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ADDRESS TO BRITAIN. (From an Unpublished Poem.)

Original Poetry.

Hail, Britain !- Empress of the earth, all hail! Hail to thy glory, majesty and might, Thy heav'n-born Faith and palms of rich renown! Queen of the nations! thron'd upon the flood, Whose waters multitudinous exult, Around thee rushing with the roar of waves, That lift their high and billowy heads to heav'n, As proud to wast thy thunder o'er the world. Land of immortal men—Britain—all hail! Thy towns, and tow'rs, minsters, and castles old,— Thy hallow'd homes—ancestral, broad domains— Thy pallow'd homes—ancestral, broad domains—
Thy princely palaces—thy lordly halls—
Fields fam'd in story—temples, to the skies
In gorgeous grandeur rearing their vast domes,
Or else with frequent spire piercing the clouds—
Thy marts—and ports, where ships from ev'ry clime
Rest from the wat'ry way—thy groves and lawns—
Hamlets of beauty, bosom'd deep in trees
Of fairest growth—thy silvery, spreading streams,
By banks of flow'rs gliding with gentle course,—
Thy varied scenes—hill, dale, and darkling forest—
Rise to my vision, as in thoughtful mood Rise to my vision, as in thoughtful mood
I ponder o'er the present and the past.
Land of the Free! upon whose sacred shore—
Girdled with glory with dominion crown'd—
Immortal Liberty hath based her throne,—
Leaving less noble themes I turn to thee.
Fir'd at the them between the content of t r'd at the thought mine inmost bosom burns With glowing ardour, fervent, fond, desire; Like lightning glancing from its suble cloud, Electric flashes vibrate thro' the gloom That darkens round my lot, and yet once more seek in song sweet solace of the past. Seek in song sweet solace of the past.

Tho' wearied with long toil, my spirit springs,
With a far-soaring plunge, aloft, away,
Thro' the etherial void; and hov'ring o'er
Thine ocean verge—thence glancing deeply down,
Beholds thee in thy beauty, pow'r, and might.

Eternal Freedom! thou, my soul inspire; ternal Freedom! thou my soul inspire;
th! let thy voice, with holy heav'nly Truth hy warranty and strength—thrill thro' my heart With awful tone, and bid the vital stream Bound thro' my bosom like th' enfranchis'd flood, That, bursting winter's chain, over the steep Impetuous pours its tide.
In undivided union come, oh! come, Freedom and Truth—Heaven's own revealed Truth-And bear me up unfetter'd as the wind That walks the mountain—th' energetic blast That sweeps the sky, and bids th' unclouded stars

In radiant loveliness o'erlook the night. Britain—thou boast and wonder of the earth! Methinks from Cambria's mountains to the coast Where first emerging from his billowy bed
The Sun upon thy soil sheds beamy gold—
From rugged Cornwall to the bleak cold north,
Where roars the Pentland with its whirling waves hear thy voice cry "Freedom to the world!" Foe to oppression, tyranny, and wrong, When shall the nations learn this truth from thee Man is born free, th' inheritor of rights None should wring from him, indefeasible, Stamp'd on the soul and register'd before The Omnipresent majesty of Heaven. lankford, June 12th.

#### MILTON. (From Blackwood's Magazine.)

MILTON owned and shewed himself a son of the me. Gifted with powers eminently qualified for severe investigation—apt for learning, and learned be-Youd most men-of a temper adverse and rebellious o an assumed and ungrounded control—large-hearted and large-minded to comprehend the diverse interests nen-personally fearless-devout in the highest and boldest sense of the word; namely, as acknowdging no supreme law but from heaven, and as confiding in the immediate communication of divine assistance to the faithful servants of heaven—possessing, moreover, in amplest measure, that peculiar enas moral prophets to the species, the clear faculty of profound self-inspection—he was prepared to share in the intellectual strife and change of that day, even had some intellectual strife and change of that day, even had some intellectual strife and change of the day and th from the bosom of the land all other warfare and revolution—and to shine in that age's work, even had the muse never smiled on his cradled forehead, never that capacity of song which nothing but sacred Epos pon the scaffold, a thinker and a writer.

There are times that naturally produce real, others that naturally produce imitative poetry. Tranquil, All great poetry has a moral foundation. It is imagigrowing out of, that profound sympathy, is vital to the with man sleeps, and the disclosure of man sleeps. roubled times bring out humanity—show its territruth. A great poet seems to require his birth in man, for his vaticination. Moreover, his own parcular being is more deeply and strongly stirred and lay be too violent for poetry—as the Civil War of giant-world enraged."

Happily for the literary fame of his country—for the solid exaltation in these latter ages of the sublime atill air of delightful studies," in order that, in secluachieve the work destined to him from the beginning not less than the greatest ever achieved by man.

sublimely gifted than strenuously exercised—Milton has dated to describe it. had constantly carried in his soul the two-fold con-But a higher one accompanied it. The sense of a lighted in the provess and exploits of Samson which sanctity native to the human soul, and indestructible rejoiced in the heroes of chivalrous fable. the assiduous hallowing of himself, and of all his than communion with the fountain-head of all holiass and of all good, And Milton, labouring "in the ye of his great taskmaster"—trained by all recluse and silent studies—trained by the turmoil raging tround him of the times, and by his own share in the general contention—according to the self-dedication

the sweetest-toned harp of the Muse with the hand of a Christian theologian. He girds up all the highest

"Assert eternal Providence,

And justify the ways of God to man." The justifying answer he reads in the Scriptures. Man fell, tempted from without by another, but by the the Rev. Mr. Sergeant aet of his own free-will, and by his own choice .cleared. And his love? That shines out, when man to Middleborough, about fifteen miles. has perversely fallen, by the Covenant of Mercy, by "The glebe of Taunton may be worth about 61. man race, upon which all our woe, and, in the highest Society will encourage their attachment, and his insense, all our weal are hung, become the subject of dustry and usefulness by making some further provithe work—the Fall of man consoled by the promise sion for his maintenance. We understand by the Rev. and undertaking of his Redemption.

first chapters of Genesis, becomes accordingly the They conceive they have now found such a one, and Fall of the Angels, are by a genius, as daringly, as principles and good morals, firmly attached to our powerfully creative, expanded into the mighty dimen- government and constitution, both in church and state, to Adam as to be accomplished in distant generations, themselves a faithful and prudent missionary, if they pouring an exhilarating beam upon the darkness of shall think proper to employ him. man's self-wrought destruction, which saves the catastrophe of the poem from utter despair, and which ment to those who would offer themselves to the sertranquillizes the sadness, has to be interwoven with vice of these American churches that they are still the poet's narrative of the Fall. How stupendous obliged to submit to the danger and expense of a the art that has disposed and ordered the immensity! voyage of one thousand leagues long to qualify them-

of Milton as a hymn-unless he had begun to sing as selves that such an extensive territory as was heretoa worshipper with his hands uplifted before the altar fore possessed, and bath since been added to the Briof incense, the choice of the subject would have been tish dominions by the late war, would certainly have more than bold,—it would have been the daring of been followed by some provision of this kind; but presumption—an act of impiety. For he will put in especially the late popular tumults in these colonies, dialogue God the Father and God the Son-disclo- we imagined, would have strongly pointed out the sing their supreme counsels. He has prayed to the necessity of such a step towards the uniting and Third Person of the Godhead for light and succour. attaching the colonies to the mother country, and have If this was a fetch of human wit, it was in the austere silenced every objection that could be raised against it. zealot and Puritan mockery. To a devout Roman "We are too remote and inconsiderable to approach Catholic poet, we could forgive every thing. For the throne, yet, could his Majesty hear the voice of so nursed among legends and visual representations of distant a people, the request for American bishops the invisible—panoplied in a childlike imposed faith would appear to be the cry of many thousands of his from the access of impicty—his paternoster and his most faithful subjects. We do, however, think ourave-maria more familiar to his lips than his bread, selves happy in this, that the Society will omit no almost so as their breath—the most audacious repre- favourable opportunity of representing the advantages rentations may come to him vividly and naturally, that may accrue to these colonies, to religion, and to without a scruple and without a thought. But Mil- the British interests, by condescending to this our ton, the purged, the chastened, spititual iconoclast, requestdrinking his faith by his own thirst from the waters he believed himself under a peculiar guidance. Sure- resident bishops for America. ly, he had had visions of glory which, when he designed the poem that would include scenes in heaven, of- ful and obedient, and, Rev. Sir, your m lowment of sovereign poets which enables them to fered themselves again almost like very revelations. servants stand up as the teachers of a lofty and tender wisdom,

as more as the teachers of a lofty and tender wisdom,

If we hesitate in believing this of him, it is because

> himself-"Self-knowing, and from thence

that capacity of song in the magical murmurs of song on his chosen lips. could satisfy. Diodati asks him—"Quid Studes?" the was a politician, a theologian of his age—amidst and he answers—"Mehercle, Immortalitatem!" This not so. When Arthur dropped away from his purpose, naturally displaced by the after-choice, the will statesmen and churchmen of a country which is still stagnating times, produce the imitative; times that rouse in man self-consciousnesses, produce the real.—

The first subject was called by the "longing of the longing after mortallity."

Dut another longing, or the longing after mortallity."

Dut another longing the will and the man to man, and profound intelligence of man, aided by, or Milton as an artist rather than a worshipper. On safety and security of the Government, when we have closer consideration of its spirit, we cannot think of so powerful and reputable a body as the venerable

perfect obedience, was a view, we think, proper to can supply the spiritual wants of the people." spring in a religious mind. It is remarkable, however, in the visionary blindness of undecaying age, to "the action of the Paradise Regained recommended that action of the Paradise Regained recommended that from all "barbarous dissonance," he might blames him, as a poet, for not having chosen the more Educated by such a strife to power—and not more has always seemed profaned when any modern poet

sciousness of the highest destination. He knew himself h.

The Samson Agonsses was, you all other subjects, to the work. How suitable, above all other subjects, to the self born a great poet; and the names of great poets Hebrew soul within him! Their common blindness uding through all time, rang in his ears. What the simplicity of character that is proper to a strong homer was to his people and to his language, he would be to his; and this was the lower vocation— absolute dependence on God, that is to say, trustful glorious as earthly things may be glorious—and selfspecting while he thought of his own head as of one sion under the visiting hand of heaven provoked by that shall be laurel bound; yet magnanimous and Samson's own disobedience—God's especial selection Samson's own disobedience—God's especial selection Public-spirited, while he trusted to shed upon his lan- of him as his own, a dedicated Nazarite—his call to

> IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

CONNECTICUT.

ing government of Rhode Island, both missionaries and reason to hope will?"

"At Taunton, Mr. Lion is labouring very diligently, Thus, according to the theology of Milton, is the divine Rule of the universe completely justified in the small encouragement of 30% sterling per annum and sin into which man has fallen—in the punishment his parsonage. His labours are likewise extended to of the admission of lay members to the Synods of the Church in Scotland.) which has fallen upon man. The Justice of God is Bridgewater, the distance of ten miles, and sometimes

finding out for him a Redeemer. And thus the two sterling per annum, and the people have lately built a events in the history of mankind, which the Scriptures new and very decent parsonage-house, and in other present as infinitely surpassing all others in impor- respects have faithfully exerted themselves towards tance, which are cardinal to the destinies of the hu-Mr. Bailey that the Society have agreed to establish a The narrative of the Fall, delivered with an awful mission upon Kennebec River, when the people can and a pathetic simplicity to us in a few words in the find a suitable person to recommend for that purpose. groundwork of the Poem; and these few words, with have accordingly recommended Mr. W. Wheeler, the a few more scattered through the Scriptures, and bearer of this, who is well known to several of us, and barely hinting Celestial transactions, the War and deservedly bears the character of a person of sound

. It is, however, a great discourage--comprehended the complexity of the subject into a selves for that service. Since the first settlement of clearly harmonized, musically proportioned Whole! Christianity, so large a continent as this was never Unless the Paradise Lost had risen from the soul known without a resident bishop. We flattered our-

"We bless God for the great and good effects of of Zion, a champion whose weapons from the armoury the Society's care and attention to these colonies, and of God "are given him tempered"—he to holy things hope it will please God that they may become instrucannot lay other than an awful hand. We know that mental in obtaining this further invaluable blessing of

"We are, with great veneration, the Society's duti-

| a obedient, and, her. Di | ii, your most num |
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| s,                       |                   |
| EDWARD BASS.             | H. CANER.         |
| EDWARD WINSLOW.          | JOHN USHER.       |
| S. FAYREWEATHER.         | EBENR. THOMPSON   |
| JACOB BAILEY.            | WILL. M'GILCHRI   |
| J. WINGATE WEEKS.        | JOHN TROUTBECK    |
| A. WALLER.               | W. SERGEANT.      |
| JOHN LION.               | JAMES GREATON.    |
| Tune 7 1707 !!           |                   |

"Boston, June 7, 1767." ing for the time, may not be without their use for the

with darkness, and amidst the gloom of extinguished lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording; but is now quoted to church should flourish in every part of it, but resident lars which are worth recording in the church large part of it. hopes, assumed the singing robes of the poet. shew that the clergy of New England had more correct bishops and a proper support of government, towards of a Church which had left its first love: the candle-

The purpose of the Paradise Lost is wholly reli- views as to the best mode of binding a colony to the the effecting of which, if the degeneracy of the age is stick was removed not from the clergy only in the one "Rev. Sir,-The clergy of this and the neighbour- nation cannot prevail, what other arguments have we swept away together. The laity among the Arians

arduous question with which the human faculties can beg leave to mention to the Society some few things churches," says Dr. Johnson, 1769, "that, though I clergy who, in later days, cast off episcopal authority engage—the all involving question—How is the world engage—the all involving question—How is the world relative to these churches. In general, the missions am sensible nothing can be done as to providing an expansiveness that belongs to it, and the growing governed? Do we live under chance, or fate, or of these governments are in a laudable state, but we American episcopate, in the present unhappy condition God only can precisely judge of the degree of sin in Providence? Is there a God? And is he holy, lovare sorry to say that Christ Church, in Boston, is still of things, yet I do humbly hope and confide that the parties thus situated; but, as a point of sound theory has come, when, if I may express it, God will lengthen affected, and greatly suffers by the divisions that preaffected, and greatly suffers by the divisions that prevail in it. The church at Cambridge, which has been important object till it is accomplished, for, till then,
the errors of their flocks; the laity are involved in the whatever divisions may arise among us,—and no man in an unsettled condition ever since Mr. Apthorp's the church here must be so far from flourishing, that heresies and schisms, and other ecclesiastical crimes can lament these more than I do,—there is within the resignation, is now happily supplied by the arrival of she must dwindle and be contemptible in the eyes of of their Bishops and pastors. all the other denominations."

