# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1844.

che Church

### VOLUME VIII.-No. 22.]

Lo! here a little volume, but great book,

A thousand angels in one point can dwell.

Against the ghostly foe to take your part, And fortify the hold of your chaste heart.

It is the armoury of light: Let constant use but kept it bright, You'll find it yields To holy hands and humble hearts

The hands be pure

Only be sure

More swords and shields

Than sin hath snares or hell hath darts.

That hold these weapons, and the eyes Those of turtles, chaste and true,

Wakeful and wise, Here is a friend shall fight for you.

Hold but this book before your heart

Dear soul, be strong, Mercy will come ere long, And bring her bosom full of blessings-

The spouse of vingins, and the virgin's Son.

But beguiling

Sphere of sweet and sugared lies;

Some slipeery pair Of false, perhaps as fair, Flattering, but forswearing eyes;

Will get the start,

Doubtless some other heart

Amorous languishments, luminous trances, Sights which are not seen with eyes,

And melts it down in sweet desire.

Delicious death, soft exhalations Of soul, dear and divine annihilations;

ne to the heart, and sets the house on fire,

Yet doth not stay To ask the window's leave to pass that way;

That dull morality must not know a name.

Of blessings, and ten thousand more, If when He come, He find the heart from home, Doubtless he will unload

On the fair soul whom first he meets.

Spiritual and soul-piercing glances, Whose pure and subtle lightning flies

A thousand unknown rites Of joys and rarified delights;

And many a mystic thing,

For which it is no shame

Of all this hidden store

Himself some other where;

And pour abroad

His precious sweets

Set prayer alone to play his part. But oh ! the heart That studies this high art

Must be a sure housekeeper,

And yet no sleeper.

It is love's great artillery,

poetry.

BY RICHARD CRASHAW.

CE,

DSOR,

OURG,

TS

ock.

k.

clock.

and

their

ntable

for, as

359

LS.

IRO

Port

leave

Dock,

nen she

y, and

A. M.9

a Falls,

o, Ro-

rive in Lake

taking a, will

rs also

steamer

365.

day and

0 P. M.,

v Wed-

y Mon-

NTO and

lay and

354

ck, A.M.,

ock, P.M.

cr.

IA,

ding all

ws, viz:

.. M.

P.M.

.M.

P.M.

A.M.

P.M.

P. M.

A.M. P.M.

A.M.

P.M.

P.M.

A.M.

P.M.

A.M.

P.M.

A.M.

P.M.

P.M.

A.M.

e Naviga-

Pressure

wishing a

Kingston

RANE. 357

COBOURG,

lasters, TEN at least, half

Shillings and Agent of the

d to, unless in full,

WORK

349

of England, by whose power it was established.

ON A PRAYER-BOOK SENT TO MRS. R.\* (Fear it not, sweet, It is no hypocrite.) Much larger in itself than in its look. It is in one rich handful heaven and all--Heaven's royal hosts encamped thus small; To prove that true, schools used to tell. Which here contracts itself, and comes to lie Close couched in your white bosom, and from thence, As from a snowy fortress of defence,

proclaimed in all her borders.

Flowers of never-fading graces, To make immortal dressings, For worthy souls whose wise embraces Store up themselves for Him who is alone self to the rebels, A. D. 1575. "We exhort all and &c. singular of you, by the bowels of the compassion of God, But if the noble Bridegroom, when He come, Shall find the wandering heart from home, Leaving her chaste abode To gad abroad that discerning the seasonableness of this opportunity, you will each, according to his power, aid the piety Amongst the gay mates of the god of flies; To take her pleasure and to play, And keep the devil's holiday; and valour of this noble general (James Geraldine, the leader of the rebel army,) and fear not a woman, who, being long since bound with a chain of anathema, To dance in the sunshine of some smiling and growing more and more vile every day, has departed from the Lord, and the Lord from her; and grant to all and singular of you, who, being contrite and confessing, shall follow the said general, and join themselves to his army in maintaining and defending NARY INDULGENCE OF ALL THEIR SINS, &c." (These tumultuous shops of noise,) Effectual whispers, whose still voice The soul itself more feels than hears; Here was encouragement to rebellion with a ven-

geance! "A plenary indulgence of all sin," to all those heretics, you would join with James Geraldine of happy memory, who strove zealously to shake off from you which the divine embraces (factor and whereas, that you may alore their being deprived of instruction in their native lan- thers, though some date his production about forty could have no application; and, therefore, not only volumes, and exhausted so vast an amount of praise; mies, and the enemies of God, we granted unto all gnage, and either the hateful English, or the equally years after the death of the Apostle John. The best useless, but totally out of place.

army, the plenary remission of all their sins," &c.

And again, after a period of nearly thirty years of con- to confirm the disciples; and so there we find two be the same as those in the copy we have as trans- many peculiar honours and privileges, when we shall To this end it was requisite (and they were agents tinued opposition to Rome, the whole body of the peo- orders of ministers established, himself representing lated by Archbishop Wake; and it is impossible to see in this crowd of criminals the sovereign reduced not particularly scrupulous as to the means to be em- ple, at the instigation of the Jesuits, return to the the third. And thus we may go over all the Churches, think that those diligent searchers into antiquity "were to a level with the slave, the great ones of the earth ployed,) that they should act on the ignorance, the Romish Church, having imbibed the most rancorous and find scarcely any instance of the Apostles ordain- ignorant of an Epistle," as the Archbishop says, "not mingled with the common herd, the learned scattered superstition, the religious prejudices and national an- hatred to England, and the ordinances of the reformed ing ministers on their first coming to any place; inst only in every body's hand, but almost in every body's hand, but almost in every body's tipathies of the people, against every thing English, religion. How can all this be accounted for? Per- deed, is not Ephesus the only exception? Where St. memory, through their constant hearing and reading the gods of war, those commanders unconquerable and as associated with religious debasement and national haps after what has been alleged, it might reasonably Paul having resided almost three years, had time suf- of it." This St. Clement was made Bishop of Rome renowned who had filled the universe with the sound conquest. They therefore traversed the land, preach- be expected, when answering this question, we should ficient to prove the fitness of his converts for the miing that Elizabeth was excommunicated and deposed, throw the whole blame of this unexpected relapse into nistry (Acts, xix. 9, 10). and that all her ordinances, whether civil or ecclesias-Popery upon the Jesuits, assisted and directed as they Of the Churches of Thessalonica, Galatia, and that "In this," says Archbishop Wake, "I think anti-God! shalt alone possess glory, power, immortality; tical, were invalid as the acts of an heretical person. were by the powers of Rome, whose energies seem to disorderly one, Corinth, we have no clear mention as quity is absolutely agreed." According to Theodoret, and when all the epithets of vanity shall have been The equipment of the armada was then in contempla- have been then, (as they are now,) concentrated upon regards a standing ministry; from which circumstance he not only succeeded St. Peter in his See, but also destroyed and brought to nothing with the world which tion, to constrain England from without; an insur- what they conceived, the true interests of Ireland. we learn plainly that no light can reasonably be ex- had the honour of laying that martyred Apostle in his gave them being, each shall appear encompassed by rection in Ireland was in considerable forwardness to But candour obliges us to acknowledge that all their peeted to be afforded from those places where the grave. The testimony of Irenæus and Tertullian is his works. weaken her power within; while factions and intrigues efforts, thus aided and supported, would have fallen Apostles had only once been: even where they had very clear on the point of St. Clement being Bishop And this inspection will be universal in its scope: were rife in England, through the agency of Campion powerless before the power of truth, and the armour been twice the Church was so entirely new in its very of Rome (see Potter, p. 65-112), and if we neglect that is to say, it will recall the various eras and all the and Parsons. While the political horizon was thus of righteousness, had not the wretched policy of Eng- infancy, as to be unable to develope its constitution such important facts recorded by great and approved circumstances of your life; the humours of childhood darkened, these men conducted their measures among land fatally combined with the plans of her enemies, with that fulness and certainty which break upon us historians, what in the world shall we ever believe which have escaped your memory; the waywardness the Irish priests with success, and produced, what in to arrest the progress of the Reformation. An act from the men succeeding the Apostles in that and until we have power to recall persons from the dead of youth, of which almost every moment has been those dark times was deemed equally authoritative passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry after ages. From such texts as 1 Cor. xii. 28, we to give testimony? And it may be mentioned here, stained with crime ; the ambition and the cravings of with the law of God,-the papal bull for the formal | VIII. chap. xv., entitled "An act for the English order, | learn nothing plainly, for it is not very possible to give that Tertullian (A. D. 192) affirms that bishops were maturer years; the obduracy and poevishness of an excommunication and deposition of the queen. Ha- habit, and language," &c. was the first heavy blow any distinct account of the particular offices of these tred to England as an invader, and hatred to Protes- which the infant reformed church received; that act orders, and to define what were temporary and what the Churches from the Apostle's times; and that he pleasure and dissipation. What will be your amazetantism as a heresy, now burst forth and spread like directed that the Irish habit and apparel should be extraordinary, since the Scriptures speak not clearly, accounted this no innovation, appears from his urging ment and consternation, in reviewing the different wild-fire through the length and breadth of the land. abolished, and the peculiar form in which the Irish and the most learned men differ in their expositions. The real object of these intrigues was to depose wore their hair should be discontinued. It provided All that we know is, that there were diversities of consent of bishops succeeding in a direct line from the in all profane, dissolute, voluptuous, without virtue, Elizabeth, and thereby bring these realms under the further, that spiritual promotions should be given only office and of gifts, such gifts as were not continued in Apostles, which Irenzeus and Hegesippus had used without penitence, destitute of good works; having dominion and within the grasp of the pope; thus pre- to such persons as could speak the English language the Church; and though claimed by the Church of before him. "This succession," he says, "was to be paring the way for the effectual subversion of the Re- and none other. And that every archbishop, bishop, bishop, bishop, Bome, yet their existence, as flourishing in this day, seen, not only in Smyrna where Polycarp was made a more abundant accumulation of wrath; and having formation in these countries. The Desmonds\* were &c. at the time of the admission of any person to spiin arms, the cry of battle was heard in all the deep ritual promotion, should administer an oath to the "when Christ and His Apostles give us the text, well ordained by St. Peter, but in all Catholic Churches;" destined to die with yourselves I recesses of Ireland, the clans were gathered under person promoted, that he would endeavour "himself may the Apostolical and Universal Church yield us and he challenges the heretics" to shew the like, which The complexity and multitude of occurrences which their respective chiefs, and a war of extermination to learn, instruct, and teach the English tongue to all the commentary."

His holiness the pope was not a particle less un- ther that he should keep, or cause to be kept, within may note that in the valuable Epistle of St. Barnabas Now in this Holy Father's (St. Clement) Epistle present, and precludes us from contemplating our principled in the motives which he held forth for the bace, territory, or parish, where he should have we have no allusion at all to the matter of Church to the Corinthians, we read, "Our Apostles knowing, existence and character as a whole. encouragement of rebellion. He thus addresses him- rule, benefice, or promotion, a school to learn English," Government, so that his writings are available neither by our Lord Jesus Christ, the contention that would examine ourselves except in that particular point of

> use of the English tongue, it shall be lawful to say or tion and practice being dependent on the proof of St. St. Paul uses it as designating them who have the whole of our history will be displayed on one portentute, 2nd of Elizabeth, cap. xiii. anno. 1559-60.\*

mer years, we exhorted you that for the purpose of re- essential customs, which long habit had made a second love and peace!"

who, confessing and being contrite, should join his unintelligible Latin being substituted in its place.

Again, his holiness writes to the rebel O'Neil, A. D. ness to have prompted measures calculated at once to St. Paul in the last chapter of the Epistle to the Ro-1601, after he had accomplished the treason thus con-exasperate prejudice, and to involve in midnight dark-mans. And thus we have the following valuable tessecrated by the pope, "We have derived great joy ness a people wedded to their own customs, and fond timonies to the genuineness of "The Shepherd of model of the Jewish priesthood; and also shewing us entire history, so to speak, of human obliquities and secrated by the pope, "we have derived great joy for excess of their own language? One generation of Hermas." Eusebius, in his fourth book, chapter that before the death of the Apostles, the three orders mistakes : all this fictitious immortality of which man Father of mercies, who has still left in Ireland many professing (but alas uninstructed) Protestants passed twenty-seven, (in the edition of an ancient translator were received and established in the Christian Church, in his littleness is so absurdly proud, will be buried in thousands of men who have not bowed the knee to away, and another succeeded, brought up in a state of from the Greek) says, "that Irenæus not only knew, "To the High Priest, proper offices are committed ---- the ruins and fragments of the universe; but in place

some means by which they could alienate the people the popular opinion, retaining their sees, and exer- every city (Titus, i. 5). St. Paul had been twice at read publicly in the Churches: and we find all the whereby mankind, in this state of mortality, strive to St. Peter and St. Paul.

such church, where the common minister hath not the the contrary, to have done the same, his mode of ac- dinary.

tongue." Which was accordingly enacted by the sta- too, that it is a Catholic epistle addressed to all Chris- cession of rulers, after the first were dead, among the the heart to its last pulsation, all will be collected tians, and therefore not touching on the schisms of Hebrews to whom St. Paul's Epistle was directed at beneath your eyes; all the iniquities dispersed Had the great enemy of truth been the concoctor particular Churches which would be unseemly in a this time. St. Clement too alludes to the acts of op- throughout the different periods of your life will here and passer of these parliamentary and royal enact- Catholic letter, but only on those great practical sub- pression and cruelty which the Corinthians had prac- be united: not an action, not a desire, not a thought, "any other means;" and while this bull appeals to the ments, no surer method could have been devised to jects which all should embrace and follow; and thus tised against their presbyters; and with great force not a word will be omitted; for if the very hairs of arrest at once the progress of the Reformation in a writing on these grand points only, he beautifully applies this argument derived from the discipline of our heads are numbered, consider how the case meters next alludes to another motive, namely, hatred to the country, whose prejudices, feelings, and best interests takes leave of the whole body of Christians in those the camp: "All are not generals, or tribunes, or cen-English, A. D. 1580: "Whereas by our letters of for-

from the Church of Ireland, and from the authority cising other functions according to the reformed ritual. Ephesus—once to preach the Gospel, a second time passages which the ancient Fathers quote from it, to hide their insignificance, and whereon they build so the mechanic. At this momentous season thou, O my

