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# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1844.

## poetry.

### THE IVY.

Evergreen Ivy! though in summer hours Thou dost not woo the eye with blooming flowers;
In winter time thy melancholy wreath
Hangs o'er the dark and silent home of Death:
Fit emblem, thou, of Love that cannot die;
Of Friendship, faithful in adversity,
That to the chilling marble fondly clings,
Claiming no sympathy from living things. Beautiful Widow! thine is such a grief, Thy love unchanging as the Ivy leaf: Thy form neglected, unadorned thy hair, Thou hast forgotten earth in thy despair! But, oh! not thus must thou thy fondness prove, Thy Child, -His Child, still claims a mother's love.

The younger Lvy plant, that closely creeps
And soothes her widow'd mother when she weeps. It is no easy task to tear away e Ivy from the wall that was its stay; The struggle is as hard when she is told
'Tis time her circling arms relax their hold:
To leave him in his cold grave, and go forth
To results. To worldly interests, excitements, mirth; And know that there are some who will condemn Intensity of grief, unknown to them. Alas! in this sad world, how incomplete

Is Love's prosperity! how briefly sweet!
But shall the two fond beings, who could make
Light of all ills, for one another's sake,—
Who watch'd, who pray'd together.—shall their's prove
A thing of scorn, a perishable love?
No: Faith points upwards,—one sad parting o'er,
The good shall mean the safe to more The good shall meet again to part no more, And ye, whose wisdom spurns such future lot, Let me dream on, -oh! undeceive me not

#### DR. THOMAS SHERLOCK, BISHOP OF LONDON. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

Thomas Sherlock, born in London, A.D. 1678, was the son of William Sherlock, master of the Temple, who was suspended from his preferment for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, but at last took them, publicly justifying his conduct; and in 1691 was installed dean of St. Paul's. He must be carefully distinguished from his son; for some writers, otherwise well-informed, have strangely confounded them. Bishop Burnet says he was "a clear, a polite, and strong writer; but apt to assume too much to himself, and to treat his adversaries with contempt;" while Dr. Doddridge represents him as employing "strong arguments and awful representations, exceeding proper for conviction;" and his style as plain and manly. His best known work is "Discourses on Death, Judgment, and a Future State."

Thomas was educated at Eton, where he occupied a high ground, in point of study, for his natural abilities were good and his industry great; while at the same time he was conspicuous even amidst the amusements of his companions, generally taking the lead .-From Eton he removed to Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which society he ultimately became master, and served the office of vice-chancellor of the university in 1714. While occupying this honourable station, he searched the public archives, to which of course he had ready access, where valuable papers of the greatest importance had lain for years in a state of the utmost confusion. These he reduced into proper order, and obtained from their perusal a thorough acquaintance with the constitution, the rights, and privileges of the Iversity; so that, long after he had ceased to preside, he was in difficulties appealed to for his opinion, which was invariably received with much respect, and carried with it great weight. He proved a liberal benefactor to Catherine hall, bequeathing to it, among other things,

reeded his father, who died about dered. Here he presided during the long space of fifty years, constantly preaching in the church during term, and universally beloved, esteemed, and honoured felt appears to have been mutual. In the letter of resignation of the mastership, in old age, he thus expresses himself:-"I beg to assure you that I shall always remember the many instances of your favour fairly produced the whole passage. It is not to be to me, some of which were so distinguishing marks of wondered at, that an author who was capable of such his Clergy;" and within a few months of his death he can never forget; and yet to mention them particularly

"He was made master of the Temple," says his qualify himself for that honourable employment, which he effectually did in the course of a few years, and time. In this station he continued many years, well as the judicious manner of treating the subject." preaching constantly, 'rightly dividing the word' of so much propriety, and with such strength and vehemence, that he never failed to take possession of his whole audience, and secure their attention. This Powerful delivery of words, so weighty and important as his always were, made a strong impression on the minds of his hearers, and was not soon forgot. And I doubt not but many of you still remember the excel-

the year 1716.

Except three sermons preached on public occasions, he did not come forth as an author until the famous always listened to with respect. He sometimes took unquestionably by far the most powerful antagonist against whom bishop Hoadly had to contend. He Published a great many pamphlets on the subject, the chief of which is entitled, "A Vindication of the Corporation and Test Acts, in answer to the bishop of Bangor's reasons for a repeal of them, 1718." To this the bishop lost no time in replying, yet, while he which the bishop lost no time in replying, yet, while he vehemently opposed the principles laid down in the tract, he bore the most unequivocal testimony to the abilities of the author. It has been said that bishop Sherlock afterwards deeply regretted the strong line. Sherlock afterwards deeply regretted the strong line. The study and practice of mis me; or as if it had been a gift of nature, and not an art to be attained by time and trial. But he was sensible of the reserve that became his order and profession in that place, and it is upon no subject of general application to the Catholic Church, but upon a danger to which the maintenance of the separation commonly called the Reformation was not enter, and it is upon no subject of general application to the Catholic Church, but upon a danger to which the maintenance of the separation is not schismatical, of conduct he had taken with respect to this contro-Versy, and repented of the language he had employed. Nothing, however, can be further from the truth; so far from changing his opinion on the subject, he wrote some additional treatises, which he had always wished to publish. His views appear to have remained unlanged: "I have been assured," says bishop New-, whose opinion on the point must be decisive, "by the best authority—by those who lived with him most, and knew him best—that this intimation is absolutely

The period at which bishop Sherlock lived was remarkable for a low state of religious feeling, both within and without the pale of the established Church.

the testimony of those who mourned over what they at the time was such that he could not pay due atten- I am aware of, with any christian community either in you have hitherto been members, has actually, and to every individual in every rank should be in a consist could not alter, places the matter beyond all dispute. tion to the manifold duties of the station. In 1749, this country or in any other. host of free-thinkers and sophistical reasoners, with a opportunity to awaken them to a sense of their eternal which you prefer. and a zeal as indefatigable in its exertions as it was pastoral "letter to the clergy and inhabitants of Lon- form you, that St. Thomas's is not an English Epis- and accusers of the brethren? The world does not bold and ingenious in its contrivances. History, don and Westminster, on occasion of the late earth- copal Chapel in any sense, except in this, that the place Queen's witnesses upon the bench, nor promote cule, reproach, and even falsehood, were all leagued of 100,000 copies were sold within a month. in this conspiracy, and furnished, in their turn, arms in this conspiracy, and furnished, in their turn, arms for prosecuting this unuatural rebellion against light and truth." Although lord Shaftesbury, even where and truth." Although lord Shaftesbury, even where he sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth be sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of the Church of Scotland be indeed such as she is represented to you—such that you can be justified in deserting the community of which he is a member.

This is the wind the church of Scotland be indeed such as she is represented to you—such that you can be justified in deserting the community of which he is a member.

This is the wind the church of Scotland be indeed such as she is represented to you—such that you can be justified in deserting the chooses, use the English Episcopal Church of Scotland be indeed such as she is represented to you—such that you can be justified in deserting the community of which he is a member.

The prosecuting this unuatural rebellion against light in the chooses, use the English Episcopal Church of Scotland be indeed such as she is represented to you—such that you can be justified in deserting the chooses, use the English Episcopal Church of Scotland be indeed such as she is represented to you—such that you can be justified in deserting the chooses, use the English Episcopal Church of Scotland in the chooses, use the English Episcopal Church of Scotland in the chooses, use the English Episcopal Church of Scotland in the chooses. he sets up ridicule as the test and criterion of truth, which the cities, the inhabitants of which he more bishop. Each of them, as is well known, claims and and your advisers ought to appear before the public as kind of wit, and that what is contrary to good breeding out how justly God might punish them. is in this respect as contrary to liberty.

lock," &c. &c. This is an excellent performance; in gratuitously among the poor. which a regular series of prophecy is deduced through For the first four years after his translation, he are schismatical. the several ages from the beginning, and its great use- applied himself diligently to the affairs of his diocese, Schism, or the separation of Christians from union tinctly marked out, which were successively commu- 1753, resigned the mastership of the Temple. He of the Church to which they have previously been of religion and the designs of Providence, till those pelled him to relinquish this part of his duties, the few entertain any adequate notion of its guilt and dangreat events to which they were intended to be sub- superintendence of these parts belonging to the Bishop ger. And yet it might be hoped that those who use Sherlock greatly distinguished himself by this publica- rics. He was soon visited with a very afflicting illness, lic devotions, would know and feel that schism is a sin. tion, which, if possible, proved more fully the strength not unattended with danger: from this he only partially In that service they pray to be delivered from all "seman is a mere machine; that the soul is material and that he could only be understood by those who were and contempt of God's word and commandments. mortal; that Christ and his apostles built on the pre- constantly about him. With assistance, however, he From the general style and arrangement of the Litany, dictions of fortune-tellers, and divines; that the pro- was enabled to get through the duties of his diocese, it is to be presumed that there is some characteristic phets were mere fortune-tellers and discoverers of lost and narrowly investigated all its concerns. He was affinity between the evils thus deprecated in the same goods; that Christianity stands wholly on a false able to dictate letters, which were taken down by an petition; and that if rebellion and heresy be sins, so foundation. Yet he speaks respectfully of Christianiamanuensis. During this season of suffering, his mind also must schism. And the affinity manifestly lies in ty, and also of the Epicureans, whom he at the same was exceedingly calm. Old age, it is observed, is fre-

delity. His object was to allegorize away the miracles acrimony in the best natures, both young and old; but, country better than the existing government, and if of our Lord, as Collins had attempted to act with though Bishop Sherlock had naturally a quickness and he wills to exercise this supposed capacity, he falls audacious though senseless attempts to invalidate the

Dr. Sherlock took up the cause of truth with great resignation of his father, and was obliged to apply lished his well known small treatise, "The Trial of himself closely to business, and take infinite pains to the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus, 1729;" a work which has gone through a very large number of

God, and promoting the salvation of souls. For his preach:

Dr. Sheriock's fame as an able defender of the distribution of the gospel now rapidly spread, and attracted the Candid Disquisitions," he held his triennial visitation.

Other is completed Schism. his words and argument, but in the force and energy with the Second to the throne. On the translation of views. His address to the clergy on the subject was with which it was delivered. For though his voice Bishop Baker to Norwich, he was consecrated Bishop requested to be published. The reply made was, separation. But what is it that renders separation. But what is it that renders separation. was not melodious, but accompanied rather with a thickness not melodious, but accompanied rather with a of Bangor; and, on the promotion of his rival Hoadly "that he thanked them for their respectful address, from that portion of the Church in which our lot has the thanked them for their respectful address, from that portion of the Church in which our lot has the thanked them for their respectful address. formerly held by his antagonist.

term, and in the vacation went to reside in his diocese, it was constant and regular. lent instruction you have heard from him to your ner, in a decent hospitality; in repairing churches and in the 84th year of his age; and was interred in the lax. Separation is sinful Schism, unless sinful terms houses, wherever he went; in conversing with his church-yard at Fulham, where a monument is erected of communion have been imposed, or the means of clergy, and in giving them and their people proper to his memory.

advice and direction, as circumstances required. an active part in the debate; and, though his profession and manner of life had hitherto afforded him no opportunity of exercising his talent for extemporaneous speaking, he delivered himself, in his first attempts of the crown or the liberties of the subject were mate-

fulness shown. The various degrees of light are dis- and made one general visitation in person; but, in and communion with the Church, or with that portion nicated in such a manner as to answer the great ends extended his care to foreign parts, but his health com- united, is in our time so common, that it is to be feared servient should receive their accomplishment. Dr. of London previous to the appointment of new bishop- the Litany of the Church of England in all their pubof his mental powers, and the depth and extent of his recovered; for he lost almost the whole use of his legs, dition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion; from all false varied acquirements. Collins's opinions were that and soon after his speech became much impaired, so doctrine, heresy, and schism; from hardness of heart,

quently attended with a peevishness of temper; and indulgence of self-will and self-conceit. If a man Woolston now appeared as the champion of infi- sickness and infirmities are apt to create petulance and imagines that he and his partizans can govern the

three years afterwards, as master of the Temple—a situation requiring great crudition and sound reason.

Improve the Temple—a situation requiring great crudition and sound reason.

Improve the Temple—a situation and sound reason.

In the ruins of himself, vol. 1. p. 180. "Bishop call the bis own devotions as a layman, or his ministrations was yet living, and resided in the palace, (Fulham), as a clergyman, more wisely and spiritually by followsituation requiring great crudition and sound reasoning, when the character of his congregation is consiing, when the character of his congregation is consiing, when the character of his congregation is consiing when the character of hi that he had quoted books generally allowed to be that luminous and powerful mind were still venerable; ing his own notions, than by compliance with the ritual spurious as the genuine works of the fathers; and hath, though his speech was almost unintelligible, and his of his Church, then is he in danger of falling into schism. by false translations and injurious interpolations, and features cruelly disarranged and distorted by the palsy: by the various members of the society. The esteem pervert the true sense of the authors he quotes; and tive; for it was in this lamentable state that he perfect that particular branch of the Church whereof the country being the last volume of the last volume o contrary to their own declared sense, in the very pas- he committed to the press, and his high reputation was Scripture as our guide, we find that schism first showed misrepresent the accounts given by the evangelists of gratulation to the young king, George the Third, on temper which ought to animate the Christian. It of gratitude. I esteem my relation to the two societhe absurdity of the literal and historical sense of the from that is excellent: "This will probably be the last tunities of improvement, by living and conversing with gentlemen of a liberal education and of great learning he hath treated in a strain of low and coarse buffoone- long, a very long contest; may it never be decided, but These were both cases of separation in the Church; Preached at his funeral, "when very young, upon the resignation of the clearly perceived the Alacety and earth have you always under this process."

as well as weakness of his antagonist; and he publication as well as weakness of his antagonist; and he publication. and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increase of happiness in this world and the next."

Bishop Sherlock was decidedly favourable to a review was now come for an application to government on the

He entered upon his new sphere of life with alacrity, many public charities. He gave large sums to the founded by Christ. It is not enough, that the Church anxious to perform the duties of his exalted station. corporation of the sons of the clergy, &c. The course from which the separation is made has too many or He continued to preach regularly at the Temple during of his private charity was ever uninterrupted, to many too few vestments, too many or too few lights—that

### A DISSUASIVE FROM SCHISM. (Addressed to the Lay Members of the Scottish Episo Terrot, D.D., Bishop.)

Dear Brethren,-It is with great unwillingness, and

I see it announced in the newspapers, that St. Thorially affected. In cases of ecclesiastical law, brought mas's English Episcopal Chapel will be opened for before the lords as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously, calmly, and consciens are also as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration, ask yourselves seriously as a court of judicature, he sometimes divine service as early as possible in the month of Deration and the properties are also as a court of judicature, he sometimes are also as a court of judicature, he sometimes are also as a court of judicature and the properties are also as a court of judicature.

\* These occurred on the 8th of February and 8th of March; to his genius, his disinterestedness, his independence, and his virtue.

\* Rev. T. Hartwell Horne.

\* These occurred on the 8th of February and 8th of March; the latter being the strongest shock, and felt for many miles separation be an act of sinful Schism.

But if there be some,—and I must believe that there are some, who, though nurtured in the bosom of our Church, have, by some process or other, been con
\* Rev. T. Hartwell Horne.

\* These occurred on the 8th of February and 8th of March; the latter being the strongest shock, and felt for many miles separation be an act of sinful Schism.