THE CLERGY AND LAITY.

sociated for religious purposes, and composed of two "Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer the Church sending forth her missionaries to the disdistinct classes,—the clergy and the laity: the clergy with it, or one member be honoured, all the members tant colonies of the empire, and her Clergy and her especially and divinely set apart for sacred offices: rejoice with it; now ye are the body of Christ, and Bishops giving to these their support, we may feel asthe laity exercising the duties, and receiving the priv- members in particular. ileges of religion, in the midst of temporal occupations and secular affairs. But the clergy are thus set apart laity are very seriously responsible for the proceedings last. Of this I feel assured, that in going forth to a cal rights and privileges on which it is founded.

sacraments, and by a Divine and mystical agency will illustrate these principles: he sayswhich animates all with one spirit, and sanctifies all with one grace, clergy and laity together form but one lay or clerical, maintains his own rights and his own

And the part of the laity in the Church is no more continuing a spiritual character in the recipients. The dissenters." minister offers up spiritual lauds and prayers for his flock. Even external discipline has a spiritual object, and would be both absurd and unjust, if exercised over those who are not members of the Church spiritual as well as visible. And finally and principally, the ever blessed Fountain and Stream of a true spiritual character, without whom no external sacrament or rite can be to any purpose, even the Holy Ghost, is purchased by Christ for His whole Church;

ble depths—also its might and grandeur—both ways mind first regards the Paradise Lost? A holy awe country; for, how much soever they are divided in of clerical functions by the laity. It is the spiritual country; for, how much soever they are divided in of clerical functions by the laity. It is the spiritual office, of every Christian.

would think it a great degree of oppression, and even performed: and even when there is the most appa- reason for joining the Roman Catholic Church. persecution, to be obliged themselves to go 3000 miles for what they judged essential to the perfection of are by no means excluded from the authority which Madam, if you are able to prove that the Church his mind trained within the temple—he, stricken assembled in annual convention, states some particu-

gious. He strikes the loudest, and, at the same time, mother country than statesmen and politicians at home: such that the political and religious interest of the case, nor from the laity only in the other, but all were were not excused because they left the Catholic faith powers of the human mind to wrestling with the most others, being now together at their annual convention, of the sake of the best of in company with their Bishops; nor were those of the

> result even from the principles of a civil polity, of the manifested did this soundness and healthiness not nature of which the Church, as a society, necessarily exist. We all know that in a person about to die, the partakes: but they follow still more manifestly among coldness is first perceived about the extremities, and the consequences of her spiritual union; and are if therefore we find the extremities continue warm, we plainly stated in the sacred Scriptures, by the rules of indulge the hope that there is a power about the heart of the Church in Scotland.)
>
> Every true Christian Church is a body of men as
> Every true Christian Church is a body of men as
> Every true Christian Church is a body of men as-

"The Scriptures bid us fast-the Church says now."

purely political, than the part of the clergy is purely clergy who enforce sound principles on this subject; iritual. Nothing could be less just than to deny to and to make those of the laity who wish to act up to be done for the colonies, with a view to relieving the laity a spiritual character, although they are not the high principles which they profess, feel that as these from a state of spiritual destitution. The disappointed to spiritual offices. The Sacraments which | Churchmen they possess a sacred character which | advantages of a state of things such as this are obvious, the ministers distribute, and the laity partake with must not be lightly compromised, and spiritual privi- and therefore, I need not dwell upon them for a mo them, are spiritual; the one (that is Holy Baptism) leges which they may well think worth contending ment on the other side, and consider the way in which originating, the other (that is the blessed Eucharist) for, against the low principles of dissenters and quasi-

ALLEGIANCE TO THE CHURCH.

New York, March 19, 1813. MADAM,—I have no doubt that you do not suppose me ignorant of your disposition to leave our Church, and to join the communion of another. I nd sent from Him and from the Father, not exclu- Church, and to join the communion of another. sively upon any order of men, but upon all, from the have made some unsuccessful efforts to see you, in glory in the earth. highest order of the clergy to the least and lowest of order to converse with you on this subject; and should I again say that in these remarks I cast no censure the laity who maintain their spiritual character. As the persevered in my intention, if I had not supposed that such an interview would not be agreeable or individuals, and I beg of you that on this point I flowed not only over his own beard, but even to the to you. Considering, however, my station in the may be distinctly understood. I merely say this, that the was a politician, a theologian of his age—amidst the demolition of established things, the clamp of and the streaming of blood, whether in the field or the scaffold, a thinker and a writer.

The missionaries kept up for three-quarters of a holy character, flow from the end of the Church, and the relation which I bear to you as a holy character, flow from the the scaffold, a thinker and a writer.

The missionaries kept up for three-quarters of a holy character, flow from the demand for resident bishops; and these appeals and remonstrances, though unavail-ing for the time may not be without their use for the congregation to the only over his own beard, but even to the demand for resident bishops; and the answers—"Mehercle, Immortalitatem!" This century their importunate demand for resident bishops; and the streaming of blood, whether in the field or the scaffold, a thinker and a writer.

The missionaries kept up for three-quarters of a holy character, flow from the endeavour to shut our eyes to, indeed should be wrong. Church, and the relation which I bear to you as a holy character, flow from the endeavour to shut our eyes to the demand for resident bishops; and these appeals and remonstrances, though unavail-ing for the time may not be we cannot shut our eyes to, indeed should be wrong. Church, and the relation which I bear to you as a holy character, flow from the confidence of the confid also whose character is sanctified: not only upon those respect, if I earnestly entreat you to review very seobey in spiritual things. And so it is that the mysmistress of so many and in the colonies.

Obey in spiritual things. And so it is that the mystical temple of Christ "groweth together in Christ, first vows were made to God. To resources, and the people of England must be plainly "We cannot but flatter ourselves that our superiors which is the Head: from whom the whole body fitly which is the Head: from whom the whole body fitly sound in its dectrine, apostolic and valid in its ministration of the characteristic of th another immortality, carried the will and the man to the second. The learning and the learn nation building upon the great, deep, universal, eterhal human is a moral foundation. It is imagihal human is imagihal human is a moral foundation. It is imagihal human is a moral foundation in the work in the second. The learning and the learned art of the
hal human is a moral foundation. It is imagihal human is a moral foundation in the work in the second. The learning and the learned art of the
hal human is a moral foundation. It is imagihal human is a moral foundation in the work in the second. The learning and the learned art of the
hal human is a moral foundation in the work in the second. The learning and the learned art of the
hal human is a moral foundation in the work in the second. The learning and the learned art of the
hal human is a moral foundation in the work in the second Therefore profound sympathy with Paradise Lost, concur in inclining us to look upon interest of religion, the obliging their best friends, the the measure of every part, maketh increase of the comparisons of our Church with others; but certainly, whatever may be the imperfections of the preachtrue Poet. But in stagnating times both sympathy with man all the poet. But in stagnating times both sympathy his putting his hand to such a work without the in-And this is, indeed, the right clew to the interpre- ing of its ministers, its doctrines are sound and charge of two or three Churches,—these too at great wardly felt conviction that God was with him in it. us, if the provinces here should throw off their con- Christ's people are designated as priests, and which a blessing which cannot be too highly prized—a pure, pen that one Clergyman has charge of a district of 120 And, what is the feeling with which a youthful nection, dependence, and subjection to the mother have been perverted into an authority for the exercise primitive and evangelical form of worship. In this Church, providence has cast your lot. To leave it the ordinances of religion, as far as regards these being an agreat poet seems to require his birth in of man, for his vaticination.

A great poet seems to require his birth in because your lot. To leave it have felt towards it were a second Bible. So, too, religious sentiment among themselves, yet they can because you think you derived more edification from have felt towards it our great poets. Elwood, the unite heart and hand to oppose and check, if possible, of which St. Peter speaks, when he says: "Ye also, the preaching of others, believe me, Madam, can be the pr Quaker, has told us, but we cannot believe him, that the growth and progress of our holy church, which, as living stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy in no respect justifiable. Our communion with the shown to him in such a time. But the moral tempest have been to may be to mid to him in such a time. But the moral tempest have been to may be to mid to him in such a time. But the moral tempest have been to may be to mid to him in such a time. But the moral tempest have been to may be to mid to him in such a time. But the moral tempest have been to mid to the continuous confusions; and extremely sorry, Jesus Christ." And again: "Ye are a chosen generated to Milton the Paradise Regained!—

Hardly credible that, being the natural sequel and of their religious confusions; and extremely sorry, Jesus Christ." And again: "Ye are a chosen generated to make the moral tempest have been the moral tempest have been to make the moral tempest have been the moral tempest have been to make the moral tempest have been the mor the Roses appeared to blast it and all letters—that of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, it should not merely by attendance of the Paralise Lost, shows that it had gain. The paralise Lost, the parali in the Paradise Lost, shows that it had seen "the redeemed when Jesus had avouched, by proof, his whereas I think it impossible the present missionaries blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God whereas I think it impossible the present missionaries blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God whereas I think it impossible the present missionaries blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God forth as our only hope and strength the foult must be doubled,—nay trebled, as these Another letter, dated the same year, from the Rev.

the Father: to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever;" and when Moses declares of the Israelin himself, and not in the service of the Church or in the solid exaltation in these latter ages of the sublime by inheritance or by acquisition speak the masculine and expressive language which he still ennobled—for the lovers of poetry which he cultivated—for the lovers of poetry which he cultivated by a lover of the lovers of the detruded by which a new change (the restoration of the change (the restoration of th spread and exiled royalty to its ancestral throne) of speculation" the Visions end at the Deluge. The ordain, govern, and confirm those of our own community of the civil the ci of the civil and ecclesiastical republican in despair, and by crushing his faction in the dust, gave him back, in the vision we have the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was and the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the curve of the chiral and review and sparing words. You must think the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the vision was the curve of the chiral and review and sparing words. You must think the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the dust, gave him back, and is to define the church according to this was the curve of the chiral and review and sparing words. You must think the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the dust, gave him back, and is a person thinks he is edified by the preaching that the removal of the dread Crucifixion from the dust, gave him back, and the curve of the chiral and the curve of the for want of that discipline which they so unjustly and sent and future, clergy and laity share together: their plea of edification may, therefore, lead a person to is that is wanted there. There is also wanted in that clamorously oppose. Though they would be thought duties are almost all of them in common, varying prinstupendous action. Milton thus obtained further a stupendous action. Milton thus obtained further a stupendous action. Milton thus obtained further a stupendous action. Though the greatest friends to liberty, yet I doubt not they who cannot pass the examination, before their Bishop

their church, and I trust in God we are as conscien- sanctions the ceremonial. It would be most wicked in which providence has placed you, is unscriptutious in the profession of the truth and adherence to and presumptuous for a layman to take on himself the ral in doctrine—that its ministry is not valid—or the most pure and primitive church in the world, as ordination of another, or the consecration of the Eu- that its mode of worship is not primitive and evangethey can be in their errors. They have plentifully charist; but it would be nothing short of heresy, lical? Unless you are satisfied that this is the case, guage and upon his country the beams of his own, a dedicated Nazarite—his call to be antional deliverer—All these combined to affect a mong thoughts and feelings high but merely human.

But a higher one accompanied it. The sense of a lighter of the large is a lighter of the large is indicated to shed upon his land of him as his own, a dedicated Nazarite—his call to she considered by the world, an in-lowever it may be considered as in these disaders.

I will define the Given by the constant in the Elisator of the Church as the state of the church a nursing fathers and chief supporters of the languishing nor of his individual Bishop, but of the Church at had read its confession of faith—and ascertained that get that day. church in this land, for which unspeakable favour our large. But it is not only in the authority and priviall its doctrines, as well as its ministry, and mode of warmest sentiments of gratitude and duty will always leges of the Church, but in its responsibility also, that worship, were scriptural, apostolic, and primitive. I Powers, by religious offices that seek nothing lower LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES attend them; and we most humbly and earnestly beg the laity are included. If a Church fall into heresy, have thus endeavoured to discharge my conscience of the laity are included. the continuance of their patronage and kind assistance, or error of doctrine, or of practice, though the hie- the guilt which, I conceive, will be incurred in forsaso long as our circumstances continue upon all accounts rarchy may be the chief instigators and movers of such king the communion of the Church; and believe me, error, yet the laity, still maintaining their communion, that all my remarks have been directed by sincere es- It is forcing itself upon the minds of the thoughtful The Rev. Samuel Andrews, missionary at Walling- are necessarily involved in their sin. And so, on the teem and respect for you. On this subject, you and and the sober every where. In every sect, in every ford, writes much in the same style, (Oct. 8, 1767). other hand, if the laity fall into spiritual error, the I will both have to render an account to our Master city, in every village, the learned and the unlearned

> I remain, very sincerely, Your friend and brother,

THE CHURCH AT HOME AND IN THE COLONIES. (From a Speech of the Bishop of Fredericton.)

The occasion on which we are met then is rendered doubly pleasant inasmuch as it shows the principle of This mutual responsibility of clergy and laity would proves her sound at heart, and which could not be

Thus we see that, in matters purely spiritual, the his good time and manner all will be found right at sured that God is also giving his blessing, and that in

not for their own benefit only, but for the benefit of of the Church as carried on, well or ill, by its ap-distant colony, unless we do this in the spirit of hope, the Church in general, of their lay brethren among pointed ministers. How greatly they are interested we may as well not go at all. With what advantage the rest; and the laity also are bound to employ their in the same matters, needs not to be proved at much should I go forth as a missionary of the Church, to a temporal opportunities not for themselves exclusively, length; since the validity of the Sacraments, the distant land, if I were in despair of the Church at but for the Church in general, and for their clerical soundness of doctrine, the catholicity of fellowship home? Of what use would it be for me to attempt brethren among the rest. They who minister at the certainly concern them quite as nearly as the clergy to carry out among colonists of New Brunswick the altar, minister for those who partake of the altar; themselves. But so soon as we take into considera- liturgy of the Church: to express an affectionate zeal and this is one out of a thousand applications of the tion those matters in which the Church partakes of for their welfare: to seek to multiply churches and general principles of communion, and of the recipro- the nature of a civil polity, we find the interest of the clergymen among them; and to exhibit to them there laity in its regulations so much increased, that somethe Church in all its fulness and imposing grandeur, sions of an Epic. That unspeakable hope, foreshown and from whom we conceive the Society may promise but still more truly and effectually by ordinances and clergy themselves. A single line of George Herbert Church at home? But I have no such feeling. I am confident that the more we exert ourselves to give to those who are at a distance the Church in all its fulbody. The clergy alone no more constitute the Here, in the scriptural part (the propriety and benefit ness and efficiency, the more surely will this be returned Church, either in a spiritual, in an ecclesiastical, or in a political sense, than do the laity alone; and the but so soon as the Church exerts its authority in the liberty of stating before you what the actual position Church has no existence, no duties, no rights, no authority, except as it is composed of both clergy and whose secular habits a religious exercise makes a this, however, I shall pass no censure on any, I shall It is because they forget this that we continu- greater incursion, are by far the most concerned. The neither look to the right hand nor to the left, but proally hear persons speaking of the Church as if it were only an hierarchy. If regulations of any kind are proposed for the prosperity of the Church, they start for help of the proper candidates for help of the church are thing holds in every rule for the regulation of the Church are totally dissimilar from any thing we proposed for the prosperity of the Church, they start for help of the church are totally dissimilar from any thing we find in England. The government, from whatever at the sound as if it meant the agrandizement of the for holy orders, and the like. And to go a step far- cause, -for I know not, neither will I stop to enquire, clergy: if the Church is said to be in danger, they ther; there are parts of the ecclesiastical polity which are, in the colonies, acting rather upon the numerical only think of the fall of mitres and the impoverishing are spiritual only by accident, and indirectly, such as principle, -giving assistance to various denominations of benefices. The real truth is, that the Church's the means used in collecting funds for charitable or of Christians, but scarcely recognizing the Church as privilege and authority belong to the whole body, religious purposes, and for the carrying on of the go- an Established Church, only allowing her to take her whoever may be their immediate recipients and ex- vernment of the Church; and in these the immediate own position as she may be able by her own exertions ecutors; and whoever maintains them, whether he be and direct interest of the laity is altogether paramount. to attain it. Whether this be right or wrong, I repeat, These, which are the true Church principles on the I shall not stop to discuss. It is sufficient for me to subject of the clergy and the laity, will be sufficient to know that the fact is so, and foolish would it indeed answer the charge of priestcraft against those of the be if we did not consider this in all its effects and bearings, before entering on the subject of what ought the Bishop of a colonial church is affected by them.-It leads him at the outset to look not so much to his connection with the State, as to the spiritual power and authority given him by the Lord Jesus. It leads him to look far above the favour of princes and of (A letter from Bishop Hobart to a Lady who had come to the resolution of leaving our Communion.) monarchs, and strengthening the ties that bind him to his flock, causes him to feel that the more he can unite the several orders of these together, the more will his Church flourish, and that whatever earthly princes

> too it appears to be openly professed that the State parishes, and there are forty-seven Churches and thirty Clergymen. Thus a single Clergyman has often the distances from each other, and it does sometimes hapmiles in extent. Thus many parishes are left without in England, but men zealous in their calling, and anxious for the promotion of the Holy Communion to which they belong. Bishop Medley next spoke of the population of New Brunswick, now amounting to 150,000 souls, and this number continually increasing. And proceeding further to speak of New Brunswick, hey can be in their errors. They have plentifully charts, but it would be nothing short of fields, believe me—and pardon my plainness—in leaving though a new heresy, to deny that the Bishop and the state and wants of the Chart will discovere the world and the state and wants of the Chart will discovere the world a decrease by taking an affectionate leave of sons disaffected to the present royal family, of blessed memory; but when the stamp act brought our loyalty with that authority which is that Church, you will discover to the world, a changeather than the church that Church, you will discover to the world, a changeather than the church that Church, you will discover to the world, a changeather than the church that Church, you will discover the world, a changeather than the church that Church, you will discover the world, a changeather than the church that the chu to the test, I thank God the scale turned greatly in our favour. While we sensibly feel all these disad-

> > UNITY OF THE CHURCH. (From the New York Churchman.)