is an undeniable proof that then the lineal succession rapidly succeed to each other here below, and divide under his rule, cure, order, and governance; and fur- Therefore let us come to our witnesses. First, we of bishops from the Apostles was a thing undoubted. our life, has the effect of confining our attention to the for one side or the other. They advance nothing, arise about the name of episcopacy; and they, for this view which the passing minute may happen to present; And again, in an act of uniformity passed by Queen they contradict nothing. St. Barnabas was the well- very same cause having received perfect knowledge, our last position is that from which we are led to form Elizabeth, the preamble runs thus :--- "And forasmuch known companion of St. Paul, was first a teacher, then appointed the aforesaid (degrees of bishop and deaas in most places of this realm, there cannot be found a prophet, and next a bishop, according to the order con, cap. 42) and gave them this prescript, that upon assistance with which God may be pleased occasionally English ministers to serve in the churches or places in 1 Cor. xii. 29; being called an Apostle in the latappointed for common prayer, and that if some good ter part of his life only (Acts, xiv. 4-14); and, ministry." Ile had before reminded them how they many years; a day passed in the exercises of devotion means were provided, that they might use the prayers therefore, we may feel assured that had he struck out had once walked "According to the law of God, being causes us to forget a life of sin; the acknowledgment &c. in such language as they might best understand, the any new order or new path it would have been men- subject to your supreme rulers, and yielding due ho. of our transgressions in penitential confession erases due honour of God should be thereby much advanced; tioned, for so important a personage could not change nour to the presbyters;" and afterwards he adds, them altogether from our recollection, and they are to and for that, also, THAT THE SAME MAY NOT BE IN without manifest mark and observation : so that what- "Let us venerate our supreme rulers, and let us reve- us as if they had never been; in a word, the only that you may do this with the greater alacrity, we THEIR NATIVE LANGUAGE; we do therefore most hum- ever St. Paul did in the rence our presbyters." The term nyouperot was in aspect of our conscience which we have power to bly beseech your majesty, that it may be enacted by matter of Church Government, St. Barnabas may well later times among the ordinary names of a bishop, as scrutinize is that which is present to us when we enter the authority of the present parliament, that in every be supposed, in the absence of a tittle of evidence to we now say indifferently prelate, bishop, diocesan, or- upon the inquiry. But in the presence of the tremendous Judge, every thing will offer itself at once: the

council, arms, provisions, or any other means - A PLE- use all their common and open prayer in the LATIN Paul's manner and action. It must be remembered rule over you. There had been most probably a suchis own order discharges that function to which he is as good as annihilated, but which lived notwithstandcovering your liberly, and maintaining it against the nature, would of itself have unsheathed the sword of Leaving St. Barnabas out of the question, as we are appointed by the king and principal commanders." ing in the sight of God: and there we shall discover, resistance in the hands of a half-civilized and enthu- bound to do in our desire after direct evidence, we Now, on the supposition of a Church governed by a not those transitory annals in which our paltry achievesiastic people. But as if this were not enough, every proceed next to Hermas, the author of that well-known college of ministers possessed of equal authority, this ments were to have been handed down to posterity; the yoke of the English-(the deserters from the holy avenue of light and knowledge, under the withering writing entitled, "The Shepherd of Hermas." This allusion entirely lacks propriety. In that case it would not those flattering records of our warlike exploits, of statute-book of England, was at once closed up by writer is commonly ranked among the Apostolic Fa- be an allusion without an object, a comparison which those remarkable deeds which had filled so many not those public archives in which were enrolled the

authorities, ancient and modern, lead us to suppose Again, he says, while drawing a strong distinction eminence of our birth, the antiquity of our family, the Can we suppose any thing less than judicial blind- that he is the Hermas so honourably mentioned by between governors and presbyters, in allusion to the renown of our ancestors, the dignities which recomthousands of hief who have not gone after impious here-sies, or profane novelties, but have fought manfully in sies, or profane novelties, si

O fair! O fortunate! O rich! O dear! Of happy and thrice happy she, Dear silver-breasted dove, Whoe're she be, Whose early love With winged vows Makes haste to meet her morning spouse, And close with his immortal kisses! Happy soul! who never misses To improve that precious hour; And every day Seize her sweet prey, All fresh and fragrant as he rises, Dropping with a balmy shower, A delicious dew of spices. Oh! let that happy soul hold fast Her heavenly armful : she shall taste At once ten thousand paradises : She shall have power To rifle and deflower The rich and roseal spring of those rare sweets. Which with a swelling bosom there she meets, Boundless and infinite, bottomless treasures Of pure and inebriating pleasures. Happy soul! she shall discover What joy, what bliss,

How many heavens at once it is To have a God become her lover. ge considered his verses, On a Prayer Book, as one of the ms in the language. • † Beelzebub.

THE REFORMATION IN IRELAND. (From Dean Murray's History of the Catholic Church in Ireland.)

received in Ireland by the nobles, priests, and people, man, in proclaiming Henry VIII. king of Ireland, and ems to be as fully proved as any other in history. The bishops and priests of the Church of Rome all outwardly conformed; they freely substituted the common prayer for the missal, and English service for ers, that they will hold and perform all and singular a Latin mass. They could then discover no heresy articles, pledges, and conditions, which are contained in our book of prayer, and nothing damnable in our on their part in said indenture." from Rome, and after many years' conformity, they withdrew from our Church.

"The court of Rome at this period possessed in the order of Jesuits, the most accomplished political intriguants of the day. There was many a master-mind ong the members of that extraordinary fraternity. most exquisite and refined subtlety, the most brilliant and attractive talents, the most accomplished were the attributes of a body which flung itself, with and in the hovel; in the camp, and in the hall, leading the song of the revel to-night, and joining in the hymn of the choir to-morrow, till there was no place and no circumstance in which they had not a share." It was from this fraternity that the court of Rome selected its agents, who were to accomplish the work of checking the reformation in both England and Irethe former country, Saunders and Allan were sent and the majority of the prelates, leading or following into the latter. The mode in which their operations

were to be conducted was to be regulated by the circumstances of each country respectively.

IALS, Parchment

detestation of them, for the inheritance of their fathers, for the preservation of the faith, for the maintenance of unity with the one catholic and apostolic church, out of which there is no salvation." Now the motive to which the appeal is here made, is to the national antipathies and prejudices of the people, to all the worst passions of mankind. It was to these feelings, which rankled in the hearts of the people; these antipathies against England which arose from association of ideas connected with conquest and national dishonour-it was to these, combined with the absolution from all sin, that the pope appealed, when dealing with one class, while all his motives were connected exclusively with religion, when dealing with the other.

Such were the measures employed to subvert the reformation in Ireland-rebellion, treason, and blood. The popish priests were the movers and instigators of all this mass of crime,-the people were, and still are, the unhappy victims, and just as the work of the gospel was then stifled by the ignorant prejudices and national hatred to England, its laws and its religion, so the work is still restrained by the same means and the same parties. The priests still excite the worst passions of their deluded followers against England, and awaken every motive of hatred against all that emanates from the sister land

In pursuing the history of these times, two of the most extraordinary circumstances have been brought before us that can well be imagined; we have seen all The fact of the Reformation having been generally the aristocracy of the country coming forward as one supreme head of the Church; and in the most solemn manner "agree, consent, and engage, jointly and separately for themselves, their heirs, tenants, and follow-

"They, and each of them, do and doth acknowledge the king's majesty aforesaid, to be their natural and liege lord; and will honour, obey, and serve him, and the kings his successors, against all creatures of the universe. And they will accept and hold his said majesty, and the kings his successors, as the supreme head on earth, immediately under Christ, of the Church of England and Ireland, &c. And as far as lieth in their power, jointly and separately, they will annihispirit of intrigue and diplomacy, combined with all the late the usurped primacy and authority of the bishop Power that religious genius and wealth could confer, of Rome, and will expel and eradicate all his favourall the passion of a desperate fidelity, into the service of the court of Rome. They were found in the palace, be promoted to church benefices or dignities by the king's majesty or other rightful patron; and will apprehend and bring to justice, to be tried according to the laws made, or to be made in such behalf, all who apply for provision to the bishop of Rome, or who betake themselves to Rome in quest of promotion."† And in Queen Elizabeth's day, the laity are every-

land. While Campion and Parsons were sent into tudes of the priests adopting the prescribed changes, where found frequenting the parish churches; multi-

\* We are informed by the popish historian O'Sullivan, that in the year 1575, Geraldine of Desmond, plotting an insurrec-When those men arrived in Ireland, they found the vices of the reformed liturgy. They had made no opposition, and seem to have felt no repugnance to the perfect changes which had been recently appointed Bishop of Killaloe, and who at once became a principal in the councils of Desmond, plotting an insurrec-tion upon a grand scale, was desirous to concert his measures with pope Gregory, and proceeded to Rome for that purpose. He dound there Cornelius O'Melrian, an Irish Franciscan, who had been recently appointed Bishop of Killaloe, and who at once became a principal in the councils of Desmond. To their united solicitations for assistance his holines readily concentral perfect changes which characterized the public vices of the Church. There are a public and granted to the BANDITTI, then desolating Italy, a free par- $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$ 

stung to the quick by the dishonour cast upon their quoted from it under the very name of Scripture. layman is bound to laical performances. Let every cumstantial, of our heart, of our mind, of our imaginanational dress and language. Can we then wonder Clemens Alexandrinus, a contemporary of Irenæus, one of you, brethren, give thanks to God in his proper tion,-that is to say, of that internal and invisible at the effects produced? effects which England too justly feels the bitterness of even at the present day. For so far in the history, the iron hand of power had been stretched forth, unfurling proclamations as subversive of the true principles of policy, as they were of the true principles of the Reformation.

THE	PRIMITIVE CHURCH
a na noise inte	IN ITS EPISCOPACY.
c	HAPTER IX PART I.

thew, &c.

Evidence of the Apostolic and Primitive Church-bas-Hermas-Clemens Romanus.

After having shewn that our witnesses possess those two necessary qualifications in law to speak to evidence of facts, namely, knowledge of the matter, and sufficient number to support most fully our case. And surely we may be allowed to remark, that even if the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament were silent on this question, still the practice and conduct of the apon succeeding times: and still further, if nothing at all could be brought forward from the Apostolic or succeeding age, the direct testimony of a later period would demand a high respect in an historical point of piety." view, and be entitled to exercise an influence on the But when we have evidence of the institution of Episcopacy in the New Testament in succession to the Apostolical office, especially in the persons of Timothy and Titus, then the testimony of the early spect, and are desirous of regarding it as almost to be TRANSLATIONS FROM FRENCH DIVINES. Church at once confirms the matter, and places it in esteemed on an equality with the Canonical Scriptures position not to be doubted. We must recollect themselves. Now, Hermas in his Vision of the Buildthat the historical portions of the New Testament are ing of the Church Triumphant, speaks thus: "Hear very brief, many times stating nothing further than now then concerning the stones that are in the buildthe first planting of Churches; that most of the Epis- ing. The square and white stones which agree extles were written to Churches newly converted, where actly in their joints are the Apostles, and bishops, and no standing ministry was yet formed, and that a bishop doctors, and ministers, who through the mercy of God was not to be one of the "newly converted" (1 Tim. have come in, and governed, and taught, and ministered oming amongst them, but left behind some of the agreed with them, and have had peace within theministers who accompanied them for the purpose of selves, and have heard each other." instructing the new converts, as Silas and Timotheus were left at Berea when St. Paul went to Athens; or other itinerant prophets and preachers went thither as of St. Paul, and whose name that Apostle declared to have come in contact with the cold degeneracy of lirected by the Apostles, or by the Holy Spirit.

Afterwards the Apostles returned and ordained ministers out of the best of the converts, as we see by St. Paul's visit to Phrygia and Galatia (Acts, xviii. 23; xvi. 6), and St. Paul and St. Barnabas again visiting every Church (Acts, xv. 36), and again returning to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch (Acts, xiv. 21they entrusted to others the commission to ordain ministers, as Titus was left at Crete to ordain elders in

\* "In the reign of Elizabeth, the reformed liturgy was again enforced, and the English act of uniformity was enacted by the colonial parliament; and what seems a solecism in the history of legislation in the body of this act, by which the use of the English liturgy, and a strict conformity to it, are enjoined un-der severe penalties ;—a clause is introduced, reciting that English ministers cannot be found to serve in Irish churches; that the Irish people did not understand the English tongue; that

vine authority. Origen, a disciple of Clement, most the prescribed rule of his service or ministry."

expresses his own and the opinions of others concern- Apostles have preached to us from our Lord Jesus mon sur le Jugement Universel.) ing his books. He says, "I think that that Hermas, Christ; Jesus Christ from God. Christ, therefore, spoken of by St. Paul to the Romans, is the author of was sent by God, the Apostles by Christ; so both that book which is called 'The Shepherd.' Which were orderly sent according to the will of God. For writing appears to me most useful, and is, as I believe, having received their command, and being thoroughly divinely inspired." And he says much more of him assured by the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, in his Homilies on the Book of Numbers, St. Mat- and convinced by the Word of God, with the fulness judge me. Christians! how much is embodied in this of the Holy Spirit, they went abroad publishing, that

by some, it was not esteemed canonical; yet was it through countries and cities, they appointed the first by others judged a most necessary book, and as such fruits of their conversions to be bishops and ministers read publicly in the Churches," (Lib. iii. cap. 3.) over such as should afterwards believe, having first St. Jerome also having noted that it was read in some proved them by the Spirit. Nor was this any new goodness of character, let us proceed to bring forth a Churches, remarks, "That it was, indeed, 'a very thing, seeing that long before it was written concernprofitable book :' and that its testimony was often ing bishops and deacons. For thus saith the Scripuoted by the Greek Fathers." Athanasius quotes it ture, in a certain place, I will appoint their bishops in together with the books of Scripture, and calls it "a righteousness, and their ministers in faith." (Isa. 1. 17.) is by means of this that God will decide my eternal most useful treatise:" and also tells us, "that though And then he blames them for their conduct towards Church during the life-time of the surviving Apostles it was not strictly canonical,"-that is to be received their presbyters or priests; and this, be it borne in my life: I shall have no power to refuse it, nor shall ought to operate with the force of divine authority on a par with the canon of Scripture-"yet was it mind, is spoken by one who was a sure evidence in reckoned among those books which the Fathers ap- his own person of the episcopal authority, lodged in be weighed in any other balance than it affords, and I pointed to be read to such as were to be instructed in one single man of superior degree.

holy epistle of venerable and unquestionable authority,

To a like favourable purport speak Didymus, Ruf- as Bishop Hall says, is a beautiful exhortation to peace reason as well as on the modesty of succeeding times. finus, Cassianus, Maximus, &c., as may be seen by and unity, deploring the schisms that had broken out, reference to a very noble work;\* and it is to be ob- and lamenting the prevalence of a lesser esteem shewn served, that those who lived nearest the time of the by the people towards their priests. publication of this work, treat it with the greater re-

(By a Correspondent of "The Church.")

MASSILLON-BOURDALOUE-FENELON.

THE FINAL SCRUTINY.

