peeling the willow branches, and by such like little tried with all his might to break the brown shell so as his Ecclesiastical Polity, he fell into a long and sharp jobs. Besides all this, he assisted Thomas, the rich to get at the kernel; but this was not done without illness and began to fail. A few days before his fisherman of the village, whenever he went out fishing, trouble. He said to his father, "Why has God shut death, the pious Dr. Saravia, Prebendary of Canterand always received a handsome share of what they up this nut, which is so good to eat, in two coverings, bury, who knew the very secrets of his soul, came to caught. The mother kept house to the best of her one as bitter as gall, and the other as hard as stone?" him, and after a conference on the safety and benefit ability, made the nets her husband required; and his "My dear son," said his father, "in so doing, God of the Church's absolution, it was resolved that daughters spun the hemp that was wanted for them. has the wisest possible intentions: by giving it so hard Saravia should administer that and the holy eucharist By this means the children had always something to a shell, he would preserve the fruit, from which such the following day. When the time came, they retired do; but the great business of the parents was the a beautiful tree was to spring; and the bitter rind for a short while from the company, and then returned, bringing them up to piety and virtue. "A good edu- prevents the mice, and the other gnawing animals, when Hooker received the blessed sacrament of the cation," they would say, "is the best inheritance we from eating the walnut out of it. And there is still body and blood of Christ; which being performed.

favourite. He had an intelligent mind, was quick and we may be called upon to bear in this world; for, as mities returned with violence. The next day he clever at every thing he attempted, industrious at his we do not despise or reject these nuts, in spite of their found Hooker better in appearance, but deep in conwork, civil and obliging to every body. His figure hard and bitter shell, but look upon them as a gift of templation, and not inclined to converse. When he was tall, and his face bright and blooming: his clear, God because of their useful and pleasant fruit, so we was asked the subject of his thoughts, he replied, sparkling eyes, his arched eyebrows, and light brown ought to act with respect to our sufferings and annoy- "that he was meditating the number and nature of curly hair, gave great delicacy to his countenance. ances. The outside part, which is the part that we angels, and their blessed obedience and order, with-His little boatman's dress, as grey as a pike's skin, taste, is truly hard and bitter; but we ought firmly out which peace could not be in heaven; and O that which his godfather Thomas had made for him, and to believe that the inside, the pleasant fruit, will be it might be so on earth!" After which he said, "I his little jacket and trowsers, became him exceed- got at at last, and will be useful and beneficial to us." have lived to see this world is made up of perturba-

faults: he was obstinate, considered himself always great glee, filled his basket with the nuts that were my account with God, which I now apprehend to be in the right, and, when contradicted, would get into showered down upon him. He did not mind their near; and though I have, by his grace, loved him in such a passion, that his parents were obliged to be striking his head: he only laughed at it at first; but my youth, and feared him in my age, and laboured to very severe with him, in order to bring him to obedi- at length "the shower of nuts," as he called it, began have a conscience void of offence to him and to all ence. He would domineer over his brothers and sis- to be too much for him, and he thought it best to get men, yet if thou, Lord, be extreme to mark what I ters, show both anger and pride when they disobeyed a little out of the way, without, however, quite desist- have done amiss, who can abide it? And therefore, him, and would use harsh and intemperate language ing from picking them up. Each time that his basket where I have failed, Lord, shew mercy unto me; for towards them. Being sometimes allowed to dine was full, he ran and emptied it into the boat; then I plead not my righteousness, but the forgiveness of with his godfather, he became somewhat dissatisfied he came to the tree with his empty basket, and still my unrighteousness, for His merits who died to purwith the simple and frugal fare that his father gave plenty of walnuts on the grass. "How happy my chase pardon for penitent sinners; and since I owe him, and frequently grumbled over his meals; and it mother will be," said he, looking at his father, "when thee a death, Lord, let it not be terrible, and then was much if, in his discontent, he would condescend she sees us bringing back such a quantity of nuts !- take thine own time, I submit to it: let not mine, to thank God and his parents for what he had just How happy my brothers and sisters will be, too, when O Lord, but let thy will be done." He then fell into eaten. His parents constantly reproved him for these I begin to divide all these amongst them: the very a dangerous slumber, and awaking once more said, faults: he would be sorry for them and promise to thought of it makes me happy: there is no enjoyment "God hath heard my daily petitions, for I am at peace amend; but he too often repeated the same faults. greater than that of giving pleasure to others.' His father and mother were frequently in alarm lest the fond hopes for his future welfare, which they had A LETTER FOR THE CHILDREN OF OUR this world can neither give nor take from me; my cherished, should disappear. Ofttimes would the old fisherman, his godfather, say to him, "Gottfried, Gottfried, beware! God must train you in no common school, and must take you under his special guidance, if ever you are to be made worth anything.