But if there be some,—and I must believe that there are some, who, though nurtured in the bosom of our Church, have, by some process or other, been con-

The age of fanaticism had passed by, and had been On the translation of Archbishop Herring from as a Presbyter in the Church of Eugland, and who for vinced that she is not their mother, and that they are DIVERSITY OF RANKS AND FORTUNES. followed by one in which the great fundamental doc- York to Canterbury, in 1743, he was appointed Lord many years served as a Presbyter in the Episcopal not safe in her communion,—to such I say,—Think trines of Christianity were thrown into the shade .- Almoner. Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Church of Scotland, but in the autumn of last year again, brethren, before you take a step which has at The fact has been attempted to be denied; but to no dying in 1747, the offer of the primacy was made to renounced his connexion with that communion, and any rate the outward air and character of that from purpose. The published religious works of the day the Bishop of Sarum, who declined accepting the high has since been officiating in a hired room, on his own which, whenever you join in the Litany, you pray to afford proof positive that this statement is true; and dignity, from a conscientious conviction that his health authority and commission, and with no connexion, that be delivered. Consider whether the Church, of which

A race of unprincipled men sprung up, desirous wholly however, he accepted the see of London, void by the Now, brethren, when I see such an invitation forced terms of communion, or withheld from you means of to undermine the Christian faith, and on its ruins to death of Dr. Edmund Gibson; for his health was now upon your attention from week to week; and when I grace committed to the Church by her great Founder. erect a wretched system of deism, utterly subversive considerably improved. He would not be required to consider that the services in this so-called English If she has, then separation is not merely lawful, but of every moral principle, loosing man from all moral take long journeys, which he felt very burthensome; Episcopal Chapel will probably be, to all external apimperative; if she has not, then is separation criminal restraints, and allowing him to lead, without dread of his business, he said, would be at hand, and he would pearance, the same as those to which you have been Schism. In such an alternative, brethren, you will would inevitably take place among all ranks of men, a judgment, a life of unbounded sensuality, with the be spared much bodily labour. He speedily got a bill accustomed in the several Episcopal places of worship surely not think it sufficient to listen to the vague when industry, of all qualities of the individual the flattering promise, "death is an eternal sleep." "All passed, Jan. 11th, 1749, empowering him to demise of which you have been members, I fear that some of charges of semi-Popery, Puseyism, persecution, and who had objections of their own to offer, or who might or sell, for the benefit of the bishopric, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, for the benefit of the bishopric, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, for the benefit of the bishopric, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, for the benefit of the bishopric, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, for the benefit of the bishopric, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, for the benefit of the bishopric, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, for the benefit of the bishopric, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, the episcopal you, through thoughtlessness, or want of due information or sell, the episcopal you are the hope to serve their cause by reviving the calumnies of palace in Aldersgate-street, then in a ruinous condition. tion, may imagine, that in attending the services at tish Episcopal Church, but against that Church herothers, were at perfect liberty to produce them.— In 1750 the inhabitants of London were thrown St. Thomas's Chapel you are merely using your chris- self; that is, as I must understand it, against that Church her community, would be released from its worst appre-Accordingly, the authenticity of the bible, more espeinto a state of the utmost consternation by two violent tian liberty as you have hitherto done, in choosing, formularies and her constitution. But if you will, cially of Christianity, was assailed at all points by a shocks of an earthquake.\* He gladly seized the where there are no limitations, that particular Chapel does it not strike you, that you, and those to whose

expresses his strong and decided disapprobation of scurrilous buffoonery, gross raillery, and an illiberal on account of their forgetfulness of God; and points diocese. But upon this point it is needless to reason. "Had this part of the world had less krowledge and Chapel, must be credited, until there is produced the doubt your own perspicacity in spiritual things. Anthony Collins published, though as was his cus- less light, they might have some excuse, and some name of the bishop under whose pastoral care the Chatom without his name, his "Discourse of the Grounds | hope that God would wink at the times of their igno- pel is placed, together with his license or commission and Reasons of the Christian Religion," a book which rance; but they have had the light, and have loved the for the ministrations to be performed there, and some made a great noise; for "the turn given to the con- darkness: the gospel of Christ—in which all the good- account of the process by which he intends to exercise troversy," says Dr. Leland, "had something in it that ness and mercy of God are displayed, through the reseemed new, and was managed with great art; and demption purchased by the blood of Christ; in which held, in respect of discipline and ecclesiastical conyet, when closely examined, it appears to be weak and the aid and comfort of the Holy Spirit of God is offered nexion, no more Episcopal than it is Presbyterian, as is generally allowed to have known something of eccle-

sense of official obligation, after long and painful conto it, entitled, 'The Use and Intent of Prophecy in For this letter the bishop received the thanks of the sideration, weighing deliberately the import of the heartily returned thanks to God for the mercy extended the several ages of the Church,' by Dr. Thomas Sher- lord mayor and aldermen, and 40,000 were distributed words I use, I warn you against the invitation to join in the services at St. Thomas's Chapel, because they

Mr. Cumberland thus introduces the bishop into his he has been immediately united, he is in great danger

The special description of this sin of schism isthat sometimes he interprets them in a manner directly formed the task of selecting sermons for the last volume separatists have previously been members. Taking sages he appeals to, as would have appeared if he had in no respect lowered by the selection. In 1759 he itself among the Corinthian Christians; that it occaprinted and distributed in his diocese, "A Charge to a conduct should stick at no methods to expose and is said to have written a letter of condolence and conpeatedly denounces it as a great evil, as an evidence might be construed as an effect rather of vanity than our Saviour's miracles. Under pretence of showing his accession to the throne. The following passage showed itself then in two ways; first, in the undue and showed itself then in two ways; first, in the undue and ties to have been the great happiness of my life, as it facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself an introduced the standard of the absurdary of the literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself an introduced the literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself an introduced the literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels, he hath given himself and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels and literal and mistorical sense of the facts recorded in the gospels and literal and mistorical sense of the facts re introduced me to the acquaintance of some of the unrestrained license in invective and abuse. The but one contest between them—whether the king loves fish and disorderly manner in which they profaned the contest between them—whether the king loves fish and disorderly manner in which they profaned the contest between them—whether the king loves fish and disorderly manner in which they profaned the contest between them—whether the king loves fish and disorderly manner in which they profaned the contest between them—whether the king loves fish and disorderly manner in which they profaned the contest between them—whether the king loves fish and disorderly manner in which they profaned the contest between them—whether the king loves fish and disorderly manner in which they profaned the contest between them the contest between the contest between them the contest between the cont greatest men of the age, and afforded me the opportunities of investing and conversing with books of the evangelists, and the facts there related, the people best, or gentlemen of a liberal education, and of great learning and course out of great learning and great learning an one side, and the filial obedience on the other, be had not necessary for me to point out to you, that whatever Successor in that office, Dr. Nichols, in the sermon talent and decision. He clearly perceived the knavery and earth have you always under his protection, and apply à fortiori to separation from it; and that the partizans of Apollos would not have been less, but more guilty, had they set up a separate church in opposition to those who professed to be of Paul. In became one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that the time of the most celebrated preachers of that time of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of that time one of the most celebrated preachers of the most cele editions, and which Leland describes as being "uni- of the liturgy, with reference to what he considered it the same relation of guilt, as sedition in the bodytruth, division in the Church bears to separation from essentially of the same character, and arising from the same carnal affections; the one is incipient, and the

Complete Schism, then, is separation from communion, -and it is guilty Schism, when it is unnecessary thickness of speech, yet were his words uttered with to Winchester, was removed to Salisbury. It is not and would consider about this request." Here the been cast necessary? Nothing short of this,—that the particular Church has lost its Catholicity, and has Bishop Sherlock was a munificent benefactor to lost the characteristic impress of the one Church grace committed by Christ to the Catholic Church have been sinfully withheld from its members.

If, then, brethren, you are invited to join a congregation in recent and manifest separation from the Scot-Church within the Diocese of Edinburgh. By C. H. tish Episcopal Church, you have before you this alternative: either you must conclude, that the Church in before the most august assembly in the world, with the same case, elegance, and force, as if oratory had been the study and practice of his life; or as if it had been a gift of nature, and not an art to be attained by which you have hitherto worshipped God, imposes points in which the ecclesiastical or civil constitution you are individually exposed, that I now feel myself because the Council of Trent, the last general council, were essentially concerned, or by which the authority as it is falsely called, refused to acknowledge and to

of the law, who had first declared themselves of a different opinion; particularly in an appeal to the house, upon an ecclesiastical case from Ireland.—

Drummond, who was originally ordained and served

tiously, What anti-scriptural condition of communion does the Church of which I am a member impose upon me? or, What instrument of grace committed by Christ to his Church does it withhold from me? If to both

your own certain knowledge, imposed upon you sinful My assertion, that in this sense it is not an Episcopal so long misled by a palpable fallacy, you somewhat

> But, my brethren, are you not aware that other men, not members of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and possessing some claims to your attention, have thought to that (the Scottish) part of His family, and more particularly that He had vouchsafed to make him in some degree the instrument of it." Sir William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell, the first ecclesiastical lawyer of his time, calls ours a Sister Church to the Church of England; adding, "if that can be called a Sister which, by the late acts of your respectable community, is become almost identically the same." The English Bishops generally, only three years ago, virtually introduced, and actually sanctioned, a bill whereby the Scottish Bishops and Clergy were empowered to officiate in England, thereby rendering the most explicit testimony to the Catholicity and orthodoxy of the tency, it is evident, that in every rank of life the indi-Scottish Episcopal Church. I am not disposed to vidual's industry will be insufficient to his support. submit the question to human arbitration; but if you The want of this previous competency is poverty; swayed by the authority of names, I beg you to con-

of England in our own. I presume it is unnecessary for me to say, that the secures. recent schism in this diocese has given me much pain; Nor is it any indication of inconsistency and conbut I ought to say that this pain is much alleviated by | tradiction in the management of the world, however his library, and founding a librarianship, with free flagrant in the extreme. He is styled by Mosheim stimulating, that they served rather to smooth and carnest conviction of the Church with which the purposes of civil life demand, stimulating, that they served rather to smooth and carnest conviction of the duty of upholding a comrian fellow citizens, any more than they now have a calamity like this, universally incidental. It is indeed Scottish Christians. The loss of such nominal mem- guards civil life against the ruin which would other can be no loss to the Church; nor do they themselves finements. The accumulation of power in the higher which they neither used nor valued. But the case is and the shocks of fortune,—that is, in other words, very different with those who, considering the Epis- were the constitution of the world such, that wealth copal Church of Scotland as to them God's appointed should always correspond with other advantages in instrument of grace, have hitherto, through her eco- some invariable proportion,-would so separate the now, by listening to statements reflecting on her mi- split into so many distinct communities as it should nistry and formularies, may be tempted to desert her contain degrees: These again would subdivide, ac-

that no one pretends that the formularies of the Church | gress of the evil, civil society would be dissipated and of the Church of England, or the particular communion operation of the very principles to which it owes its service used in some chapels in the North—are perfect. existence. They are human compositions, as I think, composed Thus it appears that poverty is indeed a real evil and compiled by holy and judicious men, but still in the life of the individual; which nevertheless the merely human compositions; and therefore I do not common good demands, and the constitution of the wonder that malevolent criticism can produce appa- world accordingly admits rent discrepancies between one part and another, as But so wonderfully hath Providence interwoven the malevolent criticism can do with respect to Holy Scrip- public and the private good, that, while the common ture itself. Neither do I wonder if men well satisfied weal requires that the life of the individual should be sily improve the Scottish Communion Service, or the less interested in the relief of real poverty, wherever English Baptismal Service. But will you, brethren, the calamity alights; for Providence hath so ordained, cast yourselves afloat on the wide sea of inquiry, and that so long as the individual languishes in poverty, refuse to come to anchor till you discover absolute per- the public must want the services of a useful member. fection in human formularies? If so, you will find no This indeed would not be the case, nor would the more peace in an English Chapel than in a Scottish calamity to the individual be what it generally is, one. Will you give implicit credit to criticisms which were the transition easy in civil society from one rank attach as Popish a sense as possible to expressions to another. But the truth is, that as our abilities for which, being borrowed from Scripture, must have a any particular employment are generally the result of true sense when rightly understood? Will you claim, babits to which we have been formed in an early part as your Christian liberty, complete independence of of life, combined perhaps with what is more unconevery law and canon? If so, do not call yourselves querable than habit—the natural bent of genius, a English Episcopalians; for the Church of England man who is the best qualified to be serviceable to the has laws and canons which all her members are in con- community and to himself in any one situation of life, the Church, upon the plea that your private interpre- business of any other. tation of Scripture, or your private convictions of ex- This is readily understood, if the supposition be pediency, are the only rules to which you can consci- made of a sudden transition from the lower stations entiously submit? If so, consider what security you to the higher. It is easily perceived, that the qualihave for unity among yourselves, and whether the fications of a mechanic or a tradesman would be of no independency which scoffs at the notion of Catholic advantage in the pulpit, at the bar, or in the senate,obligation, may not very probably reject the ties of that the clumsy hand of the common labourer would congregational conformity.

English Litany in the formularies of your new Church, is not less true, that the difficulty would be just the you acknowledge before God that Schism is sin .- same in descending from the higher to the lower sta-Schism is unnecessary separation from a true branch tions; as there is still the same contrariety of habit of Christ's Holy, Catholic Church, instituted of God to create it. At the tradesman's counter or the "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the attorney's desk, the accomplishments of the statesman ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ;" and or the scholar would be rather of disservice; the separation is unnecessary, when no sinful terms of com- mechanic's delicacy of hand would but unfit him for munion are imposed by the Church and no divinely- the labours of the anvil; and he who has once shone instituted means of grace withheld from the people. Think over these things, I entreat you, brethren, not in the angry spirit of controversy, but under a deep sense of personal responsibility to God. That I have of every peasant in the village. sometimes felt much indignation at the irreverent and inconsiderate charges brought against our Church, I for himself, and of being serviceable to the public, is will not deny. But my present feelings are much more of sorrow than of indignation, and that sorrow is sphere; which may not improperly be called the alleviated by the hope that God may still give you the sphere of his political activity. Poverty, obstructing grace to see that your separation is unnecessary; and political activity in its proper sphere, arrests and the sin of Schism.

That from this you may be delivered, and enabled to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, is the earnest prayer of your affectionate Bishop.

(From Bishop Horsley.)

The distribution of mankind into various orders

is not more essential to the being of society than it is conducive to the public good that the fortunes of derable degree uncertain: For were things so ordered that every man's fortune should be invariably determined by the rank in which he should be born, or by the employment to which he should be bred, an Epicurean indolence, the great bane of public prosperity, most beneficial to the community, would lose the incitement of its golden dreams; and sloth, of all the hensions. But to be uncertain in the degree which the public weal demands, the fortunes of the individe ual must be governed, as we see they are, by an intriversatility of skill unknown to its ancient adversaries, as well as spiritual danger. He therefore wrote a As your bishop, then, I feel it to be my duty to inhuman forecast may predict or avert the event. The consequence must be, that the individual means of philosophy, literature, and romance, wit, satire, ridi-quakes," which was so greedily bought, that upwards them at once to the office of Lord Advocate. If the by a bishop of the Church of England, and may, if he Episcopal Church of Scotland be indeed such as she cumstances,—that they will sometimes fall greatly This is the evil to which the name of poverty properly belongs. The man who hath food to eat and raiment to put on is not poor because his diet is plain and his apparel homely; but he is truly poor whose means of subsistence are insufficient for his proper place in society, as determined by the general complication of his circumstances,-by his birth, his education, his bodily strength, and his mental endowments. By the means of subsistence, I understand not the means of superfluous gratifications; but that present competency which every individual must possess in order to be trifling." In enumerating the many admirable and the aid and comfort of the Holy Spirit of God is onered to all who diligently seek it; in which the hopes and siastical law and theology generally, and was never, as of life, something more is wanting to a man's support, tise issued from the pen of Dr. Chandler, bishop of temptations of sin—has been not only rejected, but tise issued from the pen of Dr. Chandler, bishop of temptations of sin—has been not only rejected, but the price of loaging, food, and raiment, for himself and the price of loaging, food, and raiment and the price of loaging and the price Lichfield-and Coventry. Dr. Leland says, "it may be proper also to mention a book which was occasioned by the proper also to mention a book which was occasi must have wherewithal to purchase the commodities from the sale of which he is to derive his livelihood; in commerce, a large capital must often be expended upon the expectation of a slow and distant return of profit; those who are destined to the liberal professions are to be qualified for the part which they are to sustain in life, by a long and expensive course of education; and they who are born to hereditary honours, if they succeed, as too often is the case, to estates encumbered by the misfortunes or misconduct of their ancestors, are restrained, by the decorums of their rank, from seeking a reparation of their fortunes

in any mercenary occupation. Without something therefore of a previous compeare conscious that you have in some measure been which, with respect to the whole, is indeed, in a certain sider that there are, on the other side, the first theologian and the first ecclesiastical lawyer of the last generation, and the whole Bench of Bishops of the Church Yet the difficulty is a calamity to those on whom it lights, -a calamity against which no elevation of rank

on apart from the great mass of their Presbyte- and the different orders mixed and levelled, by a sufficient reason for upholding an English chapel for by this expedient that the merciful providence of God bers, whatever may be their personal respectability, wise result from the unlimited progress of its own resuffer any great loss by the abandonment of privileges ranks, were they secure against the chances of life nomy, sought access to the Throne of Grace, and who interests of the different orders, that every state would cording to the inequalities of fortune and other advan-To such I would say, honestly and affectionately, tages which should obtain in each; till, in the proin Scotland-either her ordinary service, which is that shivered into its minutest parts, by the uncontrolled .

of their own competency, imagine that they could ea- obnoxious to this contingency, the public is neverthescience bound to obey. Will you violate the unity of is by that very ability the most disqualified for the

be ill employed in finishing the delicate parts of any Finally, brethren, remember that if you retain the nice machine. But though it may be less obvious, it in the gay circles of a court, should he attempt in the hour of distress to put his hand to the plough, would be unable to earn any better wages than the ridicule

> Thus, every man's ability of finding a subsistence limited by his habits and his genius to a certain cular interpretation: The danger of poverty threatening the individual is the good; poverty in act (if I

therefore that, as members of Christ's Holy Catholic mortifies the powers of the citizen, rendering him not Church, you cannot separate without being guilty of more miserable in himself than useless to the community; which, for its own sake, must free the captive from the chain which binds him, in order to regain his services. So that, in truth, when it is said, as it is most truely said, that the evil of poverty is a public good, the proposition is to be admitted under a parti-

fail, if in some instances of poverty the evil to the are prepared to present themselves. public must remain when the individual is relieved. the infirmities of the solitary animal.