Diversity of time, age, country, condition, origin,

and him who is concerned in the tumult of the world,

manus, that same St. Clement who was fellow-labourer days and to him whose misfortune it may have been was written in the book of life, (Philippians, iv. 3.) after ages, --since this single unvarying standard hath This Epistle seems to have been written, as even been prescribed alike to all, it follows from thence Blondel, an opponent of episcopacy allows, before the that no distinction will be adopted in the trial of the year of our Lord, 76; as others think in the begin- guilty. No frivolous excuses will then be heard, ning of the reign of Vespasian, of the vulgar Chris- founded upon rank, birth, the peculiar perils which tian era, 70; Jerusalem still standing. Eusebius may attach to any one condition beyond another, the calls it, quoting Irenæus, "That wonderful Epistle of manners of any particular epoch, or the infirmities of 23). And when they had no prospect of returning, St. Clement to the Corinthians; an epistle so esteemed any individual constitution. And in regard to chastity, by the Primitive Church as to be read publicly in the moderation of appetite, forgiveness of injuries, selfassemblies, and according to one of the ancient col- denial, and the mortification of the flesh, the impartial lections of the Canon of Scripture, it was to be placed Judge will demand an equally exact account from among the inspired writings; and this seems confirmed Greek and Barbarian, from pauper and grandee, from by the fact that the only copy which we know to re- the man of business and the recluse, from the prince main of it, was written in the same volume with the and the untitled citizen; from Christians, in short, Martyr; of Irenæus, who calls it as we have seen Gospel.

more frequently cites Hermas, and treats him as a di- station, living conscientiously, and not transgressing department of our life, which is hidden as well from

our own knowledge as from the penetration of our frequently uses the testimony of Hermas, and often And this is his account of the Church: "The fellow-men.-Massillon, Bishop of Clermont. (Ser-

### THE INFALLIBLE CRITERION.

Affecting thought ! but, above all, consideration terrible and alarming! It is my religion that shall declaration ! let us labour to understand all its com-Eusebius tells us : "That though being doubted of the kingdom of God was at hand. And thus preaching prehensiveness and all its force. It is my religion that shall judge me; that religion so holy, so pure, and so blameless; that religion so hostile to my own selflove, so repugnant to my own propensities, so opposed to the spirit of the world wherewith I am filled; a religion as exact and severe in its requirements as God is in his judgments, or rather, whose requirements are nothing else than the judgments of God himself. It destiny; upon this will depend all the examination of I enjoy the privilege of claiming that my deeds should shall not be permitted to plead in my defence upon the faith, and desired to be directed in the way of The whole of St. Clement's Epistle, that noble and any principles different from those upon which this religion has been founded. Whatsoever apology I may allege before God, he will ever call me back to articles as it has taught me of truths. There will not be one which will not prove to me the subject of a rigorous investigation. And because the Cross of Christ shall have been the epitome of all the verities of faith, that same Cross, that awful and imposing sign of the Son of Man, will appear all resplendent with the light of Heaven, to be the standard of judgment for myself and for the whole world, as it was at first when raised on Calvary: "Then shall appear the sign of the Son of Man." That Cross will be presented and constitution will go for nothing in this grand to me, and all in me that shall not evince its lineaments inquiry; and inasmuch as the Gospel, by which you and bear its impress will be condemned of God.will be judged, is the law of all generations and of Oh my God ! is it then certain that thou wilt employ iii. 6); and that the Apostles were accustomed not holily and modestly to the elect of God, both that are every state, and has but one and the same rule to proto ordain ministers in any place until their second fallen asleep and which yet remain; and have always pose to patrician and plebeian, to the prince and his tion, and that the most sacred thing I possess, my subject, to the eminent and the vulgar, to the solitary religion, shall take part against me before thy tribunal? This, fellow-Christians, is what we have to fear, and Secondly, we have the testimony of Clemens Ro- to the faithful who lived during the zeal of primitive from which we cannot be too careful to preserve ourselves; this circumstance it is which must render the expectation of the judgment to come an object of painful apprehension and solicitude. During this life we give it not a thought, or, at least, are but partially affected by it. So long as we content ourselves with a mere superficial view of the truths of our profession, we can scarcely regard with anxiety their probable consequences: those evangelical precepts which are preached to us, that narrow way that leadeth unto life, that necessity of repentance, that indispensable duty mposed upon us of mortifying the flesh, and crucifyng it with the lusts and affections thereof, all these are serious expressions which we condescend to hear with reverence, which we sometimes even describe in warm and forcible language to others; but we understand none of them so soon as we are admonished of books of the New Testament according to the Alex- who have witnessed the final struggle and triumph of the obligation to reduce them to practice. But when andrian manuscript. It bears the warrant of Justin the Church militant, and from the first disciples of the Jesus Christ shall make his appearance, with all the glory of his majesty and the undiminished excellency

### 88

the author and the finisher, but the defender and avenger, of our faith. At present this faith is languishing and almost dead

in our hearts; and when the : on of Man shall manifest himself in the end of time, he doubts, it should seem, whether he shall find any remains of it upon the seem, whether he shall find any remains of it upon the carth. Yes! Christians, he will find some traces of it; enough, at least, to judge and to condemn us.— For that faith which was well-nigh dead and, as it were, buried in our bearts, shall revive with us; and were, buried in our hearts, shall revive with us; and one of the miracles which Jesus Christ, who is our resurrection and our life, will perform, will be to resuscitate our faith within our souls, at the same time that the week, our readers will be glad to perceive that he raises our bodies. This faith, then,-hearken, I the Conservative character of our new House of Aspray you, to the elegant idea of 't. Augustine,-this sembly has been established by the election of that faith thus reanimated, thus revived by the presence of well-tried loyalist, Sir Allan Macnab, as its Speaker. Jesus Christ, will demand justice at his hands; and The majority is small; but out of the seven individuagainst whom? not against the tyrants who shall have als absent, four, we believe, might be counted on as have despised it, ---- their unbelief will, in some measure, or of local predilection is not interfered with, ---- in ge- may almost pronounce them synonymous terms : they first page this week having been in type before the diminish their guilt; but against us; and on what neral support, in short, of the principles of Constitu- both have their origin in a love of truth, and the grounds? for all the insults with which we have visited tional Government put forth by His Excellency the spirit of both is to adhere to the holy claims of that to languish in the inactivity and sloth of a worldly life, claiming the names of Messrs. Guillet and Desaulniers defiance of the utmost scorn and the worst persecuwithout employing it in good works and devoting it to in the Conservative list. the honour and glory of God; satisfaction for that we This election is creditable to the correct feeling of this is an excellence rarely exhibited in these modern did wickedly hold it captive in the state of sin wherein the House, and not least to that of the Conservative days of a false refinement and absorbing speculation ; our harduess and impenitent heart caused us to slum- members of Lower Canada; for without the over- when selfishness has usurped too generally the ground ber on, without uneasiness or self-reproach, through whelming majority of the supporters of the Queen's of principle, and a cold utilitarian philosophy has years of vileness and vice; satisfaction for having dishonoured it by actions unworthy of the name we bore, "how," we may emphatically ask, "was the Queen's its holy realities with a false and flimsy veil of human and of the character with which we were invested; government to be carried on ?"-We certainly have art and device.

### THE WORLD.

us with its spacious canopy, is like a tent,-to adopt accelerate and help to ensure such a consummation. the comparison of Scripture,-prepared at eve for the consider its rapid approach; it is now already at the and measures conscientiously believed to be correct. lated who, in defiance of a crazy excitement and a that we use this world as not abusing it,"—use it for abysolute necessity alone; use it soberly without seeking to indulge in its pleasures; use it by the way, thatly Conservative views of government when at one anongst many many many and suspecting deem essential to constitute, in every religious as well and perversity of human nature.—And happier far do to escape from a house which is tumbling into ruins, pressions of early life.

THE CHURCH.

## COBOURG, FRIDAY, D. CEMBER 6, 1844. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE

In referring to the Parliamentary Intelligence of

nevertheless, that all may work together for good; of such a spoliation. and there can be no doubt that the general confidence Were the proper spirit of "independence" rife in The whole world is nothing, because all that is in the purity of motive which animates the good and our young land, we should see frowned upon with a finite must have an end. The heaven which covers able Representative of our Sovereign, must greatly righteous indignation, rather than coaxed and cheraccommodation of the traveller; removed in the morn- 'this day's impression .- Of one attribute of character gious character from our University, and, with a paling. "What manner of persons ought ye to be in all his Excellency will always be believed by all right- pable scorn of the indestructible claims of Christ's holy conversation and godliness ;" saith the apostle, minded people to be possessed, -- and that is sincerity. one and universal Church, to concede the highest and seeing that the skies which we behold above us, and This, if we may so express ourselves, is a much more holiest departments of education to the unscriptural this earth beneath our feet, shall alike be dissolved possible possession, than accomplished statesmanship, deformities and withering influence of schism. with fervent heat. "The end of all things is at hand;" and the moral courage which can carry out principles door. All that seems most substantial is but an hol- Though the honoured Representative of our Sove- senseless opposition, have clung to the truth in seeklow image; a phantom which glances past and eludes reign in this Colony may be by no means deficient in ing to preserve the integrity of the Church, and the the hand outstretched to grasp it; a fleeting shadow the qualification we have last named, it will not be efficiency of the University. Their names will be re- 10th prox., -call upon our Subscribers Eastward of that appeareth for a moment, and then vanisheth away. deemed invidious or disrespectful to say that his past membered and honoured, when it will be a charity to this office, as far as Kingston inclusive. We trust that "The time is short," saith St. Paul, "it remaineth political education, and administrative habits, may strive and forget the existence and the animosity of we shall be fully indemnified for the expense thus incurto indulge in its pleasures; use it by the way, tially Conservative views of government which we one amongst many melancholy memorials of the fall practicable cases. its evil fascinations. It is a deplorable error to imagine as moral sense of the term, a thorough British states- we feel in the maintenance of this real and conscienthat we sacrifice much to God when we abandon the man. The varied knowledge, the long experience, tious "independence,"-despite the obloquy it may world for his sake; because this is but to renounce a the constant association, which must be combined to gain us,-than, if, by unprincipled truckling to popudangerous delusion, to abjure real calamities disguised make up this beau ideal of public character, no man larity or a base pandering to self-interest, we should beneath a semblance of good. Do we lose a support, can be expected to have mastered who has not been be the idol of a thousand mobs, and hailed and laudthink you, when we discard a broken reed; which, disciplined in the whole school of a Conservative edu- ed as the very paragon of "civil and religious liberty." far from sustaining us, doth always pierce the hand cation, and whose thoughts and habits of maturer age which rests upon it? Need we extraordinary courage are only the consolidation of the principles and im-

and would crush us, did we tarry, in its fall? What, We are glad to see so positive an announcement of then, do we quit, when we quit the world? Precisely the fact, that the Revenue of the Province is in so that which he quits who, when roused from an uneasy satisfatory a state, and that the public resources are slumber, is pleased to find himself relieved from the such as to permit a partial liquidation of our Provinoppression of a disagreeable dream. All that is seen, cial debt. Much of the large amount for which this felt, computed, measured through the medium of time, debt has been contracted has, we are sensible, been explains the cause of the long delay which has interis but the shadow of veritable subsistence. Scarcely miserably wasted; for instance, in the experiment of vened between the presentation of the Address, and

seeking whom he may devour;" and it is worse than was not older than Popery; as if, in our own maternal seeking whom he may devour; and it is worse than idle to appropriate recklessly or impenitently to one's self the temper of that agent of evil whom we cov-enanted in our baptism to renounce, and whom it should be our daily prayer and struggle to overcome. of primitive faith and apostolic practice.

Nor are we by any means sure that the quality of In carrying out the full spirit of our admirable 'independence," so wont to be vaunted in the world, ritual, we shall shew ourselves animated by the tenis one which is entitled to much of our regard or ad- per of genuine Reformers,--reformers of the laxity miration. Public opinion, or rather sectional opin- and indolence of by-gone generations, and revivers of ion, is, on certain points, so frequently in error, that a taste for the exercises of godliness in preference to Waster "it will be an advanced of "Upper Canada, and her Legislature which entertained it ndependence of that is often perhaps meritorious; at the heat, and hurry, and anxiety, and selfishness of a least when a clamour should chance to be loud and speculating and covetous age. mportunate for what, if conceded, would involve a ereliction of principle or an act of injustice, we should pronounce the "independence" which can repudiate the dishonour and shun the iniquity, though having reached us in due course,-in which there apurged by the menaces of thousands, as an attribute of pears an excellent practical article upon the Univercharacter for which we may not be proud but thank-It will claim satisfaction for that we did leave it Governor General, we shall be found right in still truth through every buffeting of opposition, and in tion of the world. We grieve, however, to feel that

satisfaction for having decried and scandalised it before no sympathy with those who have placed us in the Had the proper spirit of "independence" pervaded the advocates of heresy and the champions of secta- dilemma, from which all the loyalty and energy of our public men, in days not long by gone, the church rianism, those deadly enemies which have not failed Upper Canada has scarcely been able to extricate us; in this Colony would not have been stripped of the to prevail against it and against ourselves; satisfac- nor is it with us a subject for congratulation, that even patrimony with which a pious monarch had endowed tion, in fine, for that, being qualified in itself to make the shadow of "independence" should be grasped at it, nor left in the wilderness to the world's bleak saints, it has been rendered powerless through our own in what is termed the boon of Responsible Govern- charities; but the true courage and righteous indemisconduct to hinder us from becoming ungodly and ment. Instead of this, we heartily lament the infatu-pendence of the land would have rallied round the being, in consequence, shut out from the happiness of ation which has put this Colony into the state and standard of truth, and have felt that to abandon it was heaven and condemned by the sentence of God. -Le temper which sooner or later, we fear, will cause it to to desert the cause of God, and to provoke, -what Père Bourdaloue. (Sermon sur le Jugement Dernier.) contemplate more than the shadow, and to aim at the sooner or later we may alas! well apprehend that it reality of that ill-boding independence. We hope, will provoke,--the blight of His curse for the guilt

ished with all the hollow semblance of affection and The Speech from the Throne will also be found in conviction, the wicked attempt to wrest away its reli-

Much, on the other hand, are they to be congratu-

Our readers, we are sure, will participate with us in the gratification we have derived from the perusal of the Address of the members of the Church of England at Cornwall to their late pastor, the Rev. A. Williams, and the kind-hearted and eloquent Reply of that gentleman.

The place from which Mr. Williams's reply is sent has it been ushered into being when it ceases to be.- plank-roads through the wilderness, from which no the transmission of the Auswer: the Address, in con-

# We have been kindly favoured with a copy of the Christian Remembrancer for October,-our own not sity of King's College in Toronto. We intend to periodical in question was received.

We beg to refer our readers to an article in another column in reference to UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. It must always be a subject of regret that the course of study in so excellent an Institution should, on any ccasion, be interrupted; but providential inflictions like the present, human foresight cannot always guard against, nor human skill at all times effectually countervail. Under the circumstances of the case, the worthy and esteemed Principal unquestionably adopted be course which prudence dictated, and a sense of the velfare of those entrusted to his charge appeared to lemand. Private accounts have reached us which more than corroborate the statement contained in the extract we have given, of the kind and parental attencise of Christian duty in a trial like the present, they more firmly than ever establish their well-earned claims to public confidence and esteem.

We have to congratulate our contemporary of the Cobourg Star upon the new and improved dress in which his loyal and constitutional paper has recently appeared. We wish for the principles of this Journal the widest diffusion ; and to its very worthy proprietor the most abundant patronage and success.

In alluding last week to the suggestions lately placed before the Church Society by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, we find that we inadvertently omitted the words "in reference to the formation of a Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen."