summit of which a vast expanse of sea was seen: a pious thoughts concerning their own eternal welfare, small island was visible from the windows of the principal room in the house, and was an object of great

and of cultivating a spirit of religious benevolence.—

The following letter, addressed by the wife of a Misbeauty. It was completely covered with bushy trees sionary in China to her little sisters in this country, and shrubs, of different shades of green, from which it may perhaps be perused with interest by this class of had received the appellation of "the verdant isle:" it our readers. was, however, quite uninhabited. At times, Gott- "VICTORIA, May 28, 1845.—I received a letterfried's father would repair thither to cut down boughs from our dear father yesterday. Ma says that S. is Canada, (f from the willow trees which abounded on the island, learning to write, so that she may be able to send us for the purpose of basket-making; and Gottfried, who a letter. I was very glad to hear this. You, M., I was now old enough to help his father to row, and to know can write already, so I will expect a letter very

happened once before that a sudden change in the the two Chinese men you saw at St. Peter's Church, weather had obliged Gottfried and his father to spend on the day of Bishop Boone's consecration. We all three whole days on the island, while they suffered thought they looked very strange with their long cues, much from the want of provisions. His mother, and odd dresses. Here I see many like them, only therefore, gave them a sufficient supply of bread, but- more odd still, and their cues are nearly down to their ter and milk, and added to it an earthen and an iron feet. Even little boys, four or five years old, have pot, in order that, if necessary, they might cook for them, and some have two, one on each side. I saw themselves: she also put in her husband's large wool- two men this morning, one was pulling the other's len cloak, that he and Gottfried might wrap them- cue, as if he would pull it off, while the other was cryselves up in it, if they were obliged to spend the night | ing as loud as he could. on the island. When every thing was ready for their departure, Gottfried ran to fetch the new straw hat whether you have ever seen an idol, or false God. If that his godfather Thomas had given him the last | you were here, you might see many, some as large as | market day; and on it his little sister Martha hastily men, others smaller. In one temple that I visited pinned a pretty green ribbon, as a present from her- there were three large idols, and several small ones, self. Then his father said to him, "Gottfried, take with little cups of tea, and many other things before another basket or two: we shall have need of them." | them, looking more like a table full of toys than any "For what?" said Gottfried. "You will see," re- thing else. Many of the poor people live in little joined his father, smiling: "you have not sufficient boats, and in every boat there is an idol, or if they confidence in me to think that my intentions are rea- are very poor, some gilt leaves and flowers, with a sonable. You here act precisely as many people do light burning before it. In a boat in which we were in still more important things. They want to know sailing a few days ago, there were fourteen or fifteen beforehand why God permits such and such things .- little idols, and a great many cups of tea before them. Do what I tell you, and you will see that it will be They were asked if they would part with one of their all right in the end." Gottfried ran and got the bas- idols, but they would not. We can buy them, how-

and children accompanying them down to the water's the children may see what a poor miserable looking edge, and close to their little skiff crying out to them, image these Heathen call God. Don't you feel sorry "A happy voyage and a safe return to you!" Gott- for these poor Heathen? And will you not pray to fried rowed for a long time with such force that he the true God for them? The little children here got quite heated, and was obliged to throw of his want to learn very much, and try very hard. I saw a ed round to the place where the best willows were to read the Bible very well, while others were learning be found, and where they could land most convenient- to spell, who wrote down words for us on the blackly. They there disembarked: the father fastened board, as their teachers told them to do. They gethe boat to a neighbouring willow, and they both set nerally spelt correctly. I wish my dear sisters could to work immediately. The father with his hatchet see some of the little children here at time of prayers. cut down boughs, and tied them up into bundles with Each one brings in his bench and seats himself on thin tender shoots; and they carried them to the boat, either side of the room. Every one who can read has the father taking the heavy ones and Gottfried the a book. They sing hymns, while their teacher reads the lighter. The assistance his son gave him delight- a chapter and prays with them." - Spirit of Missions. ed his father. "But, after all," said he, "children ought to assist their parents to the utmost of their FLIGHT OF THE EAGLE AND HER YOUNG. ability and strength: the father willingly takes the heaviest load; and the child should cheerfully carry the lighter one."