The question of union is demanding an answer.-The following address to the Society from the clergy "There appears," he says, "to be nothing wanting in clergy also are responsible, and involved in the sin. in Heaven. To His grace and blessing I recommend are asking themselves, "Is this the true state of Christianity-this pitiful sect-struggle-this miserable sect partition? or should we all be one?" And J. H. H. whatsoever evasions or mock answers men have hith-

erto been content with, such as " we are all made one by the spirit of love," or "we are all one in the body of an invisible Church;" the force of the question is now piercing through all these flimsy falsehoods, these miserable subterfuges, and pressing upon men's minds the thought of an union, real and true, in one body and one spirit, one faith and one worship, one baptism and one commu-nion. In other countries the question may be discussed else, in no other way. The dissenter by and by will come to precisely the same conclusion by a method somewhat different.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1845.

| THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PARTY NAMED IN | THE BUILDING                   |
|--|--------------------------------|
| First Page.                              | Colonies.                      |
| Original Poetry Address to<br>Britain.   | Unity of the Church.           |
| Milton.                                  | Fourth Page.                   |
| Labours of t' e early Missionaries       | The Press and Religion in Eng- |
| ia America.                              | land and America.              |
| The Clergy and Laity.                    | Sudden Death.                  |
| Allegiance to the Church.                | Old Humphrey on Somebody and   |
| The Church at Home and in the            | Nobody.                        |

the following appointments for Confirmations, requests ought to be the glory of Protestantism! practice of members of the Church of Christ. APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:

| Tuesday, July       | 15      | -Hamilton 1                             | I, A.M.                 |
|---------------------|---------|---|-------------------------|
| arate ground or     |         | -Hamilton 1<br>Barton                   | 3, P.M.                 |
| Wednesday,          | 16      | - Dundas                                | I A NE                  |
| pur mayaron         |         | Ancaster                                | 3, P.M.                 |
| Thursday,           | 17      | -Tuscarora 1                            | 1, A.M.                 |
| Friday,             | 18      | -Mohawk Village 1                       | 1, A.M.                 |
| Hallon an ne        |         | Brantford                               | 3, Р.М.                 |
| Saturday,           | 19      | -Mount Pleasant 1                       | 1, A.M.                 |
| Will divide Mo      |         | Paris                                   | 3, Р.М.                 |
| Sunday,             | 20      | -Woodhouse 1                            | 1, A.M.                 |
| Summint of s        |         | Victoria                                | 3, P.M.                 |
| Monday,             | 21      | -Dover 1                                | 1, A.M.                 |
| Tuesday,            | 22      | -Dereham 1                              | 1, A.M.                 |
| Wednesday,          | 23      | -Port Burwell 1                         | 1, A.M.                 |
| Thursday,           | 24      | -Malahide 1                             |                         |
| Friday,             | 25      |   | 1, A.M.                 |
| - Theppy of         | gus i   |   | 3, P.M.                 |
| Saturday,           | 26      | -Dunwich 1                              | PER STATE OF THE PARTY. |
| Sunday,             | 27      | -Westminster 1                          | 1. A.M.                 |
| Monday,             | 90      | Dolawara                                | I A NY                  |
| The state of the    | all aki | Munsey Town                             | 4. P.M.                 |
| Tuesday,            | 29 -    | -Wardsville                             | 1. A.M.                 |
| Wednesday,          | 30 -    | -Zone Mills                             | 1. P.M.                 |
| Thursday,           | 31 -    | -Howard                                 | 3. P.M.                 |
| Friday, August      | de de   | -Mersea                                 | 1. A.M.                 |
| Saturday,           | 2_      | -Colchester                             | II. A.M.                |
| Sunday,             |         | -Amherstburgh                           |                         |
| Monday,             |         | -Sandwich                               |                         |
| Wednesday,          |         | -Chatham                                | 2, Р.м.                 |
| Thursday,           |         | -Walpole Island                         | 2, P.M.                 |
| Friday,             |         |   | 11, A.M.                |
| Saturday,           |         | -Sarnia                                 |                         |
|                     |         | -Sable Indians                          |                         |
| Sunday,<br>Tuesday, | 19      | -Warwick                                | 2, P.M.                 |
| Wednesday,          | 13      | -Adelaide                               | 11. A.M.                |
| Wednesday,          | 10.     | Metcalfe, 5th Con                       | 4 P.M                   |
| Thursday            | 14      | -Katesville                             |                         |
| Thursday,           | 14.     | Strathrov                               | 3 P.M                   |
| white the said      | 15      | Strathroy                               | 11 4 3                  |
| Friday,             | 17      | -London Township                        | 11 A.M.                 |
| Sunday.             | 11.7    | London Township                         | 3, P.M.                 |
| Monday,             | 18-     | London Township  —Devonshire Settlement | 2. P.M                  |
| Tuesday.            |         | —Goderich                               |                         |

It is now some little time since we observed in the Montreal Baptist Register, the comments which follow those great and essential tenets of the Church, which, upon the renunciation of the "novelties" of that persuasion by the Rev. Mr. Huxtaple, a Professor of the Baptist College at Bristol in England, and his connecting himself with the National Church :-

"Intelligence to the same effect has reached us by private communications. Mr. Huxtaple studied at the University of Cambridge, and would have received the highest honors, but the iniquitous laws of the University prevented the bestowment of those honours on a dissenter.
What distinctions await him now we cannot tell. His on and removal from Bristol necessarily resulted who is well known in Canada) - where should he go but to the Church of England, the well-spring of Puseyism? While we deeply regret that any who were once con-nected with us should 'depart from the faith,' we are fully convinced of the propriety of the rule observed in Pusevite's 'own place.

Our readers will be struck with the very charitable spirit of these remarks, -with the insinuation that anything but conscientious conviction must be the motive with the individual who happens to abandon the modern sect denominated "Baptists," and attach himself to the Church of England. But they will be the more struck, we presume, and not the less edified, by the accompanying insinuation,-broad enough to be termed a positive affirmation,—that they who hold the doctrine of Infant Baptism, a tenet of the misureal Church since the Apostles' days, are to be latter term, it appears, is made to be very comprehensive in its bearing and signification just now; and those who wear a surplice during the ministrations of therefore, who would repudiate, or rather who would be free from the imputation of the term "Pusevism," must be prepared to give up everything that distinguishes them as members of the Church of England.

To leave the Buptist Register, and to turn to minister, Dr. Cheever, who has been publishing his impressions of religion in England in the New-York Observer. Speaking of the children of Dissenters, who gradually estrange themselves from the religious who gradually estrange themselves from the religious societies in which they had been brought up, and connect themselves with the Established Church, he says:

"They find within the Church, families of sincere, quiet, and unostentatious and habitual piety; and other families where a reverence for the forms of religion, and a part of life, and a characteristic of manner, that the hold seems to grow up into piety by breathing the air of the Liturgy. The manners and habitudes of dissent are to them, in the comparison, repulsive, unquiet, undevout The strong tendency to the Church is increased by Pusevism lends to the Established Church the power of reformation. I will tell you how, and you may perhaps think that I am saying that which is to the credit of Paseyism; but this remains to be proved: it will be determined by the final result. I have said the power of reformation. Puseyism is in some respects a purely secular journal; nor would we have noticed the language of the Banner, but for the existence of some conversion among the Clergy. The Puseyites are great and pattern of the columns of a purely secular journal; nor would we have noticed the language of the Banner, but for the existence of some pattern of the columns of a purely secular journal; nor would we have noticed the language of the Banner, but for the existence of some provided upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every such person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every member of the Church is bound to do something in this cause. If each person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every such person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every member of the Church is bound to do something in this cause. If each person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every such person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every such person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every such person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every such person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. They feel that every such person is imperatively called upon to do what he or she can do, in this great and blessed cause. conversion among the Clergy. The Puseyites are great observers of forms, great adherents to a piety of austerities and penances, and of course earnest pursuers of a I am told of Clergymen who were of the old genus, -of fox hunting, pleasure-loving, immoral incumwho, embracing the formalities and the spirit of Pusevism, have become strict in their

The above extract, which, from the candid and respectful way in which it is indited, deserves great consideration, will convey, to a reflecting mind, just the sort of impression which the late revival of Church has the following paragraph:—

The Hamilton Gazette, in noticing the Oratorio which the save that most people, especially in this country, are unaccustomed to view things in this light. But the free gift of Mr. Richard McAlister.

Church is now being built by voluntary contribution, is the free gift of Mr. Richard McAlister.

at Toronto, in aid of the funds of St. George's Church, has the following paragraph:—

"Establish thou, O Lord, the work of our hands upon this process." "Our fellow Churchmen have in too many of this Diocese." "Our fellow Churchmen have in too many us; year the work of our hands establish thou it."—Psalm, the sort of impression which the late revival of Church has the following paragraph :theoretically, but here practically; the evils of division are universally felt; the question therefore is an universal one. "Should it be so?" They force men to believe that it should; the Bible confirms the decision. "Can it be so?" The Churchman alone knows that it can, for be feels that a Church a program of a region and her which have attended that revival, -is calculated to he feels that a Church is a measure of a nation, and has not the sectionalism of a sect. He knows, too, that for twelve hundred years the Church over the whole earth was and solemnities of religion which is here described. one. He believes, therefore, that there can be union in the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," and in no body earnest in prayer, —more assiduous and devout in their attendance upon the Sacraments,-evince a service and glory of God,—and, as a consequence, lead more moral and holy lives. The judgment of charity would ascribe this change to a better appreciation of Christian obligation and responsibility,-to a more lively sense of the worth of the soul,-to a more hearty desire of pleasing and honouring Him who died to save it; while there may be others, who, with much of religion on their lips, but with little of Christian love, it is to be feared, in their hearts, are

that it may be understood that candidates are not ad- We have too much reason to fear that the indimissible to that rite until they shall have artained the viduals who indulge in such accusations, have but a full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this very ill-defined rule of faith for themselves, and a very occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates imperfect standard of practice by which to be guided; for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those but be this as it may, we think that Dr. Cheever has solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are given a very enlightened and impartial view of the now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every impulse and result of that renovation of Church feelpracticable means may be employed to render them ing in England in late years, which some term "Pufully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and seyism," though perfectly unconscious at the time of any definite or intelligible meaning to affix to the term.

It is scarcely necessary to say that we wholly protest against the appropriation of such a term to any Church of England Christian, who is conscientiously endeavouring to act up to his professed principles, and strives, amongst other means, to prove his love to his Saviour by allegiance to his Church. We repeat that we utterly disclaim the suitableness or the justice of

The Montreal Observer, which calls itself, we years. believe, an "Independent" paper, directs our particular attention to a late Charge of the Bishop of Norwich, as enunciating principles in some degree adverse selves, in all honesty, called upon to promulgate. We had read that Charge before our attention was so con-Observer appears to feel of satisfaction and exultation.

This, to be sure, is not the first time that the Bishop which some of the leading Clergy of his Diocese felt themselves called upon to dissent; and though his Lordship may be as sincere and conscientious as any upon the Bench of Bishops in the tenets he maintains, tion in the Church diminishes the probability that he is in error. That he, and perhaps one other prelate, amongst the whole number of the Bishops of the realm, should entertain the views which are here advanced, is so far from affording an argument in favour of such

present case is very simple and easy. We repeat that we deeply lament the eccentricity diffused throughout this Charge; but this cannot, in the slightest degree, affect the strength and solidity of embodied in her formularies and always recognized in her practice, are acknowledged and asserted by the rishes of Adolphustown and Fredericksburg in connexion wit great body of the Bishops and Clergy, and, we must believe too, with as few exceptions, by all the well-desire, under a sense of their inefficient discharge of their highly believe too, with as few exceptions, by all the wellinstructed and enlightened laity.

The differences of opinion existing amongst those who worship at the same altars, and subscribe to all on lamented than same articles of faith, is more part of the inheritance of our wondered at. The legacy of a darkened understanding from the change which has taken place its of a friend and a perverted heart which is the entail of "man's first disobedience." Were it otherwise, we should never have heard of an Arius in the ancient Church, nor of a Hoadley in the modern; but when these educational institutions—'a place for everything, and everything in its place.' The Church of England is the take warning from their portentous appearance, rather take warning from the portentous appearance, rather take warning from their portentous appearance, rather take warning from the portentous appearance, rather tak than think of being guided by their strange and dangerous light.

> We are never surprised at the exhibition of ribaldry and scoffing from the Banner of Toronto, and therefore in the following remarks did not discern any thing particularly foreign to the general tone and spirit of that paper :-

"There was a grand procession last week at the Conuniversal Church since the Apostles' days, are to be classed under the designation of "Puseyites." The latter term, it appears, is made to be very comprewe would like to be informed about it. If it is merely to hensive in its bearing and signification just now; and will, we suppose, shortly be made to include not only dead, we can understand it—but a Bishop is not wanted for such a purpose. It is the business of the proprietors to attend to that.—That can't be the true reason, for nothe sanctuary, and bow at the name of Jesus, but body but a real live Bishop can do the needful, so there those also who adhere to a stated form of prayer, and to the use of Creeds and Articles of Faith. They,

"First-What change did the Bishop produce on the ground when he pronounced certain words over it? " Second-What benefit is to be derived by those whose bodies are to be laid in the ground after the Consecration

"Third-Is the benefit (if any) of the nature of an ex another testimony, we have been struck with the honesty of the following remarks from a dissenting those already in their graves?

" Fourth-If no benefit can be shown to arise from the

We are content to supply an appropriate commentary upon the language and temper of this extract our able contemporary, the Toronto Patriot :-

"Toronto is singularly blessed in being the residence - to soften down asperities, and to set a shining fellow-men—to soften down asperities, and to set a shining example of that practical religion which numbers among

s peculiar tenets the apostolic axiom, 'If we love one infallible tother, God dwelleth in us, and His love is perfected in system be recognised the gentle heart that dictated the above tion to us, that such a holy voice is now and then lifted up in our streets, to soothe, to bless, and to reconcile.

tors to let no opportunity pass, of casting some petty insult or irreverent scoff at the Church of England and Ireland, and every thing said or done by her Bishop and Clergy. Let the public judge of the spirit that dictated the language at the head of these remarks, and say, did it flow from that genuine source of Christianity which duties of their religious service, inculcates 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth

The above extract, which, from the candid and The Hamilton Gazette, in noticing the Oratorio tee are indeed well aware that most people, especially in this

principles and Church practice in England, -separa- "To Mr. J. P. Clarke, Organist of Christ Church, ting this of course from the occasional extravagancies Hamilton, has been entrusted the sole management and which have attended that revival is calculated to direction of the Oratorio, and we well know that to abler taken any notice of this arrangement. We do so on the principle of 'rendering to Casar the things that be

We have only to remark that we should most gladly have made this announcement in regard to Mr. earnest in prayer, -more assiduous and devout in Clarke, had we been aware of the fact that he was to have the management and direction of the Oratorio, warmer, nearer interest, in all that pertains to the as here stated. We have to assure our contemporary

> A collection was made in St. Peter's Church in this Town on Sunday last, in aid of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire at Quebec, when the sum of £35 10s. 0d. was contributed.