## Our Travelling Agent will, in the course of the ensuing month of December,-leaving this about the

### Communication.

## ERRATA.

been Master. Should this cartoon be selected for actual transfer in fresco to the walls of the new "Palace of the loss of the reduction was a noble one, and will redound to the credit of Westminster," it will be an enduring and authoritative correction of a favourite erratum, as to the true succession will be forgotten.

bishop consecrated by two at least, viz., Scory and Cover-dale, upon whom Cranmer, in company with other bishops, had laid his hands,—(Hodgskin was only one remove from Cranmer, having been consecrated by Parfew, in con-junction with others, who was consecrated by Cranmer, in conjunction with others, —while upon the bead of Cranmer himself, they must remember, were laid the hands of three bishops (Standish, Voysey, Longland), who

Westminster (Dr. Wordsworth) is not brother to the poet, as it appeared in a late *Church*, but nephew; being the son of Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., *Senior*, the late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is brother to the poet. The identity of name and title has, no doubt, given rise to the error in the paper from which the *Church* copied. to the error in the paper from which the *Church* copied. Lastly—the very worthy publishers, Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York, (to whom, with the many spirited United Entry of that and the other cities of the United Entry of the the other cities of the United Entry of the Construction. Add to this, that the buck and adjacent country has so easy an access to the great mar-ket, Montreal, that its population prefer proceeding thither with their produce by winter roads to going to Cornwall; which, from the untoward position of the Canal, possesses United States, the Church Catholic in these dioceses, as well as in the United States' dioceses, owes so much), Lawrence tions of Mr. and Mrs. Cosens during this season of adopt as their symbol, in many of their noble publications, calamity: for so generous and disinterested an exerwith the legend Aldi Discipulus Americanus, (taking the idea from Pickering, in London, who styles himself Aldi Discipulus Anglus). Should this chapter on Errata by with the legend Alat Discipling Alat restance, the set of the set any chance meet the eye of those judicious and enterpris-ing publishers, to whom so many of us owe a heavy debt not, be taken in good part, when I remind them that Aldus was remarkable for the extreme accuracy of his texts.— "Aldo Manuzio," I read in his biography, "surpassed all other printers of his time in the correctness of his books."

The anxiety to supply the present wonderful demand for The anxiety to supply the present wonderful demand for sound religious reading, as speedily as possible, is most laudable; but still it is highly desirable, in the case of books which we wish to deposit amongst the treasures of our libraries, that a due portion of time should be devoted to hen excellent order: calm, discreet, and zealous, be makes the books which we wish to deposit amongst the treasures of our libraries, that a due portion of time should be devoted to the careful and patient correction of proof-sheets. I remain, truly yours, A. C. Nov. 28, 1844.

### Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO. PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843.

*Thursday, September* 28.—The Bishop left Toronto on the 26th of this month, and, remaining a day at Kings-ton, proceeded this morning to Gananoque, where the Rev. E. Morris met his Lordship with a strong waggon, fit for the rough and stony roads of this part of the Dio-cese. From hence he proceeded to Landsdown township, where a good congregation was found assembled in a where a good congregation was found assembled in a school-house. After Prayers, the Bishop preached, and service was refreshing, although, including the Bishop's afterwards confirmed twenty-five persons; whom, upon the conclusion of the ceremonial, he addressed at much half. His Lordship proceeded from hence to Matilda (To the Editor of The Church.) Sir,—I was struck last week with the peculiar ortho-graphy which a correspondent of yours seemed to adopt in respect to what he appeared to term the "Sabel Indians." The name looked new to me, and I could not help being led away by it into the conjecture that the Aborigines of this country, instead of being a portion of the lost tribes of Israel, as some imagine, might after all be only a remnant of the ancient Sabellian heretics, who, after giving what trouble they could to the African Church, may have migrated to these parts in some un-

a native narrowness of mind or an imperfect consideration lia, &  $c_{n-properly}$ , and in agreement with the minute records of that important act, which are to be found in the Registers at Lambeth, and in the Records of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which the Archbishop had been Meeter. Should this carteon be selected for action with every quarter of the world, —the concep-ing of Lake Superior, which is nearly 2000 miles from the Ocean, and all the intervening country, by an easy navigation, with every quarter of the world, —the concep-ing of Lake Superior, which is nearly 2000 miles from the Ocean, and all the intervening country, by an easy navigation, with every quarter of the world, —the concepT

tain man us, our all r the amo Lin Chr

mar of 1

une pra Bei love

you of y

of our Bishops and Clergy, on the part of those who, not-withstanding that they live in England and Ireland, within much to be regretted. Bad weather on Sunday is, indeed, the jurisdiction of the Christian Church there set up, yet, a sort of calamity both in town and country, particularly the jurisdiction of the Christian Church *there* set up, yet, strangely and almost incomprehensibly, say that they are members of a Church in Italy. This fresco will effec-tively preach to such, and will help them and all to under-stand the line of our sacerdotal descent. They will there see with their eyes, as it were, our first reformed Arch-bishop consecrated by two at least, viz., Scory and Cover dale, upon whom Cranmer, in company with other bishops,

and so three distributions (voysey, Longand), who each had received imposition of hands from Warham, an unreformed archbishop, acting in conjunction with other bishops; in the case of Longland and Voysey, Cardinal Fisher was one of his assistant consecrators. Here I was about to conclude, but, being on the subject ferrata, let me observe, that the new Prebendary of no advantage over any other part of the bank of the St.

After breakfast on this morning, the Bishop proceed to Osnabruck, the Mission of the Rev. Romaine Rolph-Upon reaching the Church, which is beautifully situated great bulk of actual members of the distance at which me Lordship then proceeded in Mr. Lindsay's carriage to Williamsburgh, and, arriving about dusk, was most courteously received at the Parsonage by Mrs. Lindsay, who is a great favourite with the Bishop, having been known

Church felt among his people, and zealous, he makes the Church felt among his people, and their affection for him is unbounded. It is, indeed, surprising to see the energy and frank-heartedness with which his congregation come forward for any thing beneficial to the Church. They lately purchased an Organ, which Mrs. Lindsay plays, for they are unable to hire an organist, they have averaged they are unable to hire an organist: they have repaired the Church, fenced the burial-ground, and put every thing about the Parsonage and Church in good order: in short, Mr. Lindsay finds no difficulty in inducing his congregation to undertake any thing reasonable, for enabling him to conduct his ministry in decency and order. And it is to be remarked that the greater portion of the people

after giving what trouble they could to the African Church, may have migrated to these parts in some un-accountable manner,—through the air, perhaps, like the Santa Casa of our Lady of Loretto. On searching, how-ever, an old copy of Faden's Gazetteer of Upper Canada, (a book now becoming curious and valuable as a record of many original Indian, early French, and obsolete Eng-lish, names of localities in this Province), I find that the Indians of the "Rivière aux Sables" must have been created nature, the offering would be of little value; we should present at his altars nothingness, vanity, and falsehood itself. And more than this: this world, so unreal and so perishable, is likewise fraudulent, ungrateful, and replete with treachery. How intolerable is its servi-tude! Children of men! what does it not cost you the Church were latery layoured. I read a very dutiful with that awe and sincere veneration which every dutiful particularly, which he reached a little after sunset, he seven in the evening. Bits, ration received marging under most kindly; but she appeared alas! to be labouring under a lingering disorder, which, from her cough and delicate a lingering disorder, which, from her cough and delicate a consum? son of the Anglical branch of Christ's Childhard and delicate experience when his Metropolitan speaks. I could not be much interface of the anglical branch of Christ's Childhard and delicate experience when his Metropolitan speaks. I could not be much interface of the addition of the anglical branch of Christ's Childhard and delicate experience when his Metropolitan speaks. I could not be much interface of the addition of the anglical branch of the addition responding with the injunction of our Lord to preach the Gospel to all nations, and to feed his flock. In reference to the first of these commissions, I will not enquire in what position we stand as compared with other Churches in this country," &c. This apparent confession, (so un-intelligible to a Catholic mind), that there are other Churches in a land besides THE Church, i. e., the Church which our blessed *Saviour* founded, seems altogether inconsistent with the rest of this important Charge. I therefore took some pains to test my suspicion, and was much gratified to find the *English Churchman*, vol. ii. p. 606, reporting the latter member of the above sentence thus:—"In regard to the first of these subjects, I will not enquire in what position we stand as compared with other on the occasion. Forty-five persons were confirmed, and the congregation seemed to separate much edified and pleased with the services of the day. Merrickville is a thriving village, and, from the locks on the Canal, it com-mands great water powers: it is built round a bend of the river Shediac, and from this position has a very pleasing appearance. As the court of the sumappearance. As the country, indeed, is opened, the num-of eligible and beautiful situations which present them-selves, in all directions, is truly surprising; and they are often discovered, too, where least beautiful situations is a situation of the second se often discovered, too, where least expected. Merrickville now forms part of the Mission of the Rev. Mr. Denroche's with the clergy present, and after spend-ing the afternoon very agreeably, returned early to the Kemptville, through whose exertions, although residing at so great a distance, it has been brought to its preset prosperous condition. It will now have the advantage more frequent ministrations, as Mr. Morris has taken up his residence in the neighbourhood, and, in his steady and zealous exertions, is faithfully following the steps of his availant much search excellent predecessor. After an early dinner, we proceeded to Richmond twenty-five miles. We found the first eight miles of the road very passable, but the next fifteen were extremely have found the utmost difficulty in getting through. were nearly nine hours on the road, and did not get to Richmond until after eight o'clock.

The desires of the flesh become imbued with poison; duce. ness and tranquillity. He can neither mitigate his adopted in regard to general education. passions nor subdue them: he knows indeed their As for the University, it grieves us to see the the thraldom they impose.

Could I but bring the whole compass of earthly which it is accompanied. Go we to the world; and to nought. contemplate it in its most natural aspect. In every family we hear the voice of anguish and the complaint of the disconsolate heart. One deplores a sudden degradation which neutralizes years of industrious exertion; another in the office he occupies is visited by the dissatisfaction of his employers,-that has already lost his subsistence, this is in constant terror of losing it. In some other sphere we witness the common spectacle of a man discontented with his precent possessions, and eagerly intent upon their speedy augmentation: he surely is in a state of perpetual distraction, A sense of vacancy and disgust haunts all, the most favoured of the world, even amid the brightest scenes of gaiety; surrounded by pleasure they confess that they are miserable. I want but the world itself to persuade mankind how much the world deserves to be despised, - Archbishop Fénelon,

### THE LOFTY GATE.

Agreeably to this account, the Abbé Mariti, in speak- that a man or a community is "devilish."

Were we to sacrifice to God the whole system of revenue can accrue, and which afford no public accom

tude! Children of men! what does it not cost you General for the physical advancement of the country; of Mr. Williams's admirable Reply, make us deeply to flatter it, to conform to its capricious moods, to win and no doubt his Excellency will be sustained by the regret that this Diocese should be deprived of the its lightest favours! What disappointment, appre- House in carrying out the improvements thus suggested. hension, meanness, and cringing servility must be Nor is his Excellency indifferent to the moral culencountered and adopted to secure what men are ture and intellectual improvement of the Colony, as is Reformed Catholic Church upon his filial love, and audacious and unreasonable enough to call honours ! evidenced by his expressed anxiety for "the improve- who has proved himself so earnest and uncompromi-What a condition of violence and excitement, not only ment of the education of the people." In regard to sing, and yet so judicious, in endeavouring to inspire for those who are painfully struggling to obtain these educational schemes, there is, we confess, much room his flock with that veneration and practical attention poor rewards, but even for those who have succeeded for improvement upon the cumbrous and impracticable to her principles, which, from inquiry and conviction, in obtaining them ! How much of actual poverty piece of machinery which, under that head, now stands concealed by a minicry of abundance! In every thing as the law of the land; nor, we are free to say, do we arrived at. the heart is betrayed, even to the very hope from anticipate much good from the foreign importations which it seems to derive nourishment and vitality .-- which Dr. Egerton Ryerson has undertaken to intro- experience and every day's observation, that the true

they are rendered savage and insatiable; envy dis- Our opinion is fixed, that no system of education of human feeling and tenderness. The man who religion for its basis; and if this be a system which it tenets. Christ crucified is the corner-stone of docbinds himself to the service of such a master is made is considered impracticable to adopt, our advice is that trine, the foundation of hope and salvation; and to wretched, not only by his own peculiar misery, but by it should be left to shift for itself. There is certainly preach Christ crucified is pre-emineut amongst the the prosperity of his brother: he no longer values no reason why a common and mere secular education what he possesses; he is alive only to the want of what should be placed on a better foundation than the he has not. His conviction of the worthlessness of Christian religion; or, if Christianity in this Colony what he has does not, in the least degree, abate his has been deliberately pronounced a matter of such craving for that which he is fully satisfied is equally inferior importance that it can be left to shift for itself, by no regulation of decency and by no constraint of have yielded great pleasure to every Churchman. unreal and just as insufficient to impart genuine happi- we see no reason why the same decision should not be order,-to have no binding tie by which the servants most satisfactory to observe, that the learned prelate who

despotism, yet he cares not to be emancipated from Government taking the initiative in its contemplated destruction. Charters should not be dealt with as without much hope or possibility that there will be a waste paper; and it ill befits the dignity or honour of enjoyment within the seclusion of the cloister, and the the Crown to suggest the abolition of a grant which We must preach too, in the harmony and oneness of delicious calm of religious repose, I should then extort its own free act of grace has bestowed. Of all action which the one faith of the Redeemer so dis- has recently been corrected in Christ Church, Montreal (so startling would be the contrast!) a ready confession attempts at innovation in this particular we unhesitat- tinctly presupposes, that stated, settled course of 

> Toronto, we regret to see it stated that a Member the whole system of the Church, in her holy circle of present, in responding to some sentiment, congratu- ministrations, is so pre-emineutly calculated to foster lated both himself and his constituency upon being and advance. haps lamented in an after moment of consideration; use of our Liturgy: it is so spiritual in itself, so scripspirit of Evil is, in this lower world, all-pervading, is over. and seeks to estrange the sons and daughters of men The growth of formalism, the resting upon the let-

French merchants lived, at Rama, are not three feet for sport and raillery,-much less is it to be thought and abused, and because those who make the allega- the elements, the presentation of the alms, confirmations, high; and all the doors of that town are equally low, that is a sign of a spirit to be admired and coveted, tion are for the most part such as prefer a life of plea-

says, "The passage is so low that it will scarcely ad- are often uttered in pure thoughtlessness; but be this shaken from our convictions upon this point, because mit a horse; and it is shut by a gate of iron, strongly as it may, we are constrained most solemnly to de- the adherents of rival and humanly constructed sys- time past in London an exhibition of Cartoons, containing secured in the inside. As soon as we entered, it was clare that rash and hasty words, where they are coup-again made fast with various bolts and bars of iron; led with even a shew of impiety or irreligion, will not a precaution extremely necessary in a desert place, be exempt from the condemnation of Him who says, rending the Christian world,—choose to decry and the current volume, furnished its readers with an outline of one of these car-

sequence of Mr. Williams's departure being hurried

services of so sound and enlightened a Churchman as he,-of one who so well understands the claims of our it was his own high privilege and happiness to have

We are more and more satisfied, from every year's secret of success in ministerial services, is to be firm, and faithful, and uncompromising,-though withal preach Christ crucified is pre-eminent amongst the injunctions of Scripture, and pre-eminent too in the requirements of our holy Church. But to scatter the precious seed of truth wildly and recklessly,—to be precious seed of truth wildly and recklessly,-to be of that Lord shall act in unison, no system of recognized polity and discipline by which they shall work together for edification,-is to "scatter" indeed, but corresponding "gathering" into the Saviour's garner. Christ our head, through which alone his sanctifying graces can be maintained,-which Church ordinances In the account of a late Conservative Festival at are the appointed instruments of promoting, and which