Christopher said to Gottfried, "Now let us rest, and flight, in that sublime and highly mystic composition have our dinner, rest is sweet after labour; and our called Moses' Song; in which Jehovah's care of his food is more agreeable when we have gained an ap- people, and method of instructing them how to aim petite for it by working hard:" Gottfried was pleased at and attain heavenly objects, are compared to her to him to the place where he had seated himself, reth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, beareth which was under a thick poplar, near the sea-side, them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him.' crumbed some bread into the earthen pot, and poured (Deut. xxxii: 12.) The Hebrew lawgiver is speaking the milk upon it. After they had said grace, as they of their leaving their eyrie. Sir H. Davy had an opwere wont to do at home before they set down to table, portunity of witnessing the proceedings of an eagle, At the age of twelve years young Gottfried became they began their frugal meal. The sweet, fresh milk, after they had left it. "I once saw a very interesting a hermit. He lived far away from his family, in a ca- delighted them; and, when they had emptied the por- sight, above one of the crags of Ben Nevis, as I was vern, surrounded by a frightful desert: his dress was ringer, they ate some slices of bread and butter, which going on the 20th of August, in the pursuit of black a coarse, brown robe, fastened round the waste by a they relished equally. During the meal, Gottfried's game. Two parent eagles were teaching the offspring, white hempen cord; and, instead of shoes, he wore father related to him how his grandfather had former- two young birds, the manœuvres of flight. They bewooden sandals, which he tied on his bare feet with ly inhabited this Island, and afterwards went to live gan by rising from the top of a mountain in the eye of thick leather thongs. Fish, roots and herbs were all on the mainland. "He was a virtuous man, and one the sun; it was about mid-day, and bright for this his food; he never tasted bread; and at Easter only who feared God," added he. "The house which he climate. They at first made small circles, and the did he eat a few eggs: his drink was the pure water of the spring; and he slept on a bed of moss. All grandchildren, and great-grandchildren." "Well," waiting till they had made their first flight, and then this sounds very marvellous and very singular. Those said Gottfried, "My great-grandfather acted very took a second and larger gyration, always rising towho hear it related will say that the poor boy was not rightly when he came near the rest of mankind .- wards the sun, and enlarging their circle of flight, so in his right senses: they will blame his parents, and Doubtless this island is very pretty; but I would not as to make a gradually extending spiral. The young

early to adopt, that he became a most excellent man, till they came in the midst of it, upon a wide green What an instructive lesson to Christian parents and had searcely his equal for piety towards God, and space, from the centre of which rose a majestic wal- does this history read! How powerfully does it excharity towards men. Our readers cannot but be in- nut-tree, which spread forth its branches, laden with cite them to teach their children betimes to look toterested in hearing how all this was accomplished. fruit, to a great distance. Gottfried, at this unex- wards heaven and the Sun of Righteousness, and to Gottfried's parents, who were very worthy and pi- pected sight, showed inexpressible joy: in fact as the elevate their thoughts thither, more and more, on the another motive; we are taught by this image how we Saravia thought he saw a reverend gaity and joy in Gottfried, a child of great promise, was his parents' ought to look upon the hardships and troubles which his face; but it lasted not long, for his bodily infir-But, with all his good qualities, Gottfried had his shake its branches one after another. Gottfried, with and gathering comfort for the dreadful hour of making

# SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

of our Sunday-schools interested in Missions, as one returns not." Christopher's house was built on a hill, from the of the happiest means under God of leading them to

cut off the willow boughs, usually obtained leave to accompany him, and was always delighted to go.

You are now studying geography, so look on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere, and you accompany him, and was always delighted to go. look on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere, and you and we need to One evening his father said to him, "If the sea and will see Asia; in the Eastern part of Asia you will sky remain as calm and peaceful to-morrow as they find CHINA. You may not be able to see Victoria, are now, we will go to 'the island' in the morning." or the island of Hong Kong, but you may see Canton Gottfried gave a bound to show his joy; and the in the South-Eastern part of China, and that is about thoughts of the next day's excursion almost kept him 80 miles from hence. We were on board the ship one hundred and thirty one days, without stopping Scarcely had day dawned ere Gottfried was on foot, once, and we sailed over about sixteen thousand miles BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, assiduously helping his mother to put into the boat of sea and ocean. At last we have reached China, all that his father wanted preparatory to their short not the main land yet, but an island very near. Here all that his father wanted preparatory to their short voyage. These preparations were not triffing; for it we have been almost three weeks. You remember with and on Parchment.

Take of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

application to the above.

January, 1844.