Travelling Collector will proceed on a tour prone to denounce all this as formalism, -as a re- Eastward from this office, on or about the middle of ligion of works and not of faith, -as the impulse of next month, July; which he will probably extend to portraditionary and not of Bible teaching, -as something tions of Canada East. It is of much importance to us recommended by Jewish precedent or Popish usage, that all in arrears should be prepared to settle the behalf of the Society with all those on whom he has any infla-

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. BURG COMMITTEE. (To the Editor of The Church.)

Fredericksburg, June 14th, 1845. Rev. Sir,—In forwarding an account of the third Annual Meeting of the united Parochial Association for the Parishes of Adolphustown and Fredericksburg, in connexion with the Incorporated Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held in St. Paul's Church of Adolphustown on Thursday the 12th June, I beg to transmit the accompanying papers, with a view that they or any portion of them you may see fit, may be published in *The Church*.

The meeting, in numbers, respectability, and interest,

such a designation to the conscientious Churchman has far exceeded any of the preceding; and it proves, who, through good report and evil report, clings with most incontestably, that the influence of the Church in fidelity to the Articles and Ritual of his communion; but while we protest against the nickname of "Puseyite" as unjust and absurd, we should conceive the honest and enlightened Churchman to be just as much wronged in being termed a "Calvinist" or an "Arminian." and faithfully performed, they will not, cannot, fail of success. It is sufficient to say that, in these respects, the Rector of Adolphustown is not behind many of his brethren in the ministry. I speak, of course, since the period of my residence in Fredericksburg, now nearly two

It would be difficult for me to give any thing like a correct outline of the speeches delivered on the occasion by the Rev. gentlemen and others, who moved and se-conded the several Resolutions offered to the meeting; to what we, in applying the best of our humble judg-ment to the interpretation of Scriptural truth, feel our-of Thorold, with whose presence we were favoured after the 5th Resolution had been moved and seconded, excited the most thrilling interest—an interest indicating had read that Charge before our attention was so considerately directed to it by the Observer, and, we are free to say with as much of pain and recret as the injustice is being done them in some quarters, and that free to say, with as much of pain and regret as the injustice is being done them in some quarters, and that the time is come in which it is imperative upon them to

of Norwich has been known to advance opinions from which was listened to in almost breathless silence,-the neither that fact nor the circumstance of his high posi- tions, -a conduct, which it is much to be wished had votional Liturgy, and to the marked decorum of our mode been, as well as should be, followed, by all Churchmen of worship.

similarly circumstanced,

The Churchwardens of these Parishes respectfully beg leave to return their grateful thanks, in behalf of the respective congregations of Adolphustown and Fredericksburg, to all those who have so kindly aided them in the

tenets, that it rather weakens their force and diminishes their credibility. It is a received axiom that the exception proves the rule; and its application in the explain its object.

I am, Rev. Sir, Your obedient serv't. WILLIAM HAYWARD,

REPORT. In presenting their third Annual Report, the Managing tee of the United Parochial Association for the Pa important duties, to return their unfeigned thanksgiving to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for the great measure o success which has been vouchsafed, during the past year, to the

It must be a source of unfeigned satisfaction to every sin cere Churchman to learn, that the receipts of that Society (upon whose resources our branch of the Colonial Church will, ere long, be called in a great measure to depend,) have, during the past year, exceeded those of the former by the large sur

But whilst your Committee are thus called to take part in nor of a Hoadley in the modern; but when these 'wandering stars,' through the permission of a chasciation: and whilst they see so many in other parts of the Diocese, upon whom the Lord has bestowed no greater means than they themselves possess coming up so readily and hear-tily to the work-of the Lord against the mighty, they trust that the example so nobly set will not be lost upon themselve and their fellow parishioners, but that they one and all will daily become more and more sensible of the privileges they enoy, and, consequently, of the duty incumbent on them to extend those privileges to others.

Your Committee have indeed the pleasing duty of recording

the thorough repairs of the Churches of Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, at an expense as regards the former of £60. borne in a great part by the parishioners themselves, and of which there remains unpaid only about £3,—and of the latter of above £110, to meet which subscriptions in the parish amounted to only the small sum of £16, of which £4 10s, has not yet been paid; the donations from Kingston and Picton amounted to £23 10s., and £10 were received, half from Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, and half from Mr. Justice Hagerman, former benefactors, as they are natives of the parish; thus leaving the large sum of £65 to be met by the Rector of the parish, who

Your Chairman deemed it his duty, in the absence of all other funds for insuring the two Churches, to appropriate the sum of £3, out of £4 16s. 103d which had been raised in the parishes, and which would otherwise (and certainly more regularly) have been transmitted to the Treasurer of the District Branch Association, for the year 1843.

Your Committee desire to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity to express, on behalf of their fellow Churchmen in the parish of Adolphustown, their sense of the highly acceptaburch by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, and Noble Palmer Esq., -to the former of whom, the said parish

Whilst your Committee record what has been already done, they cannot but feel that far more yet remains to be done. Both Churches still require to be painted, and furnished with the requisites necessary for the decent performance of public worship. They have neither Parochial nor Sunday School Libraries, and your Committee cannot look for the much to be desired building up of the young members of our Church in their most holy faith, and the removal of those prejudices which pervade the community against our beloved Zion, antil we can of a few single-hearted Christians, whose only aim is to circulate freely amougt them that best accompaniment of the promote a universal kindliness of feeling amidst their Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and those explanatory works and tracts which are often so efficient in setting in their true light her peculiarities, and the inestimable blessings which infallibly accompany the faithful carrying out of her admirable

In order to attain these and the other highly important objects contemplated by the Church Society, your Committee beg leave to address themselves plainly but affectionately to ery member of the Church within the bounds of this Association. They feel that every such person is imperatively 5s. annually, it would amount to a sum far exceeding any thing yet raised by the Church in these parts. And your Commitdeed, be required to contribute the sum of £1 5s. But may the, attentive to the duties of their religious service, wisitors of the sick in their parishes, most earnest in their persuasions of the people to attend Church, and lead a more earthly character?"

The duties of the stand of 13s. The stand of the stand of the sick in their parishes, most earnest in their persuasions of the people to attend Church, and lead a more earthly character?"

The duties of the stand of 13s. The s

cases been accustomed to consider all they have as their own, not the Lord's. They have ploughed, and sowed, and reaped their fields,—the Lord all the while sustaining and strengthening them for their exertions. His rain and sun have caused ir grain to sprout and cover their fields with the most luxuriant verdure. His snows have covered their grain with the warm and earnestly desired mantle of winter. winds, on the return of Spring, have dispelled the frost and snows, and His sun and showers have brought the grain into the full ear, and lo! He withholds his rain, and sends his sun alone to ripen and harden the grain. The harvest passes over with scarcely a shower, and all is secured in the best order. The grain is prepared for the market,-it is sold; and how often does the rejoicing farmer return to his home without thinking of Him who has blessed all his labours and crowned them with success, without resolving,—'I will devote the price of the first 20 bushels of my grain to Him who has done so them with success, without resolving,—'I will devote the price of the first 20 bushels of my grain to Him who has done so much for me, and who, if he had seen fit, might, by withholding his rain after had sowed my grain, or by sending us heavy foggy weather whilst the grain was ripening, have cut me off

foggy weather whilst the grain was ripening, have cut me off with a quarter of my crop."
"Your Committee trust that the different Parochial Associations will have the effect of reminding such persons, that all they have is not their own,—to be spent as they please in inmemorable day) were such as to lead us to render undulging their fancies, in pampering their appetites, or even in increasing their estates, or advancing their children in the them for some portion of their means, and that he now asks it, through them, for his destitute children; and they would affectionately urge upon every member of the Society in these parishes the duty incumbent upon him or her to exert himself in recommended by Jewish precedent or Popish usage, but having no foundation in the rule of faith which ought to be the glory of Protestantism!

We have too much reason to fear that the individuals who indulge in such accusations, have but a 

Office engageting Intelligence

That all in arrears should be prepared to settle the amount of their respective dues, when he calls upon the society with all those on whom he has any limit and the society with all those of whom he has any limit and the society with all the society with solitary place be glad for them, and the desert blossom as the

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) W WILLIAM HAYWARD, Adolphustown, June 12th, 1845.

[ We are compelled to postpone the Resolutions and Lists of Subscribers to our next.

OF MOUNT PLEASANT (NEAR BRANTFORD), WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS:-

We may be forgiven or excused for regarding with feelings of intense interest, the event of laying the Corner Stone of the Church of ALL SAINTS, in the village of Mount Pleasant on Wednesday the 11th inst., in the presense of an attentive and gratified assembly of between 400 and 500 people.

It is in glancing at the past that those who witnessed this spectacle, felt that their expectation had been more

than realized, their best wishes abundantly gratified,+ Many a countenance long known in that neighbourhood eloquently told that it was truly so. The oldest resident had lived there from 20 to 30 years, without hearing a Minister of the Church of England in that vicinity Sven years ago, or more, the Rev. H. Hugh O'Neil, Travelling Missionary, visited that settlement, and when the Liturgy was heard there for the first time, by the major part of the congregation, it was considered a strange language. Of this event some speak now with feelings of singular interest. How real will be the gratification, felt by that devoted labourer, if by any means he should hear, that the Liturgy which was unknown to his first audience at Mount Pleasant (if we except one family), is now appreciated by many, and will, we believe, be prized

more and more. How often is this saying of our Master verified, "One its of the respected Missionary already named, regular bestir themselves in this matter.

But on moving and seconding the 6th Resolution,—which was listened to in almost breathless silence,—the individual, who had no previous acquaintance with our

> Five years of ministerial service prosecuted (not without a sense of deficiency and of neglect on the part of him who was charged with it), has by the divine Provi-dence and grace, resulted in an increase, which, as it surpasses the expectations of those who desired and prayed for it, demands of us the tribute of praise and

and beauty may be seen and shown in his sanctuary. The spectacle of nearly, if not 500 persons, assembled at short notice, to join in the services, and witness the solemnity of laying the corner stone of a small church in

solemnty of laying the corner stone of a small cultrel in a small village, was well calculated to cheer, and actually did gladden the heart of many. The interest was general, the feeling manifested was most gratifying. Hamilton, Simcoe, Paris, Burford, and Brantford, sent each a few to assure us, that our cause was theirs, the cause of "Christ and of his Church." Mount Pleasant richly merited its name that day, and was as honoured as it was refreshing rain, the sun, at unit incessant, but most uds for an hour, to smile propitious, and though the slightly menancing until ten-at midday the weather was all that heart could wish.

At twelve all was life and animation, as we passed in numbers, an immense shed newly erected, surmounted by the Union Jack, and where refreshments were provied for 300 people.

With a promptitude and kindliness of feeling most pleasing, the Brantford Amateur Band, and the Choir of our Parish Church, appeared leading the way in strains of music. Four elergymeu, beside the Minister of the performed to a densely crowded house; opened with the Hymn 69 in our selection, sung admirably by many voi-ces. Rev. Mr. Elliot read the service, and the Rev. Wm. Morse the Lessons,—the choir chanting in the proper places with good effect. The 12th Hymn was sung with

qual taste and solemnity.

The Preacher, the Rev. F. Evans of Woodhouse, deformer part, admirable suited to so large, mixed, respectable and attentive an auditory. He touched briefly but with perspicuity and point upon several topics of great moment to every person who desires to know on what grounds he is to be regarded as a christian, and as a member of the Church of England. The Church of England as she appears in her Liturgy, Articles and Homilies, was tried by the "Oracles of God," and was shewn "to speak" in doctrine and practice according to them. Her authority was distinctly asserted, her Episppacy declared to be that established by the apostles, and always admitted until the period of the reformation, and her mode of worship was affirmed to be well adapted to the purposes of devotion. The Reverend Preacher to the purposes of devotion. The Reverend Preacher laboured under a severe cold, but he was enabled to speak with sufficient distinctness, which with considerable energy and feeling, made full amends, and I have no doubt ured the general attention, and "will not go forth

After a voluntary from the Choir, the congregation halled in processional order and walked to the site of the New Church:

The British Flag was borne in advance. Musicians by fours, played slow march. Clergy by two. Building Committee by two. Congregation by four.

table, waving its time-honoured folds over the Holy lible. Here close to the E. corner, stood the Clergy. deposited within the stone was read by the Rev. Jas. C. Usher, to this effect:

IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER, AND OF THE SON, AND OF THE HOLY GHOST. - Amen.

This corner stone of the Church of All Saints in the village of Mount Pleasant, in the Township and Parish of Brantford, County of Wentworth, District of Gore and in the Diocese of Toronto, was laid by Mrs. Anne Racey, wife of James Racey, Esq., on Wednesday the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1845, and in the 8th year of her Majesty VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, Queen, Defender of th Faith; The Right Hon., Charles Theophilus, Lord Met-calf, G. C. B., &c., Governor General of British North nerica,- The Hon. and Right Reverend John Strachan D.D. LL.D., Lord Bishop of the Diocese; Hon. John D.D. LL.D., Lord Bishop of the Places, Beyerley Robinson, Chief Justice; Hon. J. B. Macaulay; Beyerley Robinson, Chief Justice; Hon. J. B. Macaulay; Beyerley Robinson, Chief Justice; Hon. J. B. Macaulay; yet raised by the Church in these parts. And your Committee feel themselves called upon to ask (in the language of the Niagara District Branch Association,) "why cannot this be done? They cannot believe that their brethren have not the means of contributing this sum. If we suppose that each fameans of contributing this sum. If we suppose that each fameans of contributing this sum. If we suppose that each fameans of contributing this sum. If we suppose that each fameans of contributing this sum. Cook, Esq., John Ellis, Richard McAlister, Thomas Walters, Thomas Racey, Frederick Yeoward, & Thomas Cleaver, Building Committee; Contractors, James Fordham, — Baldwin; Churchwardens intended, Abraham

The Land, three fourths of an acre, on which this

"Establish thou, O Lord, the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish thou it."—Psalm, 90th 17 v.

Prayer being offered, Mrs. Anne Racey, a lady esteemed and loved by all who know her, and who had for thirty years cherished the fond hope, which was this hour to be realized, received the workman's hammer, and while she touched the stone of God's house, her heart was more deeply touched, yet she was enabled with a clear voice, to "lay this corner stone of All Saints Church," the clergy adding, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." A brief, but very appropriate address, breathing an excellent spirit, was given by James Racey, Esq., when was sung in full voice, bearing all the parts well, the 70th Hymn, to the tune of the Old 100.—
The prayer for the Churc h militant and the blessing closed the core on with the addition of God save the closed the ceremony, with the addition of God save the

Church, to add a few pounds to the Building Fund, which with our limited means was most acceptable. All the feigned thanks to Him, who giveth us richly all things "to enjoy."

JAMES C. USHER. "to enjoy."