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Lest any mistake or misapprehension should exist in reference to what we proposed in our paper of the 29th December last, in consequence of the new Post Office arrangements, we conceive it best to state this substantially again.

From and after the 5th of January, instant, the postage of one half-penny, now chargeable upon each newspaper, is to be defrayed by the subscribers as they receive their papers from their respective post-offices, and the amount thus paid, - which will be at the rate of 2s. 2d each paper per annum,-may be deducted, in all cases where it is desired, from the amount of the annual subscription. We expressed our hope, at the same time, that, as a general rule, this sum would be assumed by the subscribers in addition to the established subscription; because, though small individually to them, it would, upon a large number of papers, prove very burdensome to us, and because the paper at present is furnished at a lower rate, independent of postage, than really can be afforded. We also drew attention to the fact that, since the establishment of this journal in 1837, it has been three times successively enlarged, so as at this moment to present double the quantity of reading matter which it did at its first starting,—and that these successive enlargements have been made without any addition to the original cost of subscription. Still where this deduction on account of the postage is desired, it shall, in such cases, most cheerfully be made.

We also stated that to all new subscribers from and after the 5th of January, instant, the terms should be Fifteen Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage.

To Post Masters and others, who have hitherto received this journal at the rate of Ten shillings per -they defraying the expence of postage with which it

inquiries are made, and we beg to propose the following as an equitable rule by which, as respects all parties, to be guided:-

advance,-that is, in accordance with the terms of the paper,-need not be pre-paid: Letters containing remittances of arrears, or sub-

scriptions past due, ought to be post-paid:

Letters announcing change of residence, discontinuance, &c. should, in all cases, be pre-paid:

Letters communicating the names of new subscribers, unless when accompanied with a year's subscription in advance, should be post-paid:

Communications, in all cases, should be post-paid. The above, we feel assured, will be considered fair and equitable rules by which to be guided; and in order that as few mistakes as possible, in these respects, may henceforward occur, we have been explicit in giving them in detail.

While upon this subject, we must add,—what we formerly hinted at, -that it would be absolutely necessary for us to diminish the number of our exchangepapers, now that they also are chargeable with postage. We regret sincerely any diminution, to which we feel ourselves compelled, of this wonted courtesy; but our exchange list, at all times inconveniently large, would, under present circumstances, prove oppressive.

It happens, unfortunately, that each paper we now receive in exchange from the United States, -reckoning the pre-payment of our own journal,-costs us 3d. per week, or nearly three dollars per annum. Of course we shall be obliged very materially to abridge ourselves in the luxury we have heretofore enjoyed in perusing them.

We extract from the Quebec Mercury, of the 6th instant, the following Ecclesiastical Intelligence:-"On Monday, the 1st instant, being the festival of the Circumcision, Divine Service was performed as usual, in the Cathedral Church of this city, when Mr.

James Augustus Devine, M.A., was admitted to the holy "Mr. Devine has been licensed by the Bishop to act as

men in the Diocese of Quebec. Of this number there are three who do not hold any pastoral charge, being engaged in the instruction of youth. Of the remaining

"We further learn that since the 28th Dec. 1842, ten Theological Students have been admitted Deacons, and four Deacons advanced to the order of Priesthood; that names of these orders, which took place after the detwo clergymen from England have been received into the Diocese; that one has removed with letters dismisfully spared in the good Providence of God.
"During the same period about two thousand persons"

had received the Apostolic rite of Confirmation. Ve may observe that in the year 1801, there was only one Bishop with scarcely a dozen clergymen, in the two Canadas, and that there are now two Bishops, with one population, but it is still lamentably insufficient, owing to the vast extent of country, over which the population of means for their support."

Scott, M.A., was ordaned Deacon in the Cathedral of Quebec, on the 19th November last, and was appointed to exercise his Ministry in Brome, in the Eastern to exercise his Ministry in Brome, in the Eastern sions he was deploring, it is unreasonable to suppose to exercise his Ministry in Brome, in the Eastern sions he was deploring, it is unreasonable to suppose to exercise him away, and he satisfies him-Townships, from which Mission the Rev. E. Cusack, that, in the passages above quoted, he could have

may borrow an expression from the schools) is to the of exigencies in the Church which the Bishop of prelates, and presbyters; and although the notice is day and pres community as well as to the sufferer an evil: And Montreal found it necessary to supply the moment that but incidental, it is sufficiently expressive. since, in the formal nature of the thing, it is an evil and which the individual cannot be extricated by any accidental pressure of this nature in a particular any efforts of his own, policy, no less than humanity, enjoins that the community relieve him.

We may here quote a passage in point from Sclater treatment of the Indians or ancient possession and that the consciousness of the had the means at command; and that, apart from democracy which governs the American communities. Ist. The ballot the primitive Church:—"When St. Clemens tells us the Apostles ordained bishops and that the country which they inhabit, has no parallel in appears to be rising rapidly into point, it is the practice of the Diocesan to hold the history of the world. The nations of antiquity, to each their conductions as nearly as possible at the appointed of power,—each fighting for the world. The nations of antiquity, to each the country which states conditions as nearly as possible at the appointed of power,—each fighting for the world. The nations of antiquity, to each the country which states to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into his benefactor with impunity appears to be rising rapidly into one provided the country which they inhabit, has no parallel in the country which state the country which states to be rising rapidly into the country which states to be rising rapidly into the country which states to be rising rapidly into since, in the formal nature of the thing, it is an evil he had the means at command; and that, apart from We may here quote a passage in point from Scla-Nor will the argument from political expedience seasons, and to ordain collectively the gentlemen who

causes which go beyond the obstruction of the politience of Episcopacy in the Apostolic age, coupled with of orders in the Church, for which they are here procal activity of the citizen to the extinction of the the admission of our opponents that it did universally duced; nor indeed did the argument he was upon, nion of Liberty in all its battles and in all its triumphs natural powers of the animal; as when the limbs are lost or rendered useless by disease, or when the bodily century, ought to be decisive of the whole argument; mutinous Corinthians from rebelling against the presstrength or the mental faculties are exhausted by old and with ingenuous and unprejudiced minds we do not byters of the Church, because they were of Apostolical would have seen that religion, instead of being the To deny relief in such instances, upon a prethat the relities reason for it works however a momentum of the brief exposition of the case institution, and upon that account as much of God's panion, is the mother of true Liberty, and the only foun that the relities reason for it works however a momentum of the brief exposition of the case institution, and upon that account as much of God's panion, is the mother of true Liberty, and the only foun that the relities reason for it works however a momentum of the case institution. age. To deny relief in such instances, upon a pretence that the political reason for it vanishes because the public can receive no immediate benefit from the alleviation of the evil would be to cat in control of the series of the public can receive no immediate benefit from the alleviation of the evil would be to cat in control of the series of the s alleviation of the evil, would be to act in contradiction of invention of which no precedent is to be found in particularly described in all the orders and offices of it, on the threshold of the truth. to the very first principles or rather to the first idea universal history, if Episcopacy should have been a of all civil association; which is that of a union of all civil association; which is the civil association are all civil association and the civil association are all ci of all civil association; which is that of a union of the powers of the many to supply the wants and help stance than any that history records, that it should so e powers of the many to supply the wants and help stance than any that history records, that it should so infirmities of the solitary animal.

Stance than any that history records, that it should so universally have prevailed, without a cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that three orders infigure rationally stance than any that history records, that it should so universally have prevailed, without a cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that three orders infigure rationally stance than any that history records, that it should so universally have prevailed, without a cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that three orders infigure rationally stance than any that history records, that it should so universally have prevailed, without a cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than three orders in the rationally of the prevailed, without a cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that three orders in the rationally of the other cluded, as well in one as the other, than imagine that three orders in the rational orders.

Thus, it is not that three orders in the rational orders

between the Apostles' times and the middle of the second century, we should find no decided testimony in favour of Episcopacy,—nothing positively or formally asserted in direct correspondence with that form of Church polity,—the mere silence of such writers would amount to nothing. We should be bound, in common fairness, to admit any excuse or reason for such silence, rather than argue that those writers necessarily condemn or discountenance that about which they happen to have said nothing. So long as we distance and the middle of the second century, we should find no decided testimony in favour of Episcopacy,—nothing positively or for thanks to God in a good conscience, not transgressing ally establishing the kingdom of heaven upon earth.—Both these principles aim at absolute dominion and equality among their subjects; but with the principle of evil it among their subjects; but with the principle of good, of felicity. The great struggle among men is between good one to tell their wrongs, or to stand up in their defence. But they are far distant and unknown. They have no one to tell their wrongs, or to stand up in their defence. But the history of the world is a lie: the book of Revelation a fable, if guilts or rank and deadly pass under the history of the world is a lie: the book of Revelation and deviled principles of evil it is an equality of misery—with the principle of good, of felicity. The great struggle among men is between good elements subordinate to one to tell their wrongs, or to stand up in their defence. But the history of the world is a lie: the book of Revelation a fable, if guilts or rank and deadly pass under the history of the world is a lie: the book of Revelation a fable, if guilts or rank and early in virtuous and degenerate in the definity of more virtues and unknown. They have no branch the statement in the first part, unless there are distant and unknown. They have no branch the statement in the first part, unless there are distant and unknown. They have no branch the statement in the they happen to have said nothing. So long as we dis- in general: for instance, Tertullian calls the bishop of cover nothing in such writings that opposes what the his time "the high priest," and Jerome affirms, that cumb. Church embraced subsequently,—and which we have | "what Aaron was in Israel, that was the bishop of the

have perished, as we learn from the fragments of their maintaining there the sacrifices and peace-offerings of Providence. have perished, as we learn from the fragments of their works, which we find quoted by Eusebius, and elseworks, which this Father mentions as being only lawful at Jerusalem. It is, therefore, evident that Clement is speaking of things as they had been, not as they then other matters than Church government. They had to force the strong holds of the heathen; and at the follies and absurdities of the heathen worship their case, to preserve the subordination, and in the first result of this wicked of the heathen worship their case, to preserve the subordination, and it is now insisted upon the follies and absurdities of the heathen worship their case, to preserve the subordination, and the first result of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the children of the same heavenly fall feel themselves the confeductions. The United States have confiit without danger. The latter those of the fall feel themselves chief batteries were directed. They had to rebut the | in Christians. slanderous charges with which the Christians were assailed. They had to make their appeal to kings for a fair and impartial hearing of their high cause. They had to produce the grounds upon which the superiority of the Gospel was asserted. They had to put of the Scriptures he denied; to establish the Gospel through the law. They had to explore and refute the heresies of their own converts the mass. They had to explore and refute the heresies of their own converts themselves, almost endless in number, and comprising every manner of device which was composed; that a conspiracy, in short, the law pronounce the law composed; that a conspiracy, in short, assained. They had to make their appeal to kings for it is not credible ocean, and part of it exists in their heart. But it is an evil with on the Atlantic ocean, and part of it is lost: moreover, we can only gather from internal ending for the reversion of the air of heaven and if pursued from other causes: for it is not credible Ocean, and but very partally breathing the air of heaven and if pursued from other causes: for it is not credible Ocean, and but very partally breathing the air of heaven and if pursued from other causes: for it is not credible Ocean, and but very partally breathing the air of heaven and if pursued from other causes: for it is not credible Ocean, and but very partally breathing the air of heaven and if pursued from other causes: for it is not credible Ocean, and the private of the can be dead from other earn of it exists in their heart. But it is an evil wind in the rural will be left to the Ocean, and the proven in teresting as it is, is confessedly brief, and a part of it is lost: moreover, we can only gather from internal endered from other causes: for it is not credible Ocean, and the proven in the case of the fluid ocean, and if pursued from other causes of it exists in the revising of the law provate the count of its of the Atlantic Ocean, and the proven is solved from other causes: for it is not end if pursued ocean and if pursued from other causes of it. It is a nevil wind in the assailed. They had to make their appeal to kings for interesting as it is, is confessedly brief, and a part of it of their own converts themselves, almost endiess in number, and comprising every manner of device which the most capricious exercise of the human imagination, fed by vain philosophy, could invent. They had to depend the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the detail to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the detail to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the detail to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the detail to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the detail to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the deal to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the deal to apply the practical duties of life, for this new covenant to the deal to apply the practical duties of the apply and authority; and that his interesets of mine locks of conspiracy, in short, appears to have existed to degrade them from their to have existed to degrade them from their various provinces present an immense plain, varied only to have existed to have exist annum, it will still be transmitted on the same terms, touched them all. They had to develop the character thians the honours and obedience which the presbyters ter of the genuine Christian, as he gradually advanced thians the honours and obedience which the presbyters toward perfect knowledge, reaching on from faith to claimed at their hands. express our sense of the kindness which we have uniformly experienced from them, in employing their that called importunately for attention at the industry.

But if a doubt exist in the mind of Mr. Richey or Mr. Powell, as to the manner of Church Government that called importunately for attention at the industry. formly experienced from them, in employing their franking privilege, where it could legally be done, for our benefit.

On the subject of the postage upon letters, frequent

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On the subject of the manner of Church Government attention. Had the British Parlia
Before the Revolution, the Colonies which now form that called importunately for attention of the United States postage to the revolution, the colonies which now form that called importunately for attention on the result with the current of society, as according to the unite The following remark, too, of St. Augustine is strongly in point:—"Many things lay concealed or unquestioned in the Scriptures, which, when heretics came to be excommunicated, agitated with questions the to be excommunicated, agitated with questions the Church of God. Then those things which lay hid were set before men, and the will of God was understood. For there was never any full discussion of the Trinity, until the Arians attacked it; never of Penitere, until the Novatians resisted it; never of Baptism, until re-baptizers, who had been put out, spoke against it:— never of the Living of the Clement, who are as ignorant of human nature as bars, who had been put out, spoke against it:— never of the Living of the Clement, who had been put out, spoke and man, and all the kindly affections which he has not yet attained. The privileges which the negroes enjoyed while yet slaves in house distinctive and prelatic sense, claim, the distinctive and prelatic sense, the distinctive and prelatic sense, and in some of the more southern Co-clement was, in the distinctive and prelatic sense, claim, and all the kindly affections which he has not yet attained. The privileges which the negroes enjoyed while yet slaves in house days claim, and all the kindly affections which he has not yet attained. The privileges which the negroes enjoyed while yet slaves in house days and garden, clothing, victuals, concerning to the support of religions. It was incorporated in their institutions, and was the basis of their laws. Even the support of religions, and was the basis of their laws. Even the support of religions, and was the basis of the revolution shewed great report for religions, and was the basis of the report of religions. It was incorporated in their institutions, and was the basis of the revolution shewed great according to their ability, skill, and prevail and particular and universally to prevail, violence, fraud, and selfishness, and universally to prevail, violence, fraud, and selfishness, and universally to prevail, violence, fraud, and selfishness, and particular and universally to prevail, would invite us with open gardent claim. The privileges which the negroes enjoyed which the negroes enjoyed which the negroes enjo Letters containing remittances of subscriptions in

> upon the following passage in Clement, (sect. 42) he was pressing upon the Corinthians. which we find is cited by Mr. Powell:-" The Apostles having received their command, and being tho- remarks upon the testimony of Clement of Rome: it right and wrong confounded; and the world turned into roughly assured by the resurrection of our Lord Jesus | must be quite obvious to any candid inquirer, that Christ, and convinced by the word of God, with the fulness of the Holy Spirit, they went abroad, publish
> nothing can be extracted from him which opposes the fulness of the Holy Spirit, they went abroad, publish
> lit were easy to demonstrate that the noblest virtue and surest intelligence spring from Christian doctrines, and that they are the true foundation of liberty: but the coning that the kingdom of God was at hand. And thus, which, both directly and by implication, supports it. preaching through countries and cities, they appointed the first fruits of their conversions to be bishops and deacons over such as should afterwards believe, having first proved them by the Spirit."

We can scarcely understand upon what grounds our opponents advance this quotation in favour of their system, for we should scarcely desire a better one from an apostolical father in support of our own.-Clement, let it be remembered, was speaking of a state Curate to the Rev. Joseph Braithwaite, A. B. Rector of of things not specially pertaining to his own day, but to the Apostles' earliest acts in the constitution of the Chambly.