"devilish independent."-We can fancy expressions There is little fear, as some are wont to allege, of of this sort hastily and thoughtlessly uttered, and per- engendering formalism from the habitual and constant and for this cause we are sorry to see them introduced tural, so embued in every line and in every thought into print. For although it is true that "indepen- with evangelical truth, that no sincere believer can dence" of the right and correct stamp, is an attribute steadily make it the companion of his devout meditaof character much to be commended, yet we cannot tions without becoming better, and holier, and hapunderstand in what sense it can be a subject of self pier,-more meet for the inheritance of the saints. congratulation that either an individual, or a body of more fitted to bear a part in the triumples of the people, should be "devilish." It is too true that the Church militant when this her warfare with the world

by every art and blandishment from their allegiance ter to the exclusion of the spirit, is, we repeat, an alleto God, and to render them sharers hereafter in his gation not consistent with the use of the humbling, own realms of darkness and woe: it is true that mellowing, yet invigorating ritual of our Church .----"He that exalteth his gate seeketh destruction" many, too many, thoughtlessly and madly yield to Nor is it necessarily superstitious or popish to observe (Prov. xvii. 10). The Arabs are accustomed to ride that influence, and rush headlong into the snare of the Festivals and Fasts of the Church, and the faithinto the houses of those they design to harass. To destruction and misery which he spreads for them; ful commemoration of all the holy seasons she recomprevent this, the doors of the houses in which the but this, assuredly, can never be considered a theme mends, because some of these have been corrupted sure and self-indulgence to the sanctifying and ennoing of his admission into a monastery near Jerusalem, Again we repeat our belief that such expressions bling duties of devotion. Much less need we be

Gallican, Spanish, Italian, Russian, &c. The account of the Consecration of the Chapel of All

directed in the work of the great Lord of the harvest Saints, Quebec, contained in the last week's *Church*, must have great later to every Churchman. It is healthfulness. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and administers the diocese of Quebec, has restored and strongly recommended, in a late pastoral letter, the use of the Lectern. This will greatly help forward the recti-fying of many errata which give one so much pain when viewing the interior arrangement of some of our Churches -of some, sad to say, erected since the present day of light in such matters began to dawn. The grand erratum of placing the Pulpit in front of the Communion-Table,

wherever the necessity exists. To have the pulpit in of England. Wherever such a monstrosity exists, it is sure to be either a modern alteration in the Church,-in make the Font and Communion-Table the two principal objects in every Church,—the former standing at the en-trance, symbolizing the admission of the Christian into

the fold of Christ; the latter, at the opposite extremity of the Church, symbolizing his advance towards *perfection*, be placed at the side, so as to command the congregatio and enable the sacred orator to stretch forth his hand with significant eloquence to the one holy emblem or the other,

ording as he is discoursing upon this one or that, of two great means of grace. Thus all things used to, the two great means of grace. -the great and may still, be arranged "unto edification," end to be kept solemnly in view in all Church work .--The simple lectern for the Bible, facing the people, and the plain humble fald-stool for the Prayers, facing either into the centre-aisle or towards the chancel portion,—i. e. the *eastern* end of the Church,—need occupy but little room, and (if made as they ought to be made) need obscure the vision of no one; by which means, the solemn scenes of the Church,-such as the consecration of visitations of the clergy, individual thanksgivings, mar-riages, &c.,-need be no longer concealed from the assembled congregation by mountains of oak and blackwalnut.

It is well known, probably, that there has been for some designs, by certain select artists, for frescoes, intended

some error in the following passage:-"The objects of is elegantly fitted up, -perhaps in this respect somewhat to her husband and family." some error in the following passage:-"The objects of the Church are twofold-domestic and missionary-cor-responding with the injunction of our Lord to preach the in reference in section of the congregation have no room for them or section of the congregation have no room for them

thus:—"In regard to the first of these subjects, I will not enquire in what position we stand as compared with other Churches, or with dissenting communities in this country." This is intelligible; and, I venture to say, a near approxi-mation to what the venerable Patriarch said. By mation to what the venerable Patriarch said. By

a precipitate, ascent; which gives it an imposing appear many of them are spacious; but what adds much to the beauty of Brockville, is the several groves of pines which the good taste of the proprietors have left towards the summit of the declevity on which the town is built. The Church stands on the ridge of the bank, and is a very conspicuous and beautiful object. The Bishop dined at Mr. Denroche's with the clergy present, and after spend-

Saturday, Sept. 30 .- The Bishop proceeded this morning to Prescott, twelve miles distant. The Rev. Robert Blakey, the amiable Rector, presented 31 young persons such a position is "clean contrary" to the usage of the Anglican Church, as we learn by examining the Churches of England. Wherever such a monstrosity exists, it is of England. Wherever such a monstroady taking the structure of the site Prescott, in the State of New York. The River St. Lawrence from Brockville to Prescott is very majestic and beautiful,—the banks on either side rising in a fine slope from the water for nearly a mile, and the river, church were frightfully disregarded, not merely in this, churt two miles broad, flowing gently between them, the state of the slope from the water for nearly a mile, and the river, the slope from Richmond, and became our pilot,—otherwise and the slope from the water for nearly a mile, and the river, the slope from Richmond, and became our pilot,—otherwise and the slope from the water for nearly a mile, and the river, the slope from Richmond, and became our pilot,—otherwise and the river, the slope from the water for nearly a mile, and the river, the slope from Richmond, and became our pilot,—otherwise and the river, the slope from the water for nearly a mile, and the river, the slope from Richmond, and became our pilot,—otherwise and the river, the slope from the water for nearly a mile, and the river, the slope from Richmond, and became our pilot,—otherwise and the river, the slope from th but in many other respects. We shall never get right till the Sacraments are worthily honoured; and this will not be, till we return strictly to the old rule, and invariably miles. About fout miles below Prescott, the river is much contracted in width, and the current becoming swift soon brings you to the first rapids, which continue without interruption, to Cornwall, a distance of 40 miles. The Steamer moved through them in beautiful style, finding plenty of water and encountering no danger. In passing down the same stream in batteaus many years ago, there was not a little risk unless there was a skilful pilot to steer the boat, and it was then supposed that any arger craft would strike upon the rocks at the bott and could not therefore be used with safety.—At Cornwall the Steam Boat stopped for a few minutes at the entrance of the St. Lawrence Canal, that the Bishop and his party might land. The path to the town ran along the Canal and opportunity we there the town ran along the Canal, and opportunity was thus afforded of viewing its from amongst us has created; and believe us, that though vast dimen

This Canal is the accomplishment of a noble idea, name-ly, to connect the Ocean with the great Lakes of Canada, -admitting ships of ordinary burthen, or at least of five been said and written, of late years, against this magnifi-cent undertaking, as being on too gigantic a scale for the is argued, has been the cause of the great debt which of pressed the Province, and rendered necessary that disas-trous measure, the Union of Upper and Lower Canada or six hundred tons, that the produce of the interior might at once be shipped to any part of the world. Much has pressed the Province, and rendered necessary that disas-trous measure, the Union of Upper and Lower Canada.— Were this the proper place, it would be easy to shew that are in yourself most pre-eminently combined. these allegations are without foundation, and that the just resources of Upper Canada, under wise management, were -as profitable to adults as to children, -and your aff

(To be concluded in our next.)

\* Mrs. Patton was removed from the world about ten months after this period.—ED.

### ADDRESS TO THE REV. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, A.M., RECTOR OF CORNWALL.

Rev. and Dear Sir ;-Suffer us, the members of the flock over which you have had the spiritual charge for upwards custom has established the system of presenting address to those about to leave a community in which they have moved in any superior station, yet nothing has prompted us to do the same by you on this occasion but the spon-taneous feelings of affection, gratitude and esteem, and greatly is our regret income that the spon-taneous feelings of affection and esteem.

Your superior instructions during the seaso

To the Congregations of the Church of England, in Canada, assembling in Trinity Church, Cornwall, and in Dixon's Church, Moulinette.

My dear Friends;

CONTRACTOR OF

nder-

that it

at the

, nor, great

either

ration

easy

ned it, selfish

ich is ideed, ularly

nd so

lit for

eping ch.-

f the

aving

rettily

ing a

public

river

act of

ridge

and

mar-

wall;

sesses he St.

kolph.

J. G.

unber

ch the

ige to

who

nown

most

es the

nergy

They

paired thing

short

grega-ig him

id it is

people nans of

to look ul and , have r com.

whole and a Iatilda

many

ld and

d very

e Rev.

alf-past ordship

arish as

is plea-n much nence to Church,

rder.

arish is

n active

rt is in

ickville,

he road nal and l added lerrick-Whit-g there.

mem-embled

it com-d of the

the Rev.

residing present intage of taken up

eady and ps of his

chmond, es of the

t to the us eight therwise,

e should

ot get to

onths after

IS, A.M.,

the flock

the flock upwards ere man-departure at though addresses hey have prompted the spon-em,—and sness that wre influ-

ure influ-able lady.

flect upon us with a

ion, piety of which

s of Lent, our atten-were be-

His

Your kind address found me most happily engaged in the duties of an English Curacy. And I need hardly tell you how grateful I felt, towards the members of my late flock, for their affectionate remembrance, and warm acknowledgment, of my poor services amongst them.

You have indeed much cause for "thankfulness" to Almighty God, for having blest you with such a distin-guished succession of Pastors as my venerated predeces-sors were with when Law not not be the top be the succession of the portion to the high privileges which you have enjoyed, is the solemn responsibility which rests upon you to ex-cel in all that is "lovely and of good report." For "to whom much has been given, of him will much also be required

required." With respect to the course of instruction, pursued by myself, to which you refer so kindly in your address, I have only to remark that it was adopted after much seri-ous reflection, after consultation with some of the most experienced and sober-minded members of the congrega tions and with the average anneroval of the Bishop. And if my method of teaching has proved beneficial and edi-fying to the flock which was entrusted to my care, let it attach them firmly to the Church, when I tell them, that I simply endeavoured fully to carry out the course of inon which she has prescribed, for her children, in the

Book of Common Prayer. There is much to encourage us in the prospects of the Church, both at home, and in Canada. But there is much also to cause us alarm. In these days therefore it behoves a Churchman to be decided: not to be afraid of avowing the distinctive principles of the Church. And I know, by daily experience, that it is quite possible to be consistent with our Church principles, and yet to live in perfect charity with those who separate themselves from us. I rejoice to think that the Bishop's fatherly interest, in the region of the principle principal placed over

I rejoice to think that the Bishop's natural interval are scene of his early ministerial labours, has placed over any scene of his early ministerial labours, May we seene of his early ministerial labours, has placed over you one, whose "praise is in all the Churches." May his valuable life be long spared, to bless you with his la-bours. Rest assured that my interest in the affairs of your village and country will terminate only with my life. Nor shall I ever cease to supplicate the blessing of Almighty God upon the Churches in Cornwall and Mou-linette. Accent my dear friends, my most grateful remembrances and best thanks for all the kindness and bearance which you showed towards myself and my family during my residence amongst you, and believe me to remain, Very faithfully your's, ALEX. WILLIAMS.

### DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Britannia Steam Packet at Boston on the 22nd ult., bringing the English mail of the 5th November. The Britannia had a stormy passage of sixteen days and a half. The items of news by this conveyance are not of any political importance. We have selected the following from our English Files:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN .- THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE. Her Majesty the Queen honoured the opening of the mag-nificent new Royal Exchange in London with her presence on the 28th October, amidst the heartfelt acclamations of her loyal while lowing is

be cherished as long as memory lasts, by the countless thou-sands who had the good fortune to view the imposing cortege, which even exceeded in brilliancy, as it undoubtedly did in interest, her Majesty's procession into the City to join in the celebration of Lord Mayor's Day in 1837. "In flower of youth and beauty's pride," her Majesty gracionsly accepted the homage of her grateful subjects, when the herald proclained the one toast due to the Sovereign. Now, a wife and mother, seated by her illustrious husband, who has won the attachment and respect of every class of her subjects, her eye glistens with delight while she gracefully responds to the beart-stirring asso-ciations called forth by hearing the beloved names of that illus-trious husband and those interesting children who form the trious husband and those interesting children who form the

A parallel has been drawn between the City Visits of her Stewart, (Bytown,) Stewart, (Prescott.) Webster, Williams present Majesty and her ancestor, the "good Queen Bes ing over a nation which had then no successful rival, had no beloved partner to share the anxieties, as well as to participate beloved particle of alter of the royal state—no direct heir to wear her Crown. Her Majesty Queen Victoria visits her faithful City, Allan Macnab, Sir Allan was escorted to the Chair, and briefly accompanied by a beloved Consort, the parent of the Heir Ap-parent of the Throne. How delightful, how cheering is the upon him. contrast.

It is, under Providence, one of the greatest blessings of her Majesty's reign that she is enabled, in perfect peace with all Analysis of the second foreign Powers, and, what is far better, in the enjoyment of the certainty of a cordial greeting from her loyal subjects.

### FRANCE.

The return of the King Louis Philippe to ins own tournal ions has not yet lessened the discussions of the French journals on the policy of his visit, but their speculations offer little on the policy of his visit, but their speculations offer little you will be enabled, I trust with less inconvenience, to attend you will be chabled, I trust with less inconvenience, to attend The return of the King Louis Philippe to his own domin- charge. tion endeavour to separate the King from the people by assert-ing that the cordiality of His Majesty's reception was not a demonstration of friendship towards France, but a personal compliment to himself. It is however considered by the more moderate parties in Paris that the visit will lead to favourable results; and that, although the next Session of the Chambers

we know the set of the

MISCELLANEOUS.

lock, where she remained for the night, and this morning at 7

o'clock she was brought safely through the lock into Cumher-land Basin, where she will remain for a few days to have the

or two trial trips, after which she will proceed to London.

screw affixed, &c. It is then intended that she shall make one

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AN ETON BOY .-- On Satur-

day last the Duke of Wellington, whilst on a visit to Her Ma-

jesty at Windsor Castle, walked to Eton College, accompanied

by the Duke of Rutland, for the express purpose of inspecting the room in the house of his "dame" which the gallant duke

occupied when an Eton boy. The house, known as the Manor-

house, is now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Bulston, one

noble duke remained in the room some time, contemplating the

scenes of his Eton days, and was much gratified in recognizing and pointing out to his companion several relics which were

familiar to his Grace's recollection, although it is 65 years since

THE SCOTT MONUMENT .- On Saturday last, the topmost

stone—or, as it is technically called, the final,—was placed on this monument, exhibiting, in its full proportions, and in all the

richness of its light and elegant Gothic tracery, a structure

which, for beauty of design and imposing effect, is admittedly unsurpassed, if even equalled, by any similar commemorative or

ornamental building in Europe. The ceremony, as it may be called, took place about a quarter to one o'clock, -- the upper-

most stone (a finely carved shaft, in unison with the other parts

of the structure) being placed by the hands of Mr. Donaldson, (Albion Cloth Co.), Grand Master of the Celtic Lodge, who,

we understand, had incurred an engagement with the late la-mented architect of the structure to perform this duty. Several

ther members of the Celtic Lodge were present, the silver mallet belonging to that body being used on the occasion, and connec-ted with the stone, in course of elevation, by means af a tartan

silk riband. The act of placing the stone was celebrated by three cheers from all the parties who witnessed it, including the

workmen and many of the passers by in Princess Street. The Union Jack was immediately after hoisted on the summit, where

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT .- We are gratified to be enabled,

on the information of a gentleman who returned to this country from Naples on Saturday last, to announce the great benefit

Bright has been in company with the hon, and learned gentle-

pensed with, and that gentleman is on his way to this country

it floated until the close of day.-Edinburgh Observer.