10.01

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of

Previously announced, in number 98, in am't 285 15 3 St. Paul's Church, Newmarket ... £1 16 11 Christ's Church, St. Albans ..... 1 0 

COLLECTIONS

this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th

109 Collections..... ... £303 13 4

T. W. BIRCHALL, June 25th, 1845. Treasurer

0 0 0 0

| con man<br>figures                        | 2. 8. 6. 6.       19. 9. 8.       550 0       12. 10. 0.       12. 10. 0.       12. 10. 0.       22. 1. 0.       23. 1. 0. 0.       24. 1. 10. 0.       25. 0. 0. 0.       26. 2. 0.       27. 0. 0.       28. 0. 0.       29. 0. 0.       20.   | £3748 16   | TREASURER.  |
|---|--|--|---|
| CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. | By Balance from Second Annual Statement  Niagara  Ore and Wellington  Gone and Wellington  Gone and Wellington  Middland and Victoria  Neweastle and Colborne  Brock  Fastern  Home and Simcoe  By Donations  From Lugada Cameron, Esq.  From Lugada Cameron, Esq.  From Collection of last year's, received after close  For a Collection of last year's, received after close  For Collection of last year's, received after close  For Collection of last year's, received after close  For Collection of Dunnville Parcebial Committee  For Collection of Dunnville Parcebial Committee  For Company  For Collections in Churches in aid thereof, in pursuance  of resolution of the Society and direction of the  For Collections in Churches under the Pastoral Letter of  For Collections in Churches under the Pastoral Letter of  For Collections in Churches under the Pastoral Letter of  the Lord Bishop  For Collections in Churches under the Pastoral Letter of  the Lord Bishop  For Collections in Churches under the Pastoral Letter of  the Lord Bishop  For Donation by Mrs. H F. Nicholls of England  For Collections in Churches under the Pastoral Letter of  the Lord Bishop  For Donation by Mrs. H F. Nicholls of England  For Sales thereat to 31st March, 1845  For Sales thereat to 31st March, 1845  | By Balance brought forward   | e to be included in this year's cash account. T. W. BIRCHALL, TREASURER   |
| TY OF T                                   | 2 s · d·   1   1   1   2   3   3   3   1   1   2   3   3   3   3   4   3   4   3   4   3   4   3   4   3   4   3   4   3   4   4   | 3748 16 5  | eceived in tim  |
| H SOCIE                                   | 27 15 7 2 115 7 2 115 7 2 115 7 2 115 7 7 2 115 7 7 3 110 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  | The same   | E. & O. E.  |
| DR. THE CHURCH                            | To Diocesan Press— For Loan to that Association Stock— Stock— For 100 Shares British America Assurance Company For 43 Shares British America Assurance Company For 43 Shares British America Assurance Company For 50 proportion of one year's stipend as Travelling Missionary for early Wellington Districts  To Rev. Fremayne— For proportion of one-half year's stipend as Travelling Missionary in Johnstown District To Church in Albon (a special subscription)— For this sum. to Rev. M. B. Osler For this sum. to Rev. W. H. Riphy For Grant to Rev. W. H. Riphy For Grant to Rev. W. H. Riphy For Interest on the same, fifty-three days For Interest on the same, fifty-three days For Interest on the same, fifty-three days For Interest on the same fifty-three days For Grant to Many Surfacility For Interest on the same fifty-three days For English Duty, and Charges on Importations To Charges For Ceneral Expenses For General Expenses For General Expenses For Expenses of Land Department | weeks of the second of the sec | Nork.—The Remittance from Thornhill Parochial Branch was not received in time to be included in this year's cash account.  E. & O. E.  T. |

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARRIVAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON. (From the New-Brunswicher.)

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, H. M. ste Of difficulties, hindrances and other evils which the Bishop of Fredericton, and family, and the Rev. Mr. King, ever vigilant enemy employs against the church, we shall not speak. God has promised that the adverary shall not prevail. It is enough, The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. We do not doubt that the good work, which He has put it into our hearts to begin, he will enable us to complete that his glow. morning, in St. George's Church, Carleton, in the after-noon, and in St. Luke's Church, Portland, in the even-On each occasion, his Lordship was listened to by large and attentive congregations, and but one opinio prevails respecting his desire to be useful to the people and to improve their spiritual condition. His Lordshi has already expressed himself as deeply sympathizing with the poorer classes of the community, for whom sufficient Church accomodation does not at present exist, and has intimated his earnest hope that ere long, that leficiency will be supplied, so that all classes may equally enjoy the free and universal blessings of the Gospel an the Gospel Ministry. His Lordship's various addresses to the Congregations on Sunday, were of the most purely livered with a delightful impressiveness and favorable earnestness, which riveted the attention of the hearers, and profoundly affected their hearts. While expounding some of the vital doctrines of the Gospel, in a masterly, energetic and convincing manner, his Lordship also took occasion to allude most feelingly to the occasion as being the first meeting of the Bishop with any portion of the Church in his newly constituted Diocese, and affecof music. Four clergymeu, beside the Minister of the Place, were present in their robes. Evening service was unite with him, in promoting the welfare of their Church, and their own spiritual advantage and happiness by a unanimity of mind, of spirit, and of practice, springing from a right foundation of Christian Charity and benevo-

Yesterday, at 1 and 2 P.M., addresses of congratulation The Preacher, the Rev. F. Evans of Woodhouse, de-livered a discourse from 1st Peter iv. chap. 11th verse Members of the Church and by the Corporation of Trinity Church, in this City; at the former of which, a large number of the most respectable gentlemen of the City were present, the address being read by his honour Mr.

Justice Parker. His Lordship delivered extemporaneous replies to the addresses, (time not allowing the preparation of written answers,) which though of considerable length, were characterised by a peculiar felicity of expression, elegance of language, and emphatically affectionate and spiritual tone. His Lordship especially expressed his deep sense of the kind and cordial manner of his reception in this land of strangers, of the weighty nature of the office to which he has been appointed, of his need of the sympathies, assistance and prayers of all faithful members of the Church, in the discharge of his Episcopal duties, and above all, of the superintending aid and blessing of the Most High. He alluded to the sacrifice he had been called upon to make, in abandoning home and native land, dear friends and accustomed society and scenes, to accept the Episcopal charge of a province so little known in the Mother Country; after observing that he had neither expected, sought, nor wished for the Office, and that even after it had been offered to him, he had wished to decline it, yet, that having arrived here, and seen something of the place of his future labours, he was now glad that he had come, and that his lot was cast in a Province, where so ample a field of duty and of usefulness was open before

His Lordship also expressly observed, that although it When we reached the ground the flag was planted near table, waving its time-honoured folds over the Holy est authority in the Province (the Representative of Her Majesty in the Government), and therefore to proceed speedily to Fredericton; yet that it must be remembered, that although, in accordance with the custom of the Bri tish empire, his Episcopal designation was derived from that place, yet he was not the Bishop of Fredericton ex-exclusively, but the Bishop of New Brunswick, that his heart was already full of St. John, and that he should take the earliest opportunity of revisiting it; both to inspect the schools and other matters requiring his official superintendence, and to become personally better acquainted with a population from whom he had received so Christian-like and cordial a reception. His Lordship also stated that he should make it his business to visit every part of his Diocese, as often as his strength would permit; and that he hoped to hold a Confirmation in this eity in the course of the summer.
It is impossible for us, without notes, to do more than

give the above very few features of his admirable replies to the addresses; but are assured that they produced the most favourable and gratifying impression on all who had the pleasure of hearing them.

INSTALLATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON, IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

On Wednesday the 11th inst. the day of the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the ceremony of the Installation of the Right Rev. John Medley, D.D., the first Bishop of Fredericton in the Province of New Brunswick, took

Clergy who had come to Fredericton to wait upon the new Diocesan, moved in procession from the resident of the Ven. the Archdeacon, to the Province Building the Bishop in his Episcopal robes, with his Crozier Councils, members of the Bar, and a con number of the principal inhabitants of the city. Having arrived at the Cathedral Church, the Bishop took is seat, as usual, on the North side of the Communion Table, and the Archdeacon on the South side, the Clergy occupying seats in front of the Chancel, the Bishop then called a communication of the Chancel, the Bishop then called a communication of the Chancel, the Bishop then called a communication of the Chancel of the occupying seats in front of the Chancel, the Bishop the called upon his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. King, to read Her Majesty's Letters Patent creating the See, and appointing Dr. Medley to be the Bishop; afterwards, the direction of His Lordship, the usual service ceeded, the Rev. E. W. Roberts saying the prayers. chant was Purcell's Grand Chant, the service from Jack

The Bishop, assisted by the Archdeacon, said the communion Service, and afterwards addressed the con-Communion Service, and afterwards addressed the day gregation from the the pulpit on the Epistle for the and He then, assisted by the Archdeacon, his chaplain, at the there, assisted by the Archdeacon, his chaplain, at the first the first the theory, and a large number Communicants. The Service ended, his Lordship turned in procession with the Clergy to the Archdeacon where he was seen after whited upon by the Church Co. where he was soon after waited upon by the Church Cor-poration to present him with an Address, of which the

ollowing is a Copy. " May it Please Your Lordship. "We, the Rector, Church Warden, and Vestry of Christ's Church, in the city of Fredericton, take the earliest opportunity of welcoming your Lordship to your new Diocese, and place of residence, in which we trust that a long course of happiness and usefulness may be by divine providence, reserved for you.

"It is our earnest hope and prayer that every part of the Diocese may henceforth exhibit the happy spectacle of a body of Church people united among themselves, defollow-

the Diocese may henceforth exhibit the happy of a body of Church people united among themselves, and with him who is set over them in the Lord, following with glad mind and will his godly admonitions.

"As Christ's Church is now the Cathedral, we the present members of the Corporation will readily do what ever may be in our power to accommodate the building to that he presented have and we trust that the same feel of the control of the c

ing will prevail among our successors in office, until one more suitable shall have been provided.

"With feelings of fervent gratitude to the divine good to the hope of great in the hope of great in the same feet and the same feet in the hope of great in the same feet in the hope of great in the same feet in t o that honourable use, and we trust that the same

ness for the hope of great improvement now present the the Church in this Province, and chiefly sensible of unexampled benevolence on the part of their they Churchmen in England, to which under providence first stand indebted for the completion, as well as for the formation, of their ecclesiastical constitution, they again bid your Lordship most cordially welcome and speed."

G. COSTER, Rector. Clerk.
G. ROBERTS, Vestry ON BEHALF OF THE CORPORATION.

To this Address his Lordship returned a verbal auswer, in which he said that this was another proof added to those he had already experienced elsewhere, of the warm attachment felt by the inhabitants of the Province for the Church, and another highly and instance for the Church, and another highly gratifying i of their respect for the office which he held, and that his conduct in that high office would be such after produce a similar feeling for himself personally. Some observations on different points, some of which were adverted to in the Address be collected to the prowere adverted to in the Address, he alluded to the proposed Cathedral, and stated that a few slight altera would be required in the Church to adapt it to the purposes of a Cathedral for the present, which, with the consent of the Church Corporation, he should wish to see effected without delay. He did not desire to have any alterations made in the mode of the consent of the consen alterations made in the mode of performing divine service, which, with one or two slight differences, too trive, which, with one or two slight differences, too trive, which, with one or two slight differences, too trives. fling to mention, was exactly that which he had adopt in his own Church at Exeter, except that there should prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and the adminis-tration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on festival

# UNITED STATES.

THE REV. DR. TYNG, of Philadelphia, has received and accepted a call as Pastor of St. George's Church. New York, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Milner. The Banner of the Cross speaks thus of his fellow-labourer:—

"We cannot consent to part with our much-es brother, the late Rector of the Church of the Epiphan in this city, without expressing our unfeigned regression his removal. Different as some of our ecclesias towards him with the warmest christian and fraterna gard; and it gives us sincere pleasure to say that during place. His Lordship, accompanied by several of the the nine years of our labouring side by side, there

easurer.

n, said the difference of the day. aplain, and anent of the number of ordship reschdeacon's hurch Corwhich the Vestry of the the earip to your the we trust may be by

rery part of y spectacle themselves, ord, follow-tions. al, we the ty do what he building same feel, until one

verbal androf added dere, of the Province mg instance and hoped such as to ally. After of which to the produce to the produce with the consultation of the purity of the p

never been for a moment the slightest interruption to the kindest personal intercourse between us. Our best wishes accompany our distinguished brother to his new and The Earl of Winchester, Lord Faversham, the Earl of Mountaches accompany our distinguished brother to his new and

Condescension.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Bible Society, in the First Presbyterian meeting-house, on the 27th ult., Dr. Tyng made a speech, in which he alluded in flattering terms to the Bishop elect of Pensylvania. He was followed by Dr. Parker, of the Clinton street meeting-house, who graciously said, "He would take it upon himself to say, on behalf of his Presbyterian brethren, that they will receive the new Bishop as a brother beloved; that being ourselves Bishops, we shall place Bishop Potter on the same high position which we ourselve occupy, and acknowledge him as in every way officially our equal.—Banner of the Cross.

Lay Baptism.—A very strong expression of opinion upon this subject was given by the late Presbyterian General Assembly. By a nearly unanimous vote they decided that, "Since baptism is an ordinance established by Christ in His Church, and is to be administered only by a minister of Christ, duly called and ordained to be a stew-ard of the prestrict of Cod is follows that no rite administered to be a steward of the mysteries of God, it follows that no rite admir istered by one who is not himself a duly ordained minister of the true church of God visible, can be regarded as an ordinance of Christ. whatever be the name by which it is called, whatever the form employed in its administration."

— Hold.

### Fourteen Days Later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

This regular Mail Steamer arrived at Boston, on Thursday sternoon, the 19th instant, with London and Liverpool dates to the 4th instant, making her passage in about fifteen days. The Maynooth Bill was read in the House of Commons, or the 21st May, a third time. The majority for the third read-

ing was as follows:

Ayes, for Mr. Bankes's amendment ... 184

Noes, for the third reading ... 317 Majority for the third reading On the motion that the bill do pass, Mr. Thomas Duncomb

moved an amendment limiting the operation of the act to three years. Upon this amendment the house divided as follows:— For the amendment ... ... ... 145 Against ... ... ... 243

Majority for passing the bill without limitation 98 The following is the conclusion of Sir Robert Inglis's admi-

rable speech upon that measure:—

If the Church really were in her constitution, and if it be a Church not of many sects, then he felt that he was not at liberty to support the propagation of doctrines other than those of the Established Church; but, on the contrary, he felt he was bound to support a system which professed to teach the doctrines of the Established Church exclusively out of the funds of the Church of England. (Here arose a cry on the opposition side of the house, of "question.") The hon. baronet apologised for having been taken somewhat by surprise to-night. Indeed, a quarter of an hour before, he had not the slightest idea that he health have been taken somewhat the surprise to-night. he should have been called on to take the part he had to-night taken in this debate. But he was impressed with the idea that, however unworthily he had opposed the measure already, by his vote he was imperatively called upon to assert his principles, and could not consistently avoid resisting the bill with his voice, (hear). He could not conceal from himself a conviction that the position of his right hon, friend at the head of the government was set of the could not form that the position of his right hon, friend at the head of the government was one of the most singular responsibility. He had become responsible by the part he had taken for every meater of a century, whether it were for good or for evil, with the exception of the Reform Bill and its corollary the Municipal Reform Act. Everything which had been done by the legisla-ture for at least the last twenty years had been effected either by him or through his active interference, and the merit or demerit of each measure must belong to his right hon, friend, including the acts which passed for the great reforms effected in our common law, the results of the ecclesiastical commission and the consequent reforms that took place in the Church.—The poor law—(loud derisive cries from the opposition benches) replied to that ironical cheer, that he was not there either to praise or to blame those measures, but only to argue from importance how great and awful was the political responsibility of his right hon. friend. Alluding to the awful power which his right hon. friend wielded, he would ask whether it would have been possible for the Whig government to have carried any of their measures if it had not been for the intervention of his right hon. friend? He meant that sort of intervention.