"We have made some enquiries respecting the present Church. They appointed "bishops and deacons": in of slavery. For these breaches of the divine law, both state of the Church of England in this section of the Province, and find that there are seventy-four clergythem; and why the former were called "overseers"the same word as "bishops"—we fully explained in our remarks upon this subject last week. 'Here then seventy-one, fifty-four are supported in whole or in part by the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the flocks, also named elders, the second order; and the deacons, the third order. We also fully explained the cease of the Apostles; it being quite apparent that

is speaking of an existing state of things, and not referring to past, or apostolic, times, when he says,-"Ye acted in all things without respect of persons. hundred and eighty clergymen; thus the supply of min-isters has more than kept pace with the increase of the rule over you, and having due honour to your preshyters;" and further on, he says, "Let us reverence our is scattered. Let us hope that in this Diocese the new Col- prelates (προηγουμένους) and honour our presbyters;" lege at Lennoxville, for which a charter of incorporation has been obtained, and the Church Society which has been obtained and the Church Soci been organized on a permanent and satisfactory footing, may together tend to raise up from among ourselves, a known usage in the primitive church,—exercised subgreater number of men for the work and a larger amount ordinate ministrations in their ecclesiastical body. As the object of Clement was to allay contentions that the improvement of our species—but they will look in the darisen affecting the peace and order of the Church, and to represent that any content of the country, by good roads, bridges, canals and railways, joins and increases the interests of the indivi-We omitted, we believe, to mention that Mr. Joseph had arisen affecting the peace and order of the Church, vain Scott, M.A., was ordained Deacon in the Cathedral of and to promote that subjection to the authority of spi-M.A., has recently retired, being under the necessity of leaving the country on account of his health.

To suppose that his language has reference to individuals in pose that his language has reference to individuals in the fanciful theory, that there is an irresistible tendency among mankind to democracy and equality of condition;—that it is in continual operation, in the world in the world

The Epistle of Clemens Romanus, valuable and

Bishop and a Presbyter; that the appellations Bishop in this credulous age, that Clement, while exhibiting berty, prosperity or and Presbyter are uniformly employed by him as equi- a practical evidence of the episcopal polity at Rome, thousands of devola curistians praying day and higher the safety of their country. At the same time, such is valent; that he accordingly appropriates them indif- should have advocated the preshyterial discipline at ferently to the same officers in the Church; and that Corinth! This living contrariety between his practice of religion among public men tells to their disadvantage, the only other sacred order recognized by him is that and his exhortations, would have been a strange kind and is consequently fast diminishing, while in many States of Deacons." This assertion appears to be founded of commentary upon the admonitions to unity which favour. As a natural result, the torrent of vice and irre-

But it cannot be necessary to offer any further

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA. Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.)

LETTER X.

PROSPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Great Britain may be considered in a great degree

menable for the two most prominent evils which affect United States. She left them without an established nations are now reaping their reward in the convulsive movements by which they are agitated.

America. Man, from the very plan and constitution of his nature, is a religious being; and however far nations or individuals may be permitted to stray from the Gosmanner and the reason of the slight variation in the names of these orders, which took place after the designs can be enjoyed, which, by a kind Providence, are placed within their reach. To raise man to his true dignity and station, religion must be blended with the such variation of title never, in the slightest degree, whole course of his instruction, whether private and doaffected the principle of their order and distinctiveness. mestic or social and public. Its doctrines and precepts But in the commencement of his epistle, Clement | must drop as the rain into the breasts of the young, and distil as the dew. Thus impregnated, their hearts and minds will grow in knowledge and moral beauty as they grow in stature, and they will become the pillars of so-cial order, and the conservators of its tranquility and enjoyment. Were the rising generation so instructed, from the world as if its frontiers were girt by the ocean. Religion would gradually enter into all our manners, cuslife. It would guard our health, our possessions and our reputation; preside over our prudence and uprightness in our dealings, direct our familiar intercourse, our public over the philosophers, and they look to far different principles for awaking mutual excitement, which may prompt to sud-

We are instructed to add, that several single and detached Ordinations may be observed to have taken place in the Diocese of Quebec, within the last year or two, but that this has been owing to the existence of a deeper die have a marked distinction drawn between rulers or two, but that this has been owing to the existence of a deeper die have been committed by this people which as the most uniform, the most uniform and that it is the most uniform, the most uniform and that it is the most uniform, the most uniform and that it is the most uniform. Notwithstanding the conservative power of these severy the most uniform, the most uniform and that it is the most uniform. Notwithstanding the conservative power of these severy the most uniform. There can be no such thing as social and domestic quiet and fireside charities among such a people who begin as ecular capacity merely, would be to destroy the most uniform. There can be no such thing as social and that it is the most uniform. There can be no such thing as social and domestic quiet and fireside charities among such a people who begin as ecular capacity merely, would be to destroy the most uniform. There can be no such thing as capacity and that it

seems to have reached in the United States; and that the existence. re prepared to present themselves.

The facts we have adduced as attesting the exist
The facts we have adduced as attesting the existnevertheless forced to admit that Religion is the compa

Thus it appears, that the providential appointment of poverty as a means of public good brings an obligation upon men in civil society to exert themselves for the effectual relief of those on whom the mischief falls.

THE CHURCH.

The Church Chistians who lived in the period intervening between the Apostles' times and the middle of the Cobbourg, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1844.

The COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1844.

The Cobbourge of poverty as a means of public good brings an obligation upon men in civil society to exert themselves for the effectual relief of those on whom the mischief falls.

The Church Chistians who lived in the period intervening between the Apostles' times and the middle of the second century, we should find no decided testimony as a means of public good brings an obligation to good brings an obligation of the author of the inno-or than two great principles, but derived or their falls to the from a very thinking man to nonly perceives, but fearn the least thought of no more than two great principles, but derived or their falls to the form a very thinking man to nonly perceives, but fearn altering to the following passage, which occurs in this Father:—"To the with, in ancient christian writers, against a change of their fathers—into the desolate widerness by a military form a very different origin. For every thinking man to nonly perceives, but feast two great principles, the desolate widerness by a military form a very different origin. For every thinking man to nolly perceives, but feast two great principles are continually contending for the master principles are continually contending for the master with of the spirit, David the principle of evil, embracing, ignorance, vice and the principle of evil, embracing, ignorance, vice and the principle of evil, embracing, ignorance, vice and the principle of evil, embracing ignorance, vice and the principle of evil, embracing ignorance, with the principle of evil, embracing, ignorance, vice and the principle of evil, embracing, ignorance, vice and th

Upon these atagonist principles two schools of polior infidel principle: the United States are destined to furnish the second.—Ther constitution is a huge cold-

-all earth and no heaven.

reduced to four.

tence, until the Novatians resisted it; never of Baptism, until re-baptizers, who had been put out, spoke against it;—nor of the Unity of the Church of Christ, until that separation began to affect weak brethren."

This will sufficiently explain the comparative silence of early Christian writers upon these points: they were so obvious, so established, so undisputed, that the was "afterwards bishop of the Church of Early Christian writers upon these points: they were so obvious, so established, so undisputed, that he was "afterwards bishop of the Church of Rome." "If," says Augustine, "the order of bishops the insisting upon them was unnecessary.

Peter." Irenæus, speaking of the Church at Rome, take the people to a very considerable extent, and may be the salt which saves the nation from immediate destruction. To the general observer, christianity seems little less than proscribed by the different states, and appears never to have been considered as a necessary element of government by the framers of any of their constitutions, however much it may be venerated by small portions of the companion of the constitutions, however much it may be venerated by small portions of the companion of the companion of the constitutions, however much it may be venerated by small portions of the companion of the comp that he was "afterwards bishop of the Church of he insisting upon them was unnecessary.

But let us look to this testimony such as we find it, beginning with Clemens Romanus; of whom Mr.

But let us look to this testimony such as we find it, beginning with Clemens Romanus; of whom Mr.

The permenous effects of this course are was.

Spread: the current of society is daily becoming more opposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. But a wise Proposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. But a wise Proposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. But a wise Proposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. But a wise Proposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. But a wise Proposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. But a wise Proposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. But a wise Proposed to man's best interests in all his social relations, and blighting the fairest hopes of the future. The permetous effects of this course are was.

Social relations of Europe have been undergoing during the last two centuries. Not that it would require so blighting the fairest hopes of the future. The permetous effects of this course are was. Richey, quoting substantially from Mr. Powell, says, whose successor was Linus, whose successor was recognition of christianity in the general or state govthat he (Clement) knew no difference between a Clement." It will, therefore, hardly be credited, even ernments, as being in any way necessary to rational liberty, prosperity or happiness, there are nevertheless thousands of devout Christians praying day and night for They are semi-barbarous, perhaps lower, and must be the corruption of the human heart, that the appearance the profession of christianity forfeits all claim to public | their bread. ligion is spreading wider and wider; the foundation of public virtue is sapped and destroyed; the distinctions of

It were easy to demonstrate that the noblest virtue and stitutions of the States say nothing of religion, except that none shall ever be established by law. A man may therefore act on election day as if there were no God-no accountability to law, either human or divine, and carrying out the principle that no oaths should be administered in courts of justice, and no man punished for perjury.— But notwhthstanding all this, God has hitherto preserved the United States from destruction, because of the christians still resident among them. 2d. Immense Territory.

This serves as a safety-valve for troubled spirits. The To look for true amelioration, in the present state of society, from any other cause than the prevalence of christian principles, evinces the blindness of that infidelity which has so fearfully extended its influence in Europe and found weak when placed in opposition to causes acting in

> This fortuitous advantage is a great source of preservation to the United States. Were one of the provinces to rebel in the hope of foreign assistance, the union would instantly be dissolved: for it has little or no force to meet such an emergency: but the rebellious State, without extrinsic aid, would be obliged to succumb to the general government, weak as it is. As the Americans have no

3d. No danger from neighbours.

eighbours they have no serious wars-no necessity for arge armies to defend them against inroads from enemies and attempts to subdue them. "Placed in the centre of an immense continent, which offers a boundless field for 4th. There are several minor causes all concentrating in the preservation of the Union.

Having no capital city whose influence is strongly felt to its influence and spirit. But this source of all good is despised or valued lightly by modern reformers and cannot be prevented from planning together, and from self with admitting religion as one among many elements, and prides himself in the fanciful theory, that there is an tertains, that the United States constitute the most pow-

giving them fields and vineyards in a distant Province, ual—perhaps superior to their own. In the way of stification, there was the provocation of war: battles had been fought—towns beseiged—the wicked passions excited, and the conviction that the vanquished if sucessful, would have acted in the same manner. In the case of the poor Indians, there were no similar causes of critation or palliation. They were living in peace and tranquility on a small portion of the territory which had een once wholly theirs. They had exchanged their ormer habits for those of civilized life; and instead of nunters had become farmers cultivating the small posses- notwithstanding the small mixture of worth which it consions which still remained to them, and which were guaranteed by the most solemn treaties. But the spectacle of happy industry which the Cherokees exhibited, the beauty He soon however of their plantations, the picturesque scenery of their woods and rivers, was too much for their heartless neighbours. sions, trampled on justice, and drove them from their

which in Eagland is now meeting with so formidable a resistance as to give good hope that it must finally sucby cruel and vindictive laws, cannot be disputed; and since the prohibition of the slave trade from Africa, they

Unfortunately for mankind, respect for authority, and True Religion undoubtedly tends to produce a perfect quality in all the rights and privileges that are compato any other nation, and which would appear to every too much disregarded, and the present state of society to any other nation, and which would appear to every Church embraced subsequently,—and which we have shewn it had practised antecedently,—we are bound, in common justice, to construe their silence upon these in common justice, to construe their silence upon these in common justice, to construe their silence upon these in common justice, to construe their silence upon these in the world expected that are compatible with the happiness of society, but not an equality of ability, state or condition; since variety of rank appears by which it is proved clearly substantiated. This interesting understant the usual construction and which we have compatible with the happiness of society, but not an equality of ability, state or condition; since variety of rank appears by which it is proved clearly substantiated. This is a badge of slavery, and see a badge of slavery and see a badge of slavery, and see a badge of slavery and see a badge of slavery, and see a badge of slavery and see a badge of slav in common justice, to construe their silence upon these topics into an assent to them.

And to shew that such silence can be satisfactorily accounted for, we may quote the words of an able living writer, the Rev. J. J. Blunt:—"In the first living writer, the li lace, the writings of numbers of the early Fathers are perished as we learn from the fragments of their true light are essential portions of the dispensations of Providence.

| April 19 | Was then destroyed, and that no means existed for their true light are essential portions of the dispensations of Providence.

| April 10 | Was then destroyed, and that no means existed for their true light are essential portions of the dispensations of Providence.

> or infidel principle: the United States are destined to furnish the second.—Ther constitution is a huge cold-blooded sea monster, raising its back out of the Atlantic blooded sea monster, raising its back out of the Atlantic stores to the Rocky Mountains, it will fall to pieces, by its own weight, if not sooner dissolved from other causes: for it is not credible -all earth and no heaven.
>
> The causes which tend to preserve the union may be educed to four.
>
> Ist. A sense of Religion.
>
> The causes which tend to preserve the union may be educed to four.
>
> This simple enactment would in less than fifty years, extinguish slavery almost without notice: for its operation would so mingle itself with the current of society, as destruction of the United States, and produces the revotreated as such. If you can get them to labour by rational and interested motives, it is well: if not, they must be forced to work on the same principles that vagrants in other communities are confined and compelled to earn 3rd. Inefficacy of the Laws.

Peace and security in the enjoyment of life and property, are the objects of all good government.—But without good morals, these cannot be obtained: for unless there be a virtuous spirit among the people, the best and wisest in-stitutions have no life, and are therefore of no use. Now it is quite evident that the two factions which are at present distracting the United States, have no regard for justice in their treatment of one another-that they cherish the flercest mutual animosity, and render the laws altogether impotent. These factions have indeed become so inveterate, that without some change their fury will only terminate in the dissolution of the Government, in which both will be crushed.

Even in matters which do not concern political differ-

Even in matters which do not concern political differences, there appears among the people of the United States, a disregard for law and justice quite appalling—a return to the savage state of taking the law into their own hands—such a corruption of mind as to induce juries to disregard their oaths and the evidence, and incline to the popular clamour, however cruel and wicked its demands.—There is a growing degeneracy in society which the moral influence of religion still found in a portion of the people of the United States, is altogether unable to restrain or counteract. The burning of convents,—the frequent recourse to Lynch Law,—the savage massacre of the barmless Mormons &c. however to be deplored, are still more to be dreaded from the evil spirit which they indiours adds the misery of hunger, that terrible convulsions arise. But where there is a boundless continent open to their exertions, the people are too widely scattered and too easy in their circumstances to engage in civil war or in rashly opposing their governments. The vast quantity of uncultivated land in the Huitad D. cate, and the astounding fact that neither from Judge nor Jury can any redress be obtained .- Nay the very worst of these crimes are applauded as praiseworthy acts; and thus the most sacred rights are trampled in the dust.

tion of moral feeling is manifested. It extends its out-rages to their neighbours. In the Texas it has been successful, and though baffled in Canada, the murderous inroads which it promotes and which are instifted in the case,—whether he, who have affection; or they, who so justly prize the services of an amiable and devoted pastor.—E.D.] inroads which it promotes and which are justified in the public prints and but slightly censured by those who still affect some decency of moral conduct, if carried much further, will make the States a public nuisance, which it ill become the duty of civilized nations to destroy.
5th. The most prominent cause of this moral degrada-

tion, is universal suffrage. This apple of discord and tion towards the yearly stipend. We have been enabled to do this by contributions of We have been enabled to do this by contributions of misery is enjoyed by the whole population, and places them above the law. The masses are blind in every country, and no less so in the United States than else-They are a prey to every breeze of passion and every sudden impulse which the arts of the vicious may employ to flatter their prejudices and betray their interover the whole extent of the country, as in France, is a great advantage: for a metropolis leading the Provinces, to its influence and spirit. But this source of all good is described or velved lightly have a great advantage of the country of the desperate. The consequence is, that neither ability in the management of public affairs nor moral worth, are recommendations to their favour: they must be fawned on and employ such only as are subservient to their clinations. The people of the United States are ever n the move, electing or preparing to elect, always seeking how to govern themselves and never finding the way: ways in a state of excitement, they are unfit for deliberation; and the turmoil of politics gives them no time Their social happiness consists in violent public meetings
—quarrels on political questions, and in plots to level their
opponents. There can be no such thing as social and
dynestic quiet and fireside charities emerge such a people

This payment of my rent, you tell me, you have been
enabled to make by the contributions of my parishioners,
enabled to make by the contributions of my parishioners,
of their office and fireside charities emerge such a people

The properties of their of their office and also the sum of nive pools.

captivity, the principal inhabitants of a conquered king-dom, to another country: but in general with as much comfort as the customs and habits of the times allowed, make no secret of their opinions; but to dishonesty and hypocrisy, it offers a cloak and leaves the needy and tur-bulent in the hands of unprincipled demagogues to play

upon their passions and ignorance.
You might as well set a man adrift on the wide ocean, without a compass, says Payne, as an ignorant man to think for himself. To such a man it is the easiest thing to give the most plausible appearance to the grossest false-hood; yet these are the men who reign in the United States: they form the majority and select from their number, those who are to direct public affairs. Is it then approaching when America as was the case in trans-shall fall a prey to that mob whose passions she has by her policy inflamed, and in whose hands she has placed irresistible power. Universal suffrage is to precipitate a diseased body into a convulsion from which it can never recover but by revolution. The United States may for a

It is an audacious attempt to restrain the power of God from bridling the powers of evil.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RECTURY OF ST. CATHARINE'S. NOTITIA PAROCHIALIS FOR 1843.

Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Incumbent.

Baptisms (including five adults) ............ 39 Burials ...... 26

Divine Service regularly performed in the Parish Church on Sundays, on the chief Holy-days throughout the year, and on Wednesdays in Lent. The Sacrament of Baptism administered as usual during Divine Service n the second Sunday in each month; and the Holy Communion six times during the year.

On Trinity Sunday, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirmation in the Parish Church, when forty-six

persons, many of them adults, received the benefit of that

Apostolic rite.

The Sunday-school and the Bible-class continue to be well attended; and the regularity and diligence with which the Teachers in the former discharge their important duties are here justly and deservedly acknowledged The Parochial Library is in a flourishing condition.
It now numbers between 300 and 400 volumes, having received a considerable addition from England during the last summer. Many of these are choice works, and it is earnestly hoped that so valuable an appendage to the

[In connexion with the Rectory of St. Catharines, it gives us great pleasure to annex the following correspondence between the inhabitants of that parish and their highly valued clergyman. We hardly know which are 4th. Nor is it only among themselves that this prostra- entitled to most credit in the case,—whether he, who has

To the Rev. A. F. Atkinson. Rev. and dear Sir,-It affords us much pleasure to be the medium of handing to you Col. Clark's receipt for one

year's rent (£40) of the Parsonage.

The enclosed £5 is the amount of Col. Clark's subscrip-

your parishioners, who beg your acceptance of their offering as a tribute (trifling though it be) of the high sense they entertain of your kindness towards them, and watchfulness over their best interests during the past

With warmest wishes for your happiness, we remain.
Rev. and dear Sir,
Sincerely your's,
ELIZA RAYMOND, ELIZA J. MCKENNEY.

January 1st, 1844.

To Miss Raymond and Miss Eliza J. McKenney. My dear Friends,—I beg to acknowledge having received, on New Year's Day, through you, a most acceptable "medium" indeed, Col. Clark's receipt for one year's reprof my residence and death.

rent of my residence, and also the sum of five pounds,

both contact of the kind and considerate attention of my gracious flock, and, above all, the aid and promise of my gracious Lord, I should often be disposed to sink under the burden.

To yourselves individually, my dear friends, I feel deeply indebted for the warm and affectionate zeal you have manifested in this "labour of love;" and I beg you have manifested in to convey, as opportunity offers, to those of my people who have united in this contribution, my grateful thanks for their kind remembrance of me; and for you all I fervently pray that the "reward" promised to those who love Christ's servants for Christ's sake, may be abundantly yours, and that, through the influence of the Spirit, you may experience the rich enjoyment implied in that declaration of our Lord, "It is more blessed to give than to

I have to apologize for not replying to your note immediately, but you know how busily I have been occupied about Church matters for the last few days. Believe me to remain, My dear Friends,

Affectionately your's, In the best of bonds, A. F. ATKINSON.

January 4th, 1844.

KINGSTON.—SERMON IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—One of the most touching and impressive sermons we think we ever heard, was preached, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart on Sunday last. The picture of the life of man, from childhood to old age, was beautifully drawn, and the whole sermon abounded with such simple, yet expressive, similes, that it was impossible not to feel all the softened emotion it was the design of the pastor to awaken. Proceeding from more youthful lips, the lesson sought to be inculcated, would have been divested of half its sacredness, but when one gazed upon the venerable speaker (himself according to the operation of natural laws, but with few years to fill the sacred office of a religious Mentor,) and heard him allude to the many of his congregation, who had always this life within the

### From our English Files.

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

"I sulkily retire from the subject, with a fixed intention of lending no more money to free and enlightened republics."

Such are the last words uttered by the Rev. Sydney Smith on the subject of Pennsylvanian dividends. The words are Pregnant with truth, the extent of which, it may be doubted, whether the reverend inditer of them fully comprehends.—

Habits of dishonesty are generated, of necessity, by the action of "free and enlightened republicanism." but that all men proposed in the City Hall, to elect a Mayor for the current vert, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation. The of "free and enlightened republicanism;"—not that all men cherishing republican sentiments are necessarily dishonest; far from it. Among men holding republican opinions have been some of the noblest specimens of humanity; but all such men have laboured under illusion. They have failed utterly to understand the true nature and tendencies of republican institutions. The theory of republicanism assumes, as the end of that system of Comments the sleep that the highest derstand the true nature and tendencies of republican institu-tions. The theory of republicanism assumes, as the end of that system of Government, the elevation of all the highest qualities, of the swollen and bloated Episcopacy of modern qualities of humanity over the influence of merely artificial distinctions. Yet, in every republic which the world has witnessed, the most dangerous of all artificial distinctions has been

or with the Athenians at almost any period between the time of Solon and the establishment of Philip of Macedon's power, the dividend-loving Canon of St. Paul's might have found it not less difficult than he does now to induce, in true bustling republicans, due regard for the laws of common honesty. The directors of republics have always contrived to get rid of kings, of priests, and of publics in order that no portion of that influlishments exercise on society, may remain to counterbalance the influence of mere wealth. In progress of time, accordingly money becomes in every republic omnipotent.

"Cheap government" is the cry of the money-owning classes.

"Chean labour" is the watchwead, of the money-owning classes.

"Cheap labour" is the watchword of the same sections of society. Wherever these phrases find general circulation, the love of money will be found paramount to all other passions. In "free and enlightened republics," the money-owning class has always been the ruling class; and of all despotisms, the despotism of republican capitalists has been the most grinding and destructive. I are the name, Williamstown, which this village has borne for the last ten years, after its founder Wm. Cotting ham, E-q., has proved inconvenient from the circumstance of two other places in the Province being called by the same name; and also from the refusal of the Deputy Post Master General to recognise it for that reason.

Moved by Ray W. M. St.

Moved by Ray W. M. St. been the ruling class; and of all despotisms, the despotisms of republican capitalists has been the most grinding and destructive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. In "free and enlightened republics," the rights of labour tive. are always swept away by the tribe of money-mongers. In Athens, before the time of Solon, so difficult was it for labourers to procure employment, that in order to get the means of Solon, is desirons that the village should hereafter be correctly in the street of the solon state. Sustaining life, the poor were frequently compelled to sell themselves as slaves. In Rome, before the advent of Cæsar, Government was in the hands of the fullest race of the step state of Cæsar, and viewing his public conduct with the most cordial approbation, is desirous that the village should hereafter be called by his name.

General, and viewing his public conduct with the most cordial approbation, is desirous that the village should hereafter be called by his name.

General, and viewing his public conduct with the most cordial approbation, is desirous that the village should hereafter be cause you have assigned for the step you have lately taken of resigning your seats in the Executive Council.

Although separate letters have been written by each, a Government was in the hands of the fullest race of usurers who ever robbed industry of its fair reward. The "virtuous Brutus" for, Esq.; Seconded by Thomas Crawwas, by trade, a money-lender—his terms being forty-eight
per cent. per annum. In the muster-roll of usurers which
history has preserved, there can be found the name of no more ous villain than the murderer of Cæsar.

bas, in course of time, degenerated into a spirit of fraud. "Get money how you can, and use money as you please," is the sentiment which animates the bosom of every practical work-a day republican. The Reverend Sydney Smith can see the rapid progress of republican "enlightenment" in America. Can he not perceive that the "march of mind" in this country is taking precisely the same direction as in the United States? Can he not see the "march of mind" in this country is taking precisely the same direction as in the United States? Months of the United States? not see that "freedom of trade," means merely freedom to the owners of money to plunder the poor of the value of their labour? Can he not see that the Pennsylvanians are not the only "repudiators" in the world? Can he not see that our "Liberals," in adopting the dogmas of Malthus, have theoretically "repudiated" the right of the poor to existence? Can he cally "repudiated" the right of the poor to existence? Can be not see that, in the case of the handloom weavers, we have given to that theoretical "repudiation" practical effect? Has and Lambert, and our "Liberal" Government, within these two years, "repudiated" the state of the ham Esq. for diated" the right of the English farmer to a fair profit on his canitals. Pulat? And is not the League bent on securing a formal repudiation" of the right of the English landowner to his estate? The Pennsylvanians are, assuredly, not the most honest of the human race. Yet, under the influence of the League. League, and of Governments acting on free-trade principles, England bids fair to be able, at no distant period, to run neck-and-need and neck with the Pennsylvanians in the race of dishonesty.

# Later from England.

By the packet-ships England and Mediator, arrived at New York, we have intelligence from England to the 9th December. There is no news of any interest or importance.

# Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The tide of loyal Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, continues to flow on from all om all parts of the Colony, with hourly increasing strength. The insert below as many of the cheering replies of His Excelthat have appeared since our last, as our confined limits

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE DISTRICT OF VIC-TORIA.—I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my warmest thanks your Loyal Address.

Your approval of my conduct is most welcome, and the gene-As sentiments which you express demand my gratitude.

Thave carnestly endeavoured and shall continue to endeavour to carry on the administration of the affairs of this Province according to the plan of Responsible Government which I have found practically established, and with good sense and moderation in all

RONTO.—The assurance conveyed to me, Gentlemen, in your loyal Address—of your approval and confidence, and of your determination to uphold the principles which I have expressed,

demand my grateful acknowledgments.

I trust that our connexion with the Mother Country will be perpetuated by the mutual benefits which it ensures, and that no demon of mischief will ever seek to destroy or impair that

blissful union.

For your kind wishes towards me personally, accept my hearty thanks. I will venture to hope that when a New Year shall again appear, all parties may be found united in efforts to promote the public good, free from the clouds which have obscured the enjoyment of the Anniversary that has recently passed.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE TOWNSHIP OF HULL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.—I receive, Gentlemen, with high gra-tification, the assurance conveyed to me in your Address, of your approval of the resistance which my duty has compelled me to oppose to the attempt recently made, which you describe, and I believe very justly, as unconstitutional, to extort from Her Majesty's Representative, the surrender of the Prerogative

of the Crown.

I still more rejoice at your union of regard for the Rights of

I still more rejoice at your union of regard for the Rights of the Crown, with your attachment to the Rights of the People; for it is the happy union of these respective rights, the one sustaining the other, and both co-operating for the public good, that forms the beauty of the British Constitution.

I should not value the Prerogative of the Crown, if it did not conduce to the preservation of the Rights of the People; and I shall ever be fully as anxious to maintain the latter as the former. I accept, with sincere thankfulness, your tender of support, and with the greater satisfaction, from the consciousness that I shall always endeavour to deserve it.

Reply to the Address from the Magistrates

nada support me in this view. The enthusiastic loyalty which the occasion has called forth, is highly gratifying, and will cheer (From the Morning Post.)

"I sulkily retire from the subject, with a fixed intention of anxious efforts to satisfy all parties, and to promote the pros-

> The Lieutenant Governor presests his compliments to Mr. Ith instant, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of Toronto assembled in the City Hall, to elect a Mayor for the current year, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation. The Hon. Henry Sherwood was re-elected. The Mayor-Elect was chaired from the City Hall to his residence in Front Street, amidst the cheers of the citizens of that loyal city.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. - We cut the Wednesday, 20th December 1843.

ropriety of changing its name, - William Covernge and Mr. Richard to resign.

I have the honor to be, · Moved by Christopher Knowlson, Esq.; Seconded by George

Moved by J. L. Hughes, Esq.; Seconded by Thomas Craw-

METCALFE.

Almon should be nominated to the Legislative Council, when he some months ago declined a seat in that body. You have

Moved by C. Knowlson, Esq.; Seconded by Mr. Andrew That the Chairman vacate the chair, and that George Hughes,

WILLIAM COTTINGHAM, Moved by Rev. W. M. Shaw, B.A.; Seconded by Mr. Rich-

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Wm. Cotting-RICHARD GALBRAITH, GEORGE HUGHES,

mortal remains were borne to the narrow limits of their mortal remains were borne to the narrow limits of the narr mourning concourse. The Reverend Gentlemen of the Roman Catholic Church also joined the mourning train, and if proof of the respect in which the memory of the deceased was held were wanting, it would be found in the fact that the bell of the Roman Catholic Church continued to toll in unison with that of the Roman Catholic Church continued to toll in unison with that of the Roman Catholic Church continued to toll in unison with that of the Roman Catholic Church continued to toll in unison with that of the Roman Catholic Church continued to toll in unison with that of the Roman Catholic Church continued to the Roman Catholic Church cont the Episcopal Church during the performance of the solemn service of the burial of the dead; which was most impressively and affectingly read by the officiating clergyman, the Reverend Mr.

Mr. James B. Uniacke had never informed me that he conaffectingly read by the officiating clergyman, the Reverend Mr.
Ross. Since General Heriot's retirement on half-pay, he had always held the rank of Colonel of Militia, and excepting when engaged in the discharge of his various public duties Drummondville has been his residence.

The reasons which made the appointment of Mr. Almon expectation in my opinion at this time are such as, far from in-

His military career and advancement were no less rapid than successful. He entered the service at the age of 15, and atsuccessful. He entered the service at the age of 15, and atsuccessful. On the late dissolution of the Assembly the Council be-His military career and advancement were no less rapa.

His military career and advancement were no less rapa.

But of success; but if there be any who suppose that the Prebe Supreme, the Authority of Her Majesty's Government a nulsuch are either blind, or must be aiming at the separation of the

Province from the Mather Country.

His military career and advancement were no less rapa.

Successful. He entered the service at the age of 15, and attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these Provinces, from 1801
to 1816; his whole service to his Sovereign having been in Camada. His military career and advancement were no less rapa.

On the late dissolution of the Assembly the Council betained the rank of Lieut. Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these Provinces, from 1801
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to 1816; his whole service at the age of 15, and attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these Provinces, from 1801
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On the late dissolution of the Assembly the Council betained the rank of Lieut. Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these Provinces, from 1801
to 1816; his whole service to his Sovereign having been in Camada. His military career and advancement were no restricted in the age of 15, and attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these Provinces, from 1801
to 1816; his whole service are as follows:—Ensign 49th
Foot, 28th Aug. 1801, Lieut. 9th Oc successful. He entered the service at the age of 15, and attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel at 27, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these Provinces, from 1801 came openly divided on the question whether a Party Government is or is not adapted to the actual condition of Nova While, however, the people of Canada are inspired with the Val feelings and the separation of the Search Roy. 1804, Dieut. While, however, the people of Canada are inspired with the Colonel 11th Nov. 1813, which latter rank was conferred upon duet of the Search Roy. 1804, Dieut. While, however, the people of Canada are inspired with the Colonel 11th Nov. 1813, which latter rank was conferred upon duet of the Search Roy. 1804, Dieut. While, however, the people of Canada are inspired with the Colonel 11th Nov. 1813, which latter rank was conferred upon duet of the Search Roy. 1804, Dieut. While, however, the people of Canada are inspired with the Colonel 11th Nov. 1813, which latter rank was conferred upon duet of the Search Roy. 1804, Dieut. While, however, the people of Canada are inspired with the Colonel 11th Nov. 1813, which latter rank was conferred upon duet of the Search Roy. Colonel 11th Nov. 1813, which latter rank was conferred upon the feelings which you express, the honour of the Crown, the by God's mercy may be handed down to your children's form generation to generation.

Colonel 11th Nov. 1813, which latter rank was conferred upon him by Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, for his intrepid conduct at the memorable battle of Chrysler's Farm, where he commanded the Canadian Voltigeurs; this promotion was confirmed by His Majesty, who was also graciously pleased further to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight to honor him with the gold medal in the go

self on these trying accasions, there are many living witnesses whose regret at his premature decease, will form his best eulogium.

Administration.

After such a public manifestation of differences of opinion

gium.

He was born in the Island of Jersey on the 11th January 1786, thus terminating his useful and eventful life, in his 58th year, in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection.—Quebec Mercury.

THE SAGUENAY TERRITORY .- Our readers may probably not be aware generally that a survey of this important territory has been for some time going on. In consequence of instructions issued by Mr. Morin, Commissioner of Crown lands, in the month of May last, several government surveyors proceeded to this point, for the purpose of making a survey of the shores of the Saguenay itself, as well as of its different tributaries. The reports of these gentlemen, thus far, are in the highest degree satisfactory—both as to the richness of the soil, and the advantages held out for the formation of settlecest height,—on the Bay of Ha Ha, and other places on the Saguenay, there was no more than two feet, and this had disappeared before the end of April. The seed, says Mr. Legen-Had Mr. Howe been in a position to insist on Mr. Johnston's

Second to be inculeated, would have been divested of half is all ever be fully as auxious to maintain the latter as the former. I accept, with sincere thankfalms, your tender of second through the present year, is a more thankfalms, your tender of second through the present year, it was impossible not to feel all the solement. Halfax, —We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, papers, that your the subject, added to profound veneration for the teacher. —Kingston Logalitz.

Halfax. —We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, papers, that your detection under the Rev, Halfax, and the control with the subject, added to profound veneration of the trackers. Mountain, so of the line Rev. So. Mountain, section of the flights of the People; and place to be former. I all there are not above the former. I all the a season of the case, and potatous come to the most perfect maturity.—

Halfax.—We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, brised the present year, it was impossible not to feel all the solement. Halfax, and the control and the control of the teacher. —Kingston Logalitz.

Halfax.—We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, bright to make appointment and the control of the teacher. —Kingston Logalitz.

Halfax.—We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, who appoint and the control of the teacher. —Kingston Logalitz.

Halfax.—We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, bright to make a population of Reponsible Government. I have carned by endowed the present year, it was impossible not to feel all the solement of the teacher. —Kingston Logalitz.

Halfax.—We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, bright to make a subject, it is a matter much to be grateful and the control of the damassion makes of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the present year, it was impossible not to feel all the solement of the teacher. —Kingston Logalitz.

Halfax.—We are glad to perceive from the Halfax, bright to make a subject, it is a matter much to be grateful and to make the former. I cannot allow the time the former. I cannot dishing it, our connection with the British Empire will be virually severed.

long, and that both colony and mother country will in a few years reap the benefits of a more liberal and better considered I am glad to receive

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Royal Gazette contains the following correspondence, between His Excellency Locd Falkland, and Mr. Howe and his colleagues who have resigned their situations in the Executive Council of Nova Scotis:-The Lieutenant Governor presents his compliments to Mr

Government House,

Halifax, 21st December, 1843. My Lord,-Your Excellency having announced to me your "We hope shortly to inform our readers of the appointment whose elevation, at the present moment, will, in my judgment

With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedt.
very humble Servant,

Similar replies were also sent by the Hon. James B. Uniacke,

Government House, Halifax, 25th December, 1843. Gentlemen,-I have well considered the cause you have as-

my intention to give you Mr. Almon as a Colleague. No objection, other than a political one, has been urged against that Barber, G. A. gentleman's appointment, and that you entertain no other, is proved by the fact that you were all well satisfied that Mr.

statesmen and soldiers to whom antiquity gave birth, to save times to their own avarice and dishonesty. In all "free and enlightened republics," in short, the spirit of "public opinion" has, in course of time, degenerated into a spirit of fraud.

English,
Resolved,—That J. L. Hughes, Esq., Post Master, be requested to make application to the Deputy Post Master General of the Province, to recognise the new name in the Post Office Department.

my interviews with you made the strongest declarations of my determination to adhere to the principles by which I have hitherto been guided in the administration of the Government of Nova Scotia. It therefore seems proper for me to repeat in writing my assertions on this head, and that I should at the same time review the course I have followed from the period of my arrival in the Colony, keeping in mind the principles upon which the Council by whose assistance I was to conduct the public affairs was formed. It is well known to you that those principles were a representation at the Board of different political sentiments and interests existing in the Legislature, with a view of affording the Lieutenant Governor the advantage of the best advice, and of producing concord between the Executive and Legislative Bodies, at the same time that the Country should have the assurance of a fair and equal distriam, Esq, for his able and disinterested conduct in the chair.

RICHARD GALBRAITH, GEORGE HUGHES,
Secretary. Chairman.

THE LATE MAJOR GEN. THE HON FREDERICK G. HERIOT,

RECHARD GALBRAITH, GEORGE HUGHES,
Chairman.

THE LATE MAJOR GEN. THE HON FREDERICK G. HERIOT,

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THE LATE MAJOR GEN. THE HON FREDERICK G. HERIOT,

THE LATE MAJOR GEN. THE MAJ K. B. & C. B.—General Heriot had secured the attachment of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances both in public and acted in the same manner if any previous case had met your private life, by his kind and conciliatory manners as well as by his benevolence and charitable disposition, both of which were only subject of complaint urged in your letters, and, Gentlehis benevolence and charitable disposition, both of which were unbounded. Of the village of Drummondville he may truly be said to have been the father and founder, having retired there, on half-pay, in 1816, with a number of veterans and pensioners from the different corps disbanded in this Province after the late war; His Majesty having rewarded his active and meritorious services by a large grant of land situated chiefly in the county of Grantham, of which the Village forms a part. His mortal remains were borne to the narrow limits of their last only subject of complaint urged in your letters, and, Gentlemen, you surely cannot have forgotten that of the parties whom you consider as constituting the Executive Council, that to which you attach yourselves has influenced the bestowal of by far the greater number of offices since I came to the Country, including every seat in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Legislative Council; and even that was country of Grantham, of which the Village forms a part. His mortal remains were borne to the narrow limits of their last one, you surely cannot have forgotten that of the parties whom you consider as constituting the Executive Council, that the bestowal of by far the greater number of offices since I came to the Country, including every seat in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Executive Council, that the parties of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any Institution for Education in Canada.

The above testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or the end of good conduct and qualifications for the end of good conduct and qualifications for the parties.

cannot but feel extremely gratified to be made so large a in my endeavours to administer the Government of this councannot but feel extremely gratified to be made so large a partaker of their generous bounty, I am at the same time most painfully sensible of my deficiencies, and how imperfectly I have been able to attend to their spiritual wants. Every day do I more and more feel the awful responsibility of the charge committed to me, and were it not for the kind and considerate attention of my beloved flock, and, above all, the aid and promise of my gracious flock, and, above all, the aid and promise of my gracious of the great advantage of both countries.

On the elections taking place a House was returned which I took a prominent part in politics, his principles were to his last moment Conservative. He was also an Executive Councillor, to the believed which I believed which I sent try to the benefit and contentment of the people. Your feeling of understand to their spiritual and during several sent administrations Provincial Aid-de-Camp, in which character his uniform gentlemanly deportment, and your just view of the essential importance of the worthy of loyal of the charge committed to me, and were it the sent to the probable feeling of the most of the whole Eastern Townships, with unusual and almost unlimited powers, and of the manner in which he acquitted tuning this connexion unimpaired to the great advantage of both countries.

On the elections taking place a House was returned which I try to the benefit and contentment of the people. Your feel-ing and during several sent administrations Provincial Aid-de-Camp, in which character his uniform gentlemanly deportment of the whole Camp, in which character his uniform gentlemanly deportment and urbanity were ever conspicuous. On the occasions of the the self-them to one the wing of the self-them to one the which I believed with the sundant and during several sent administrations Provincial Aid-de-Camp, in which character his uniform gentlemanly deportment of the target with the delived with me as to the probable feeling of the sundant provincial Aid-de-Camp, in which chara

between members of the Council, it seemed to me absolutely necessary that the mode in which the Government was in future to be conducted should be made apparent.—A vacancy in the Executive Council gave me an opportunity of appointing a gentleman known to be hostile to a party Government, and by so doing of showing to the Country that I was adverse to that principle; in other words, that I was desirous of continuing to govern, as I always had done, with the advice of a Council consisting of the leading men of all parties. This was no change, and I do not conceive that Mr. Howe, or those who act in conjunction with him, had any right to complain of such a course, especially as they had so lately, though so reluctantly, given in their renewed adhesion to the Government. I selected Mr. Almon for advancement because, although the recent declaration (at the Halifax election) of his senti-

ments. The territory is now being laid out into Townships, and by this means will be thrown open to the enterprise and industry of the colonists, to whom it offers an extensive and favourable field. As a proof of the mildness of the climate on the Saguenay, it is stated by Mr. Legendre, one of the gentlethe Saguenay, it is stated by Mr. Legendre, one of the gentle-men employed on the survey, that whilst at Lotbinière, St. Croix, Deschambault, Portneuf, and the adjoining parishes, in which he had occasion to survey in the months of March and April last—the snow was five feet on the ground at its great-

dre, is in the ground before the end of May: all kinds of corn, vegetables, and potatoes come to the most perfect maturity.—

The frost which lately did so much damage at Malbaie, St.

dismissal, he would have done so. Mr. Johnston only requested that a vacancy in the Council might be filled up by a gentleman agreeing with him in principle on one subject of deep impor-

I am glad to receive your assurances of personal respect, and yes reap the orients of a more normal and sever considered.—Monthe express recognition of the confidence and good feeling which
ada support me in this view. The enthusiastic loyalty which
treal Transcript.

the express recognition of the confidence and good feeling which
so long subsisted between us.

I am, gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, FALKLAND. To James B. Uniacke, James McNab, and

Joseph Howe, Esquires. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Western Clerical Society will be that the next Meeting of the Western Ciercal Society will be beld (D. V.) at the Rectory of Woodhouse, on Wednesday, the 7th of February next; and, likewise, that the Talbot and London District Branches of the Church Society will be held: the former at Simcoe, on Tuesday, the 6th, and the latter at The Courses of Lectures in London, on Thursday, the 8th of February, at 3 o'clock, P.M. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. Society.

Dundas, January 15th, 1844.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE

"We hope shortly to inform our readers of the appointment of acquire an unlimited increase of influence. The career of every republic, of which authentic records remain, has been closed by the gradual extinction, in public men, of all those habits and qualities which lend grace and dignity to the lature of ram.

The Rev. Sydney Smith has been cheated by his republican debtors, simply because republicanism is, in its inner meaning, only another term for money worship. Had the reverend gentlement lends in former times, and been in a position to have money transactions with the Carthaginians in the days of the "virtuous Bratus," a Convention," as it is to be of Solons and any period between the time of Solons and any period between the first of the separation of the purpose of taking into consideration the consideration of a change of policy which last purpose of influence. The Cartery developed has hitherto been approved, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to tender my resignation of the seat I hold in that Council. In the Council, as hitherto been approved, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to tender my resignation of the seat I hold in that Council. As hitherto been approved, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to tender my resignation of the seat I hold in that Council. We make no comment on this republican announcement.—

We make no comment on this republican announcement.—

We shall only remark, that the Editor of the Register must have a very mean opinion of his Excellency the Governor.

The Rev. Sydney Smith has been cheated by his republican debtors, simply because republicanism is, in its inner meaning, only another term for money worship. Had the reverend gentlement of money worship. Had the reverend gentlement of the purpose of taking into consideration the College Question, and a still meaner opinion of her ordinary. I freely admit; I only wis to guard myself from the weight of the obligation to defend a policy of which I do not approve, and which I believe will have a contrary effect, both in Parl

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Reverend Brethren,-I beg to inform you that the next meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at Cobourg, on Wednesday, the 31st instant. You are requested to assemble

SALTERN GIVINS, S

Upper Canada College.

A T A PUBLIC EXAMINATION, on Thursday and Friday, January 4th and 5th, the following Boys, classed in order of Merit, were elected Exhibitioners, on the foundation of the Council of King's College:—

AT TENABLE THREE YEARS:

Palmer, George-Pupil of Rev. A. Palmer, Rector of Guelph " Upper Canada College, 4th Form.
" Grammar School, Guelph, Whitt, John (A. C. Verner, A. B) " Upper Canada College, 4th Form. Elliott, William

TENABLE TWO YEARS. Cronyn, Thomas-Pupil of London Grammar School, (B. Bayley, A. B.)
"Upper Canada College, 4th Form.

TENABLE ONE YEAR. Kingsmill, J. J .- Pupil of Upper Canada College, 4th Form. Wallbridge, A. H. " Upper Canada College, 4th Form, F. W. BARRON,

Upper Canada College.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the will be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next. or their publication.

Moved by Mr. Richard Davidson; Seconded by Mr. James Change of policy on my part, notwithstanding that I have in my interviews with you made the strongest declarations of my interviews with your made the strongest declarations of my interviews with your made the strongest declarations of my interviews with your made the strongest declarations of my interviews with your made the strongest declarations of my interviews with your made the strongest declara Candidates for the Exhibitions founded by the Council

Number of Vacancies, September, 1844. FOUR: tenable for three years-to two of which (3d & 4th) is attached exemption from College Dues for Tuition;—to one (2ud) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10; and to one (1st) exemption from College Dues for both Board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding

Subjects of Examination, September 26, 1844. Greek .- Valpy's Delectus. Latin.—Extracts from Tibullus in "Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo." Eton, 1840,—between p. 60 and p. 216.
These are to be considered as text-books, on which

questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, &c. will be founded. Euclid's Elements .- Book I.

Algebra—to Simple Equations inclusive (Bridge.)

Extract from the Regulations.

1. All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any Institution for Education in Canada.

States of affairs examined and drawn up.

Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out.

specifying the School at which they were educated. F. W. BARRON, Principal, U. C. Col. DR. C. F. KNOWER,

DENTIST,

ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

KING STREET. (Opposite Mr. J. Vance Boswell's Store.) Cobourg, January 18th, 1844.

other branches of a general education, and whom, if desired, he would prepare for becoming Candidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or for entrance at the University.

MR. PALMER would pay the strictest attention to the formation of the manners, habits, and religious principles, of

The members of the Government went to the Hustings, and I cordially thank you for your assurance of support of the County of Drummond, and although he never a Government in which all parties should be represented.

The members of the Government went to the Hustings, and I cordially thank you for your assurance of support of the Government went to the Hustings, and I cordially thank you for your assurance of support of the County of Drummond, and although he never a Government in which all parties should be represented.

The members of the Government went to the Hustings, and I cordially thank you for your assurance of this convenient to generation.

In the W. RUWSELL January 9th, 1844.

THE REV. A. Fabria, ouespin.

The members of the Government went to the Hustings, each stating his own views,—Mr. Howe declaring at Halitax and his party succeeded in obtaining a majority, he of the Bath on the occasion of the coronation in 1822, and on the 22d of July, 1830, a C. B., with the rank of Colonel; and that the birth of a Prince of Wales, he was honored with the found himself in a minority.

Mr. Johnston, at Annapolis, unequivocally denounced the system of a Party Government, and avowed his preference for a Government in which all parties should be represented.

January 9th, 1844.

THE REV. A. Fabria, Guespin.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. Fabria, Guespin.

The do honor him with the gold medal. He was created a Knight of the Bath on the coccasion of the coronation in 1822, and on the cotasion of the coronation in 1822, and on the cotasion of the coronation in 1822, and on the cotasion of the Colonel; and the latter of the Bath on the cotasion of the Government went to the Hustings, and the latter of the Bath on the cotasion of the Colonel; and the latter of the Bath on the cotasion of the Government went to the Hustings

University of King's College, TORONTO.

HILARY TERM, 1841.

DURING the ensuing Term, Lectures will be delivered by the Professors of ARTS and MEDICINE, according to the subjoined Tables:—

I .- FACULTY OF ARTS. M. | T. | W. | T | F. | S. Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. { 10 10 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 10 Rev. J. Beaven, D.D. 10 10 11 Divinity .... 121 121 Metaphysics and Moral Phi-10 10 losophy ..... Richard Potter, M.A. Dynamics and Hydrostatics 12 12 Differential and Integral Cal-12 10 12 culus ..... H. H. Croft, Esq. . 12 12 12 12 12 12 11 11 11 11 11 II.-FACULTY OF MEDICINE. M. T. W. Th. F. Practical Anatomy...... 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 Anatomy and Physiology ... 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12

...... 2 2 2 2 2 2 W. Beaumont, M.R.C.S.L. Principles and Practice of Surgery ...... 3 3 3 3 3 G. Herrick, M.D. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ..... W. B. Nichol, Esq.

The Courses of Lectures in the Faculty of ARTS will commence on Thursday, January 11th, and those in the Faculty of Medicine on Monday, January 15th.

The Professors in the Faculty of Medicine will deliver their Inaugural Lectures on Monday and Tuesday, January 8th and 9th, on which days the Hall will be opened to the public. HENRY BOYS, M. D.

REGISTRAR. The Editors of those Papers in which the advertisements of U. C. College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to the

Registrar of the University. MATHEMATICS, &c.

A PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is desirons of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers.—Apply to Thos. Champion, Esq. 144, King Street, Toronto. 1st January, 1844.

EDUCATION.

A N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, resident in Toronto, who has conducted the education of her own children, is desirous of taking charge of a few Young Ladies, or of an entire family who have lost their mother, to EDUCATE

Terms and other particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed Box 284, Post Office, Toronto.

BOARD AND LODGING,

AT TORONTO. A MARRIED COUPLE, or single accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home. MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City.

One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices may be received as Daily Boarders. References of undoubted respectability will be expected.
For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at
the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W.
Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician,
Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. A WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as BOARDERS, who may be attending the COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY. With that view, she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which

REFERENCES:—The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The HONOURABLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE

The REV. DR. McCAUL. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843.

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

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

TORONTO.

January, 1844. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

ACCOUNTANT, LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339 COBOURG HARBOUR COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday the Fifth day of February next, at 12 c'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve during the year next ensuing that day. By order, W. H. KITTSON, Secretary.

Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 1st January, 1844.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

H. & W. ROWSELL

ARTICLES OF CHURCH DECORATION. THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on sale the following articles of Church Decoration :-

Double Damask "Fair Linen Cloths for the Communion Table," Of appropriate pattern, and following sizes: ₹ × ¥ or ₹ × ¥ price .....£2 2 6 音片片 子とは White Linen Communion Cloths,

Manufactured of the finest quality of Satin Damask, and with a more full and elaborate pattern, in following sizes : ₹ × ¥ or ₹ × ¥ price .....£3 0 ● " ...... 3 15 0 Cloths for the Communion Table, Of suitable pattern, manufactured of Ingrain Woodlen Damask.
The colour is permanent, and it may be washed by the

ordinary process, without injury to the texture: 1 × 4 .....£2 2 6. 1 × 4 .....£2 17 6. A similar article to the above, but made of a mixed material of Pale Yellow Linen Thread and Ingrain Crimson Wool, the ground of the cloth being Crimson, and the pattern Gold colour. This article will also bear washing without injury to the texture or colour:

₹ × ¥ .....£8 15 0. ♠ × ¥ .....£4 10 0. A cloth exactly similar to the above, except that the materials are Ruby and Gold Silk, instead of Woollen and Thread: ₹ × ¥ .....£8 10 0.

Napkins,

To cover the Paten and Chalice, made of the finest White Linen Satin Damask. These are quite plain with the exception of a rich emblematic border, composed of alternate Mitre and Croziers, with the sacred Monogram and Eastern Cross: 24 inches, 7s. 27 inches, 7s. 6d. 11 yard, 10s. 6d. Rich Cloths for the Communion Table, of Velvet and Gold

embroidery, can be procured from England to order, at prices varying from £20 to £60 cy., according to size, pattern, &c. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. Toronto, January 4, 1844.

NEW RULES. JUST PUBLISHED: THE RULES OF COURT,

Statutes relating to Practice & Pleading. IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, TOGETHER WITH

THE CRIMINAL, & OTHER ACTS OF GENERAL REFERENCE, BY JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON,

Barrister at Law, and Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. PRICE, £1. 5s. H. &. W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1843. JUST PUBLISHED, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK, FOR 1844.

CONSISTING of 68 pages, and containing besides the usual information, much useful matter, compiled more especially for the use of members of the United Church of England and Ireland. Price-Sevenpence Halfpenny.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK. Containing 32 pages of valuable information. Price-Fourpence. AND ALSO:

ALSO:

THE MERCANTILE SHEET ALMANACK. Price-Fourpence. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Desbarats & Co., and at the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; A. Davidson, Niagara; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and by the Publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED. TO BE SOLD UN RENTED,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division

Street, one nile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied
by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms,
five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a
Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with
Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House,
a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.—
Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all
of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well

Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 36 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office. Montreal; Messrs. Howsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises.

Cobourg, April 26, 1843. MR. HENRY CHARLES, COMMISSION MERCHANT

GENERAL AGENT, NIAGARA, C. W. WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, or (where more convenient) of the Editor of The Church, an Instalment of Five per cent., or Five Shillings of Fer share, upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th of January next.

By order of the Managing Committee, H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, 12th Dec., 1843.

At Toronto, on the 9th inst., the lady of T. W. Birchall Esq., of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 30th ult., the lady of H. Smith Jr.,
Esq., M. P. P., of a son.

At Ness-Side, Haldimand, on the 9th instant, Mrs. D.

BIRTHS.

McTavish, of a son. MARRIED. At Niagara, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mr. Alexander Miller, son of the late George Miller, Esq., M. D., to Jane, daughter of the late Licut. Wm. Sibbald, of H. M. 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot.

At Montreal, on the 10th instant, in Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. David B. Parnther, the Rev. Mark Willoughby, In-cumbent of that Chapel, to Janet Scougall, widow of the late Robin Liston, Esq.

At Montreal, on the 10th instant, at Christ Church, by the

Rev. Mr. Robertson, Wm. Sutherland, M. D. to Catherine Sophia, second daughter of Wm. Farquhar, Esq.

At Frost Village Chapel, Shefford, on the 5th of December, under Special License, by the Rev. A. Balfour, Mr. Henry K. Williams, third son of Alvar Williams Esq., to Miss Mary Forrand, of the Township of Brome.

At Shefford, on the 25th of December, by the same, Mr.

Nelson Pettes of the Township of Sutton, to Miss Lucy Martin of the Township of Shefford. At the Parish Church, Norton, New Brunswick, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, A.M., Mr. Edward Simonds, third son of the late Hon. Richard Simonds, to Frances B. third daughter of the late Edward G. N. Scovil, Esq., of

third daugnter of Springfield, King's County.

DIED. On the 12th inst., at his residence on Rice Lake, Otonabee, Charles Anderson Esq., aged 58 years. His remains were interred in the Church-yard of this town on Wednesday last, attended by a large number of his relatives and friends.

At River Raisins, near Williamston, Glengarry, on St. Andrew's day, at the venerable age of 85 years, Captain Donald M'Gillis, a U. E. Loyalist, and a native of Glengarry, Inverness-shire, from which he emigrated in 1773 along with his father's family, and a number of his countrymen, who formed a settlement on the banks of the Mohawk River, in the province of New York. On the breaking out of the Revolu-TOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Eight per Cent per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 15th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of January, inclusive.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of January, inclusive.

province of New York. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he was one of a small, but determined, band of young men, who attacked an American post, and in the face of superior numbers, cut down the flag-staff and tors to pieces the Grenadier Company of the Royal Yorkers, and did good service during the whole war. In 1784 he settled at Charlottenburgh, and during the war of 1812 was actively engaged, buying received the accompany of Militis from the having received the commission of Captain of Militia from the lamented Sir Isaac Brock. In every relation of life, his conduct was exemplary; and he was an admirable specimen of a class of Her Majesty's subjects, now fast fading away, whose simplicity of character, rectitude of principle, and unflinching devotion to the British Crown, will not, there is much reason to fear, he imitated in the same degree by the superchifting to fear, be imitated, in the same degree, by the succeeding ge-

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 18; Rev. J. Flood, rem.; Mr. Lewis Roberts; P. Durnford Esq.; Rev. W. Morse; H. Rowsell Esq.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Rev. J. Mockridge; Lord Bishop of Montreal; T. Champion Esq., parcel; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. G. Maynard.

Our correspondent O— will excuse us for saying that the subject upon which he writes has already been so largely dwelt upon, that it would not be advisable to renew the discussion.

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(From Willmott's Pictures of Christian Life.)

rence of wordly things; -internal peace, ease, and satisthoughts, a serene heaven within, which are the true in- in a single mind, as to give one's admiration the his compositions may be justly traced to the copiousgredients of self-satisfaction."- Whichcot: Select Re- flavour and quality of wonder. Wit was the stuff or ness and variety of his recollections. Yet, to take up

his biographers speaks of "the ravishing elegances" fectionate and eloquent praise. bridge until one year after Fuller had quitted it.

third year, a stall in the Cathedral of Salisbury; and rest; he seems to hover over every flower of human fancy of the second, than of the rich imagination of the the rectory of Broadwinsor, Dorsetshire, enabled him thought, and to extract its richest essence and perto retire from college with every prospect of extended usefulness. The same earnest activity continued most learned men of a learned age. Every page logies, and clashes and plays word upon word,—like to mark his conduct; and, when he went up to Cam- shines with the wisdom of a century. In Fuller, in- him, also, he often diffuses over his page the mild bridge to take his Bachelor's degree in divinity, he dustry is only the servant of genius; what he collects, beams of religious wisdom, and the lovely expression was accompanied by four of his principal parishion- he changes. Pope has represented the figures of of innocence and meekness, which constituted Hall ers, a token of respect as unusual as it was honoura- memory melting before the beams of a warm imagi- the Raphael of the pen, and continue to impart to his ble. Having obtained the lectureship at the Savoy, nations. It is so with Fuller. The atmosphere of pictures of the Christian affections, the charm and the Fuller preached the Gospel of life with increased learning, in which he walks, is not a cold haze of vapour; grace of a Holy Family. power and success. It was said, that he had two congregations, one without the walls of the church | the rays of piety and truth, tion displayed itself. London he called a library of seem to belong to traditionary romance; yet many than they had at their first conversion; both because mortality; and he drew some affecting illustrations anecdotes are well authenticated; and one of them they are now more sensible of their ignorance, and befrom its pages. But the tumults that preceded the may be very properly repeated here. Happening to cause their knowledge at their first conversion seemed civil war did not pass the door of Fuller without some injury; although in this summary of his life it is un-

many of its expeditions, and fulfilled the duties of his give you an example of my memory, in the particular the dark state of nature into the life of grace, is more office with activity and zeal. In his hours of repose instance in which you are now employed. Your apprehensive at the first illumination of the grace he from spiritual labour, Fuller employed himself in collecting materials for his favourite History of English poor cavalier parson, my neighbour, from his living, which he receiveth afterwards."\* Nor is the next Worthies. In whatever place the troops were quar- and committed him to prison; he has a large family, observation on the use of the affections of less value. tered, he found something in the church or its monu- and his circumstances are indifferent: if you will "The Stoics said to their affections, as Abimelech ments to reward his researches into antiquity. He please to release him out of prison, and restore him to spake to Isaac, (Gen. xxvi. 16,) "Get you out from gathered information, not only from the learned inhabitants of the towns and villages, but gleaned diligently from the recollections of the poor and illiterate church-historian, in whom wit and eloquence were fore would have them totally banished out of their cottager. Fuller was a brave, as well as an eloquent combined with fervid piety, and of whom Cowper souls, and labour to becalm themselves with an apathy. man, and when his studies were interrupted at Basing | might have written, as he wrote of Bunyan:-House by the cannonading of Waller, he rallied and encouraged the royalists, and compelled the republican leader to retreat with great loss. The return of national peace and happiness brought tranquillity to of his mind. He considered, that, while reasons were exceed in their due measure. Joshua killed not the to live under it.

necessary to linger upon that passage of it.

Sunday for a relative, who was to have been married rate and florid architecture. The reader is frequently on the following day; in the morning he complained dazzled by the blaze. He feels, like Lord Bacon in of a sensation of giddiness in the head; but when his one of the old Elizabethan houses, with its numerous Pope: or a sensation of gludiness in the head; but when his son advised him to relinquish the discourse he had son advised him to relinquish the discourse he had and lofty casements, letting in such floods of light, "O friend! to dazzle, let the vain design; To raise the thought, and touch the hear that a visitor "cannot tell where to be out of the sun." | ised to deliver, Fuller determined to persevere. He had, he said, often gone up into the pulpit sick, the church of Cranford, in Middlesex.

the word cordiloguy, to express the doctrine that plative beauty. comes from the heart. Some of the lineaments of "There are only two writers," was the observation dence of those mental infirmities, from which the his Good Clergyman will be recognised in his own of Bishop Warburton, "of the genuine history of our strongest and healthiest intellect is not exempt. But, physiognomy. He is moderate in his opinions, and church; Collier, the nonjuror, and Fuller, the jester.' it seems to me, that the dignity of his genius appears Fortunate young man! who hast a heart open so early to virgentle in their publication; neither gilding over luke- Perhaps in his Church history, Fuller indulged his through his weakness; and that, like the nobleman in tuous delights, and canst find thy own happiness in returning warmness with the name of discretion, nor dignifying humour with too great a liberality; but thoughts of Hogarth's picture, the coronet may be recognised, even thy father's blessing upon his own head. And happy father! arrogance and pride with the title of zeal. He esti- beauty and wisdom are sprinkled over every page. upon his crutches.§ mated the Christian character with a strict honesty His metaphors are often extremely apt and elegant. But the cheerfulness of Fuller should not be passed Mixt Contemplations, "is pen and paper piety!—for an aphorism, full of instruction;—"and truly that per of Latimer and of More. | It is recorded of Bione to write religiously. I will not say it costeth religion which is rather suddenly parched up, than sea-shop Jewel, that he was pleasant at the table "when nothing, but it is far cheaper to work one's head, than sonably ripened, doth commonly ungive afterwards." \ he fed;" and every reader who is acquainted with the one's heart, to goodness." He confessed that he The second is an image :- "Some faults made a cover biography of the 16th and 17th centuries, will recall made a hundred meditations before he subdued the for them in the twilight of the Law, which have none numerous examples of the same christian happiness least sin that beset him. Perhaps no quality attracts in the sunsnine of the Gospel." and delights the reader of Fuller more than his transparent candour. His spiritual and his personal de- he introduces some old story of ancient or modern served by Fuller. He has said, in the Holy State, for his own confession, we might never have known doctrine or practice. The following is a plain, but quantity, quality, or season. It is related of the that he had a harsh and untunable voice.;

released from the toil of literary research, he delight- rend brows and grey hairs of some ancient ceremonies, be burned; but if you do not allow me a little fire ed to unbend his mind in familiar and mirthful conperchance but of some seven or eight hundred years this frosty weather, I can tell you, I shall first be and soldiers were rending the air with shouts of victory, he of his time; he took little exercise, and the earnest solicitations of his friends were scarcely able to allure sitting on the summits of Welsh mountains, \*\* who ripens it. His was one of those joyous minds; which, him into the amusement of a walk.

eminent contemporaries his genius was the most flexible and versatile. Sometimes fantastic in epigram, nature; his is, indeed, a love-laboured song.

The transcendant merits of Fuller, both in heart | Fuller in his prose. Beautiful images, rich contrasts and head, have awakened the affection and the admiration of men, whose names will not perish before his

\* Page 191, edit. 1698. † In 1831 it contained only one hundred and sixty-six in-

habitants.

‡ Good Thoughts in Bad Times, p. 10. edit. 1645.

§ See his Character of a Court Lady.

CHRISTIAN CHEERFULNESS EXEMPLIFI- own; and it is very pleasing to remember, in particu- of colour, exquisite flower-paintings, are found in the ED IN THE LIFE OF THE REV. THOS. lar, the glowing panegyric of Coleridge. "Next to works of both. Shakespeare," he says, "I am not certain, whether | Fuller commenced his literary labours with a sacred Thomas Fuller, beyond all other writers, does not poem upon the history of David, and if he had pursued "For happiness is not from without; so the cheerful lous; the degree in which any given faculty, or com- been closer. He would sometimes say, we are inbination of faculties, is possessed and manifested, so formed by Lloyd, that the art of memory was apt to faction of mind. rational apprehension, calm and quiet far surpassing what one would have thought possible corrupt the nature of it; and many of the faults of substance of Fuller's intellect. It was the element, again the comparison which has been applied to Cow-Thomas Fuller was born in Adwinkle, a small and the earthen base, the material which he worked in; ley;—however coarse, or rudely carved, the covering retired village of Northamptonshire, about five miles and this very circumstance has defrauded him of his of the manuscript may be, it is almost constantly fastfrom Oundle, in the year 1608. His father was due praise for the practical wisdom of his thoughts, ened with a jewel; some precious moral glitters at rector of the parish.† At the early age of twelve for the beauty and variety of the truths into which he the end of the chapter. years Fuller was sent to Queen's College, Cambridge, shaped the stuff. Fuller was incomparably the most The reason of the philosopher Hobbes was comwhere he speedily distinguished himself by the ex- sensible, the least prejudiced great man of an age that pared by Cowley to the shield which the gods gave to tent of his acquirements and the brilliancy of his boasted a galaxy of great men. He is a very volumifancy. Having taken his Master's degree, he was nous writer, and yet in all his numerous volumes on eyes of the enemy by its splendour, while it repelled selected into the society of Sidney; his own college so many important subjects, it is scarcely too much to every dart, and conferred the victory upon its possessor. being precluded by the statutes from numbering him say, that you will hardly find a page, in which one The image might be applied more aptly to our theoamong her Fellows. Fuller commenced his ministe- sentence out of every three does not deserve to be logical writers—to Taylor, to Hall, or to Fuller. In rial labours in St. Benet's Church, and attracted very quoted for itself, as a motto or as maxim. God bless their hands the weapons of truth emit a burning radilarge congregations by the the originality of his elo-

among the crowd that filled the gateway of Benet's muses, and by Aristotle, the parent of experience. When they have challenged the adversary, they stoop Church, the face of the youthful Milton, then in the The history of Fuller might exemplify their defini-Church, the face of the youthful Milton, then in the bloom of his dawning summer—might have been recognised. Born in the same year as Fuller, he began in the same year as Fuller in the same year as Fuller, he began in the same year as Fuller in the same year as Ful his university career in 1625, and remained in Caming into gardens and meadows, sipping of many cups, Taylor has been supposed to succeed best in deliand steering herself through the regions of air, is an neating large groups of figures, and Hall in the por-The merit of Fuller procured for him, in his twenty- emblem of his own genius. Never weary, never at traiture of single virtues; Fuller had more of the sweet it is coloured with beautiful hues, and warmed with When we read the biography of Cowper, we might

"Witty and well-employed; and like thy Lord, Speaking in parables, his slighted word."

Fuller; but he was only to see the unclouded sky, not the pillars of the fabric, similitudes were the windows Gibeonites, but condemned them to be hewers of wood which gave the clearest light. Accordingly he scat- and drawers of water, for the sanctuary. We need not pulse of the believing soul, the best criterion of health or sick-He had been requested to preach a sermon on ters them, with great profusion, through all his elabo-

but he always came "well down again, and hoped he a gift bestowed by our Creator, and it is reasonable any volume by Fuller. The elevation of the moral should do as well then, through God's strengthening that his gift should be used to his glory; that all our feelings, the correction of error, the growth of humigrace." The spirit was, indeed, willing, but the flesh faculties should co-operate in his worship; but they lity, the cultivation of charity,—these are a few of the was weak. He was unable to finish his sermon, and are to co-operate according to the will of him who themes which engage his learning, his fancy, and his returned to his house in Covent Garden to die. He gave them; according to the order which his wisdom devotion. He winds along a devious path, and hovers expired upon the 16th of August, 1661, in the fifty- has established. Fuller certainly anticipated, in many from thought; but notwithstanding the fourth year of his age, and is buried in the chancel of passages of his works, this just and admirable precept; circle he describes, he always returns to the original in them, his humour resembles a smile upon a thought- subject; and, after bewildering our eyes with the Fuller has drawn the portrait of a faithful minister, ful countenance; it calls forth the sweetness of its sparkling motion of his wings, he drops down suddenly whom he represents as living sermons; and he coined expression, without effacing its dignity or its contem- upon the very spot from whence he rose. We dis-

and truth. "How easy," he exclaims in one of his Two specimens linger on my memory. The first is over without a word of praise; it was the playful tem-

fects are revealed with unaffected simplicity. But history, or fiction, and applies it to the illustration of that, "jesting is not unlawful, if it trespasseth not in an ingenious example:

In stature he was tall and well-formed, of a ruddy "Indeed a little skill in antiquity inclines a man to deterred many persons from consulting him. Relicomplexion, with an earnest sweetness that shaded popery; but a depth in that study brings him about gion ceased to charm her children, because she spoke the hilarity of his countenance; his hair, of a light again to our religion. A nobleman, who had heard to them in an inharmonious voice. Very different was colour, fell in luxuriant curls; his manner of walking of the extreme age of one dwelling not far off, made the manner of Latimer, and very different also was the is described as being graceful, and almost majestic; a journey to visit him, and finding an aged person sit- result. During his imprisonment in the Tower, he in dress he was negligent, in manner careless and in- ting in the chimney-corner, addressed himself to him desired a servant, who happened to be in the chamurbane, but easy, simple, and sincere. Absorbed in with admiration of his age, till his mistake was recti- ber, to tell his master, "that, unless he took better the contemplation of those numerous schemes of in- fied. "Oh sir," (said the young-old man,) "I am care of him, he would certainly escape him." The tellectual exertion which continually engaged his at- not he whom you seek for, but his son; my father is lieutenant of the Tower, alarmed by the message, soon tention, he frequently passed his most intimate friends further off in the field." The same error is daily appeared, to solicit its interpretation. "Why, you in the street without any signs of recognition. When committed by the Romish church; adorning the reve- expect, I suppose," replied Latimer, "that I should versation, without overstepping the boundary of standing in the church, and mistaking these for their starved." Christian sobriety. The recreation of the body, fathers, of far greater age in the primitive centuries." There is great happiness in the remark of Fuller, either by sleep or diet, occupied a very small portion | He illustrates the relative positions of the Protestant | that mirthfulness of disposition is the sunshine of the are able to discourse together, but are obliged to tra- in the words of the poet Daniel, lighten forth smiles, But it is of Fuller, as an eloquent and learned vel many miles before they can meet; as dark vallies to clear the cloudy air. His vivacity was without a Christian man, that I desire to speak. Of all this lie between the first, so a deep gulf separates the shade; his contentment without a murmur; his cha-

sometimes vehement in satire; now laughing with the lel between Cowley and Fuller. The poet and the know that he continued to hope all things. He walks joyousness of comedy, now stirring the blood with the prose-writer have some qualities in common. Cow- along the dark paths of adversity with no sullen auseloquence of exhortation. His own admirable defi- ley, who satirized, with so much vivacity and justice, terity of demeanour, but seems ever to solace his nition of fancy may be illustrated from every page of the profuse introduction of brilliant thoughts and mournful thoughts with some quiet tune of internal his writings. It digs without spade, it sails without images, was himself the victim of the evil habit he melody; his gladness resembles the placid joy of ship, flies without wings, and builds without charge; denounced. In all his poems we are bewildered by childhood, which overspreads its face with a smile of it strides in a moment from the centre to the circum- the dancing lights of fancy. Like Seneca, whom he happiness, in the gloomiest weather. Fuller never ference of the world, and creates or annihilates ima- and all the authors of the seventeenth century studied cherishes grief; he never broods over his calamities gery by a single wave of its magical wand. This and admired, he strikes out flash after flash, and seems with a heavy eye. He welcomes the faintest gleam fancy, walking the entire circle of the sciences and to think that the reader will never find his way, if the of returning light, and immediately crosses over to arts, belonged to Fuller. He can ring a change upon path be not lit up with a perpetual illumination. If enjoy it; we always behold him on the sunny side of every accident of life, and find music in each.§ It we might speak of his verses in his own fantastic man- life. If his road lie through a desolate country, he was remarked by Malebranche, that we are not to re- ner, we might compare them to the Burman writing finds some sweet-scented flower to gather, as he travels gard Montaigne as a man who reasons, but as a man on a white Palmyra leaf, where the characters are onward. who amuses himself. Perhaps we might apply the traced on black enamel; painted flowers, of a bright observation, in a limited sense, to Fuller. His task colour, adorn the ends and margins of the leaves; seems always to be a delight. His notes of melody these are enclosed by two boards, which are frequently gush forth with the sweetness and the abundance of fastened by a precious stone. Such is often the decorated hand-writing of Cowley in his rhymes, and of an

> \* Coleridge's Literary Remains, t. ii. p. 390. + Lord Bacon : Essays, xii. In a letter without date § Church History of Britain, p. 72, fol. edition. 1655. ¶ The Holy State. The Church Antiquary, b. ii. c. 6.
>
> \*\* Good Thoughts in Bad Times, p. 58. 1645.

quence and the enthusiasm of his manner,—one of tantamount to—May I go to heaven!"\* This is afbe noted, that the luxury of their imagination is tem-By Plato, memory is styled the mother of the pered and restrained by the logic of their method.

remember with interest, the following caution: "Many The wonderful achievements of Fuller's memory think themselves to have less saving knowledge now, visit the committee of sequestrators, who were assem- a great deal, which since seemeth not increast, bebled at Waltham, in Essex, they began to commend cause increast insensibly, and by unappearing degrees. his extraordinary memory. "It is true, gentlemen," One that lived all his lifetime in a most dark dungeon, replied Fuller, "that fame has given me the report of and at last is brought out but into the twilight, more polis of loyalty in those distracted times, and having a moralist, and if you please, I will give you an expe- admires at the clearness and brightness thereof, than riment of it." The committee accepted his offer he will wonder a month after, at the sun at noon-day. Lord Hopton, he accompanied the royal army in very gladly. "Gentlemen," resumed Fuller, "I will So a Christian newly regenerated, and brought out of

his living, I will not forget the kindness while I live." amongst us, for you are too strong for us:" because But, far be it from us, after their example, to root out such good herbs (instead of weeds) out of the garden of our nature; whereas affections, if well used, are The style of Fuller is stamped with the character excellent; if they mistake not their true object, nor

When Warburton had read Doddridge's Sermons to

To raise the thought, and touch the heart be thine."

Fancy, was the remark of Johnson to Boswell, is That beautiful couplet would not be ill-placed in cover in him, it must be acknowledged, abundant evi-

of disposition. To jest is tolerable, but to do harm martyr Hooper,\*\* that his stern and severe gravity

rity without a frown. He was equally prepared to It would not be an unpleasing task to draw a paral- enjoy and to suffer; and while enduring all things, we

\* On Growth in Grace, 2 Pet. iii. 18.
† Sermon upon 1 John, i. 15, "Love not the world."
† Diary and Correspondence of Doddridge, t. iii. 354.
§ Fuller's method of composition was so singular, that I copy account of it from his Life :- " He would write near the mar gin, the first words of every line, down to the foot of the paper then would he, beginning at the head again, fill up every one of these lines, which, without any interlineation or spaces, but with the full and equal length, would so adjust the sense and matter, and so aptly conjoin the ends and beginnings of the said lines, that he could not do it better, as he hath said, if he had writ all out in a continuation."—1661, p. 72.

Fuller: Church History, b. ix. p. 102.

He remembered, perhaps, the ancient tradition, that the search for the philosopher's stone must not be accompanied by any desire to employ it to enrich the finder; and he accordingly recommended every one who desired to obtain the jewel of contentment—that costly jewel which turns everything into gold—to divest himself of ambitious hopes and covetous thoughts.\*

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, excite in me the sense and emotion of the marvel- the same path, the parallel with Cowley might have who desired to obtain the jewel of contentment—that insert He is cheerful, because he is satisfied; he surveys the post-paid inserted till forbid, and charged according to the surveys the post-paid inserted till forbid, and charged according to the surveys the post-paid inserted till forbid, and charged according to the surveys the post-paid inserted till forbid, and charged according to the surveys the post-paid inserted till forbid. lily that never spins, and blesses a humble fortune; he looks up to that orb, which first chequered the grass under the boughs of Paradise, and gives thanks to his Father in heaven, not only for the peace, but for the beauty of the night. He adors and her thing for the beauty of the night. He adors and her thing for the peace is the spin of the night. He adors and her thing for the peace is the surface of the night. He adors and her thing for the peace is the surface of the night. He adors and her thing for the peace is the surface of the night. He adors and her thing for the peace is the surface of the peace is the surface of the peace is the surface of the control of the peace is the surface of the case of the control of the peace is the surface of the surfac beauty of the night. He adores and loves Him for what He has performed for His children, and for what He has enabled His children to perform for themselves. | parties advertising.

\* See the Holy State, b. iii. c. 17.

## The Garner.

The heart is not capable of two contradictory affections; and the love of the world and the love of God are strictly contradietory: in the nature of things they cannot co-exist. The heart must always be a certain harmony between the heart and the object of its affection. It cannot love what it does not admire and value. The heart which loves God, must be filled with a sense of his perfections—it must realize his presence, and feel its relation to Him. It must admire his holiness, and desire to Intercourse with God by prayer, by the Sacraments, and all the appointed means of grace will be its chief delight. And it will feel no satisfaction so great as the consciousness of being

In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be feel no satisfaction so great as the consciousness of being In fact his present stock comprise met with in the best London House enjoys some outward good. It sees nothing but misery in self- hitherto been favoured. nciation and self-denial. The things of earth have so much value in its estimation, that they deserve to be desired AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. and sought after. When it enjoys them, though it is still unsatisfied, it is not because it feels that they are incapable of socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' affording it complete satisfaction, but because it would still enjoy them is greater abundance or to a greater degree. It is quite content to make the world its state of rest. The cares and desires wth which it is filled, keep it in a state of constant distraction; for the objects on which it is fixed are in a state of continual chaige. The passions and anxieties by which it is ment of agitated, leaveit no leisure for the calm and serious employments which are required in the service of God. The thoughts Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. are engrossed by the favourite object. As the world is loved, it strikes its roots deeper in the heart which loves it; and such serious fact .- Rev. J. G. Dowling.

The efficacy of prayer, to bring light and wisdom into the WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR mind, peace into the conscience, submission into the will, and purity into the affections; to keep our garments clean, our armour bright, and our hearts joyful; to make us strong for the conflict, for service, or for suffering; to obtain sufficiency for our place and work, and a blessing on our endeavours; to secure peace with our enemies, or protection againt them; to AL carry every point that is truly good for us; to bring down blessings on our families, friends, and country; to procure Barris peace and prosperity to the Church, the conversion of sinners, st and the spread of the Gospel: and for all things which we can desire or conceive, must be allowed by every man who reverences the Scriptures, or knows what it is "to walk with God." Did men speculate and dispute less, and pray more, their souls would be like a watered garden; fruitful, joyful, beautiful, and fragrant. Prayer is the first breath of Divine life: it is the and making his name our strong tower; and in overcoming the world, the flesh, and the devil. All other means of grace are uncleases on the same liberal terms as their neglecoses to mail a large liberal terms as their neglecoses. made effectual by prayer: every doctrine and instruction proconflict with Satan and our own hearts is about prayer: the Customers on very favourable conditions. heart' secretly before God; and the believer will find his chief England, and since he has been in C nada, was for a length

A FATHER'S JOYS AND SORROWS. What shall we say? which of these is happier? the son that maketh a glad father? or the father blessed with such a son .whose years have been prolonged, not as it often happens, to see his comforts fall from him one after another and to become found among the pleasures of youth, reserved for his age; to reap the harvest of all his cares and labours, in the duty, affection, and felicity of his dear child. His very look bespeaks the inward satisfaction of his heart. The infirmities of his age hitherto extended to him. sit light on him. He feels not the troubles of life; he smiles at the approach of death; sees himself still living and honoured in the memory and the person of his son, his other dearer self; and passes down to the receptacle of all living, in the fulness of content and joy .- How unlike to his is the condition of him who has the affliction to be the father of a wicked offspring !-Poor unhappy man! No sorrow is like unto thy sorrow .-Diseases and death are blessings, if compared with the anguish of thy heart, when thou seest thy dear children run heedlessly and headlong in the ways of sin, forgetful of their parent's council, and their own happiness. Unfortunate old man!-How often does he wish he had never been born, or had been cut off before he was a father. No reflection is able to afford him consolation. He grows old betimes; and the afflictions of age are doubled on his head. In vain are instruments of pleasure brought forth. His soul refuses comfort. Every blessing of life is lost upon him. No success is able to give him joy. His triumphs are like that of David; while his friends, captains the gate and wept: and as he went thus he said: "O, my son Absalom my son, my son Absalom! would to God I had died for thee! O, Absalom, my son, my son!"-Dr. Ogden.

The day is approaching when worldly literature and accomplishments shall cease for ever; but this knowledge instructs us in the way to endless bliss. Convinced of this, the great apostle exclaimed, "Yea, doubtless, I count all things but loss the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord; for whom I have suffered the loss of all things." Destitute of this knowledge I am nothing, though I have the gift of prophecy, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, and understand all mysteries. Prophecies shall fail; tongues shall cease; all human sytems shall dissolve; the noblest productions of genius shall perish; and all wisdom, except what is spiritual and heavenly-being, at best and in the wisest, extremely limited and incomplete-shall vanish away in the lisclosures of the world to come; like those stars which, though they twinkle brightly in the midnight sky, yet melt away, disappear, and are lost in the light of day. The most searching and comprehensive views of man here below are obscure, imperfect, partial-often erroneous; but the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Christ Jesus shall not cease nor be extinguished even in death, but shine increasingly in splendour, fulness, and glory, unto the perfect eternal day. In the regions of everlasting light, the clouds which here

overshadow the human understanding shall be for ever dispersed, and we shall behold, continually more largely and deeply, the wonders of nature and grace; contemplating with rapturous wonder, love, and praise, the attributes and works of God displayed in innumerable glorious objects, of which imagination can now have no conception; crying, in unison with the heavenly host, and with all who shall be redeemed from the earth,-"Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty: just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints." -Rev. Thomas Ridley.

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AS the pleasure of informing his Public in general, that his stock of AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the

Fall and Winter Goods

is occupied by the love of the world, on the contrary, has such a taste for present pleasure, that it is uneasy except when it

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OULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assort-

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it strikes its root deeper in the heart which loves it; and such is the vigour of it growth, that it leaves no space for any other vegetation. This is not mere metaphor; it is a sober and bis usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for Cobourg, October 11, 1843.

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ness, and keeping a superior stock of the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c.

duces its effect, in proportion as this is attended to; every grace | whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres revives or languishes according to the same rule. Our grand and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their conflict with Satan and our own hearts is about prayer: the sinner feels less reluctance, and meets with less resistance, in CUTTING DEFARTMENT, in London, and likewise the all other means of grace, than in retiring to "pour out his management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in heart' secretly before God; and the believer will find his chief difficulty to consist in continuing instant and fervent in this G. Bilton, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of spiritual exercise. If he succeed here, all else will eventually the business in all its branches, that he will be able to pleas

give place before him, and turn out to his benefit and comfort. any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassock's, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843.

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obe made to the undersigned who is also allowed to the undersigned who is also allowed to be made for the renewal of policies.

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