The

he occupied this apartment.

open high.

The Church.

you, and restore to her wonted health the beloved partner of your life. Wishing her, yourself, and your family, a speedy and pleasant passage to your native land, Believe us to be, Rev. and Dear Sir, Your ever attached friends, [Signed by the Churchwardens and Congregation.] Cornwall, Canada West, June 4th, 1844. REPLX. To the Congregations of the Church of England in Congre event of more than ordinary importance, and is one that will sons for his assembling the present Parliament, as soon as the be cherished as long as memory lasts, by the countless thou- House of Assembly should elect a Speaker, for which purpose

For Sir Allan N. Maenab-YEAS,-Boulton, Brooks, Chalmers, Colvile, Cummings centre of her domestic happiness. Excepting on the occasion of a Coronation, there is no other ter, Gowan. Grieve, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Johnston, Lawrason, Excepting on the occasion of a Coronation, there is no other example on record, we believe, since the reign of Queen Eliza-beth, when the Sovereign of Great Britain has condescended to accept the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London. MacDonald, (Cornwall,) MacDonald, (Kingston,) MacDonell, (Dundas,) McConnell, Meyers, Moffart, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood, (Brockville,) Sher-wood, (Toronto,) Smith, (Irontenac,) Smith, (Missisquoi,)

> NAYS, -Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand. fontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Le Moine, Leslie, MacDonald, ( Glengarry.) MacDonald, (Stormont,) Methot, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Roblin, Rousseau, Small, Smith, (Wentworth,) Taché, Taschereau, Thompson.-36.

returned thanks for the honour the Assembly had conferred

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

On Friday His Excellency the Governor General, at three o'clock P. M., proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the Legis-

I have assembled you at the earliest period that the comple-tion of the recent General Election would allow, and I have high satisfaction in meeting you in order that we may devote ourselves to the care of the great interests committed to our choice

novelty and are becoming tedious from frequent repetition. The Ministerial papers still contend that the visit is an event to the discharge of the important functions which you have to

 On Sanday the 24th ulf., the Lord Bishop of Montre, and the use in the use 3d. per 70 lbs; and we have likewise to notice an amendment of 1s. per barrel in the value of United States and Canadian Flour, in both of which a fair number of transactions have

subjects. Our limited space prevents us giving even an outline of the details connected with this gorgeous pageant, which al-most entirely fill the columns of the London papers. The fol-lowing is the address presented to Her Majesty by the City of London. PROVISIONS .- American .- The sales of Beef during the Upper Canada, and to frame a General Law for both Sections

The sound Charcele principles that you have ever main find enclosed and one presented for the sented for the transfer of the Mercer's Company have been provinces and lengenty, wells on peculiarity your on you, have is any the other the Mercer's Company have been provinces at the transfer of the Mercer's C of an aniable disposition. He was in the 3rd Form, and promised to be a credit both to his parents and the College. May a merciful Creator soothe his bereaved family under their affliction! On Wednesday, previous to closing the College, the Principal delivered, in a few words, a very feeling address to the boys who were present, and we have no doubt that the mournful occurrence will make a lasting impression upon their

ananimous recommendation of the medical generation in attention dance, to close the College for a time. But four eases of scarlet fever have occurred in the College boarding-house: one proved fatal; the other three were mild attacks—a proportion mercifully limited, when it is considered, that in single families greater numbers have been attacked and fallen victims to this

The late one is, I believe, the only instance of death from any cause which has occurred among the pupils on the College premises, during the *fifteen* years the Institution has existed, in

(Signed) F. WM. BARRON.

Principal U. C. College.

Those papers which usually insert the College advertisements will confer a great kindness by giving the utmost publicity to the

The parker Society, INSTITUTED A.D. 1840.

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE WORKS OF THE FATHERS

EARLY WRITERS OF THE REFORMED ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1844 IS SEVEN THOUSAND.

A LL the Books printed for 1843 have been delivered.— They are Fulke's Defence of the English Translation of the Bible, Writings of Bishop Hooper, The Catechism and other Pieces of Thomas Becon, and the Writings and Disputations of Archbishop Cranmer relative to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Any Members of the Parker Society who have paid the subscription for 1843, and who have not received these four volumes, are requested to write to the Office. The few sets printed for Members for 1843, who have not paid their sub-scriptions, may be had by them, or by other applicants de i-

The first Book for 1844 has been completed and delivered. It contains the Liturgies, Primer, and Catechism of King Ed-ward VI. A volume of Bishop Latimer's Sermons, and one of Bishop Coverdale's Works, are nearly printed, and it is fully expected will be ready for delivery in December. The volume containing Prayers and other Picces of Thomas Becon is also far advanced at press, so that the delivery of the books for 1844 will be much earlier than that of former years. The fact head for 1845 is also been at the press. It is ano-

Queen throughout Her vas dominions in every quarter of the tobe, and Her Majesty's continued safety and health demand ur gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all Good. Many subjects in which the welfare of the Province is deeply nvolved will be entitled to your earnest consideration. None

TERMS:

The Albion ..... £1 10 0 per annum. The Old Countryman...... 0 15 0 " Chamber's Edinburgh Journal 0 7 6 "

386-3m

385-4

384-3in

F. BERRY

382-tf

385-tf

## Just Published, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, FOR 1845.

## PRICE SIXPENCE. CONTAINING in addition to much other valuable infor-

Toronto, November 27, 1844. As the scarlet fever is prevailing in town, and has within the last few days made its appearance in the College boarding-house, it has been considered right, in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of the medical gentlemen in atten-dance, to close the College for a time. But four cases of

King Street, Toronto 382-tf Nov. 7. 1844.

# STATIONERY, &c. H. & W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm,

they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. The first ship Which period nine hundred boys have been entered on the books. I here feel myself bound to state, in the most unqualified terms, that the thanks of all are due to the Master and Matron of the boarding-house, (Mr. and Mrs. Cosens.) for their un-ceasing and personal attention to the invalids. Each boy must have felt, from the first moment to the last, that the boarding-house was to him, all through his illness, a home, second only to the paternal roof. Of the re-opening of the College due notice will be given in Of the re-opening of the College due notice will be given in other the paternal roof. Of the re-opening of the College due notice will be given in care has been taken in the selection of the WRITING PAPERS, which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually low prices.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 378-tf Oct. 10, 1844.

### NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received, per Great Britain, from Lon-don, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books and Maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and numerous other Works, worthy of the attention of the Public. Plain and Fancy STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order.

BINDING neatly executed. J. WALTON, 195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, October, 4, 1844.

### WINTER GOODS.

T. HARVEY begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has now com-pleted his selection of Goods suited for the Winter Season. His long experience as a buyer in the different Markets enables him to sell as low as any other House in the Trade, His Store is as usual supplied with GROCERIES, of

ST All DEBTS remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be handed over for collection.

385-6 to the Proprietor, Cobourg, 27th Nov. 1844.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

## KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive a sortimet of GOODS, selected by one of the needves in the English. New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Use of Weither Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdasbery, Mus- remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most every particular. As the new volumes of these commence the beginning favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience,

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

THOMAS BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

89

357-tf

361-t

383-if

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

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT

TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his

predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere

he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

manner, and on moderate terms. P.S.—A variety of styles of *Gold and Silver Laces*, Cord, §c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. © Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and

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

CARVING, GILDING,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO

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

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

S Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

FOR SALE.

A NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and

thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore. The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Ponltry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and

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

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River

horade NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

LEWIS MOFFATT.

the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

hanging, &c. &c.

the best style.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

November, 1844.

family. The road to Ha the best in the Province.

Toronto, June 22, 1844.

ALSO,-A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which

Doeskins, &c. &c.

London, with Her Majesty's most gracious reply:-

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

## Most Gracious Sovereign

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor Alermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, together with the Master, Wardens and ualty of the Mystery of the Mercers, joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham, hail your Majesty's auspicious presence In the heart of the metropolis on this renowned and favoured and lucrative trade. Irish Pork is selling at 68s. per barrel, spot with the liveliest sentiments of devoted loyalty and at-

The privilege we this day enjoy of approaching your Royal person under the roof of the New Exchange revives the memo-ry of the olden time, when your Majesty's illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, vochsafed to adorn by her presence the simpler edifice raised by a citizen, and dedicated to the commerce of the world.

Your Majesty in this respect emulates the example of that eat monarch who deemed it no disparagement of her imperial state to proclaim by the herald and to dstinguish the work of a subject by the title of the ' Royal Exchange."

It is recorded in the graceful narrative of events inscribed on the foundation stone of this building, that 'the relief of indigence and the advancement of literature and science' entered into the capacious scheme of the original founder of this noble denr of a commerce co-extensive with the habitable globe. lelding to that eminent citizen and benefactor of his kind, Sir Thomas Gresham, the signal merit to plan and execute at his own charge this glorious work, we still rejoice to ing hand of the City and the ancient company of Mercers earliest prosecution of the design, and our gratitude i added on reflecting that each memorable epoch of the Royal schange is marked by the solicitude of the reigning monarch to raise and to rebuild the structure from the ashes to which it has been twice reduced by the calamitous effects of fire.

King Charles II. commenced the former building on the 23d or October, 1667, and the illustrions Prince, the Royal Con-sort of your Mujesty, under your Majesty's auspices, laid the one of the present ebilice on the 17th of January, 1842. Deign, therefore, Most Gracious Lady, to regard with your yal approbation this work of our hands, the noble and wellted pile again raised by the citizens of London, and of the masters of the College, and the "Duke's room" is occu-pied by an Etonian, the son of Mr. Hankey, the banker. The ed on a site rendered worthy of the object of so vast an and imperishable monument of the commercial grandeur and "ity, and of the peaceful triumphs of your Majesty's hap-

### Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER." Her Majesty listened to the address with marked attention, and bowed at its conclusion. She then turned to Sir James Graham, who banded her a written copy of her Majesty's answer, which she read in that clear emphatic tone of voice which, ugh by no means loud or elevated, has made her so distincton several occasions in even the remotest parts of the House of Lords. Her Majesty's answer was as follows:-

"I receive with peculiar satisfaction this dutiful address. It A receive with peculiar satisfaction this duthul addressed on is a pledge of the affectionate loyalty of my people, presented on an auspicious occasion in a place long renowned as the centre of the commerce of these realms.

delights me to behold the restoration of this noble edifice, which my Royal ancestors regarded with favour, and which 1 esteem worthy of my care.

Within the last three years, when fire had destroyed the ancient building, my beloved consort laid the new foundation, and this day I gladly celebrate the completion of the work, Quickly executed, but grand and perfect in all its parts. The relief of the indigent, the advancement of science, the extension

ion of commerce, were the objects contemplated by the founder of the Exchange. These objects are near to my heart. Their attainment will,

I trust, be recorded among the peaceful triumphs of my reign; and I shall rejoice, if I am thus enabled, by the blessing of Di-Vine D the Providence, to promote the prosperity and happiness of all the Attorney General has derived from his tour in Italy. ses of my subjects."

At an intimation from the Throne, the Lord Mayor then "Pped forward and knelt before her Majesty, who gave him er hand to king her hand to kiss.

Her Majesty was then graciously pleased to say to the Lord Mayor, "It is my intention, Mr. Magnay, to confer the dignity is a baronet upon you to commemorate this event." Her Ma-jesty, looking to the Secretary of State, added, "Sir James Graham, see that the patent is prepared." The Lord Mayor made an obejsance to her Majestr and returned to his former made an obeisance to her Majesty and returned to his former little more than two years of which would pay off the whole of little more than two years of which would pay off the whole of Place. The Lord Mayor then again stepped forward, and pre-sented to her Majesty Mr. Lambert Jones, the mover of the address, and Mr. Harrison, the seconder, who both had the  $\pm 54,000,000$ . The length of Navigable Canals in England,

PROVISIONS.—Atheretain.—The safes of the province. past month amount to about 270 tierces, being considerably greater than during any similar period since the trade com-menced. Of this quantity a large portion was inferior, taken for the Isle of Man, at slightly improved rates. Good Beef commanded steady prices; in some instances, an advance of 2s. ther improved by wise Legislation; and that judicious econocommunications steary prices; in some instances, an advance of 28. to 3°. New is much inquired for, and the first arrivals will open high. The Stock is much reduced, being at this date equal to 6475 tierces. Pork has not been in active request the quality, relatively with American Beef, being so objectionable; my may contribute to the same result.

Her Majesty has most graciously received the Address from the Legislative Assembly of the last Parliament on the subject Land Scrip bought and sold. of the Civil List.

The supply of cheese has rather increased, but for so far this season, has not been equal to the demand, each shipment being cleared off almost as soon as local definition of the transformation of the province; to Although the only objects sought by the Imperial Legislacleared off almost as soon as landed, at full prices. The consumption is good, and there promises a satisfactory trade during the winter.—Lard is in short supply, and full rates have again been realised: prices are not likely to advance further, as the article is relatively higher than Tallow. Fine kegs have been sold at 39s. Tallow has been sold at a shade over the extreme quotations, but the market is now more quiet. Irish Butter having further advanced, there has been an active in-quiry for Canadian : several parcels are understood to be on the way; these will arrive to a good market. means of attaining them to the spontaneous liberality of Her Canadian People. Whenever therefore due and adequate pro-vision shall have been made for them by the Legislature of Canada, Her Majesty will be prepared to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the Repeal of so much of the Act of Union as relates to this subject. Uutil the Imperial Parlian Union as relates to this subject. Uutil the Imperial Parlian Having RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION. This noble vessel is at length released from her protracted con-finement in our float. The necessary alterations in the upper lock leading from Cumberland Basin into the float having been THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP .- Bristol, Oct. 26 .made, she was yesterday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, re-moved from her moorings on the Sca-banks, and proceeded majestically down the floating harbour to the entrance of the

### Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The financial accounts of the Province for 1843 will be im-The huardant accounts of the Frontee 1844 as soon as they mediately laid before you, and those for 1844 as soon as they be prepared after the completion of the year. The Estimates likewise will be submitted to you at an early period.

Notwithstanding the unavoidable expenses attendant on the removal of the Seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal, and other claims to be submitted for your consideration, a con-siderable surplus Revenue will remain affording the means of making some provision towards the liquidation of the public

I entertain no doubt of your willingness to provide for the exigencies of the Public Service, and you may rely on my ex-ertions to diminish expenditure by all practicable economy. I have availed myself of several opportunities for retrenchment that have presented themselves, and shall continue to pursue the same course whenever reduction may appear to be consistent with efficiency.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the house of Assembly: You will, I am sure, concur with me in desiring that the lfare of United Canada may be promoted by our joint labours. To that great end I invite your earnest efforts, and you may be assured of my hearty co-operation in every measure that may be calculated to secure peace and prosperity, justice and nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just appiness to this Province.