The same observation might be applied to the sanction in stright hon, friend had given to the Manicipal Reform Bill (loud cries of "divide"). He would still remind them of the awful power his right hon, friend exercised in those respects, a power never execeded, perhaps never equalled, by any minister before him. Who else could ever have expected to carry the measure now Who else could ever have expected to carry the measure now integrity.

has also officially recognisted to the authorities in India, and has expressed an intention of recommending the Court of Directors to take at least 500 shares in the one projected at Bombay as soon as it is astisfied that the shareholders are men of substance and integrity.

Singular and the care" gentry, and on this account we have one one or take at least 500 shares in the one projected at Bombay as soon as it is astisfied that the shareholders are men of substance and integrity. have proposed such a measure without feeling a certainty of being defeated? (hear, hear,) The great distinction he would observe in the present time as compared with the past was this, that there was a marked encouragement to the Church of Rome displayed by the present government whenever it had it Rome displayed by the present government whenever it had it in its power to bestow it (hear, hear), whether at home or abroad ("at Oxford, at Oxford," exclaimed some voices on the opposition benches). The opinions of Oxford University were only to be taken from the decrees pronounced in convocation. There had appeared in the paper of their proceedings a notice of a bill which he had thought had passed that house some years ago—a bill with the title of Roman Catholic Relief Bill. He had thought that in the year 1829 the Roman Catholic Relief Bill had passed into a law. The object of that bill was to repeal the protective and conservative portions of the bill of repeal the protective and conservative portions of the bill of 1829, and to legalise the introduction of monasteries and mouastic orders. The bill had been brought in without a single monastic orders. The bill had been brought in without a single observation, and had now been nearly three mouths on the table of the house. He regretted to say that the Roman Catholic Church was receiving the most direct encouragement, both at home and abroad. In the year 1797 a university was established in the province of Canada, for the purpose of maintaining the Protestant Church there established, and 222,973 acres of land were granted (a laugh). He hardly knew whether the laugh of the hon, member for Kerry was directed against the laugh of the hon. member for Kerry was directed against the credulity of those who supposed that such a grant could have been made with a bona fide intention of continuing it, or whether it was meant as a mark of contempt for those who believed that the government would be willing to continue it. But however that might be, her Majesty's government had taken his advice. taken his advice or perhaps the advice of his great namesake (a laugh) in religion and in policy, and they had, through their Governor General in Canada, brought in a bill for taking from that Protestant University that property which was vested by their predecessors for the permanent support of the Church of England in Canada, and by a majority of eleven they had recently in Canada, and by a majority of eleven they had the Protestant University to a university the distinguishing ure of which was that there should be no religious instruction, test, or tenet in that university (hear, hear). Was he not justified in saying that abroad and in England. and, also, as

present measure indicated, in Ireland, there was a systema-discouragement of the Protestant Church of England, and it as a single insulated measure. Other members of the govern-ment had allowed themselves to say that this was an instalment of the single insulated measure. ment had allowed themselves to say that this was an instalment of the debt already due; but so long as the right hon. baronet at the head of the Majesty's government did not say that it was an instalment, that it was not the commencement of a new system, he should indulge the hope that, however bad the measures might be in itself, it was not bad in its consequences (hear, lear). If he looked to no other consequences than the excitement this measure had produced, he felt certain that no miniter would venture in the present generation the introduction of the Roman Carbelia Cherne.

words could fall from the right hon, baronet on such a subject to which the Protestants of England would not look with deep and and anxious attention. They would draw from a slight whisper on h. part conclusions unfavourable to their religious hopes and spiritual interests. He trusted that no encouragen would be given to any qualification of that declaration, and that they would not compromise in the slightest degree that great security which the people of England had in the Protestant characters and that nothing nstitution. Believing that this measure was bad in itself, he should continue to give it the same full and determined opposition, which he gave to it when it was first announced on the part. the part of her Majesty's government (hear, hear).

important charge, with the prayer that his labours may continue to be signally blessed by Him whom he has long so faithfully served."

sent against the grant to Maynooth; and, as some insinuations had been thrown out that the clergy of the Church of England were not opposed to the measure, he begged to state, that 95 were not opposed to the measure, he begged to state, that 95 out of the 100 had been signed by clergymen of the Established Church. There was a petition from the Archdeaconry of Northampton, with 137 signatures of clergymen, and one from that of Suffolk, including only the eastern part of the county, with 116 signatures. All denominations of Dissenters, with the exception of those who professed Socinianism or Unitarian

the exception of those who professed Socialisms of Unitarian doctrines, were also strongly opposed to the grant.

The Bishop of DURHAM and another right rev. prelate likewise presented several petitions against the Maynooth Bill.

The Duke of Graffon and the Earl of CAWDOR presented

petitions to the same effect. The Bishop of LONDON presented four petitions against the bill—one from the Isle of Wight, another from a place in Middlesex, a third from a place in Essex, and one from Bayswater.

CORN LAW BAZAAR. - The great toy-shop of the Anti-Corn-Law League closed on Tuesday; and on Wednesday evening the leading men of the confederacy, and the fair ladies who for weeks had stood the gaze of London gave a parting

smile and most insinuating tone exclaim, "What d'ye buy, Sir? Won't you buy a trifle for the sake of the cause—or the seller?" Purchasers were rare aves, and the sight of a drawn purse threw the whole theatre in a flutter. In short extortion—the triple of the seller in the seller in a flutter. In short extortion—the seller in the seller purse threw the whole theatre in a flutter. In short extortion ate prices would not do. Nor indeed does it appear that much greater success attended the affair when reasonable sums were put upon the goods. People began to find out that it was not quite creditable in these Leaguers to raise money for their own selfish ends by under-selling the respectable tradesman. So that upon the whole, when the immense expense of decoration and show is taken into the account, it is likely enough that but sown with Oats in the spring—which would probably cost £20; small profit will fall into the League's wallet, after all the fuss that has been made about the Covent Garden toy-shop. deed, one London journal goes so far as to declare that the Leagne will be a heavy loser by the speculation. So be it, say we, for the end and the means are alike bad.—Cambridge

We have received the bi-monthly Indian mail, bringing ntelligence from Bombay to the 5th of April; Calcutta, the 7th; and Madras, the 14th.

The intelligence is not of a very important character. Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Pindarces has been crowned with complete success. Bejar Khan, their leader, and a considerable part of his followers, have been captured.

a considerable part of his followers, have been captured.

The Punjaub remains in a very unsettled state. The Khalsa troops have come to an arrangement with Goolab Singh, who is to pay them 36 lacs of rupees.

Phond Savant and his confederates continue to find sanctuary in the Goa territories. The Portuguese Governor still refuses to allow our troops to follow the rebels within his frontier, and is unable, even if he were willing, to drive out the fugitives.

The measures for concentrating a body of troops on the north-west frontier of the Sutlej are nearly completed. Sir H. Hardinge will visit the Upper Provinces during the year. From China there is no news of interest.

captured, but no reliance can be placed on a report which has

ecome proverbial by its frequency.

The court-martial on Colonel Wallace had not commenced ting when our last accounts were received from Belgaum .-Colonel Moseley has submitted a memorial to the Court of Directors, praying for restoration to the service, which will most likely be granted when the important fact, made known by the Englishman, that the native witnesses examined at his court-martial were not sworn, comes to the knowledge of the

vention of his right hon, friend? He meant that sort of intervention which rendered him responsible for the success of the particular measure. Recalling to his recollection the memorable protest of the Duke of Wellington, in the other house, against the measure of the annexation and union of the two legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, he would ask whether, of Wellington, that measure would ever have been carried?—

The Sam bay government have promulgated an order materially affecting the interests of the junior members of the civil service. It is to the effect that no one shall be employed in the public service until he shall have passed in two of the native languages, of which Hindostance is to be the civil see a drowsy looking official, lifting his head langualdy up, with the greatest air of insouciance in the world and drawling out "I really don't know." There ought to be no such things as are to be allowed to acquire the necessary qualification, except are to a subject with which every man in that Department ought, if he is worth which every man in that Department ought, if he is worth which every man in that Department ought, if he is a drowsy looking official, lifting his head langualdy up, with the greatest air of insouciance in the world and drawling out "I really don't know." There ought know." There ought to be no such things as are to be allowed that the greatest air of insouciance in the world and drawling out "I really don't know." I really don't know." don't know." at the discretion of government, which may grant an extension of which the protest of the public service. It is a drowsy looking official, lifting his salt, to be acquired in the civil the greatest air of insouciance in the world and drawling out "I really don't know." I really don't know." I really don't know." There ought to be no such things as are to be allowed the civil the greatest air of insouciance in the world and the greatest air of insouciance in the world and the world and the public service until he shall have passed in tright hon. friend had acted with his party and the Duke lington, that measure would ever have been carried?—
the observation might be applied to the sanction his right end had given to the Municipal Reform Bill (loud cries ride"). He would still remind them of the awful power than the control of the authorities in India, and has expressed an intention of recommending the Court of Directors to take at the control of the authorities in India, and has expressed an intention of recommending the Court of Directors to take at the control of the authorities in India, and has expressed an intention of recommending the Court of Directors to take at the control of the authorities of recommending the Court of Directors to take at the control of the authorities of the court of Directors to take at the control of the authorities of the court of Directors to take at the control of the court of Directors to take at the control of the court of Directors to take at the control of the court of Directors to take at the control of the court of Directors to take at the control of the court of Directors to take at the control of the court of Directors to take at the control of the court of Directors to take at the control of the control of the court of the control of

> understood that on a former occasion the home authorities were not backward in showing their displeasure. Certain Siamese the relic called the tooth of Budh, which is carefully preserved by our government. Sir Colin Campbell, it is stated, was at first unwilling that the tooth should be displayed; but he was at length prevailed on to give his government, and the sacred tooth of the s at length prevailed on to give his consent, and the sacred tooth was exhibited to the adoring priests, in the presence of Lord Elphinstone, by Mr. Mercer, the Assistant Government Agent.
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> From the Straits Settlements we have no intelligence of importance. The inhabitants of Moulmain have positional the sacred tooth to the feelings of every man, interfering more also becomes home to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the sufficient to the contrary notwithstanding. Nothing can possibly give greater causes of complaint, and shake the ment in public offices, because this is a thing that comes home to the feelings of every man, interfering more also sufficient to the contrary notwithstanding. Nothing can possibly give greater causes of complaint, and shake the sufficient to the feelings of the contrary notwithstanding. Nothing can possibly give greater causes of complaint, and shake the sufficient to the feelings of the contrary notwithstanding. the local government which required it for their own purposes.
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> Another petition has also been forwarded, praying for the better

administration of justice. - Standard. FRANCE. The Paris papers offer but little interest. Prince Napoleon Bonaparte appeared recently in one of the reserved seats of the Chamber of Deputies and of course was the object of much est. His features are considered like those of the Empe-The discussion on the Northern Rullroad Bill was resumed, and the remaining articles were adopted with but little discussion. The ensemble of the bill was then adopted, the

For the bill ... 253 merce that a difference had arisen between the Prince de Joinville and the Minister of Marine, on the subject of the steam navy of France, in regard to which, the Prince purposes it is said, to publish another note, as a supplement to his first brochure on the subject. The Constitutionnel announces that the negociations between the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington

rred from chire on the subject. The Constitutionnel announces that the inguishing in egociations between the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington have been brought to a close. The principal stipulations of the public service; this evil is caused by making every little trumpery clerk's appointment a political convention to which they have respectively agreed consist in substituting for the present right of search two squadrons of cruisers on the coast of Africa, which are intended to exercise an agland, and active and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillance over the vessels of their respective and the surveillanc an encouragement of the Protestant Church of England, and of England came forth. Believing that the present measure had only part of a great scheme to carry out that principle, he in as a single insulated measure. Other members of the members of the coast of Africa, which are intended to exercise an active and combined sureeillance over the vessels of their respective nations, and the suppression of the slave markets opened by the negro kings on different points of the coast. M. Guizot will, it is expected, present a bill to the Chamber in a few days.

—St. James's Chronicle.

this measure had produced, he felt certain that no initial ter would venture in the present generation the introduction of any ulterior measures having for their object the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. It had been said that Span and Catholic Church in Ireland. It had been said that Span and Catholic Church in Ireland. It had been said that Span and Catholic Church in Ireland. It had been said that Span and the Cabinet had been of so England was no longer to be regarded as an exclusively Protestant country; but so long as that declaration remained on the statute-book England would not cease to be, in the person of her Sovereign, the great organ of protesting against the doctines of the Church of Rome in Europe. He heard with regret the remarks which had fallen from the right hon, baronet the Secretary for the H. Manufacture of the public forms of the public funds. An attempt had been made at a reconciliation, but there is every reason to believe that Senor he remarks which had fallen from the right hon, baronet the a reconciliation, but there is every reason to believe that Senor of the Home Department the other night. No Mon will not remain much longer in the Cabinet.

# Colonial.

ARRIVAL OF LORD CATHCART -The new Commander of the Forces, Lord Cathcart, arrived in town yesterday. His Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emi-Lordship landed from the steamer Canada at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was received by the Heads of the Military Department character of its nominally Protestant members, and that nothing would be done calculated to violate the integrity of the Protestant members, and staff, and a Guard of Honour of the 52d Regt. A salute was fired by the Royal Artillery from opposite the Quebec was fired by the Royal Artillery from opposite the Quebec Barracks. His Lordship proceeded to Rasco's, where rooms

had been provided for him.

By the steamer Queen, which arrived about 11 o'clock A. M., intelligence was received of His Excellency's arrival at Quebec on Sanday last. The Gazette thus announces it:—

House of Lords, May 26.

Maynooth.

Petitions against the Maynooth Endowment Bill were presented by Lord Redesdale; by the Earl of Bandon (12); by Lord Kenyon (a petition signed by 147 clergymen of the diocese of Down), also eight other petitions to the same effect, by the Bishop of Lincoln (several petitions); by the Bishop of Gloucester (a number of petitions); by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (several petitions): by Lord Farnham, the

The Canada remained some time at Sorel, where we understand the Ladies of his Lordship's family disembarked.—Mon-

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—General Jackson, Ex-President of the United States, died at his residence, the Hermitage, on Sunday the 8th instant.

DEATH OF MAJOR BEALE .- We deeply regret having to announce the unhappy death of Major Beale, of Woodstock, which took place on Thursday evening in this city. The finding of a highly respectable Jury is the best account of this mournful affair. The deceased was a highly informed man, an

nthusiastic loyalist and a copious writer.

Verdict.—"That the deceased, Charles Beale, came to his death by swallowing an over-dose of Hydrocyannic acid [which he had been in the previous habit of taking medically] being at the time in a state of aberration of mind which prevented his knowing what he was doing."—Patriot.