"The Chinese worship idols. I do not know ever. I have not seen any yet for sale; when I do, The father and son at length set out; the mother I will try to get one for you, and send it home, that They reached the island in safety, and pull- school of them a few days ago; some of them could

In the book of Deuteronomy, we have a very animated and beautiful allusion to the eagle, and her When all the bundles had been put into the boat, method of exciting her eaglets to attempt their first to wait upon his father: he brought the jug of milk proceedings upon that occasion. "As an eagle stir-

#### LAST DAYS OF HOOKER. (From Palmer's History of the Church.)

While Hooker was thus engaged in all the exerci-The old man then ascended the tree, and began to tions, and I have been long preparing to leave it, Cloth. with all men, and he is at peace with me; and from that blessed assurance I feel that inward joy which conscience beareth me this witness, and this witness makes the thoughts of death joyful. I could wish to live to do the Church more service, but can It has been our earnest desire to see the children not hope it; for my days are past, as a shadow that

## 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 thesequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, dl ld. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is ade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-

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

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOHN HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER, ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Custome and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowse

in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS. J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of

SMALL WARES: Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the

very best style, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845. 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 her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe

#### Toronto, May 23, 1844. RICHARD SCORE.

which it will ever be his study to deserve.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that they have cutered into Partnership, under the firm of DAVIES & PEARSON.

for the purpose of carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in the Town of Cobourg, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of GENE-RAL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Harness; Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Riding Whips; English Bridles, of every description; Spurs, Horse Brushes, Mane and Curry Combs, &c.

The Subscribers would also beg leave to call the attention of Lumber Merchants, and others at a distance, to the great reduction that has been effected in the price of Saddlery in Cobourg, which makes it one of the cheapest markets in this section of the Province. And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will

HENRY DAVIES. WM. PEARSON. Division-Street, Cobourg, 1845.

FURS! HATS!! JUST received direct from London, ex Lady Seaton, a splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS,

Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets. Squirrel do. do. do. British Sable do. do. do. Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutriæ Caps.

-ALSO:-Paris Silk and Satin Hats. Beaver Ladies' Riding Children's

be equally solicitous to merit it.

low in price as any house in the Province

Cobourg, 4th Nov., 1845.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popteswell, 10, 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strictattention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage. Foronto. 25th May, 1842.

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WO at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by S. E. MACKECHNII

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Woo

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspay in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Estab which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon hi

Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by hi equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and qualit

the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those incl to give him their support.

PRICES the same as in the United States.

Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.
Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured
Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. adva CHAS. T. PALSGRAV

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEE OMPRISING Statistical and General information Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steboats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with criptions of the leading features of each Township, as reg soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of o useful information, collected from the best authorities, ver by personal observation and enquiries on each spot.—The thor having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlen in the Upper Province, for that express purpose.

Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be down every Village and New Settlement.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.

Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present

Subscriptions received at the Star Office. FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

NOTICE. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on advantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the nurchase money down, and the remainder in annual instalments. The prices and numbers can be ascertained at his Office :-

Manvers, District of Newcastle 10,000 acres. 1200 Cramahe, 600 Percy, 2000 Hope, Clarke, 200 100 Cartwright, District of Colborne, Emily, Verulam. Smith.

The Subscriber has also Lands in the Eastern, Johnstown, thurst, Midland, Victoria, Home, Simcoe, Gore, London, Talbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improvements thereon, in the Townships of Hamilton, Haldimand, Murray, Cramahe, Hope, Otonibee, Smith, Emily, and Ops.—He has likewise for Sale several hundred

TOWNLOTS

in Cobourg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter Lots application is to be made to Wm. B. Robinson, Esq., making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, y unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage residing in Bond Head. G. S. BOULTON. Cohourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

Farm for Sale.

COR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. HE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

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

of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erecti 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 VorE in the First Riding of the County of York

FOR SALE,

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

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

every particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove 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 be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander Do. Beaver Bonnets.

The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the apporters, and are warranted to be of the best quality, and as on whose information every reliance may be placed.

Enterms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronte 435-tf April, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an aere each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

Street, Trucker and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

TO LET.

On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and exten sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land.

Possession given this Fall. F. M. HILL, Esq.

Barrister, &c. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

of Mr.		AND MAINTENANCES	DISTRACTOR OF THE					ı
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of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto, - (if by letter, post-paid.) EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

NOTICE

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

New York, February 14, 1845. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, Toronto, June, 1844.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK

A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

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

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

MR. BEAUMONT, These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths | Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto.7th August, 1841.

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL KING STREET, COBOURG.

Cobourg, 1845. J. W. BRENT, MIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842 RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, corner of king and church streets. Toronto, February 2, 1843. G. & T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

(LATE G. BILTON)

AND KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

KINGSTON,

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

A. MCMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, KING STREET, COBOURG. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly rep Solas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly terresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Cartural made to order pets cut and made to order. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Mans DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel Charles Thompson, James Beaty, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must July 5, 1843.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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