The charge entrusted to me by our Sovereign I shall con-tinue to administer according to the acknowledged principles of our Provincial Constitution, and with a view to the wants

and wishes of the community. On the occurrence of vacancies in several of the most importo which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies. tant offices of administration, I immediately endeavoured to fill them by the appointment of gentlemen supposed to possess the confidence of the people. Extraordinary obstacles produced a delay in the accomplishment of that purpose, notwithstanding my incessant exertions to effect it.

Confidently believing that the several branches of the Legis-lature, in the full exercise of their constitutional powers, will maintain the harmony essential to the well-being of the people, for whose benefit shows the several several full. for whose benefit alone these powers are conferred, I will not detain you from the important duties which await you, further than to express my humble hope that the Almighty may bless our endeavours and render them efficacious for the public good.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

### (From the British Canadian.)

A necessity having been found, based upon medical opinion, for breaking up the College on account of the scarlet fever having made its appearance in the barding house, attended with fatal consequences in one particular instance—in order to counteract the absurd and unfounded statements that have got into circulation on the occasion, we publish the following offi statement from the Principal, F. W. Barron, Esq., and have no doubt that it will be conclusive. By a reference to it we find, that this is the only instance in which a death has occured "on the College premises," since the institution was established. The deep regret of the Principal at this melancholy event, will,

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844. MORTGAGES.

28th November, 1844.

as TAILOR. Apply to

sed to him in future at the latter place.

Rectory, Adelaide, 15th Nov., 1844.

Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844.

Toronto, November, 1844.

with board or meals at any time.

Toronto, Bay Street, 12th Nov. 1844.

and Wellington Streets.

encement in business.

together with a large supply of

Ontario Mills, Cobourg,

25th Nov. 1844.

eived their

6th Nov. 1844.

THE REV. ARTHUR MORTIMER having removed

don District, requests that all letters and papers may be ad-

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET,

And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange,

WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY

From Ten to Five o'clock.

BOARDING.

To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

Milliners & Dress-Makers,

BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal

The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportu-

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

ELEGANT MILLINERY,

SITUATION WANTED.

from Warwick, in the Western, to Adelaide, in the Lon-

HENRY E. NICOLLS.

J. H. JONES.

altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their

UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict aitention paid to the wishes be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent co DERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing to dispose of the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E. NICOLLS, Notary, 2 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, Toronto City. Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted.

3s. 9d. per dozen. 382-tf Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

### NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store TANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of 375

## DRY GOODS.

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

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B.--Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. B. C.

### FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

THE subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. Gentlemen not lodging in the house, can be accommodated BENJAMIN CLARK.

Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and hottles,-377-6m 384-5 say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c.

### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their correspondents and the Trade in general, of their having received their supplies of Goods adapted to the season—consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C onage they have received from them since their com-And which on inspection will be found to comprise a very com plete assortment, well suited to the Town and Country Trade.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st Oct., 1844.

# NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, Tailor and Draper,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE, A habits, is desirous of employment as SALESMAN and CRIER to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844. 379-tf

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

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

selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Docskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

W FIREWOOD, at the Distillery. Offers to supply the same, stating the terms, received by P. WALLACE, at the Office, Ontario Mills. Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

April, 1844.

## BOARDING SCHOOL,

## FOR YOUNG LADIES.

### BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

Music Italian.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-mar, Geography, and Needlework ...... 1\* 5 0 Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) 8 0 0

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the

sual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

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

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

### EDUCATION.

M ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establish-ment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W.

TERMS: Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Eunguages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Giobes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED:

9-8	Guitar, per annum	***************************************	10 0 0
	Italian "		8 0 0
	Latin "		6 0 0
849-23	Singing "		6 0 0
MAR PA	Dancing "		6 0 0
and the	Every Pupil to	furnish her own Books, Static	onery, Bed,
blie	Bedding, &c. &c. a	Silver Tea and Table Spoon and	d Fork; to
	be returned upon t	he Pupils leaving the School.	10.33.80.9

Payments, Quarterly in Advance : Letters, post-paid. Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844. 377-tf

### MARRIED.

At Quebec, on the 28th inst., by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. Edward Cullen Parkin, to Margaret Hacken, daughter of the late John Martin Bligh, Esq., of Stone-House, Cornwall, England. On the 25th October, at Hadlow, Kent, the Rev. Henry D.

Sewell, A.M., fourth son of the late Hon. Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada, to Elizabeth tte, youngest daughter of the late Robert Monypenny, Esq., of Merrington Place, Kent.

### DIED.

At the Upper Canada College Boarding House, of scarlet fever, on the 25th ult., George Sampson Willard, aged filteen years, eldest son of Charles Willard, Esq., of Kingston.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 5: Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style. 200 th 359-tf J. O. Hatt, Esq. (too late for this week).

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctioneer, 383-tf November, 1844. WANTS A SITUATION,

A Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexemption that the former than the office. most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Co ourg. November 8th, 1844.

ONTARIO MILLS.

WANTED, 100 Cords of dry MAPLE and BEECH

The highest price given for Spring Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, and Barley, and for which Cash will be paid.

## CHURCH BELLS. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

90

### MRS. COURTENAY-EDWARD-ALICE-ARTHUR.

Arthur .- Mamma, what did Mrs. M'Donald mean yesterday, when she told you she had been to see

some bells christened, when she was abroad? Mrs. C .- Just what she said, my dear; she had been to see some bells christened-some church bells.

Arthur .-- Why, mamma, what nonsense; it is as bad as little Mary, last week, pretending to christen

her doll, after seeing dear little Henry christened. Edward.-Worse, I think, if I heard rightly what Mrs. M'Donald said; for she spoke of a bishop performing the ceremony, and a princess acting as godmother. What does it mean?

Mrs. C .- It means, my dear, that, among other almost incredible superstitions which have crept into the Romish church, there is actually a special service for baptising church bells.

Alice .- Mamma, it seems to me very shocking to profane the holy sacrament of baptism, by applying it to inanimate things. How could such a custom arise in any Christian church? Is it not very wicked?

Mrs. C .- It would take too long a time now to enter into the whole history; but the practice, gross as it has become, seems to have originated in the natural and proper idea of consecrating every thing devoted to the especial service of God by some religious ceremony. There are many curious particulars relating to bells in connection with the church. One of the first instances, however, we hear of baptising a bell was A. D. 968, by pope John III., who baptised the great bell of the church of Lateran. By degrees, additional superstitious rites were added, till godfathers and godmothers were appointed to answer for the bell, as in the baptism of Christians, giving it a new name, and clothing it in a new garment. It is, moreover, anointed with the chrism, or holy oil, and above, and that we must, exorcised by the bishop. They believe this gives them power to drive the evil spirits out of the air, to calm tempests, and to extinguish fires. The name given is usually that of some saint. Thus the bells are floating over the length and breadth of the landof the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptised by the names-the first, of St. Michael the archangel; 2nd, St. John the evangelist; 3rd, St. John the baptist; 4th, in honour of the assumption; 5th, in honour of the holy Trinity.

Alice .- Well, mamma, I could scarcely have believed, though, that this custom should have continutheir bibles and used their reasons, they might see the folly of it.

Mrs. C.-Granting your position, dear Alice, you must recollect that, in the Romish church-so far as the laity are concerned-they are forbidden to read their bibles, or to exercise their reason in matters relating to the church.

Arthur .- But the bishops and the priests, they must know better; surely it is very wicked in them.

Mrs. C .- It is impossible to estimate the power which early education, habit, and prejudice will obtain over the minds, not only of the good and pious, but of wise and learned men; especially where the first principle inculcated is blind, unquestioning faith. We, my dear children, have the blessed privilege of reading the word of God in our own tongue; and If we possess a great privilege in having been baptised into a purer branch of the holy catholic church. pray for the dying person. let us remember our responsibilities are in proportion ; and, while we lament over the errors of others, let us beware that we fall not into error ourselves. Let us private cause-as a marriage-for the people themtake heed, while condemning their superstition, we are not ourselves wanting in zeal; above all, let us hold fast charity and humility.

Edward .- Mamma, I should like to hear something about bells. How did it happen they were used in churches?

heathen nations, to summon the people together on you books to refer to. different occasions. They are said to have been first applied to the purposes of Christian devotion, about about bells in the bible.

lowship with others.

has not been abolished-only fallen into disuse.

had been abused to evil purposes. Men are often Bishop Jeremy Taylor. led to mistake the reverse of wrong for right. But this brings me to what I wished to say especially in regard to our own church-bells, as they are now used; for, after all, our conversation does little good, unless sufficient proof that there are things which are not seen which we can derive some practical benefit from the various are eternal. Though it is a great presumption, that since God effects attributed to bells in our Latin lines, which has not fitted this world to our desires, he has fitted our desires are still preserved among ourselves.

adorn festivals).

Edward .- And from the second distich, "Funera times, "Excito lentos.'

say that, by the church-bells, the church mixes and live for ever, and to be for ever happy! Is it not then very of life-its dutics, its joys, its sorrows? May we that there is neither a life nor happiness which is eternal! It not, without superstition, call it a voice from the is, indeed, better not to be, than to be miserable; and therefore at least once in the week-to remember "the assem- joy or comfort to the soul of man, which longs for nothing so bling of ourselves together?" Does it not, on days

### " In our hours of gladness, Bless him who gives us all."

Moreover, when we recollect that the same sounds nay, on every distant shore where our church is established; that, from century to century, the same voice has been sounding on; does it not bring a sense of the unity of Christs's church, a feeling of brotherhood and charity, a deeper sense of the preponderance of of eternal over temporal things, of the perpetuity of that church which is our bond of union with all its ed until these days; surely, if they only looked into living members and with all its departed saints. For myself, I never hear a church bell without some such thoughts coming over me, more or less; and I find them so grateful-and, I think, so beneficial-that I

would willingly impart them to others. Alice .- Mamma I think I understand you; and in future, when I hear church-bells, I will try to think

so of them. Edward .- Think how, Alice?

Alice .- Why, when they are ringing for church, I would think how many fellow-Christians are being called, as I am, to worship God in his holy church:

and that "we are all one in Christ :" and when I hear them tolling, I will try to think how another soul has passed away to its everlasting doom, and that we none of us know how soon we may be called; and then to recollect that others-other Christians-are there we read-"Judge not, that ye be not jndged." in trouble, and that we are commanded to feel for one another; and, if there were a "passing-bell" I should

> Arthur. - - nd when the joy-bells ring, Alice? Alice .--- O, then I would rejoice too: if for some selves; if for any general rejoicing, with all the world, thanking God, who, sinners though we be, gives us so

many blessings. Mrs. C .- I am glad to find, Alice, you understand me so well. Be assured, the more you learn to exwere used by the Romans, and among some other wish to know more of the subject generally, I can give

Mrs. C .- It is, indeed, one of those remnants of of his sorrow ; and at doomsday when the terrors are universal, catholic Christianity one cannot but regret the disuse besides that it is itself so much greater, because it can affright TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, of. It served to remind us of all we most need re- the whole world, it is also made greater by communication and minding of ourselves, that "in the midst of life we a sorrowful influence; grief being then strongly infectious, are in death," and marks the oneness of Christian fel- when there is no variety of state, but an entire kingdom of

Edward .- Why was it given up? for it seems it world its subjects; and that shrick must needs be terrible, ment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming when millions of men and women at the same instant shall which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-Mrs. C .-- I cannot tell you exactly : but probably fearfully ery out, and the noise shall mingle with the trumpet *Mrs.* C.—I cannot terr you evaluate the provide the discovery terr which, at different periods, has arisen; and which caused the discus of the archangel, with the thunders of the dying and groaning heavens, and the crack of the discolving world, when the whole and the avents, he havens, and the crack of the discolving world, when the whole and the discovery terr shall shake into discovery and the terrate as heavens, and the crack of the discovery world, when the whole as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, the making as well as all other branches of his business. some things in themselves not indecorous, but which fabric of nature shall shake into dissolution and eternal ashes .-

### THINGS TEMPORAL AND ETERNAL.

That the things which are seen are temporal, is indeed no to another world; and has not given us those cravings of Arthur .-- Let me see : in the first place, we have nature merely to vex and torment us, without any possibility still "Laudo Deum verum" (I praise the true God); of their being satisfied : but thus far we prove, from the things "Plebem voco" (I call the people); "Defunctos of this world being temporal, that they cannot make us happy. ploro" (I lament for the dead); "Festa decoro" (I And this makes religion to be a very serious concern, since all our hopes of happiness depend on it : for if religion cannot furnish objects adapted to our natural desires, nothing else can; plango;" "Sabbata pango;" and, I dare say, some- and therefore men should think soberly and naturally before they reject religion, and divest themselves of all the hopes they Mrs. C .- Well; does it, then, seem too much to have, or can have, of being happy. Who would not be glad to REMOVED to blends, as it were, religion audibly with all the affairs unnatural to see a man rejoice and triumph in the thoughts church, calling aloud to those who will heed-not, the thoughts of dropping into everlasting silence and darkness alas! as formerly, day by day, and hour by hour, but may be the refuge of guilty fear, but never can be a natural nuch as life for evermore. The only reason any man can posof festivity, remind us that all good things come from sibly have to wish that there may be no other world, is, that he may with the more freedom enjoy this: and this must needs appear to be a wise reason, if we consider the value of this world, and the worth of these things, which are no sooner seen but they are gone, and their place is no more found. I should not wonder, were this world to last for ever, to see men of low and abject spirits setting up their rest, and giving up the hopes of more exalted glory and happiness; but now that the world must last but a little time, and we much less, to see men sacrifice their hopes of glory and immortality to the mean and poor enjoyments of this world, is such an absurdity as would puzzle any one to account for, who knew nothing more of man than that he is a reasonable creature. It is so little men gain by gaining this world, and so little they lose by losing it, that the concerns of this world would weigh but light in this question, were not men guided more by the violence of their passion, than either by reason or the regular desires of nature .- Bishop Sherlock.