CANADA COMPANY .- We learn that the Canada Company as obtained, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Wid der, a mass of information from nearly every township in the Province, which will furnish materials for the immediate publication of a Gazetteer, accompanied by a diagram of each township. The Gazetteer will contain, under the proper head, arranged alphabetically, statistical details of each township, its population, extent of cultivated and wild lands, places of worship, mills, cattle, &c., hotels or taverns, &c., with many other important details. The diagrams will exhibit the travelled roads, distance, &c, and cannot fail to be a most useful auxiliary to the traveller, as well as to all classes of the population, and more especially the newly arrived emigrant. Kingston Chronicle. visited the League Bazaar; but it seems that, after all, the success of the affair in its main object of raising cash is at least

success of the affair in its main object of raising cash is at least questionable. In London any gew-gaw exhibition will attract visitors; and if a rumour of a squeeze for admission be judiciously propagated, the sight states are irresistibly caught.—
Thither they flock in crowds; for the Couldway, male and female, is a gregarious animal, and delights in the charming incidents of ruffled muslin and disordered hats. Visitors, however, are not always buyers, and herein consists the probable failure of this new trick of the League. At first enormous prices, we are told, were put upon the articles exposed for sale, in the belief that the bright eyes and ruddy checks of the Lancashire Leagueresses would be too much for the Londoners to withstand. But the ladies expended their fascinations in vain. In vain did they catch gentlemen by the arm, and with softest smile and most insinuating tone exclaim, "What d'ye buy, families intending to emigrate from some particular locality in say 150 acres for each family—employ hands to clear and sow five acres on each lot with fall wheat, which will cost about £15. -during the winter clear up five acres more and erect a good shanty on each Lot; the land to be planted with Potatoes and When the emigrants arrive in mid-summer for whom these locations have been made—(say six to twelve families) they proceed direct to their farms—under the guidance of their deputy, who will probably meet them at Quebec for the purpose, and to save them from imposition, there they will find a roof to shelter them, 415-2 for the sickle, and their roots requiring the immediate use of the hoe or plough. They go to work immediately—they are at hand to cheer and assist each other in cases of sickness or distress—old associations are continued and everything goes "merry as a marriage bell." They have no more than two months' food to purchase, and that, where a quantity is required can always be bought on more favorable terms than in moieties. This little settlement will in the next year be able to employ the heads of at least a dozen poor families to assist in enlarging their clearings,—and in a short time they will be able to support a Minister of the Gospel to dispense the Word of Life amongst them—a well qualified Te cher to instruct their children, and a Physician to cure their bodily ills—they will possess all the elements of a thriving settlement—inprove their own condition by emigrating to the Province, and at the sam

> This is by no means a highly coloured picture of what might be the almost immediante condition of thousands who emigrate to Canada, did they only pursue the course we have pointed out. It is thus that the Germans and the Swiss and the New tion shall be paid to the execution of orders which has been England Yankees emigrate to the Western States, and hence their success. There are thousands of acres of the best land in the Province to be obtained in the way referred to, and on the willing to accept 20 per cent, less than to sell their lands by piece-meal,—Kingston Chronicle & Gazette.

REFORM IN PUBLIC OFFICES - When a man goes into the Ourt.

Office of a public Department to ask a simple question, relative to a subject with which every man in that Department ought, familiar to some one or other, under whose immediate province it is, and he ought to be prepared at all times to give prompt and satisfactory answers in regard to it.

From the Straits Settlements we have no intelligence of importance. The inhabitants of Moulmain have petitioned the Supreme Government to reverse the decision of the local authorities with regard to the lands on which stood the houses lately destroyed by fire, and which had been taken possession of by neglected, cause personal and pecuniary inconveniences, that cannot fail to generate disgust and dissatisfaction in the individuals aggrieved, which through them extends to their friends, thus causing the Administration to fall into more unpopul than even if it had "burked" the great idol "Responsible Go-

We cannot conceal the fact, because it is one that daily stares us in the face, that a general and sweeping Reform is needed in the machinery of the public Departments, and the sooner each head of a Department begins to turn his attention inwards to real business, instead of outwards to mere squabbling with political opponents, the better. If the clerks in the public offices are too lazy, or too proud, or too stupid to make themselves masters of the public business, let them be turned out toute suite to make way for those that will; the Duke of Wellington's hint to the Treasury clerks at home, "that if they could not do the work of the office, he would discharge a dozen sergeants from the Guards that both could and would," would not be a bad one to act on here—but we have generally observed that just as is the head of a department just so will be the subordinates; if the one is active and intelligent, so will be his subordinates and vice versu. We are afraid that the find, that every little appointment of this kind, is the subject of a long and anxious deliberation of the Council, instead of being left to the head of the Department as it ought to be: faucy the Cabinet at home deliberating on the appointment of a clerk at £70 a-year! The head of each Department ought

tenancing all religious newspapers. The following passage from the address of the Bishop of Missouri, to the late Convention of his Diocese, percinently showing the error of this kind of

"It is to be expected that we shall not at all times be pleased with the articles of any print. We read scarcely a book with a total concurrence in its sentiments. An editor's mind is ONE, while the minds of his readers are many. But let us not be afraid or ill disposed, therefore, as to this engine of usefulness. We might as well abuse the art of printing, because we never read a volume with which we entirely accord, as condemn the press, with its mighty influence for good or evil, because we have sometimes found in one of its papers a sentiment not exactly our own."—N. Y. Protestant Churchman.

gration in Canada.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

QUEBEC, June 21, 1845. Number of Emigrants arrived at this port, during the week ending at this date :-

Previously arrived...... 232 11843 Total..... 235 12739 To the same period last year, 212 Increase in favour of 1845, 23

been set on fire, and a strong westerly wind prevailing, the fire crept along till it approached within a very short distance of the town, when it was stopped by the exertions of the inhabitants. A good deal of property, in the shape of crops, fences, &c. is said to have been consumed.—Montreal Courier.

DIOCESAN PRESS.

The Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of "The Church," at Cobourg, an Instalment of Five per cent. (being the thir-

at Cobourg, an Instalment of Prevent each Coeing the thirteenth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth day of July next.

A Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent, per annum, will be payable on the amount of the Stock paid up, at the Office of The Church, at Cobourg, ou and after the 10th of July next.

H. Scapping. H. SCADDING,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 19, 1845.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd House, 144, King Street, July, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P.M. W. H. Ripley, Secretary.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Annual Meetings of the Parochial Associations of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at-

York Mills, on Tuesday the 1st July, at 1 o'clock, A.M. Thornhill, do. do. Evening. Markham, on Wednesday, 2nd July, at 1 o'clock, A.M. La Moscan Settlement, Scarboro', do. do. Evening, Kingston Road, do., Thursday, 3rd July, 1 o'clock, A.M. Whitby, Friday, 4th July.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, the 1st of July, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, June 16, 1845.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the forty with distance at 33 per cent, on the capital paid in—being for the half year ending the 30th instant—and will be payable at the Bank on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of July next. The Stock and transfer Books of this Bank will be closed on

and after Monday, the 23d instant, until the 1st July. By order of the Board, ED. GOLDSMITH,

NEW GOODS. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

G. & T. BILTON, (SUCCESSORS TO T. J. PRESTON,)

RATEFUL to a discerning Public for a continuation of the favours they have so long enjoyed, have now the pleasure of announcing, that they have received, per Great Britain and other vessels, an extensive assortment of choice Goods, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, Cassi meres, &c. in great variety and of the richest styles. Their

SPLENDID VESTINGS,

time contribute to its wealth, its intelligence, and consequent Scarfs, Gloves, Silk Stocks, Caps, Suspenders, &c. &c. are very complete;—in fact their present stock has been selected with a view to render their Establishment inferior to none in Canada.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, the same atten-

heretofore successfully practised by them. Toronto, May 21, 1845.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. DARTIES desirous of procuring Books, &c. from Englan during the present season, are requested to forward their orders to the Subscribers as early as convenient, as they are now making up their lists for the Fall shipments. The latest time will be the 20th July, but it is desirable to forward them

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, June 26, 1845. King Street, Toronto

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of Books A and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,

including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions.

Catalogues of their Books can be had on application. June 26, 1845.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Book-sellers and Printers TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facilities they possess for executing orders in Great Britain, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execu-

tion of their orders.

Books procured from New-York every week by the Express, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange.—English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's. The London Catalogue of New Publications received from

England every fortnight. All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language, By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto,

and Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German.

For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & Mackendrick, Hamilton; and by the Publishers. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. June 26, 1845.

BOOKS and STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the in-habitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened a well-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL.

Consisting of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Reward Books, and various New and Popular Works. Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Day and Memorandum Books, Writing

and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assort-Music, and Fancy Stationery. He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, to receive a share of public support.

CHARLES BOYER. C. B. has made arrangements to establish a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT BOOKS AND TRACTS HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Farm for Sale.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

ROR 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 this control of the con For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

The town of Perth had a very narrow escape from being destroyed on Sunday last; the woods in the neighbourhood had

### To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huren Tract—50 miles South of Owen's Sound.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the meants or views of Settlers of every description;—

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent, per annum on Monies deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accumed,—will enable the provident and industrious settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow Interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.

The Company will REMIT at y sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined. free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141, 128, 7d, 170m 265 Settlers. The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at the Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London. The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of tharge, upon application, (if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Erederick Street, Poronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick Street, Turonto, 2nd June, 1845. A Tutor is required, BANK STOCK.

OR SALE by the undersigned, EIGHTY-FOUR Shares in the BANK OF UPPER CANADA. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, to be erected in the Eastern part of the Town of Kingston, as a Memorial of the late Rev. Robert D. Curtwright, give notice that they will receive

Toronto, 16th June, 1845.

BUILDING PLANS for the said Church, until the 10th day of July next. The exterior of the Building is to be 76 feet long and 56 feet wide, in all. It is intended that the expense shall not exceed £1250 urrency, exclusive of that part of the Tower which will extend above the roof. The style to be Gornic.

Fifteen Pounds will be given for the first best Plan, and Ten Pounds for the second best. The Plans are to be sent to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, June 11th, 1845.

SOMETHING NEW!! THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his to-mer stock of Pianos, a splendid

ROSEWOOD PIANO: Also, something new for this country, AN ORGANISED SERAPHINE. an Instrument well calculated for Parlour or Church Music.

A call is solicited. GEO. STEPHENS. Cobourg, 11th June, 1845.

WOOL. HE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an pportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for

NEW GOODS. THE undersigned have received their usual SPRING
A limite
IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the
Boarders. attention of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortment their new Premises enable them to offer to their correspondents Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c.

EARTHENWARE, Assorted, in Mhds. and Tierces, &c. &c. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto,

1845.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop and Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Bowes & Hall,

No. 173. King Street, Toronto. Where they will open in a few days an extensive and varied FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Their Stock will be found to consist of English and French Goods, which they will dispose of at the smallest remunera-CREIGHTON & HALL.

Toronto, May 1st, 1845.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, consisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the newest styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver, Paris silk, and other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season.

PETER MORGAN,

THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the

W. Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.)

P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels arrived at Montreal his Spring Importations, comprising a very complete assortment of

Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every

1845. New Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

N tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to bis new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES. Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c. ALSO,

A very Superior Assortment of Vestings, CONSISTING OF

Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c.

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

414-3 | Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

for CASH, or short approved credit.

COMPETENT to instruct three or four Boys, the e'dest twelve years old, in the course of study followed in King's College, Toronto. Apply to the Rev. John Rothwell, Amherst Island — (if by letter, pre-paid.)

June 10th, 1845. GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Turtion, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Phos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who have had long ex-experience in Teaching, are desirous of hearing of a place where a respectable Academy is required. The Gentlenan is competent to teach Classies, the elements of Mathenatics, together with a thorough English Education.

produce satisfactory testimonials from his College, in which he obtained the highest honours in Classics.

The Lady, in addition to the usual English Branches, is well qualified to teach French, Drawing, and Music. Letters addressed to R. B. Chroniele Office, Kingston, will meet with attention, and copies of testimonials forwarded

required. Kingston, 10th May, 1845.

PRIVATE TUITION. TTE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., Rector of E.,
Music,
or for entrance at the University, as their parents may desire,
or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the
English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treated in every respect as members of his family.

For terms apply to REV. A. PALMER, GUELPH. June, 1845.

EDUCATION. M RS. KING has opened a Ladies' School at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references: In Toronto.-The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cormeall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis,

Esq., A. McLean, E-q., and P. Vankonglinet, Esq. A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental 
 Needle-work, &c. &c.
 £1 10 0

 Drawing and Painting—each
 1 10 0
 Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each ..... Dancing .....

411-13 First Rudiments.... Board and Education in the above branches .-

BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: INITION in the following Branches of Educa-tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,

English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2 0 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Vears of Am 

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

Towels.

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 Loudon, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

At London, C. W., by the Rev. C. C. Brough, A.M., Rector of the Township of London, on the morning of Sunday, the 8th June, instant, at the house of her father, Capt. Michael Mc-Laughlio, Ann, his third daughter, to Richard Travers, E.q.,

M.D., of St. Thomas.

At Niagara, on the 17th instant, the Hor. James Smith, Attorney General for Canada East and M.P.P. for the County of Missisquoi, to Elizabeth Fisher, chest daughter of James

At Three Rivers, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., George Dunn, Esq., Paymaster Her Majesty's 23rd Reg., or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Susci Matilda, widow of the late James Wallace, Esq., M.D., and fourth daughter of the late Dr. Short, formerly Rector of that place. DIED.

On Saturday last, at Kingston, Catherine Jane, third daughter of Lt. Col. Sir Richard H. Bonnycasile, aged 15 years.

At Cap Santé, in the District of Quebec, on the 13th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Ruger Lelievre, Esq., and only daughter of John Weatherhead, Esq., of Brackville, Canada West. On the 12th May, at Cambridge, suddenly, aged 50, Captain

ventor of relievo-painting.

At Milibrook, in Cavan, on the 16th May last, John Huston Esq., for many years a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Surveyor in that Township, and on all occasions an active and loyal

At Grafton, on the 22nd inst., in the 54th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Eliakim Barnum Esq., of that village.—No individual was ever removed from life more respected and beloved than this estimable lady; and her loss is as great to the Church, of which she was a devoted and most consistent mem-The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are therefore of the newest and most fashionable description.—
He has also a good assortment of

Church, of which she was a devoted and most consistent members of the newest and most fashionable description.—
He has also a good assortment of

Church, of which she was a devoted and most consistent members of the newest and most consistent members of the newest and most fashionable description.—
He has also a good assortment of followed to the grave on Tuesday last by a large concourse of persons from Grafton and its vicinity, as well as from the neighbouring townships.

Rev. J. Deacon; Rev. J. C. Usher; J. Edgar, Esq.; Mrs.

Bay Street, (between King Street and )
Adelaide Street) March, 1845. Third door west of the Montreal Bank, Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tf] King Street. TREENT CHURCES. 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 PAPER-HANGINGS. their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY.

Treasurer to the Building Committee

February 20, 1845. \* 411-13 MARRIED. At Adolphustown, on Thursday the 12th inst., by the Rev. Job Deacon, William Henry Swetman, Esq., to Miss Martha Jane Carey Weeks, only daughter and child of the late Dr. SEASONABLE GOODS.

P. PATERSON.

of Missisquoi, to Elizabeth Fisher, eldest daughter of James Lockhart, Esq., of the former place.

At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Robert Og'dby Ross, Esq., only son of the Rev. Alex. Ross, of Banagher Glebe, County Derry, Ireland, to Sophia Helen, second daughter of the late Dr. Robertson, and grand-daughter of the late the Hon. Sir Win. Campbell, of Terranto.

of Toronto.

At Cobourg, in St. Peter's Church, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. C. Ruttan, Robert Mant Boucher Esq., of Colborne, Barrister at Law, to Mary, second daughter of Henry Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff of the Newcastle District.

At Kingston, on the 24th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, James Henderson, Esq., Burrister at Law, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of William Wilson Esq., of New Court Kingston. Court, Kingston.

C. L. H. Barber. Captain Barber pointed the splendid picture of "The Disobedient Prophet," which attracted so much notice in the Adelaide Gallery, some years ago, and was the in-

subject of the Queen.

At Grafton, on the 22nd inst., in the 54th year of her age,

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 19: ted with be surand at Haston (uo charge); C. C. Neville, Esq.; Rev. J. Hudson; W. McClean, Esq., rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; L. Burwell, Esq., rem.; Rev. W. M. Herchmer (next week); Rev. R. H. Bourne; A. V. Corson, Esq.; J. W. Brent, Esq., rem.; T. Champion, Esq., add. sub.; H. Rowsell, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. P. G. Bartlett. AND AMERICA.

inferiors-where all strive to be first and none are in England. admitted to be so; where the law in direct opposition to all nature, has declared those to be equal who are as unequal in their talents as they are in their stature, and as dissimilar in their characters as they are in their pecuniary means? In such a case the tone may be called an average one, but what must be the average of the masses in intelligence, in morals, in civilization? To use another mercantile phrase it must necessarily be below par. All these are elements in the formation of character, whether national or individual. There is great manliness, great sincerity, great integrity, and great sense of propriety in England, arising from the causes I have enumerated .-One extraordinary proof of the wholesome state of the public mind there is, the condition of the Press. By the law of the land, the liberty of the press is

in England secured to the subject. He has a right to use it, he is punishable only for its abuse. You would naturally suppose, that the same liberty of the press in England and America, or in Great Britain and Russia, would produce the same effect, but this is by no means the case. In England it is safe, but no where else, not even in the Colonies. There a Court, an Established Church, a peerage, an aristoeracy, a gentry, a large army and navy, and last, though not least, an intelligent, moral, and highly respectable middle class, all united by one common interest though they have severally a distinct sphere, and are more or less connected by ties of various kinds, constitute so large, so powerful, so influential a body, that the press is restrained. It may talk boldly, but it cannot talk licentiously; it may talk freely, but not seditiously. The good feeling of the country is too strong. The law of itself is every where unequal to the task. There are some liberal papers of a most demoralizing character, but they are exceptions to show how safe it is to entrust Englishmen with this most valuable but most dangerous engine. In France these checks, though nominally the same, scarcely exist. To the great body of the people a different tone is acceptable. The bad feeling of the country is too

In the United States and in the Colonies these often a joint-stock property. It is worth thousands of God had been heard before; his mother had been of pounds. It is edited by men of Collegiate education, and first-rate talents. It sometimes reflects, and sometimes acts upon, the opinions of higher classes. To accomplish this, its tone must be equal, and its ability, if possible, superior to that of its patrons. In upon. The checks I have spoken of are wanting.—
This I knew to be the case with the U. S., and I am certain your experience of colonial affairs will confirm red, that in this part of the kingdom there are two would be a gross libel on both my country and yours); enormous number that are published, which limits the ished. circulation of each, it distracts rather than directs opinion, and renders unity of design as well as unity of action impossible. Where a few papers are the organs of the public, the public makes itself heard and understood. Where thousands are claiming attention at the same time, all are confounded, and in a manner disregarded. But to leave illustrations, which are endless, let us consider the effect of religion in the formation of character.

The Christian religion is essentially the same every where; but the form of Church government, and the persons by whom it is administered, modify national character in a manner altogether incredible to those who have not traced these things up to their source, and down to their consequences. Now, it will startle you no doubt, when I say, only tell me the class of persons that the clergy of a country are taken from, and I will tell you at once the stage of refinement it

In England the clergy are taken from the gentry, some few from the nobility, and some few from the humbler walks of life, but mainly from the gentry .-The clergy of the Church of England are gentlemen and scholars. What an immense advantage that is to a country! What an element it forms in the refinement of a nation! when a high sense of honour is superadded to the obligation of religion. An Englishman is himself a practical example of the benefits resulting from the union between the Church and the State, and the clergy and the gentry.

to teach those from whom they are no way distinguished that young and old wish to be thought "somebody." known to themselves, fans the flame, because their awful threatenings to the proud. I will give you two known to themselves, fans the flame, because their awful threatenings to the proud. I will give you two awful threatenings to the proud. I will give you two awful threatenings to the proud. I will give you two awful threatenings to the proud. I will give you two by way of sample. "Humble yourselves in the sight by way of sample. "Humble yourselves in the sight by way of sample. "Every one of the Lord, and he shall lift you up." "Every one of the Lord, and he -or to give their counsel where they should interpose though hand join hand, he shall not be unpunished. their authority. A throughly low-bred ignorant clersuch a state of things on the public mind.

by government, and no more than is necessary for this ly you and I ought to be "nobody" when reflecting purpose; but there are some important things besides on his grace.

THE PRESS AND RELIGION IN ENGLAND protection. In England they yield more to obtain more. Some concession is made to have an hereditary throne, that the country may not be torn to pieces, as the Uni-In the States all religions are merely tolerated, as ted States is every five years, by contending parties, a sort of necessary evil; no one Church is fostered, for the office of chief magistrate; or that the nation, protected and adopted by the state. In England they like Rome of old, may not be at the mercy of the lehave incorporated one with the state, and given the gions. Some concession is made to have the advanname of the kingdom to it, to distinguish it from all tage of an hereditary peerage, that may repress the others—the Church of England. Excuse my men- power of the crown on one side, and popular aggrestioning these truisms to you, but it is necessary to sion on the other; and further concession is made to allude to them, not for the purpose of instruction, secure the blessings of an Established Church, that for no one needs that, but to explain their effect on the people may not be left to themselves to become character. In England there are permanent orders the prey of furious fanatics like Cromwell, or murderand fixed institutions, and there is a well-defined gra- ous infidels like Robespierre; and that superstitious dation of rank from the Sovereign on the throne to the zeal and philosophical indifference may alike be excountry Squire; known to all, acknowledged by all, cluded from the temple of the Lord. What is the and approved by all. This political stability neces- result of all this concession that Whigs call expensive sarily imparts stability to the character; and the court machinery, Radicals the ignorant blunder of our poor and the peerage naturally infuse through society, by the old forefathers, and your wholesale Reformers the raunavoidable influence of the models they present, a pacity of might. What is the result? Such a moral, high sense of honour, elegance of manners, and great social, and political state, as nothing but the goodness dignity of character and conduct. An English gentle- of God could have conferred upon the people in reman therefore is kind and considerate to his inferiors, ward for their many virtues. With such a climateaffable to his equals, and respectful (not obsequious, such a constitution, and such a church, is it any wonfor servility belongs to an absolute, and not a limited der that the national character stands so high that, to monarchy, and is begotten of power not of right,) to insure respect in any part of the world, it is only nehis superiors. What is the case where there are no cessary to say, "I am an Englishman." - Sam Slick

> SUDDEN DEATH. (From the Penny Sunday Reader.)

There were two such solemn funerals in a country church-yard, on the same day, that I wish, before the impression passes by, to make a little record of these circumstances in the SUNDAY READER.

One funeral was that of a poor man, who fell down dead in a moment. I was going to say without warning: but, oh! who shall count the warnings that poor man had had, during his life, from the time when he first began to know and understand, till the darkness of his last night on earth passed away, and the light shone once more upon him, and called him to the tasks and duties of his last day of life. Oh! who shall count all these warnings-the lessons he either had, or might have had, in the Sunday School one times that the bell had called him to the house of God, where the minister waited to tell him, that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God," and that Jesus died for sinners, and "casteth out none that come to Him?" Who shall count all the times he had heard the solemn bell toll for some departed fellow creature, or had seen the funeral go by, or heard the words, "We commit his body to the grave, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust?" And now is he gone! He rose in health in the morning, and went on his employment; he was passing along the rail-way, not engaged in any dangerous work there, when he fell down in some kind of pit, and in a moment he was dead. It was a solemn warning indeed: many, themselves, I fear, strangers to God and to the covenant of peace, could talk of him, could say that the judgments of God were abroad in the earth. But, oh, have they learnt righteousness by the solemn judgment? They could feel alarm for him, say with horror that he was a Sabbath-breaker, and a blasphemer of God's holy name, but oh, have they fled to this Saviour whom they fear he never sought?

which it will ever be his study to deserve. The other funeral was that of a poor boy whose short, sad story, is soon told. Oh that it may not be checks are also wanting. In England a newspaper is as soon forgotten! In his family, the warning voice very ill with the cholera, and recovered. Now they can think what a warning this was, who have seen the patient dying of the cholera-who have heard the bell tolling day after day, for the poor victims-looked on the separate piece of ground appointed for their inter-A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM
America, a bunch of quills and a quire of paper, with ment, and seen sometimes, the coffin placed upon a for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with the promise of a grocer to give him advertisements for truck, and wheeled to the grave, in order that as few their patronage. insertion, is all that is necessary to start a newspaper persons as possible might be exposed to the infection. But I should tell those of your readers, who do not know the neighbourhood in which these things occur my assertion that it is the case in the provinces also. cities within twelve miles, and many goods are con-Take up almost any (I won't say all, because that veyed from one of these cities to the other in barges: re is a towing-path on the side of the river on but take up almost any transatlantic newspaper, and which these barges go; and this poor boy, of whom how much of personality, of imputation, of insolence, I am writing, went to help bring back the horses which of agitation, of pandering to bad passions, is there to had been used in towing the barges; the horse on regret in it? The good feeling of the country is not which he had to ride, was blind, and he himself, I strong enough for it. In England it is safe. In the suppose, unskilful or inattentive; but however it was, United States it ss safer than in any other place perhaps, but from a totally different cause,—from the carried him into the river, and there they both per-

> OLD HUMPHREY ON SOMEBODY AND NOBODY. (From the Weekly Visitor.)

A few days ago, I overheard a modest looking young woman, seemingly a respectable servant, speak the following words in giving an account of a lady whom she had known. "She used to take a great deal of notice of me, which was very kind of her: why should she have noticed me at all, who am no-

I was not only struck, but much pleased with the observation. It was the first time I had ever heard such an expression, and most likely it will be very long before I hear it again.

self; for I felt conscious, that though the young woman thought herself to be "nobody," my proud and conceited heart, had persuaded me to consider myself, "somebody," all my days. How is it with you reader? Are you "somebody" or "nobody?" Can you say in sincerity to the searcher of hearts, "Lord, my heart is not haughty, nor mine eyes lofty : neither my heart is not haughty, not mine of the desired formula formula formula formula frames for Oil frames for Oil

It is said, that the trees and plants of the earth are continually striving for light and air, that they are constantly trying to get one above the other. Is not | the best style. this the case with mankind? "I am as good as he is Take any country, where the small farmers fur- any day;" or "She shall not hold her head above nish the ministers. The people may be moral, but me," and "We are company for our betters," are exthey are not refined; they may be honest, but they pressions common enough; but I question whether are hard; they may have education, but they are we should often hear one single human being confess coarse and vulgar. Go lower down in the scale, and that he was nobody. Pride is the ruin of one half of take them from the peasantry. Education will not mankind. Even children, when they get together, eradicate their prejudices, or remove their vulgar er- boast of their fathers and mothers; and old men, with rers. They have too many feelings, and passions in hoary hairs, speak with pride of the great things they common with the ignorant associates of their youth, have done, and the great people they have known: so

but by a little smattering of languages. While they There are, in God's word, a great number of precideprecate the æra of darkness, their conversation, un- ous promises to the humble, and a great number of

You have heard of the rich man in the Bible, who gy is a sure indication of the ignorance and degrada- was so fond of fine clothes, and good living; he, no tion of a nation. What a dreadful thing it is when doubt, thought himself "somebody;" but what did it any man can preach, and when any one that preaches, all come to? You have heard, too, of Lazarus; he as in Independent or Colonial America, can procure asked only the crumbs which fell from the rich man's hearers; where no training, no learning is required, - table, and yet you know what became of him. It where the voice of vanity or laziness, is often mistaken happened to them both, according to the texts that I for a sacred call, -where an ignorant volubility is dig- have given you. The proud man was brought low and nified with the name of inspiration, -where pandering punished, where "the worm dieth not, and the fire is to prejudices is popular, and where popular preaching not quenched;" while the humble one was lifted up is lucrative! How deleterious must be the effect of into heaven. Divine grace can alone effectually teach us true humility. David was taught this lesson, when CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, It is easy for us to say, this constitution or that con- reflecting on the vast and mighty works of creation. stitution is the perfection of reason. We boast of "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy ours that it confers equal rights on all, and exclusive fingers, the moon and stars which thou hast ordained, privileges on none, and so on; but there are other what is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son things besides rights in the world. In our government of man, that thou visitest him?" If David was a we surrender certain rights for the protection yielded "nobody," when he reflected on God's creation, sure-

Advertisements.

RATES. RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7\( \frac{1}{2} \) d. each subseque insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and ls. ea subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertic and ld. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruwick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Irelands well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the Citx of Toronto, may be left in the bar

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. d will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

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

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,

KING STREET, TORONTO. R ICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his The friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a complete Stock of the best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c, fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the husiness of Mr. B. If-for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial. N.B.—Having had considerable experience in UNIVERSITY WORK, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto. 1st April, 1845.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable anner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns,

Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, 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 assortnent 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 making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes,

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W.H. EDWOODS. HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER.

by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage

No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

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

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes Toronto, May, 1844. 359-tf

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced ness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

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

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has
received while in congruence. treefved while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occuied by Mr. Porplawall, 30. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. towsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and rusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continu-

CARVING, GILDING, It set me thinking not only of others, but of my- LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-barging Sec. 8c.

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,—made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

Wm. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST. REFERS to JAMES B. EWART, Esq., Dundas, C. W. A. McDonald, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank, ilton, C. W. Also, to Messrs. Thomas Clarkson & Co., Toronto, who will make liberal advances on all consign-

Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order.

THOMAS WHEELER CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

> Lord Bishop of Toronto. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

FROM LONDON. KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

DENTISTRY. R. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS,

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

TORONTO. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT,

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT.

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

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

January, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the S tore 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 December 1, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT,

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

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

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

LANDS TO LEASE. ON FAVOURABLE TERMS. Township. District. Johnstown ... South Crosby ..... 12 ... 7 ... 200 ......S. W. 1 Victoria ..... Hungerford Cartwright..... Seymour..... ...Mariposa Fenelon ..... Colborne ... .W. half 5 .S. half 11 W. half 18 S half 25 .S. half .. S. half .. S. half

.W. half 19 .. S. half 26 . Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 13 Wellington ... Garrafraxa .. E. half Amaranth .. W. half 29 Do. Eramosa..... .. E. half 32 ..S. half 20 . Talbot ..... Townsend ... . W. half 16 . Do. Raleigh ....

Brooke ..... E. half 11 ...11 ... 100 ...N. half 14 ...10 ... 100 Dover...... 44 & 45 \{ \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{24} \} 200 Warwick ..... E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100

For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by letter, post-paid.) FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

On YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump-house, and other out-houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches the Spring business.

HENRY J. FYFE. Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

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

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

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths 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 the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York 357-tf Toronto, August 1st, 1844. Toronto, May, 1844.

FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late Captain Bour-

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

'THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove 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 of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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

Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

April, 1844. 353-tf BUILDING LOTS.

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

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect extremely low.

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

FOR SALE, TN the ...large of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-tourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

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

authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. THE ROYAL MAIL

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

SOVEREIGN, ..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, ...... CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon.

UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH,

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. .... CAPT. SUTHERLAND. Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, .... ... CAPTAIN DICK,

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

At Seven o'clock.

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Royal Mail Steam packet Office, .. 1 ... 200 Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845. 405 THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

> THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY ext, the 22nd instant. The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell has ring for starting.
The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT,

on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave *Toronto* for *Hamilton* at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

Toronto, April 10, 1845. RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. 1845. THE STEAMERS

AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:— LEAVE KINGSTON. The Aid, Every Monday, at 7 A. M.

" Prince Albert, " Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

" Beaver, " Friday, at 7 A. M.

LEAVE BYTOWN. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal. Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally, with their very superior

CUT NAILS. A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for RICHARD JUSON & Co.

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

which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS, and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, ? Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. Ecclesiastical Music.

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

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE. ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON,

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England,

BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS, MOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; BY MRS. BEAVEN. Price 71d. each.

For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Ningara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

April 9, 1845. JUST RECEIVED,

THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 1½d.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845. 396-tf JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE,

IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 9d) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED

On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA. FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845.

This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged Trade, and an early application is recommended. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

ost-paid. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. Letters by mail must be 17. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

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

Rheumatism and Lameness ositively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in e old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixie and Nerve AND ONE LIMBERT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

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