### MAN'S DANGEROUS SITUATION.

That man were put in great peril and jeopardy, that should hang over a very deep pit, holden up by a weak and slender cord or line, in whose bottom should be most wild and cruel beasts of every kind, abiding with great desire his falling down, for that intent when he shall fall down anon to devour him: which line or cord that he hangeth by should be holden up and for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with staid only by the hands of that man to whom, by his manifold their patronage. ungentleness, he hath ordered and made himself as a very enemy. If now under me were such a very deep pit, and that there be nothing whereby I might be holden up aud succoured. but a broken bucket or pail, which should hang by a small cord staid and holden up only by the hands of him to whom I have behaved myself as an enemy and an adversary, by great and grievous injuries and wrongs done unto him, would ye not think me in perilous condition ?-yes, without fail. Truly all we be in like manner; for under us is the horrible and fearful pit of hell, where the black devils in the likeness of ramping and cruel beasts doth abide, desirously our falling down to them. The lion, the tiger, the bear, or any other wild beast, never layeth so busily wait for his prey when he is hungry, as doth these great and horrible hell-hounds, the devils, tend your sympathies, the happier you will be-the more in accordance with the will of him who is love. for us: their is none of us living but is holden up from falling WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. I think likely to interest you about them. Bells And now, my dear children, I must leave you : if you down to hell in as feeble and frail a vessel hanging by as weak brittle and frail than is our body, that daily needeth reparation, Edward.-Mamma, I do not remember any thing and if thou refresh it not anon, it perisheth and cometh to nought? and therefore Solomon, in the book called Ecclesiastes, year of our Lord 400, by Paulinus, Bishop of Mrs. C.-I apprehend one of the carliest, if not compareth the body of man to a pot that is brittle, saying, bible; though not applied to the same purpose as in time of thy young age, or ever the pot be broken upon the modern times, still employed in the worship of God. fountain. Oh, good God ! how fearful condition stand we in if we remember these jeopardies and perils-and if we do not Edward.-I think I know what you mean; the remember them we may say oh, marvellous blindness !- your own madness never enough to be wailed and cried out upon. Mrs. C.-Yes, you are right. There is also an- Heaven is above us, wherein Almighty God is resplendent and other mention of bells in the bible, when the prophet abiding, which give th himself to us as our Father, if we obey Zechariah, in foretelling the kingdom of Christ, says—"There shall be in that day upon the bells of hell is under us; our sins and wickedness be afore us; behind LUK At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. us be the times and spaces that were offered to do satisfaction Alice,-For what purpose were the bells on the and penance which we have negligently lost; on our right hand be all the benefits of our most good and meek Lord, Mrs. C .- When he went into the holy of holies, Almighty God given unto us; and on our left hand the un-THE SLEEPER. Arise, thou that sleepest, whether it be in error or in sin.-This sleep is so pleasent, that all the world lieth in it, and hardly can shake it off. King David fell into it, and continued in it, sleeping very soundly, never lifting up his head for The persons that are to be judged; even you, and I, and all two years' space, till at the length Nathan the prophet at the commandment of God, awakened him .- It is most dangerous to slumber long in sin. Custom of sin maketh sin familiar, so that at length we learn not to fear it at all, but rather to take delight and pleasure in it, with a kind of " greediness," to count sin no sin, to swallow it down without any remorse or contradiction. Their case is lamentable which are thus fallen asleep, but it is supposed that the design was not so much to general, and in incidences of mortality and sad events, the of that rich man, who, having filled his barnes, and provided shake the air, and so disperse the thunder, as to call singularity of the chance heightens the apprehension of the store for many years, encouraged himself to sensuality: "Soul, the people to church to pray for the safety of the evil; yet it is so by accident, and only in regard of our imper- take thy rest." You that love the rest of your souls indeed, keep your souls waking, and do not suffer them to take rest. "Awake, thou that sleepest," and takest thy rest; "Stand up from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." It is time to awake; we have slept too long. God would not have us to ners of his usual accidents; yet in final and extreme events, the multitude of sufferers does not lessen but increase the suf-ferings; and when the first day of judgment happened, that (I mean) of the universal deluge of waters upon the old world, the calamity swelled like the flood, and every man saw his friend perish, and the peighbours of his dwelling and the sleep unto death, but to awake unto life; for he willeth not the Mrs. C.-It applies, no doubt, to the supposed (I mean) of the universal deluge of waters upon the old world, great hath been thy sin; but God is full of compassion, prest, power of bells to drive away evil spirits. You must the calamity swelled like the flood, and every man saw his and ready not only to grant, but to offer pardon. If now we bear in mind that these distichs were made, when friend perish, and the neighbours of his dwelling, and the rela- refuse it offering itself to us, it will refuse us hereafter, when

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

The Church.

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has fear; and amazement is the king of all our passions and all the just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortgymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Ma-

by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. 385-tf Toronto, May 23, 1844.

### J. H. JONES,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public MERCHANT TAILOR, in general for the liberal patronage he has received since encement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable

### for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. 353-tf Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

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

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

his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late re in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and ctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours therto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf

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

### MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. 262-tf ly, 1842.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. PopPLEWELL. ~io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of onto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W.H.EDWOODS.

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry

B of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children.

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

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

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

### SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. 307-tf

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

MESSRS, BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

359-tf

262-tf

364

329-tf

343

### General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court TN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Oneof Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Eq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, promptly attended to. Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par

liament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn. N. B.—All letters must be post-paid. 362-6m Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

## BUILDING LOTS.

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

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

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

> EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE. ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. 369 JUST PUBLISHED. THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING.

EXPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. SCOTT BURN. Price 3s. For sale by Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co. Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dun-Hamilton; Graveley & das; and by the publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, 163. King

163, King Street. Toronto, August J, 1844. 369-tf

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

The second secon	CTORD.
Johu McMurrich,	John Doel,
James Beaty,	Charles Thompson,
John Eastwood.	Benjamin Thorne,
James Lesslie,	J. B. Warren,

Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. 53" All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS

T HE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfield if the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children mak grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are pre-ented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co n it, or never try it. Remember this always.

on it. or never try it. **Rheumatism and Lameness** 

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Elixir and Nerve Bong Liniment—but never without the name of *Comstock & Co.* o

### PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. Will leave Obvecto for COBOURG, PORT HOPE, TOROBTO and HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.

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

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. The most extra BURNS AND SCALDS,

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

uite astonishing. It selfs with a selfs with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York.

Tooth Drops.-KLINE'S, cure effectually.

ntered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184 , by *Comstock* § *Co.* in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

 $3^{+>}$  Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and

FORWARDING, &c.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents.

J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C.W.

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certai

and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tak out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

Toronto, April 11th, 1844. MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: CHARLOTTE, n the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* rinciple, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, vis: LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect-ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. DOWNWARDS: HEADACHE. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. "French Creek "5 " 4 "Prescott Tuesday, 1 " A.M. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. 13 4 Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health. Ogdensburgh 66 65 St. Regis or the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness sceping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a letermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the ones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know 66 56 66 11 Coteau du Lac And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN CORNS.-The French Plaster is a sure cure. Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, F.M. 44 A.M. 44 44 44 44 THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Gananoque Thursday, Prescott olours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. Ogdensburgh 13 и и SARSAPARILLA. St. Regis Coteau du Lac COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. " " 11 There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or pual this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it perior to all others. It does not require puffing. And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, F.M. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm ;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a fannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it. " Saturday, 1 " A.M. Gananoque Prescott

CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock-Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, a received by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ? Toronto, 16th May, 1844. DAILY LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS. The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat EMERALD, CAPT. VANALLEN, WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port V Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock, Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M., -except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa only, and will have *Buffato* at the same hour for *Chippana Chipp* returning will leave *Chippawa* at 4 o'clock, F. at. By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M-, will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Nisgara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queens-ton in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Ro-chester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in the for the boats proceeding the Boats and the Boats a

FOR SALE,

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON,

CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG,

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH,

SAIL AS UNDER.

From Toronto to Ringston:

SOVEREIGN,

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon.

PRINCESS ROYAL,

Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

From Kingston to Toronto:

PRINCESS ROYAL.

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock

SOVEREIGN.

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

SOVEREIGN,...... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPT. T. DICK,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

Solicitor, Cobourg 313

TH

have

it on

com

dard

thos

Stat

And

pres

pop look

tion

stro

It w

thei

and

fore

con

dis

gre

and thi

sar cha

felt

per

tak

elig sch

eve

pu

cul

nu

time for the Eastern ears, and the Boats going West on Lake Erie. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the Emearld at Chippaws, reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Care also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer 365. June, 1844.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave HAMILTON for Oswego, every Tuesday and

Will leave TORONTO for OSWEGO, every Tuesday, at 10 r. M.

Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OSWEGO, touching

at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wed-

nesday morning. Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Mon-

Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Taesday and

The Steamer Eclipse,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, ANA and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, F.M.

Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.

day, at 4, P. M.

Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

Nola, a city of Campania\*: hence it is supposed the names Nolæ and Campanæ were given them; the one referring to the city, the other to the country. In Britain they were applied to church purposes before the conclusion of the seventh century; and they were, thefore, used from the first erection of parish churches. There is something very affecting in the thought that, among all the changes and chances of so many centuries, religious as well as civil, the same sounds in each successive age have summoned the members of Christ's church, on each succeeding sabbath, to the worship of 'od. How many generations have lived and died and passed into eternity, who have listened to those bells which are even now sounding in our ears! But, to return. I will give you, Edward, an old Latin distich, describing the various uses of bells.

"Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, conjugo clernm, Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decord Now give us a translation into English.

Edward .- I will try. It is this: "I praise the true God; I call the people; I draw together the clergy; I mourn for the dead; I drive away pestilence : I adorn festivals."

Mrs. C .- Very well: this gives us some idea of ble; indeed, all of these are still in operation as yet uniting us evermore to the living church of Christ. the uses to which bells were supposed to be applicamuch as ever, except as regards the driving away pestilence. And now I will give you another; and this time I shall turn to you, a rthur, for the meaning. I must tell you these, or such like distichs, were frequently engraven on the bells.

" Funera plango, fulgora frango, sabbata pango.

Excito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco crue

lightning." What does that mean?

Mrs. C.-The custom of tolling or ringing bells at parish.

appease the cruel."

Alice .- What does that mean, mamma?

and rational motive

Edward .- What does the "passing-bell" mean ? I often see it alluded to in poetry.

Mrs. C .--- The "passing-bell" was a bell rung, church. I believe, that it should cease as soon as the person is dead: this is intended as a precaution against the Romanist custom of praying for the souls was guarded against.

Arthur .- But is the passing-bell never tolled now? Mrs. C .- I believe, never.

Alice .- And yet it seems very right and charitable to pray for dying persons.

\* This is a vulgar error, with no real foundation,

quite the earliest, historical mention of bells is in the Can you tell me where?

high-priest of the Jews had bells on his garment. the horses, Holiness to the Lord."

dress of the high-priest?

he wore them, that the people who waited without measurable misfortunes that might have happened if that might know it, and join in prayer; so that even there, Almighty God had not defended us by his goodness and meekyou perceive, they were associated with the worship ness. Within us is the most stinking abomination of our sins, of God. And now, farewell; and, when you listen | whereby the image of Almighty God in us is very foul and deto the church-bells of your native land, thank God formed, and by that we be made unto him very enemies. By you were born in a Christian country, freed from the all these things before rehearsed, we have provoked the dreadful clouds of superstition which have overshadowed the Majesty of him unto so great wrath, that we must needs fear purity of Christianity in other lands; think also with lest that he let fall this line of life from his hand, and the pot gratitude on those pious ceremonials-of whatsoever of our body be broken, and we then fall down into the deep kind-which, as they preceded, so have they survived, dungeon of hell.-Fisher, Bishop Rochester, (Put to death A. D. the contamination which for a while spread even 1535.)

here; witnessing to us, even as a voice from the dead,

The Garner.

### THE UNIVERSAL JUDGMENT.

the world; kings and priests, nobles and learned, the crafty and the easy, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, Arthur .--- "Funera plango;" oh ! that is "tolling the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party, shall all appear for a funeral." "Fulgora frango," "I break the to receive their symbol; and this is so far from abating any thing of its terror and our dear concernment, that it much increases it; for although, concerning precepts and discourses, the approach of thunder-storms is of some antiquity; we are apt to neglect in particular what is recommended in and for the most part their end miserable. Such was the sleep fection; it being an effect of self-love, or some little creeping Arthur.-Well, there was some sense in that; envy, which adheres too often to the unfortunate and miserable; now for the rest. "Sabbata pango"-that's easy or else, because the sorrow is apt to increase by being appreenough-"I ring on the sabbath." "Excito lentos," hended to be a rare case, and a singular unworthiness in him "I excite the slow;" that means hurrying the people who is afflicted, otherwise than is common to the sons of men, who are behind their time. "Dissipo ventos," "I companions of his sin, and brethren of his nature, and partdisperse the wind-storms." "Paco cruentos," "I ners of his usual accidents; yet in final and extreme events, superstition had gained much influence; but, as in tives of his house, and the sharers of his joys, and yesterday's we offer ourselves to it.-Archbishop Sandys. the case of ringing in thunder-storms, we might pos- bride, and the new-born heir, the priest of the family, and the sibly be able often to trace back the origin to a pious honour of the kindred, all dying or dead, drenched in water

and the divine vengeance ; and then they had no place to flee into, no man cared for their souls; they had none to go unto for counsel, no sanctuary high enough to keep them from the vengeance that rained down from heaven; and so it shall be at when one of the congregation or parish was dying, to he day of judgment, when that world and this, and all that call on all who heard it to pray for the departing shall be born hereafter, shall pass through the same Red Sea, soul; and it is still ordered in the canons of our and be all baptized with the same fire, and be involved in the same cloud, in which shall be thunderings and terrors infinite; every man's fear shall be increased by his neighbour's shrieks, and the amazement that all the world shall be in shall unite of the dead; but it also proves the custom was not abolished at the reformation, though the abuse of it upon its own principle, and increase by direct appearances and intolerable reflections. He that stands in a church-yard in the time of a great plague, and hears the passing bell perpetually telling the sad stories of death, and sees crowds of infected bodies pressing to their graves, and others sick and tremulous, and death, dressed up in all the images of sorrow, round about him, is not supported in his spirit by the variety

### Advertisements

### BATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., first insertion, and 7jd. each sub-nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and i ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first in and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual disc nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerab Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid, inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK	
DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER	
At the Office of "The Church."	-
ALSO,	
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,	
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,	
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,	
Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment.	

ERLOO HOUSE, OFFICE No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1. 1842. 282-1y WR. BEAUMONT.

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

REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE. (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto. 7th August, 1841. 7-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. 362-tf

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14. 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS. (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT,

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

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf 362

FOR SALE BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.

ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 37 F. H. HALL.

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING,

KING STREET. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. 349-q

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

KINGSTON, AND KING STRI TORONTO. STREET, T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Ogdensburgh 13 .4 66 65 66 65 St. Regis Coteau du Lac . 11 " And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

66

will prevent or cure all incipiant CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's*. UPWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. 46 A.M. 46 P.M.s 46 Lachine Thursday. Carillon Grenville Friday, 66 A.M. Bytown P.M. Kemptville Merrickville 66 66 66 46 11 Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, 66 . 66 A.M. Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, Lachine 44 P.M. Carillon Grenville 66 A.M. Sunday, Bytown 66 Kemptville Merrickville P.M. 66 Smith's Falls 66 A.M. Oliver's Ferry Monday, 4 Isthmus 66 And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Tuesday, A. 14. P.M. 66 Carillon 66 Grenville

A.M. Wednesday, Bytown 66 P.M. Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls 11 66 A.M. Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 " Isthmus " And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage. The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingsto

and Montreal every alternate day. Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

The Church

IS published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG, every Friday. Levery Friday. TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TES SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, haf yearly, in advance.

yearly, in advance. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

Brockville. 346-tf accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

o require comment. At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

MURRAY & SANDERSON,

February, 1844.

the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first intro-CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, 370 the Trade

out our names to retail only of us.

duced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Bar yes, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for pecupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fireproof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied. Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

Montreal. SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville.