Poetrn.

ACTIVITY.

Open the casement, and up with the Sun! His gallant journey is just begun Over the hills his chariot is roll'd, Banner'd with glory, and burnished with gold,-Over the hills he con Bridegroom of Earth, and brother of Time!

Day hath broken, joyous and fair: Fragrant and fresh is the morning air, Beauteous and bright those orient hues, Balmy and sweet these early dews; O, there is health, and wealth, and bliss In dawning Nature's motherly kiss!

Lo, the wonderful world awakes, With its rosy-tipp'd mountains and gleaming lakes, With its fields and cities, deserts and trees, Its calm old cliffs, and its sounding seas, Who dwelleth between the Cherubim!

Break away boldly from Sleep's leaden chain; Seek not to forge that fetter again; Rather, with vigour and resolute nerve, Up, up, to bless man, and thy Master to serve, Thankful and hopeful, and happy to raise The offering of prayer, and the incense of praise! Gird thee, and do thy watching well, Duty's Christian sentinel! Sloth and Slumber never had part.

In the warrior's will, or the patriot's heart;
Soldier of God on an enemy's shore!
Slumber and Sloth thrall thee no more.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER VI .- (CONCLUDED.)

Of the manner in which these orders were enforced by the ruder instruments of those who had overthrown

short time Bishop of Lincoln, was a man of distin- nion. guished learning, and of singular kindness and gentlethough he never attended. He was for many years tably: and he not approving, but continuing to ob- al things.'

dom, the majesty and mercy of God, and much of our well as bodies! The Lord Jesus pity our die duty both to him and our neighbour; and that a con- Church, and bring back the captivity of Zion!' gregation behaving themselves reverently, and patting Again, August 3, 1656. "I went to London to reall necessities; able to raise the soul from dejection, than in our greatest prosperity." by the frequent mention of God's mercies to repentant 1657, December 25. "I went to London with

soul that composed them."'s

ted to proceed, 5 "A particular instance of this happened to full share of its terrors and its violence." him while he was Minister of St. George's. He was sent for to baptize the child of a dissenter in his parish; upon which occasion he made use of the Office of Baptism, as prescribed by the Church of England, which he had got entirely by heart; and he went through it with so much readineas and freedom, and

Walton says that his living was sequestered, 1644.
 Walton's Life of Sanderson.
 Ibid.

² Walton's Life of Sanderson.
³ Ibid.

⁴ The biographer of Archbishop Williams, and distinguished for his able speech before Parliament in defence of the Ca-

yet with so much gravity and devotion, and gave that

life and spirit to all that he delivered, that the whole

Not unworthy of being mentioned with this, is the case of the Westminster scholars, who are stated by Dr. South, he being one of them, and present at the time, to have offered up public prayers for King Charles, within an hour or two before the time of his being beheaded. Of this disinterested, and in those times dangerous, demonstration of loyalty and charity, South in his quaint manner remarks, "that they were not only called, but really were King's scholars." This, and the anecdote of Hackett, are taken from that excellent publication, the Penny Sunday Reader, by Dr. Molesworth. St. George's near Bristol

Mr. Bull's communion."

privately use the Common Prayer, administer Sacra- pulpits, after the most awful harangues and most bilities of our nature under those startling and asments, &c. or else I procured one to officiate in my fearful threatenings of eternal condemnation, book tounding shocks which are constantly invented, artthe Church of England, many instances are found in house; wherefore, on the 10th, Dr. Richard Owen, and pencil in hand, and going up to each person fully and habitually applied, under all the power and the sequestered Minister of Eltham, preached to my in the house, asked him if he was willing to go for-

Rector of Boothby Pannel, where he continued to quently stayed at home to catechize and instruct my esting girl driven to distraction in the city of New one of avful import, without exhibiting the corresofficiate, though for some time the profits of his living family, these exercises universally ceasing in the par- York, at the tender age of fourteen, by being ap- ponding relief which Christianity has provided; to were sequestered by Parliament. "Here the soldiers ish-churches, so as people had no principles, and proached by the preacher after a fearful sermon, with frighten, stock, and paralyze the mind with alternaof the Parliament would appear, and visibly disturb grew very ignorant of even the common points of a secretary by his side with a book and pen in his tions and scenes of horror, carefully concealing the him in the church when he read prayers, pretending Christianity; all devotion being now placed in hear- hand, to take down the names of those who by invita- ground of encouragement and hope, till reason is to advise him how God was to be served most accep- ing sermons and discourses of speculative and notion- tion remained to be conversed with. Having taken shaken and hurled from its throne, for the sake of

diers came to watch him; for then it might not be in the power of him and his other friends to secure him from taking the Covenant or sequestration; for the taking the Covenant or sequestration; for the power of him and his other friends to secure him from taking the Covenant or sequestration; for the taking the Covenant or sequestration; for the meeting house, whose business it was to blow which reasons he did vary somewhat from the strict which reasons he did which reasons he did vary somewhat from the strict rules of the Rubric." The opinion of our Liturgy expressed by this meek and holy man in an accidental expressed by the meeting house, whose business it was to nion to have come of the illusion of the Church in this matter, and in the expression of the church in this matter, and in passionate, proper, and most elegant expressions that any language ever afforded; and that there was in ditory. Myself, wife, and some of our family, receithem such piety, and that so interwoven with instruc- ved the Communion. God make us thankful who verts, such as they were. tion, that they taught us to know the power, the wis- hath hitherto provided for us the food of our souls as

up to God these joint and known desires for pardon ceive the blessed Sacrament, the first time the Church of sins, and praises for mercies received, could not but of England was reduced to a chamber and a conventibe more pleasing to God, than those raw unpremedi- cle, -so sharp was the persecution. The parishtated expressions, to which many of the hearers could churches were filled with sectaries of all sorts, blasnot say, Amen." And he then commended to me phemous and ignorant mechanics occupying the pulpits the frequent use of the Psalter or Psalms of David: every where. Dr. Wild preached in a private house, It opens by stating that "the population of Rochester and permanent pastoral ministry, upon the affections speaking to this purpose, "That they were the trea- where he had a great meeting of zealous Christians, sury of Christian comfort, fitted to all persons and who were generally made more devout and religious

sinners; to stir up holy desires, to increase joy, to my wife, to celebrate Christmas Day, Mr. Gunning moderate sorrow, to nourish hope, and teach us pa- preaching in Exeter Chapel, on Micah, vii. 2. Sertience by waiting God's leisure; to beget a trust in mon ended, as he was giving us the holy Sacrament, the mercy, power and providence of our Creator; and the chapel was surrounded with soldiers, and all the to cause a resignation to his will; and then, and not communicants and assembly surprised and kept pristill then, to believe ourselves happy." "This," he oners by them in the house, others carried away, some said, "the Liturgy and I salms taught us; and that to the Marshal some to prison. When I came before by the frequent use of the last, they would not only them, they took my name and abode, examined me prove to be our souls' comfort, but would become so why, contrary to an ordinance made that none should habitual, as to transform them into the image of his any longer observe the superstitious time of the Nativity, (so esteemed by them,) I durst offend, and Dr. Hackett is recorded as the last man in Eng- particularly be at Common Prayer, which they told land who persisted to read the Liturgy after it had me was but the Mass in English, and particularly been proscribed by Parliament: and the following pray for Charles Stuart, for which we had no Scripanecdote is given by his biographer, illustrative both ture, &c,; finding no colour to detain me, they disof his attachment to the Church, and of his holy cou- missed me with much pity of my ignorance. These rage. One Sunday, while he was reading the Com- were men of high flights, and above ordinances, and mon Prayer in his church, a soldier of the Earl of spake spiteful things of our Lord's Nativity. As we Essex came and clapped a pistol to his breast, and went up to receive the Sacrament, the miscreants commanded him to read no farther. The Doctor not held their musquets against us, as if they would have at all terrified, replied, "I will do what becomes a di- shot us at the altar, but suffering us to finish the Ofvine, and you may do what becomes a soldier." The fice of Communion, as, perhaps, not having instruc-

tumult was quieted for a time, and the Doctor permit- tions what to do in case they found us in that action." The example of Sanderson in deviating a little from the Prayer Book were thus molested. Persecution of the multitudes of his converts, a large majority, with- herd; subdividing congregations, till each fragment is but one faith and one Spirit, which is not contrary the Rubric in these times of disturbance and peril, followed them across the Atlantic. "Long before in two years, had become so basely wicked as to becomes too small to live; dropping their drag-net times," says his biographer, the pious Nelson, "would greatly exceeded in number by those of other persua- of the scenes of his crusade, he is said to have used hurrying all that are caught, however dissimilar in not bear the constant and regular use of the Liturgy; sious. Nor was this all. From one donomination to supply therefore that misfortune, Mr. Bull formed they soon experienced a violent and long-continued all the devotions he offered up in public, while he opposition. At a very carly period a few persons withcontinued Minister of this place, out of the Book of drew from communion with the Puritans, and assembled Common Prayer, which did not fail to supply bim separately to worship God, according to the Liturgy of with fit matter and proper words upon all those occa-sions, that required him to apply to the throne of dured by the dominant majority. The leaders of the grace for a supply of the wants of his people." "And party (of the Church of England), two brothers named his manner of performing the public service was with Brown,—the first champions of religious liberty in so much seriousness and devotion, with so much fer- America, -were expelled from the colony of Massavour and ardency of affection, and with so powerful chusetts, and sent home to England. Heavy fines an emphasis in every part, that they who were most were inflicted on those who took part in the ceremonies prejudiced againt the Liturgy, did not scruple to com- of the Church; severe laws were enacted against the mend Mr. Bull as a person that prayed by the Spirit, observance of any such day as Christmas, or the like; though at the same time they railed at the Common and, to use the words of an eminent New England Prayer as a beggarly element and a carnal perform- Jurist, 'an inquisition existed in substance, with a

DIALOGUE

CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-

(By a Correspondent of The Church.) No. VIII-(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Clayton.-Have you any instances that you could name? I hardly think it fair to deal in generalities. Mr. Hooker .- Yes: I could name several cases.

But let one suffice. You have no doubt heard of Mr. Finney, who was so celebrated and so popular a preacher, in the opinion of many, some twelve or fifteen years ago, in Western New-York. Mr. C .- Oh! yes; I have often heard of that

man of God; and have also heard of the great good

that he was the means of effecting.

1 Nelson's Life of Bull, p. 39, 40. See Caswall's well-written and pleasing account of the American Church, p. 165.

ally wrought upon the good man and his whole family, "their manner of preaching, and one in which the that has been raging in my native land!" that they always after that time frequented the parish "enthusiast slides so easily into the fanatic; the Mr. C.—This is an awful case indeed; but I church, and never more absented themselves from "leader of the crusade, in one of his terrific harangues, should still hope that it is almost a solitary one. A lively picture of the persecution of those who "quantity of tanner's work was consumed, and pro-In 1654, December 3, he wrote thus. "Advent "tinent sinner, if you don't come forward to be prayed the conviction, that religious mania is greatly the noon, Sir. Sunday. There being no office at the church, but "for! Come forward I tell you; for if you do not prevalent species in the land; and a Christian gentleextempore prayers after the Presbyterian way, -for "come forward this night, you may depend on being man of the highest respectability, intimately convernow all persons were prohibited, and most of the "damned, and sent to hell, as many times hotter than sant with this subject, has told me that it comprepreachers were usurpers,—I seldom went to church "that fire was, as that fre was hotter than the frozen hends a numerous class. I feel inclined to give much upon solemn Feasts, but either went to London, "ocean at the north pole." * It is notorious that he credence to this statement, from the recent religious where some of the orthodox sequestered Divines did and his associates regularly descended from their history of our country, and from the known suscepti-Sanderson, who after the Restoration was for a family in my Library, and gave us the Holy Commu- ward to be prayed for. If he refused, or if, as in the a large class of preachers among us. To startle and "December 25, Christmas Day. No public office ly young females, they enabled to make no answer, is a dreaf theme in itself. To invest the truths of ness of disposition. His high character occasioned his being named as one of the Assembly of Divines, constrained to celebrate it at home."

In this high character occasioned he immediately said, "Then I will put you down in the devil's book."

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Mr. C.—I hope, Sir, that you do not suppose that their converts were not really and truly men and

women converted to God. regarding Mr. Finney's proceedings at Rochester. pious accestry—the daily decreasing hold of a settled

enterprise. persons, before thoughtless and indifferent, was apfruit of fanaticism."

'sion, scarcely one or two solitary ones remain. 'rest have returned 'as a dog to his vomit; and be overpast.' 'as a sow that was washed to her wallowing in the "have taken to themselves spirits worse than them- glowing colours?

"selves; and I tremble lest the end of these people "be worse than the beginning"!! popularity in the neighbouring republic.

these awful proceedings:

I was formally introduced by the keeper, what was

audience was extremely affected, with his performance Mr. H.—As to the good, I fear that there was my astonishment on meeting there a former ministecould have formed the least exception against his ex- "they could find hearers; and truly there was little career, his zeal and labours were so extraordinary, as extent!" ception against his excellent prayers. Upon which "difficulty in finding hearers, if any were within a to have procured for him in many minds the reputa-Mr. Bull, hoping to recover him from his ill-grounded "mile of them. For months they continued their tion of a prophet; that at last he became completely most astounding; and I really am free to confess that, prejudice, showed him the Office of Baptism in the "labours in this way, using every frightful means mad, and was brought to this place a perfect maniac. Liturgy, wherein was contained every prayer which "imaginable to move and melt the stoney hearts of I left the hospital under the dominion of overwhelmhe had offered up to God on that occasion; which, "the people. They succeeded in moving and break- ing and indescribable emotions. 'And is this,' with farther argument that he then urged, so effectu-

"in allusion to a recent fire in the place, when a large Mr. H.-l am sorry to say, Mr. Clayton, that I case of timid, serious, sober-minded persons, especial- to shock is their great secret—their power. Religion her name, the preacher asked, 'Are you for God, or gaining a convert, and in making a convert, to make a

lute necessity for asserting it. He says, speaking of the effects of the proceedings of "the New School Presbyterials. and their kindred seets: "The heresies that have grown up amidst the fragments o Mr. H .- I know nothing regarding any of them. the broken walls and neglected gateways of the visible But, if we are to believe the accounts we hear regar- Church, in some parts of our Christendom, mocking ding them from all parties, we will have much cause all efforts to eradicate them; the growing neglect of to doubt the reality of their conversion. In proof of public worship, so much complained of; the wander-"was far from being remarkable for profligacy. It of the flock; the appetite for change of ministry and "contained many most worthy and exemplary fami- the facility with which it is effected; the daily en-"lies, and its several large churches were well atten- croachment upon the office and authority peculiar to "ded. The religions societies of the place were the ministry, and the alarming pressure under which gradually and soberly increasing, and the hope was the pastor especially in his choice of expedients for that Rochester would become not less distinguished usefulness and in the use of discipline, is more and for its religious and moral character, than for its more bowed down into submission to the sheep of the pasture, no matter how untaught or how misled-the Such was Rochester when Mr. Finney began his thirst for new and exciting modes of preaching and perations there. "The immediate effect on many promoting religion; the miserable dryness that produces this outery for stimulating measures of relief; parently favourable; and the almost entire popula- the hasty adoption of whatever has obtained the retion was misled into the unfortunate opinion, that pute of a successful contrivance for creating excitethe crusaders were doing good. The reaction, how- ment, leading to a contemptuous laying aside of fear ever came at last, and within a few months; and and venerable usages, as if in all the past the Church among many other of its horrid features, appeared had been only in childhood, and all that adhere to her not fewer than THREE PROFESSEDLY INFIDEL NEWS- examples were still in infancy; the strife and divisions PAPERS! A large proportion of the population be- that have sprung up over this field and are now rife came scoffers of everything sacred, and to a degree with the seeds of manifold, more the addition of new all unknown before: rude eaths and other dismal and arbitrary terms of communion, as if the Lords' evidences of ostentatious, brazen immorality, were en- table were at the mercy of the caprice of every concountered in the streets to the dishonour and defilement gregation or sect: the unauthorised ministers that of the land: and this too, as no one doubted, the have taken advantage of the many breaches in the wall of the vine-yard, to enter in and spread the in-But candor demands of us to remark, that the fection of deadly errors—the liberty afforded to the above-named successful leader stopped short of tho- cold-hearted but heated fanatic to stalk at large, rough fanaticism, for he was able to discern and con- torch in hand, and lay waste the work of years of pa-Nor was it in England only that the adherents to fess his error; and he published the declaration, that, tient, faithful labor; raising the flock against its shepthis language on a return there after a few years ab- every thing but a public adoption of the livery of their sence in Ohio: - "When I go over these scenes of leader, into a public profession of religion; while my former labours, I am humbled to the dust. In lovers of truth are ashamed, the unpenitent are hard-"these regions I once counted my converts by hun- ened, and infidels scoff; these bitter things are some "dreds and thousands; but where are they now? of the fruits already reaped, for which multitudes of Gono! But where? To the grave? No, alas! sober minded christians, of all names, are in great would that they had gone to the grave in peace! mourning, lamenting after times that with many "But, they are gone back to the world! Out of bave passed away-times of order and peace, of go-"the multitudes who once made Christian profes- vernment and soberness—anxiously casting about for DR. PUSEY'S SERMON BEFORE THE UNIVER-The some remedy, or at least some refuge, till this storm

Mr. C. Does the Bishop account in any way for "mire'! Nay worse: multitudes of these people this awful state of things which he describes in such

Mr. H. Yes, he says: "The beginning of all this is to be found a long distance back; when, for the Mr. C.—Why this is astonishing! But it ac- promoting of a more spiritual state of religion, Chriscounts for the fact of which I have heard, that such tians began to undervalue external institutions, putmen as Messrs. Burchard and Finney have in a great ting them at the mercy of individual or local caprice, BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR. measure lost their importance and once wonderful or fancy. The beginning, apparently inconsiderable and unobserved, except by a few that were wise, was, Mr. H.—Perhaps then, Mr. Clayton, you will give 'as the letting out of water.' By making all kindred the more attention to the following remarks, which I streams its tributaries, it hath swollen to a desolating shall adduce from eye-witnesses, of the evil results of flood. Its first object was a more vital faith; its last result will be a more hardened infidelity. Mr. Colton, in his Reasons for Episcopacy, tells us exciting cause was in part the fear of a supposed that "A little while since I visited an insane hospital, remnant of popery in the prescribed forms and digniand wandered through its cells and more public rooms. fied ritual of a portion of Protestant Christendom. It I was struck with the predominance of religious mania. will not have run its course, before, under an abhor-Those most annoying to me, as a visiter, and who rence of what are comparatively only the accidents of talked the most, and would follow us as far as per- Popery, it will have adopted all that is evil in its namitted, were of this class. They were generally in- ture—the formality of godliness without its power: a nocent; but the utterance of their wild vagaries, all formality with fanaticism and all its power, that comconnected with religion, melancholy affecting. When passeth sea and land for proselytes, establishing its I went into the male department, and mingled with inquisition, and proclaiming its anathemas, such popea group of the patients in one room, to some of whom ry, with its miracle-working machinery; and its

> * P. 43. * New York Churchman, October 6th, 1838, p.1. † p. 41 | ‡ Bishop McIlvaine's Second Charge, pp 16, 17, 18.

and not with standing that he used the sign of the cross, less than was at first expected; though it would be rial brother and intimate acquaintance! He was its dependance upon saints, though living, for 'marvelyet, they were so ignorant of the Offices of the Church strange, if the Almighty did not bring some good out ouce a settled minister in my own neighbourhood, lous things, more than upon the power of God; its that they did not thereby discover that it was the Com- of so much evil. But to instance his proceedings in highly respected for his talents, and esteemed for his substitution of measures and talismanic words, for the mon Prayer. After he had concluded, the father of the Rochester, N. Y.; we are told that "when he comchild returned him a great many thanks, intimating at "menced his operations there he soon found himself pulpit, and been a guest at my house: I had respected fying the sinner's conscience by certain ceremonial the same time, with how much greater edification they "at the head, and the accredited leader, of an army and loved him. I learned upon inquiry, conformities which every leader, as the infallible head prayed, who entirely depended upon the Spirit of God "of crusaders not less zealous than himself; or than that he had been there some three or four years; that of his party, may have adopted, and which operate for his assistance in their extempore effusions, than "were the followers of Peter the hermit. He and his mind had been upset in consequence of having en- like an authoritative absolution upon a troubled those did who tied themselves up to premeditated "his disciples preached, exhorted, and denounced the gaged with excessive zeal in the religious excitements mind. Popery, such as this, the essence of genuine forms; and that if he had not made the sign of the "religious conservatious, night and day; and not in which have lately characterised our country, especially popery, with a new form and Protestant name, doth cross, the badge of Popery, as he called it, nobody "the churches only, but in the streets, and wherever in protracted meetings: that towards the close of his already work to a most alarming and yet unobserved

from what I have heard of Bishop McIlvaine, agreeing so fully with what you state regarding him, I can hardly doubt its truth in the fullest extent.

will consider well what you have heard to day. Remember that it is on the results of their preaching that your friends chiefly depend for their defence. Having spoken so long, I feel tired, and must close the present that the pressure of their spoken so long, I feel tired, and must close the pressure of their souls, and felt the pressure of their souls, and the darkness of the absence of divine grace, the foreigness of the absence of divine grace, the foreigness of the absence of their souls, and the darkness of the absence of divine grace, the foreigness of the absence of divine grace, the foreign and felt and the darkness of the absence of the pressure of their souls.

Mr. H .- Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton.

THE CHURCH AND HER TEACHING. From a Letter of Archdeacon Philpot to a fellow-prisoner touching Infant Baptism.)

I received vesternight from you, dear brother, saint, and fellow-prisoner for the truth of Christ's Gospel, a "healthful," that is, as compared to times when religion letter, wherein you gently require my judgment concerning the baptism of infants; what is the effect thereof. And before I do shew you what I have learned out of God's Word, and of his true and infallible church touching the same, I think it not out of the matter to declare what vision I had the same night, while musing on your letter I fell asleep, knowing that God doth not without cause reveal to his "healthful," that is, as compared to times when religion is in a diseased state; but we gather with much certainty from the tone of the passage, that he refers to some period when Church discipline, as to penance and confession, was fully observed, and when this doctrine of Absolution was the belief of the whole Christian community. All this flourished under the old Roman Catholic system in our own country; but it can hardly be of that period that this language of approval is openly held. We will therefore suppose that the allusion is rather to the earliest ages, when great strictness was observed in excluding

me to see a great beautiful city, all of the colour of azure and white, four-square, in a marvellous beautiful composition in the midst of the sky: the sight whereserve order and decent behaviour in reading the Church Service, they forced his book from him and Church Service, they forced his book from him and tector's edict or proclamation, prohibiting all Minis
This day came forth the Protect the Devil?' being overcome, her head depressed and tector's edict or proclamation, prohibiting all Minis
The Devil?' being overcome, her head depressed and tector's edict or proclamation, prohibiting all Minis
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The Superstitions of so inwardly comforted me, that I am not able to lost, to correct the sinner from his average the accounts. "At this time he was advised by a Parliament man and enormities of the Roman Church gave birth to what is commonly called French infidelity. The isters of the Church of England from preaching or Devil's book,' said the preacher to his secretary. Volves a fearful responsibility." †"The superstitions express the consolation I had thereof; yea, the re-"At this time he was advised by a Parliament man of power and note, that loved and valued him much, not to be strict in reading all the Common Prayer, but make some little variation, especially if the solbut make some little variation of single little common reaction of the royal hard make some little variation of the royal what is commonly called French infidelity. The for joy: and as chirity is no churt, but would others the solbut make some little variation of our country, (says Mr. Colton) if it to be partakers of his delight, so methods the provides and the royal hard make some little variation of our country, (says Mr. Colton) if it to be partakers of his delight, so methods the royal hard make some little

conversation with his honest and single-minded biogconversation with his honest and single-minded biogof imprisonment or exile. So this was the mournfulwhich Mt. Colton speaks has had a check, but not
wrought in Peter to satisfy Cornelius. Therefore I
absolving sinners in the way that he represents, absol-He did most highly commend the Common Prayer of the Church, saying, "The Collects were the most passionate, proper, and most elegant expressions that properly balanced the evidence of the New School Presby-terian. So pathetic plant the way that the evidence of the New School Presby-terian passionate, proper, and most elegant expressions that properly balanced of the New School Presby-terian passionate, proper, and most elegant expressions that properly balanced of the New School Presby-terian passionate, proper, and most elegant expressions that properly balanced of the New School Presby-terian passionate, properly and the evidence of the New School Presby-terian passionate, properly and the every well ordered and properly balanced interest this beautiful city to be the glorious Church shocking to every well ordered and properly balanced interest this beautiful city to be the glorious church of the is in heaven and that according to the primitive church which is now in heaven, men ought to measure and judge the Church of Christ now in earth; for as the prophet David saith, "The foundations there as the prophet David saith, "The foundations there are the prophet David saith, "The foundations the prophet David saith the power of the prophet David saith the power of the prophet David saith the power of the prophet David saith the prophet David saith the prophet David saith the prophet David saith the prophet spoken of the city of God." And the marvellous quadrature of the same, I take to signify the universal agreement in the same, and that all the church here militant ought to consent to the primitive church throughout the four parts of the world; as the prophet affirmeth, saying, "God maketh us to dwell after one manner in one house." And that I conceived so wonderful joy at the contemplation thereof I understand the unspeakable joy which they have that be at unity with Christ's primitive church; for there is joy in the Holy Ghost, and peace which passeth all understanding, as it is written in the Psalms, "As of joyful persons is the dwelling of all them that be in thee.' And that I called others to the fruition of this vision, and to behold this wonderful city, I construe it by the will of God this vision to have come upon me musing on your letter, to the end that under this figure] might have occasion to move you with many others, to behold the primitive church in all your opinions to behold the primitive church in all your opinions concerning faith, and to conform yourself in all points to the same, which is the "pillar and stablishment of" Reformation, penance, confession and absolution, in this sense, has been disused in our Church, as far as they intruth," and teacheth the true use of the sacraments: and having, with a greater fulness than we have now. the first-fruits of the Holy Ghost, did declare the true interpretation of the Scriptures according to all verity, even as our Saviour promised to send them another Comforter, which should teach them all truth.

And since all truth was taught and revealed to the primitive church, which is our mother, let us all that be obedient children of God submit ourselves to the judgment of the church for the better understanding of the articles of our faith, and of the doubtful sentences of the Scripture. Let us not go about to shew in us, by following any man's private interpretation upon the word, another spirit than they of the primitive church had, lest we deceive ourselves; for there was followed, perhaps unknowingly, by the learned and clear-headed George Bull. "The iniquity of the bers of the Church of England in the colonies were tagem; and under the name of converts to Christ taught us of the Scriptures, and be at peace with them, did them. Therefore let us believe as they have taught us of the Scriptures, and be at peace with them, according as the tree Catholic Church is at this descripture, and particularly many of these sins according as the true Catholic Church is at this day; and the God of peace assuredly will be with us, and deliver us out of all our worldly troubles and miseries, and make us partakers of their joy and bliss through our obedience to faith with them

Communication.

SITY OF OXFORD.-No. III.

he attention of your readers is somewhat remarkable.-New Testament as to the forgiveness of sins of left a living provision in his Church whereby the peni-tent, however fallen, should be restored." Here then at, however fallen, should be restored." Here the a concession, that there is little or no mention Scripture of the so called "great authoritative act where by God in the Church still forgave the sins of the penitent"; and this admission should have the greater weight, coming as it does from one well able to make the most of the slightest foundation for his opinions. Perfectly coinciding with this statement, that "little is said in the New ent of the forgiveness of sins" in the way for which Dr. Pusey argues, it must however be maintained which Dr. Pusey argues, it must nowever be maintained, that the Scriptures of the New Testament abound richly in promises of forgiveness to repentant sinners, however fallen: I had always considered—have I been mistaken?—that the forgiveness of sins was the unspeakable gift of the New Covenant,—nay, was the very Gospel itself, embracing all who shew forth "repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ": in proof of which it were superfluous to heap line upon line from the

an external act of her ministry a quality upon which the intensest feelings, the earnest expectations of an expiring Christian are to be called forth, as pronouncing his future lot through all eternity,—and of all the long chain of religious rites, and typical ceremonies, and sacrifices, that were ever enjoined by heaven or invented by man, what in importance to the believer could transcend this? before it all sacraments, true or false, must dwindle into secondary things; and yet, of such an act as this must be to the Christian's soul, the Holy Spirit has left no record,—has left his silence to be supplied from other sources—from sources to which he has not even directed us. I care not of what other sources men may tell us,—I heed not however "mighty a voice," if that voice sound not in unison with the Record of eternal Truth youthsfield to us.—if it utter on recent in source. vouchsafed to us,—if it utter an unsertain sound,—if its language be not the language that "God spake in these latter days by his Son." If it is not in the Scriptures, it is an addition to them, which our Church disclaims any power in herself or man to make; and it is not a mere ceremony that falls within the Church's appointment, hardly doubt its truth in the fullest extent.

Mr. H.—You may fully rely on this as being a picture by no means too highly coloured. I trust you

"I trust you so reliably seripture containest all things necessary to salvation," and Holy Scripture contains not this, its most

A lively picture of the persecution of those who preserved their attachment to the Prayer Book during the Protectorate, is furnished by the private diary of a layman, that zealous promoter of useful knowledge and cultivated taste, the accomplished Evelyn. A few extracts may be sufficient.

"quantity of tanner's work was consumed, and procaumot encorage you to entertain such a pleasing to the Protectorate, and must close for the present. I shall be happy to see you soon added an intense heat over a large space; in allumoters that had been in hell whose promoter of useful knowledge and cultivated taste, the accomplished Evelyn. A few extracts may be sufficient.

"quantity of tanner's work was consumed, and procaumot encorage you to entertain such a pleasing for the present. I shall be happy to see you soon added the to embrace all convenient of inquiring into the different species of mania which prevail in our insane hospitals. I am so credibly informed as for the present to rest under the soul, and must close for the present. I shall be happy to see you soon again, Mr. C.—You may depend on my considering well whose restriction was furthered by the Church soul, and prove the contract of the soul, and must close for the present. I shall be happy to see you soon again, Mr. C.—You may depend on my considering well whose restriction was furthered by the Church soul.

"Outced an intense heat over a large space; in allumoters the darkness of the absence of divine grace, the for the present. I shall be happy to see you soon again, Mr. C.—You may depend on my considering well whose restriction was furthered by the Church soul.

"Outced an intense heat over a large space; in allumoters the darkness of the absence of divine grace, the for the present. I shall be happy to see you soon again, Mr. C.—You may depend on my considering which prevail in our insane hospitals. I am impression on me to be soon forgotten. Good afterloosed; the Church could give account of the source of her power, appealing to the commission given her by her divine Lord, and the workings of that power were the pledge of it to all; saying to the lame by the decrepitude of sin, 'walk' and 'run in the way of God's commandments; and to the leper, 'Wash in Siloam, (him who is sent) and let thy flesh come again as that of a little child.' She showed that she was clad with the power of her Lord, and no one needed to set; By rehapped. and no one needed to ask, 'By what authority doest thou these things?"

We cannot of course say decidedly to what times

> ing that God doth not without cause reveal to his people, who have their minds fixed on him, special and spiritual revelations to their comfort, as a taste of their joy and kingdom to come, which flesh and blood cannot complete. annot complehend.
>
> Being in the midst of my sweet rest, it seemed to the punishment of excommunication were then remitted; and this forgiveness of sins was seen plainly enough. uist or timer Count on the think not; for even this extravagant claimant for Church power can only speak of the forgiveness of sins being "seen, and felt, and shining forth in the renewed health and life of the soul," and the "workings of that power" were the restored pennents commandments." But these are not proofs of an absolving power in the Church, for they are equally the results of many other of her offices, by which she exhorts, reproves, rebukes, by which she calls sunners to repent and to bring forth works meet for repentance, and by the capacity she preaches the Gospel of Christ. Did which generally she preaches the Gospel of Christ. Did no fruits of this nature follow the preaching of the Baptist, of Christ himself, of the Apostles? Yet we do not read that receiving absolution was a preliminary step to wards a renewed life and conversation. Many rejected, but many believed, His word who "came to call sinners to repentance." Did they all crowd to receive absolution? But it may be said that these were instances of a first reception of Christianity, not of the forgiveness of Christians relapsed into sin. Then we will give these cases up, but will still ask—Is the ministry of the Word, the ministry of reconciliation, as addressed to Christians, ineffectual to cause men to "walk in newness of life" clude the idea of forgiveness of sins by the Church; and surely her field has not been barren, nor her portion of the Lord's vineyard unfruitful. So that in fact the proofs that the preacher speaks of, and with which those "healthful times" are represented as abounding, are hardly sufficient to certify the possession of such a power, in-asmuch as the same results have belonged to all periods when the Gospel of Christ has been preached in its simple purity, unencumbered by the traditions of men But let us ascertain whether the facts of the Church's claims in the early ages to an absolving power, bear out Dr. Pusey's description. Bishop Burnet, combating the doctrine that assigned to absolution the high character of a Sacrament, says, (Article XXV.) "It will be a thing no less absurd to make the form of a Sacrament to be a

being capital, instead of a public, there was a private confession practised. . . . All was in order to the executing the canons, and for keeping up the discipline of the Church, . . . and when the time of the penance was finished, they received the penitents by prayer and imposition of hands, into the communion of the Church. This was all the absolution that was known during the first six continues." first six centuries." Also in another place, on Article XXV., he says, "And in the last place we except to the form of absolution in these words, I absolve thee. We of this Church, who use it only to such as are thought to be near death, cannot be meant to understand anything by it, but the full peace and pardon of the Church: for if we meant a pardon with relation to God, we ought to Rev. Sir,-The next passage to which I would draw use it upon many other occasions. The pardon that we give in the name of God is only declaratory of His par-don, or supplicating in a prayer to Him for pardon. In this we have the whole practice of the Church till the twelfth century universally of our side. . . In the twelfth century some few began to use the words 'I absolve thee. . . . So sure a thing is tradition, and so impossible to be changed, as they pretend, when within the compass of one age, the new form I absolve thee, was not so much as generally known; and before the end of it, the old form of doing it in a prayer, with imposition of hands, was quite worn out. The idea that arises naof hands, was quite worn out. The idea that arises naturally out of these words is, that the priest pardons sins; and since that is subject to such abuses, and has let in so much corruption," &c., it behoves us to be careful how such an idea is propagated. Thus it appears that all the power that the Church claimed in the "healthful times"

practice not much elder than three hundred years; since

o ritual can be produced, no author cited, for this form

(Ego te absolvo,) for above a thousand years after Christ;

all the ancient forms of receiving penitents having been by a blessing in the form of a prayer, or a declaration

out none of them in these positive words, I absolve thee.

them again into her bosom, with solemn prayer to God on their behalf. which it were superfluous to heap line upon line from the Word itself. A reason however is suggested for the undeniable silence of Scripture upon this—in Dr. Pusey's system—very material point of Christianity, namely, that Christ had left "in the Church a living provision" by which this silence is supplied.

The next passage in Dr. Pusey's Sermon that requires notice, as containing a fallacious and dangerous theory, is the following:—"Thus the practice of the Church became the comment upon holy Scripture; just as the apostolic rite of infant baptism pointed out the meaning of our Lord's words: 'Suffer little children to come of our Lord's words: 'Suffer little The next passage in Dr. Pusey's Sermon that requires Christ had left "in the Church a living provision" by which this silence is supplied.

Here, then, we must join issue upon the great Protestant doctrine of the "sufficiency of Holy Scripture," which is thus decidedly impugned: here we are told of a "great authoritative act" connected with man's salvation,—an act of the utmost importance to sinners,—most essentially heightening the value of the Church—giving to makes the Scripture in some measure defective without makes the Scripture in some measure defective without some measure defective without some measure defective without makes the Scripture in some measure defective without makes the Scripture in some measure defective without some measure defective without makes the Scripture in some

of the early ages was disciplinary; she cut off from her

fellowship notorious offenders till they acknowledged

their errors and made public profession of their repen-tance, and then removing their disabilities, she received

said upon the sufficiency of the Scriptures comes in also here; for if the Scriptures ought to be our rule in anything, it must be chiefly in these matters which relate to the pardon of sin, to the quiet of our conscience, and to a future state." Therefore, with respect to the forgiveness of sins, we must deny the position that the Word of God needs any supplement, or is in any degree deficient. Neiher is there any ambiguity about our Saviour's words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me," requiring the explanation of the Church's practice. The Church gives her explanation, without the least intimation that the words were spoken with reference to infant baptism: the passage is read in the baptismal service because it shows "how he exhorteth all men to follow their innocency," and "how, by his outward gesture and deed, he declared his good will towards them." The Church points to this as an apposite illustration of what she designed to convey in this rite: Christ received the children, imbraced them in his arms, laid his hand upon them, and blessed them, "Doubt ye not therefore," says the Church, but earnestly believe that he will likewise favourably receive this present infaut; that he will embrace him with the arms of his mercy; that he will give unto him the blessing of eternal life." By this example she persuades us "of the good will of our Heavenly Father towards this infant, declared by His Son Jesus Christ, . . . and that he favourably alloweth this charitable work of

Church draws a parallel between the two actions, but does not say that one purposely prefigured, or bore a designed allusion to the other. The first action was quite onnected with baptism, was quite intelligible and complete in itself: it was a touching and interesting incident, and, according to our Lord's custom, was made the ground of instruction to those about him. That the Church does not consider Christ's words,

"suffer little children to come unto me," as in any way ambiguous, is evident from her plain paraphrase of them—
"Ye hear in this Gospel the words of our Saviour Christ, that he commanded the children to be brought unto him."

Also, had the Church interpreted the words as a command to bring infants to him in baptism, she would have made it general and extensive, by saying, "he commanded children to be brought unto him." It is worth remark ing that the words in the Bible and in the Prayer Book are not "suffer little children to come unto me," suffer the little children." The Greek strictly implies the same. (Mark x, 13, 14), Και προσεφερον αυτῶ παιδια, without the article and Αφετε τα παιδια, suffer the

The disingenuousness of this way of quoting we will not lay positively to Dr. Pasey's charge; a little word like this though of some importance here in restricting the meaning of the sentence, might have been dropped by the reporter. The analogy assumed between the teaching of the Church in the Creeds, and her practical comment upon Scripture in the act of absolution, I will examine in my next communication. H. C. C.

THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1846.

First Page.

Poetry—Activity.
The History of the Prayer-book.
Dialogue on the Apostolical Succession.
The Church and Her Teaching.
Companyingstion.

First Page.

Fourth Page.
Original Poetry—The First Sunday after Trinity.
Darby Ryan, the White-boy.
Abdallah and Sabat.
Eng. Eccl. Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1846.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, D. V., to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list:-June, 1846.

13,	Saturday, Nar	nticoke	11, A.M.
14,	Sunday, Wal		11, A.M.
15,	Monday, Chu	rch Town Line	11, A.M.
16,	Tuesday Chu	orch Lake	
AND THE PARTY	I	Erie Shore	11, A.M.
17,	Wednesday, Dun		11, A.M.
18,	Thursday, Bert	ie	11, A.M.
19,	Friday, Fort	Erie	11, A.M.
20,	Saturday, Chip	ppawa	11, A.M.
	Port	Robinson	3, P.M.
21,	Sunday, Stan	nford	11, A.M.
	Tho	rold	3, P.M.
	-		

next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June .-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

The Meeting was preceded by Evening Prayer in were read by the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Simcoe, and the Lessons by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector of Clarke and Darlington. Upon the conclusion of Evening Prayer, after a short intermission, the Bishop and Clergy present, being thirty-nine in number, proused attecedent to its meetings, were read.

the object of the Meeting, and took occasion to con-

gratulate the Clergy and Laity present upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the Society. He spoke of his own and the general regret at the inadetrations. The vacancies which, in the course of Providence, were occurring, appeared to exhaust all our available supply, and rendered it impossible to comply ter. with the anxious solicitations in various parts for the Indians attached to his charge; and the advancement turned; and a Collection had recently been made, couragement of Candidates for the Ministry.

His Lordship adverted to the duty and the be of combined and general exertion in furtherance of this Church, and to support them by Scriptural proofs. good cause; and instanced, as the effect of this united co-operation, the transmission to him lately, by a Esq., was as follows:--clergyman in England, of the sum of £35 Sterling, being the contributions of his parishioners,—much of them in small sums of two pence and even a penny. them in small sums of two pence and even a penny,towards alleviating the spiritual destitution of their

brethren who had emigrated to this Province. His Lordship also alluded to the exertions of the in this and the neighbouring Dioceses to originate procure the settlement of some plan of Education on objects. It was important to give our best attentio a religious basis, which would allow the children of to the interests of our Colonial Church Societies, and Churchmen to be instructed in correspondence with by every possible means to augment their resources the principles of their faith. Without referring to the because, with the new fields, in remote parts of the their religious and conscientious persuasions.

statement of the efforts and success of the Society alluded to the time when the venerable Society just since the last annual Meeting, gratifying and encou-referred to was weaker and even less promising than raging as he was enabled to affirm this to be; because the one we have just formed in this Diocese: that he this would be anticipating the object of the Report contended, should be an encouragement to ourselves, which was now about to be laid before them. He and it must be attributable to our own want of Chriswould therefore conclude with calling upon the Secre- tian energy and zeal, if, with these auspicious begin-

the comment of the practice of the Church. But, as Burnet justly remarks, (Article XXII.), "All that was or to offer any remark upon it, further than to say that, while it develops in so satisfactory a manner the rapid progress of the Society, its tone and language evince in a very gratifying degree that the conductors of this Association are animated by a sound Church spirit, and that their principles are in strict harmony with the faith and discipline of our reformed Catholic commu-

> The first Resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY, and was read as follows :-

> "That the Report just read be adopted, and that it be printed, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Society, in such number and form, as to them may seem expedient."

Mr. Justice Macaulay, in moving the adoption of the Report, expressed his gratification at the opportunity afforded him of taking part in the business of this valuable, and, as he was glad to perceive, prosperous Society, It was one whose objects combined so many departments of charitable and Christian duty, that no member of the Church could fail to feel an interest in its welfare, and contribute his best exertions in promoting its prosperity. He concluded a very excellent and pleasing speech by adverting to the great services rendered by one to whom, he believed, the first Resolution was usually entrusted, -the Chief Justice of the Province. Much of the time and great abilities of this distinguished individual was devoted and zealous members of its Standing Committee, none were more earnest and indefatigable than the Chief

The Rev. T. B. FULLER, Rector of Thorold, in seconding the first Resolution, spoke, as he had the ustest cause to do, of the great prosperity of the Society in his District, and of the very visible influence which it had exerted upon the condition and prospects of the Church in that quarter. The existence of the Society and the claims it periodically nade upon the time and substance of the members of the Church, seemed but to quicken the sense of ther responsibilities, and rouse them to a better vigour and liberality in every other Christian enterprise. Something had been done towards alleviating the spiritual destitution of the more remote and scattered members of the Church in the Niagara District, though not yet in the degree which their local resources would allow; but this was what they had to lament in common with every other District in the Diocese. The Holy Scriptures had been largely diffused through its instrumentality, and the best comment upon then,-the Book of Common Prayer; the increasing circulation of which had the tendency, which even Dissenter admitted, of rendering our members more humble and devout in worship, and more godly in their lives. The reverend gentleman concluded an eloquent and very effective speech by expressing his conviction, that the diffusion of the Report just now read would largely contribute to the support and benefit of the Society, and that the Resolution he had the pleasure to second was worthy of their cordial adoption.

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. McCAUL, Vice-President of the University of King's

College, and was as follows :-"That this Meeting desires to record its thankfulness

to Almighty God, for the success which He has been pleased to vouchsafe to this Society during the past year." The very existence of this Society, he affirmed, was a subject of congratulation,-that the machinery of an Institution, calculated to achieve such great results, had been devised and put in operation; but it was a cause for especial thankfulness that its success and prosperity had kept pace with its progress. And here he could not but advert with satisfaction to the quiet nature of its advancement, so much in keeping with the whole spirit of the Church. It was of no forced or hasty growth, thrown into importance by excitement, or thrust forward by artificial methods to hold a prominent place in the public eye. Its growth was gradual and steady, and for that very reason afforded the best security for its permanency.

which marked all the arrangements of the Society, and the appropriate place which was given to every Resoution; and all must perceive, after its being stated in the Report what the Society during the last year had lone and the means were provided by the first Resolution of disseminating that knowledge, how appropriately the present Resolution was introduced of ascribing the praise where it was due, -to the blessing of Almighty God.

But while we looked to that Divine Being as the source of success in every work of piety and charity, the brief but satisfactory career of this Society would The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated CHURCH teach us the duty, at the same time, of vigorously and Society of the Diocese was held in the City Hall, at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 3d of June, instant.

These, indeed, would always be most heartily and diligently rendered, where faith was the strongest; and the Cathedral, at 1 o'clock, P.M., when the Prayers the hand upon the plough, where the eye and the heart was raised oftenest to heaven, would always be found the last to relinquish it. The combination of human exertion with an assurance and even foresight of Divine protection was beautifully illustrated in the case of St. Paul; who, although it had been promised by a voice ceeded, in their robes, to the City Hall; where the not to be mistaken that the lives of all the companions chair was taken by the Lord Bishop, the President of of his voyage should be preserved, bore his testimony the Society, and the usual prayers, appointed to be to the necessity of employing every resource of human skill and effort, in saying that unless the crew remained His Lordship then briefly stated, as was customary, in the ship, they could not be saved

This Resolution was seconded by the Rev. RICHARD FLOOD, Rector of Caradoc; who spologized for the Students' Fund." little which had been done in his neighbourhood and District on behalf of the Society, in consequence of quate number of clergymen in the Province, and the the general poverty of the settlers, and the pressure of impossibility of procuring them in any proportion to local and immediate wants. Still the discussion of the wide-spread and increasing demand for their minis- the claims of the Church, and the knowledge of her principles acquired through the establishment of the Society, was attended with fruits of acheering charac-Much improvement was visible amongst the

services of Travelling Missionaries. There was a of the youth of that people in a sound and religious department of the Society's objects, connected with education in a school within his mission conducted this want, to which its attention was being anxiously with great zeal and ability, was a subject of peculiar satisfaction. It was his privilege to participate quarunder the authority of the Bishop, to augment the fund terly in the examination of this school, and the profiso munificently supplied by the Society for the Propaciency of the native children was astonishing. The gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the enevinced the extent of their religious acquirements in of the Clergy in the Mother Country to the Romish being able to repeat the Thirty-nine Articles of the

> The third Resolution, moved by CLARKE GAMBLE. "That this Society rejoices to hear of the continued

> He regarded it as a happy moment when the Almighty put it into the hearts of members of the Church

Society in endeavouring to effect the allottment to its these Societies; nor was it less a subject of thankfultrust and management of the share of the Clergy Re- ness that so many of the sons of the Church were found serves assigned to the Church of England; as also to to be earnest in the good work of advancing their holy very equivocal propriety of any direct tax for education, world, which were continually presenting themselves it became a serious hardship and a just ground for to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the complaint and remonstrance, if people were to be taxed Gospel, and the improbability that their funds would for maintaining a system of education at variance with be found to keep pace with these multiplying claims upon them, we must expect, and be prepared, to be His Lordship would not enter into any detailed thrown more and more upon our own resources. He nings, we should not hereafter discern results and The Fourth Annual Report was accordingly read fruits from the Church Society commensurate with a unity of co-operation was effected between the by the Secretary, the Rev. W. H. Ripley; and as it what, under the Divine blessing, had been achieved Clergy and Laity in support of the Church of which Subscribers who may be in arrear, will be pleased to will be found in another column, we do not conceive by similar Associations in the Mother Country.

CRONYN, Rector of London; who took occasion to ex- cerned the Clergy, in all things pertaining to the wdpress his regret that encouragement should be needed fare of the Church, was equally dear to the Lait; to candidates for the sacred ministry. Though it was and it was gratifying to observe how, by the welltrue that some few would always be found, actuated devised constitution of this Society, they were male by the most sincere desire of being useful in the Gos- to feel themselves part and parcel of the same boly pel vineyard, who required assistance during the pro- and to direct their energies in unison to one great secution of their studies, yet it was not unreasonable attainment. to look for a large supply of candidates for the ministry from a class of persons who were well able to endure the expense of their theological education. It should, therefore, be a subject of earnest prayer, that the hearts of parents of every class might be moved to excite and encourage in their children the desire of consecrating themselves to the work of their Divine

He alluded, with much feeling, to the perrersion of so many in England to the Romish Creed, at a time when the insidious advances of Popery called for more than ordinary watchfulness and fidelity; and contrasted with these lamentable aberrations the universal steadfastness of the Clergy in Ireland. The litter had bitter experience of the revolting character of the tenets they abjured; while to the former the system into which they were unhappily allured was made to wear a less repulsive disguise. A more diligent study of the Word of God, and a more faithful adherence to the letter of its teaching, would enable them to tear away this mask; for, like Athanasius against the world, to the Church Society, and amongst the many able they might, with the Bible in their hands, contend with assurance of victory against every strong delusion, and every form of error.

The fourth Resolution was moved by J. H.

HAGARTY, Esq., and read as follows:-"That the thanks of the Society be tendered to his Ex-

cellency Earl Cathcart, Governor General: for having consented to become a Patron of this Society." Mr. Hagarty, from having only at the present moment received the Resolution, excused himself from offering any remarks. He had but just escaped from Court, and though unable to address himself to the Chair in support of the Resolution entrusted to him, he could not deprive himself of the pleasure of being present, if it were but for a moment, at the Meeting of a Society in whose welfare he had ever felt so warm

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College; who expressed his gratification that individuals high in station and occupying a prominent position in public affairs, were so often found willing to take part in religious Associations like the present. This was the more satisfactory, as there appeared a growing disposition on the part of public men, in their collective capacity, -as portions of the government of the country,-to refuse their aid and encouragement in support of religion. It is, therefore, a subject of congratulation that the duty which the conscience of it into his heart to apply it to so holy an object. the State does not urge them to fulfil, the conscience of individuals holding distinguished positions in the State, should move them to discharge.

He regretted the paucity of candidates for the Ministry in the Colonies; but where we are as yet, in Establishment, and where the remuneration to ministers of the Church, after a long and expensive preparation, does not exceed the wages of a respectable mechanic or labourer, it is not altogether to be wondered at that this difficulty should prevail. Parents. nevertheless, should look beyond the mere temporal reward attendant upon this dedication of their sons to the highest of Christian duties; and in contemplation even of a little comparative privation, they should renember that such of their children as were devoted to the ministerial profession were placed in a position where the temptations were fewer to swerve from the

all temporal motives and prospects, would feel it to be to neglect the consecration of one at least of their sons to that office in which they could most largely and effectually advance the glory of God.

He could not conclude without adverting to the absence of all provision in this Diocese for the support of the Episcopate, and to the duty incumbent upon this Society to assist in such measures as world supply that great and serious want. Remonstrances to the Government should not be spared; bu, at the same time, the individual efforts of Churchmen should be directed to that object without delay. A beginning should at once be made, and a plan matured by which the Episcopal should be separated from farochial functions, and the means be thus allowed, in aDiocese of such vast extent as this, of annexing Archidiaconal to Episcopal Visitations, and thus ensuring a closer

The fifth Resolution was moved by A. T. KERBY, Esq., of West Flamboro':-

"That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Clergy of the Diocese, for having so zealously responded to the call which was made by the Society under Article XIX of the Constitution on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, the Missionary Fund and the Bishop's

This was seconded by Mr. Alderman Dixon, of Toronto, in a very effective speech. He complimented the Right Reverend Chairman upon a body of Clergy in this Diocese of which, for the zeal and ability with which their various important duties were discharged, his lordship might well be proud. The occasions to which this Resolution referred, testified, in a high degree, their earnestness and diligence in what concerned the diffusion of the Gospel through the Church.

He was unwilling to think that the Clergy of one portion of the United Kingdom deserved more credit for zeal and fidelity than another; and if we had to lament the successful encroachments of Popery in late years, we were not to shut our eyes to the sin and danger of Dissent. He joined in the grief that was faith; but he could not but remind the present meeting of perversions in other quarters, against which they vere equally bound to guard. The names of a few individuals were sedulously blazoned abroad who had been corrupted to Popery; but too little was said, or perhaps thought of the number of renegade Churchmen who would hither and thither be found amongst the worshippers in Dissenting conventicles and chapels. He would not undertake to decide which was the greater and more lamentable evil of the two; but if we valued our allegiance to the principles of the Church, we must hold it to be sinful to violate it in the direction either of Geneva or of Rome,

The sixth Resolution was moved by the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton :-

"That the following Members of the Society be Vice Presidents for the ensuing year:

"The Honourables the Chief Justice, R. B. Sullivan, the Vice Chancellor, L. P. Sherwood, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice Hagerman, P. B. de Blaquiere, Robert Baldwin, W. H. Draper, John Macaulay, Lames Conday, Col. Wells, Cart. Roswell Cont. caulay, James Gordon, Col. Wells, Capt. Boswell, Z. Burnham, Thos A. Stewart, Wm. Dickson, Jas. Kerby, Wm. Allan, Geo. Crookshank, R. C. Wilkins, P. oughnet, John S. Macaulay, Henry Sherwood, Sir A. Macnab, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D., Henry John Boulton, Esq., John B. Askin, Esq., T. Mercer Jones, Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Pred Widder, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff

an, the Chairmen of the District Associations." He held it to be a great and important benefit of the Society, as the present Resolution indicated, that will be kind enough to pay him over the amount of any they were mutually members, and in the welfare of settle with him the amount of their respective dues.

This Resolution was seconded by the Rev. B. which they were mutually interested. What con-

He spoke of the benefits of the Society to the District with which he was connected, where it was in a flourishing and healthy condition; and urged the importance of vigorously pressing its claims, as a means of rousing Churchmen to a sense of their pivileges and corresponding responsibilities. The association of leading men in various parts of the country with the several Clergy, as officers of the Society, vas a part of its practical working from which gratifying fruits were already visible; for, as had been already remarked, it was a means of spreading our wants before the public eye, and it was only necessary that these should be accurately known to provoke the effort to supply them.

This Resolution was seconded in a neat address by G. P. Ridout, Esq., of Toronto; who expressed himself happy to advocate a resolution which served to enroll the names of so many of Canada's most distinguished sons in a cause so sacred and important as this. It was a sign that the pre-eminent value of Christian instruction and religious ministrations vas felt; and it was at the same time a security in which we could confide, that the work thus participated in by the highest and best in the land would, with the Divine blessing, presper. He hoped that passenecess would stimulate us all to renewed exertion; and that every son of the Church would feel it to be his pride and duty to do honour to his holy and spiritual Mother.

The seventh Resolution was moved by the Rev. JOB DEACON, Rector of Adolphustown, as follows:-"That Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,

be Auditors; that T. W. Birchall, Esq., be Treasurer; that the Rev. W. H. Ripley, be Secretary; and Thos. Champion, Esq., Assistant Secretary, for the ensuing

He spoke of the spirit of liberality and self-denial which the formation, and discussion of the claims of this Society had awakened; and instanced an individual in his neighbourhood who made over a share which he owned in the Diocesan Press to the purposes of the Society, besides a generous contribution in money from each member of his family. He cited the case of another individual in humble circumstanees who contributed for the benefit of the Church Society, 100 acres of land; and on being reminded that this was a donation larger then could be expected from him, he replied by expressing his gratitude that he was enabled to bestow it, and that God had put

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. S. B. ARDAGH, Missionary at Barrie, Simcoe District; who commenced with some humorous introductory remarks which caused the meeting to be very well disposed to hear an address even at a time when the siga great degree, without the settled features of an nificant number "Seven" would indicate that "no speech" was to be expected.

He spoke of the forwardness of the people in his quarter to aid in the designs of this Society, and adduced, as the best evidence of their Christian liberality in its behalf, their contribution of one-half the stipend of the Travelling Missionary now indefatigably engaged in preaching the Gospel through the scattered settlements of the Simcoe District.

He must take occasion, as did some of his reverend brethren who preceded him, to express his strong sense of the injury which the Church sustained by the perverted principles of those who had recently left narrow path of holy duty, and where the aggregate of her communion for the corrupt faith of Rome. He happiness,-that best happiness resulting from a con- considered that these had been thrust out from amongst science at peace, -was the largest. He was himself us by the trident, as he might term it, of the Liturgy, designed for the ministry from a very early age, and | Articles and Hamilies of the Church : for instead of he never regretted that he had been hus consecrated, being guided by those sound and safe expositions of were, by his parents to this sacred office: it her principles, they had yielded to individual impulses would, indeed, be a satisfaction and joy the same profes- interpretations of individuals like themselves. True sion: and he hoped that many parents, looking beyond | Church principles were to be found in the authorized formularies which she promulgated, and not it the a duty, amongst their other offerings to the Lord, not fancies or devices which Jesuits or enthusiasts hight adopt and propagate.

He contended strongly against the injustice of confounding Puritanism with Evangelical principles and spoke in earnest condemnation of a writer who had laid all the evils and detriment sustained by the Church of England to the charge of those who advocated the doctrines which were usually styled " Evangelical." He concluded with the observation that representations had been made in various quarters to the effect that our Bishops-not excluding the venerated Bishop of this Diocese-were unjust and tyrannical: that charge, he affirmed, was well disproved today, when differences of opinion, temperately and charitably expressed, were allowed to be freely canvassed by our Right Reverend Father in the Chair; while he could for himself declare that never, during a term and more frequent supervision of the machinery of the of 20 years in the ministry, had he experienced more kindness, courtesy, and affability than from the Lord Bishop of Torento.

> The eighth Resolution was moved with a few brief and neat remarks by the Rev. J. WILSON, Missionary of Grafton and Colborne, and seconded by Wm. Good-ERHAM, Esq., and was read as follows:--

> "That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Officers of the Society for their services during the past

> The Bishop having left the Chair, the Rev. Dr. BEAVEN was requested to take the same, and it was moved by the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, and seconded by LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq.

> "That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

His Lordship, in returning thanks, took occasion to express his high gratification at the numerous attendnce of the Clergy and Laity on this occasion; at the excellence of the speeches which they had heard; and the kindly feeling, notwithstanding partial differences of opinion, by which the meeting was characterized. In regard to those who had, in the Mother Country, left the pure Church of England for the corrupt communion of Rome, it was undoubtedly a cause for deep regret that any should have been thus perverted; but we might assume it as a subject for congratulation that, with their warped and erroneous views, they had gone entirely from us. Very few of the Laity had followed their example; and now that they were removed from us, their influence was gone : the people they had forsaken were beyond the reach of their insidious artifices; they were objects of distrust and repugnance, and ceased to give ground for that apprehension and alarm which their presence amongst us might reasonably awaken.

The Meeting being concluded with Prayer, the Clergy, preceded by the Bishop, returned to the Cathedral, and after a few congratulatory remarks from his Lordship, and a renewed expression of his thanks for their attendance, they retired.

We learn from the Montreal papers of Tuesday, that Parliament was to have been prorogued on that day, at 3 o'clock.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall, will, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to parts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the business of this Office. It is requested that our several Agents on whom he may be enabled to call, subscriptions they may have in hand, and that the several

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

The Cathedral, Toronto-per Churchwardens 32 Trinity Church, do. do. St. Paul's Church, do. do. St. John's Church, York Mills, do. Trinity Church, Thornhill...... £4 15 0
German Mills 1 0 7 7 Collections...... £56 5 5

T. W. BIRCHALL, June 10, 1846. THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in laying the Fourth Annual Report of its labours before the members of the Church, commence the grateful task by recording its humble thanks for the encouraging measure of success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless its exertions, during the past year, in behalf of Apostolic Truth and Apostolic Order. During the same period, the various objects for which the Society has been incorporated, have been kept steadily in view and carried out, as far as circumstances would permit. The circulate of backs from the Depositors has been at Toronto for concentrating the business of the Society, whether as regards donations to its objects in money or lands, and for putting everything in a more efficient train of action. It is true, that no addition has been made this year to the number of Travelling Missionaries, but this has arisen from an impossibility of procuring Clergymen not from any deficiency in the funds appropriated for this purpose, as the hopes expressed last year, on this point, have been realised to a considerable extent, and the Society is now in a position to support from ten to

The successful working of the Church Society for four successive years, stands as a living witness, that a holier and more faithful state of things is gradually spreading amongst us. It will be seen, that not only has a check been given to the natural tendency of the human mind to he vague system of universal religion, of which sincerity is the only test, but also, (when we remember that the teaching of the Church of God is, by a Divine necessity, exclusive) a sound and practical belief is silently establishing itself, that, as there is but one way of redemption, so there is but "one body" of Christ, and one divinely appointed ark of salvation; and men are learning, that the main opposition to the spread of the Christian religion arises from the want of unity in its professors.

The history of the past has forced this truth upon humble and reflecting minds with an unearthly reality. They have seen that the most vigorous attempts to plant *the Gospel without the Church, have, with hardly any exception, either failed and been broken up in the moment of temporary success, or have died away with the human agents who went forth to proclaim the glad tidings, or else have dwindled down to a sickly state of lukewarmness, and in many cases have degenerated into mere rationalism. During the three centuries which have elapsed since the National Church was enabled, by the Divine grace, to purify itself, and return to its primitive faith, many such exertions have been made with almost a primitive zeal, by those who dissented from her, and ich has been done with such a holy hatred of sin, and such evident self-denial, that we may not doubt but that, on some occasions at least, the angel of God descended, and stirred the foul waters of heathenism and infidelity; but still, in the moment of success were sown the bitter seeds of disunion, and consequently of ruin. There was no promise of perpetuity to such labours, however ear nest and sincere, inasmuch as the Apostolic commission was wanting; and though the piety with which these efforts in many instances were made was, we humbly trust, accepted for Christ's sake before the mercy-seat, (and such virtue is there in that sacred name, at which we reverently bow our heads, that it would seem, that even when preached of contention, it did not return void yet it is evident that the grace of perseverance was vithheld, for no care had been taken fastly in the "Apostles' doctrine and fellowship." Hence we learn, that if we expect the Divine grace to give reality to our labours, all we do must be done in the name of the Lord, and in the way of his appointment. Amid human corruption, and that unhappy proneness to return to exploded errors, which the nineteenth century

has again revived, we learn that the Gospel in the Church is alone immutable and eternal, and that the Christian verities can alone be preserved in all primitive fulness and simplicity, when they are treasured up and faithfully guarded in the temple and sanctuary, built for this sacred ourpose by the only-begotten Son of God. Besides once more pressing upon all, the continued ecessity of providing, to the utmost extent, for the sup-

pers to bear in mind, that the Church Society was incororated, also, "for the encouragement of Education, and or the support of Day Schools and Sunday Schools" in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland. This is a matter which, at the resent moment, requires our most unremitting attention The education which is afforded in our Common Schools, is, in consequence of the unhappy religious divisions amongst us, intended to embrace all, and thereattempt to render it, in any practical way, truly religious, must be expected to fail, because, under such circumstances, God's truth must be suppressed in part, in order that those who receive the whole truth may be enabled to combine with those who receive only a part of it. With such a state of things around us, and the immi-

ent danger of thousands of our children being instructed, at the best, only in a system of mere morality,—which is dangerous substitute for Christ's holy truth, bounden duty to lay our hands to the plough, and use every honest exertion to provide for the proper training of the little ones of the flock. Let it be remembered, that the Almighty works through second causes, that He has condescended to select human instruments to preach His holy Gospel, and administer His holy Sacraments; and thus, that not only the fulfilment of the Divine promises, but also the working of the Almighty himself, is to be looked for through the instrumentality of means. Now in order that men may be effectually taught, they must be taught of God; but in order that they may be taught of God, those means must ordinarily be employed, which he hath ordained for this gracious end. Since, then, we are commanded to train up our children in the way they should go, education, to be effectual, must be re-

Nor can a work be said to be done in faith, if any portion of religious truth be kept back; for the commiss given to the Church is to teach the whole truth to every creature, and it is only in the faithful attempt to dis-charge this sacred duty, that we may expect the Divine blessing, and trust that our children shall be taught of In this way alone can the world see the difference between instruction in merely secular knowledge, and the training of the moral nature by the constraining

and hallowing power of a lively and religious faith.

The most effectual means by which a system of religious education can be carried out, is through the medium Parochial Schools; and the Society embraces the resent occasion to impress upon all, the necessity, and duty, of establishing such Schools, wherever it man be found practicable. Together with the ordinary secular education, such Schools would combine daily religious nstruction, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church; and the labours of each day would begin and end with authorised prayer. Undoubtedly there are many places where daily Parochial Schools cannot at present be organised, but through the exertions of the Clergy, Sunday Schools have been very generally formed throughout the Diocese: it only therefore remains to keep these in as disciplined a state as possible, until the time may come when a daily Parochial School may be

Thus, by the blessing of Almighty God, through the medium of this Society, we may all constantly aid each other in holding the faith in unity of spirit, and in the bond of peace, striving as members one of another, to carry the ministrations of the Church into every township, among our poorer brethren, and, in deper apon the Divine promises, to "train up" our children "in the way" they "should go."

INCOMÉ AND EXPENDITURE The following is a brief account of the Society's Income and Expenditure for the past year:-Balance from last year's account.

Receipts of Society for year ending on

March 31st, 1846
 March 31st, 1846
 3004
 7
 1

 Repaid from Diocesan Press
 150
 0
 0
 Which has been laid out thus: £2304 3 0 Expenditure

This statement exhibits a considerable, and it may be added, a sound, increase in the Society's income, as the amount has not been swelled by any special appeal, such as that which was made last year for the distressed

such as that which was made last year for the distressed Clergy, and a corresponding increase has taken place in the incomes of some of the District Branches.

As a proof that the collection of such a considerable income has by no means impeded local exertions throughout the Diocese, the Society would appeal to the simple fact, that since the erection of the See of Toronto in 1839, 78 churches have been built, and many are now building; besides which, several others have been enlarged and repaired.

repaired.
The income of the District Branches, including dona-

tions for special purposes, has amounted Deduct amount of proportion remitted

o Parent Society
Which leaves a balance of
To which add the income of the Parent 1462 11 5

FOUR ANNUAL SERMONS. By Article XIX of the Constitution of the Society, it s provided, that four Sermons be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapeis and Stations within the the several Churches, Chapels and Stations within the Diocese, in aid of the funds of this Society. During the last year three such Sermons have been preached, from which the returns have been satisfactory. The proceeds of the first Sermon have been only in part expended for of the first Sermon have been only in part expended for Missionary purposes, owing to the impossibility of obtaining Clergymen. The proceeds of the second have been invested in behalf of the Widows and Orphans' fund; while the third has been given for this year to assist in the education of Candidates for Holy Orders, it being believed that the Diocese contains many young men who desire to undertake the sacred office, but who have been hitherto kept back by the want of such means as are absolutely necessary to enable them to prosecute those studies, which are so essential to a que preparation for the pastoral office. During the past year, very active measures have been taken at home, with regard to the new Missionary College of St. Augustine, at Canterbury; and it is trusted that in a few years the Diocese of Toronto will receive from this Institution also, a valuable increase of Missionary strength.

(To be continued.)

On Thursday, May 7th, a Bazaar was held in London. Canada West, in aid of the Church lately erected at Met-calfe. The dining-room of the Western Hotel was selected for the occasion, and a variety of elegant fancy work, as well as many articles of an useful description, books, well as many articles of an useful description, books, stationery and drawings, were exhibited. A large proportion of the articles disposed of was contributed by friends of the Church in England, sent to a lady in this country, to whose indefatigable exertions and liberal support the Church at Metcalfe is largely indebted, and under whose auspices it was commenced and is now brought nearly to completion. There were also contributions from native talent and industry, among others some very beautiful drawings, painted by the artists for the occasion. The fine band of the 81st Regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the scene with music of no ordinary excel lence; and a table supplied with various refreshments, appeared to be by no means unappreciated. Many thanks are due to those friends of the Church, who, from a more highly favoured portion of the Christian world, have been induced to lend their aid in the erection of this temple in the wilderness; and the thought naturally arises, How rapidly and how largely might the knowledge of Gospel Truth be extended, if all those who "profess and call themselves Christians" would make even a very trifling effort in support of a cause which they acknow-ledge to be so vital in its importance and so sacred in its character. - Communicated

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK. We take much pleasure in deriving from the New York Churchman the following particulars of this most interest-

The Consecration of this beautiful edifice to the worship and service of Almighty God, which has been looked forward to with so much interest by the parishioners of Trinity, the members of the Church, and the community in general, took place on Thursday last, May 21, being the Festival of the Ascension of our Blessed Lord.

At an early hour the massive gates of the church were beset by crowds of persons, all eager to gain admission,

so soon as might be, within the very dome, whose archiectural structure not only commands admiration, but nspires the mind with awe and reverence, and bespeaks for the place a solemnity of thought, and a suitablenes of demeanor, which furnish the best criterion of its adap tation, in character and design, to its sacred purposes-the adoration of the Deity. Indeed, it is quite impressible for any man, woman, or child, to enter this majestic, yes subdued and chastened pile of human art, and not to feel devotion. And when, at the close of the services, the tower gave forth its music, and the chimes did ring their merry peal, how many a heart was then transported to scenes beyond this mundane sphere, where the notes of Cherubim and Seraphim are constantly attuned to hymns of praise! But to return to the events of the day. No sooner were the doors opened for the admission of such persons as had tickets, than the seats were as speedily

upied by the first comers. In the intermediate time, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Michigan, who has for some months past been entrusted with the performance of Episcopal duties in the diocese, and has and has given such general satisfaction to all parties in the exercise of his functions, assembled with the Reverend the Clergy and Laity, at the residence of Mr. William J. Bunker, No. 39, Broadway, where the accommodations for forming the usual procession on such occasions, were amply sufficient, and had, at all events, been tendered to the vestry with such kindness, as declared the proprietor o be a BON-CŒUR.

As anticipated, the influx of country clergymen was immense; or, as the Psalmist literally expresses it, "great was the company of the preachers;" and we may add, of the hearers, too, for every parson brought with him at least a tithe of his congregation, and what with church-wardens, vestrymen, and the ever-active female friends of the Church, the household of the faith was most respectably, and never better, represented in this city.

The Clergy in attendance altogether numbered over two hundred, and all in the procession in surplices. At the hour appointed—heaven smiling upon the scene, and the propitious sky giving token of its favour—the assemblage moved towards the church in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION: The Sextons and their assistants, with staves The Rector, Teachers, and Scholars of Trinity School, founded in 1709, and from that time continued without interruption.
The Architect, his Assistants, and Master Workmen. The Vestry of Trinity Church, with the Officers of the Corporation.
The Vestries of the City Churches, (in the reverse

order of dates of organization, viz.. the
last organized first in the line).
Students in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in
the United States.
Lay Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society

for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York. Trustees of Columbia College.

Lay Members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and Lay Deputies and Provisional Deputies to the General Convention Strangers special Clergy in surplices, not of the degree of D.D.

Doctors in Divinity, in surplices. THE BISHOP, On arriving at the principal entrance, the procession led off for the Bishop to take the precedence into the church. And here one of the most imposing features was that in which a clergyman, with the two m ul pupils of Trinity School, first entered the Church.— The magnificence of the building, the solemnity of the occasion, cast a feeling of deep admiration into every

oreast; but when these children came into the church love filled every bosom, and admiration and love mingled their streams, to brighten the eye of the world, to see the emblems of innocence entering their Father's house to bless it. This is truly the Church of Christ, which, while it reaches beyond the loftiest, forgets not the most -the Morning Prayer, from the reading desk, on the

right, and in advance of the altar, in a line with the centre of the middle range of pews, and outside of the chan-cel. The Lessons from a bronze lectern—a fac-simile of an ancient lectern in the parish Church of Lynn, in England: it is made in the form of a spread eagle, mounted on a globe, which revolves on its axis, and is placed iately in front of the centre aisle, at the foot of the

first flight of steps leading into the chancel.

The subject of discourse was enunciated by the Bishop in the very words of the text, Leviticus xix, 30, "Reverence my sanctuary; I am the Lord!"

The Churchman expresses an assurance that a request will be made to the Bishop for the publication of the ser-

mon. We hope the expectation will be realized. The discourse is thus described:— In fine, it was a Christian Bishop's disc Christian people; it was simple, yet sanctified, free from bombast and words that do not profit; it was scriptural, £3744 7 1 It went to the heart, as it came from the heart; it told us the truth in the language of sincerity, free from controversial strifes and dogmas, and made an impression which will be lasting. Of the style and manner of the Bishop, * See this truth set forth in the most powerful and scriptural man-ner in Grant's Bampton Lectures, 1842.

it does not become us to speak; but we may say that if the rest of our Bishops come up to the standard of Bishop McCoskry's commanding manner and style of elocution, the Church may well compare in the present day, in this, as in other respects, with her condition in her best and palmiest days.

The Bishop returning to the chancel, proceeded with the Communion Service. The alms at the offertory were received by the building committee, and are to be appropriated to the highly important object of sustaining naries in our own diocese, in such feeble parishe where the ministration of God's Word cannot be secured to the members of our communion, without some aid from the missionary committee.

The Rev. Drs. Lyell, Creighton, Burroughs, Wain-

wright, Whitehouse, and Higbee, assisted the Bishop in the administration of the holy Communion, of the which there were at least four or five hundred recipients.

The present Trinity Church is the third erected upon the same site. In the spring of 1839, certain indications of decay in the former edifice, which was not more than fifty years old, led to an examination of that building, and to a determination to build a new one in its place.— This is now done, and from the nature of its superstructure, there is every reason to believe that it will be more The style of architecture is what is called "the perpen-

dicular Gothic," of which the mullions and ornam panellings all run in perpendicular lines. The arches are pointed, and are struck from two centres on the line of their base. The "History of the City Churches," published by H. M. Onderdonk, & Co., 25 John Street, contains different views of Trinity Church, remarkably well finished, with suitable illustrations, and to this we would refer our readers for a fuller account.

The full length of the nave, from the organ screen to the great altar window, is 137 feet. The nave is 36 feet wide, and rises 67 feet 6 inches to its extreme height.— The entire length of the church is 192 feet—exclusive o the tower, as stated, 137 feet. Breadth of the church outside, 84 feet—inside, 72 feet. Height of the tower, 204 feet. The altar-window is distant from the ground, 20 feet—rises to the apex 65 feet, and is 25 feet in width. It is divided into 7 bays, containing representations, in stained glass, of our blessed Saviour, the four Evangelists, and the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, all which, together with the devices of a suitable character through out the windows in the church, are as fair specimens of the art of painting on glass, as can be seen in this country. The artist is Abner Stevenson.

The succession of incumbency in this parish has been

 The Rev. William Vesey, from 1696 to 1746.
 Henry Barelsy, D.D., 1746 to 1764.
 Samuel Achmuty, D.D., 1764 to 1777. Charles Inglis, D.D., 1777 to 1783. Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D., 1783 to 1800.
 Benjamin Moore, D.D., 1800 to 1816.
 John H. Hobart, D.D., 1816 to 1830.

8. Reverend William Berrian, D. D., 1830—the present Rector, a Christian and a gentleman, who is beloved and respected by all, and whom all delight to honour.

The Church, as well as the organ, is yet incomplete, in several respects; the chancel remains to be ornamented, which will greatly enliven its appearance. The sedilia are not in their places; niches are to be introduced into the end walls over the doors of the vestry, &c., and a canopy to be placed over the pulpit. The bishop's chairs on either side of the altar are superb, and the mats, carpets and cushions, all correspond, and are in good keeping.

The pavement around the altar is tessellated with divers colours of marble—that in the chancel with black

and white—the steps are beautiful specimens of statuary marble, and the aisles are laid in brown free stone. The Church will be closed until Trinity Sunday, June 8th, on and after which, divine service will be regularly performed every Lord's day, at the usual hours, and prayers read daily, at 9 a.m., and 3½ p.m., throughout the

All of the organ yet in a condition to be used, is as follows: the whole of the small choir organ, (placed in front) with the exception of a half stop; and seven-thirteenths of the swell organ; together with the dulciana bass of the swell. Not a piece of the main organ, nor one of the heavy pedal pipes, which will hereafter contribute to the glory of the instrument, is at present in a condition to be used. Dr. Hodges, nevertheless, most ably sus-tained his high reputation throughout the performances of the day, and it is right that we should mention, that not only was the specification of the organ drawn up by him, but that the instrument has hitherto proceeded under his inspection. The major part of the music used at the consecration, was composed by him for the occasion.— Dr. Hodges has likewise achieved what hitherto has never been attempted, the tuning of the bells, which now are in the most perfect order.

Trinity Church, which is now consecrated to the service of Almighty God, is to be, in fact, a free church, open to all. No pews are to be sold or let, and only such persons as owned pews in the former edifice, are to have nows of right in this.

The whole service occupied five hours, and the Bishop left town in the evening for his own diocese, where, we

hope, he will arrive in safety.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the hospitality of the Rector's house was extended freely to all the Clergy and Laity who honoured the Vestry by their attendance. And so ended a day which will be long remembered as

one of peculiar interest to the Church. From our Files by the Hibernia. Our last number, in which the arrival of the Hibernia was announced, contained no more than Commercial intelligence,

which was all that had been telegraphed to Rochester

the America had left that place. Our English Files have since come to hand; and from these, with other sources, we

publish the following particulars of general news.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday, May 15. THE CANADAS. ing state of their colonial dependencies. Considering that the trade with Canada amounted to three-eighths of the entire trade with the United States of America, and that the exports from this country to Canada were three-eighths of our whole colomial export trade—and considering that the shipping interests engaged in the trade with the North American Colonies equalled one-sixth of the whole shipping engaged in the foreign trade of this country—considering these facts, he should at any time regard a question which concerned the prosperity of the Canadas as one well deserving the attention of that House. But, under present circumstances, seeing that news arrived only yesterday of the rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the Canadas of the commercial policy of Her Majesty's Ministers —(Protection cheers)—seeing that, by that policy, a majority in the Legislative Assembly, of sixteen, had been converted into a minority of seven, upon a question connected with those before the House-the Corn Bill and Tariff Bill-it was most

desirable that attention should be attracted to the situation of the Canadas before the final discussion upon the Corn Impor-tation Bill (hear.) * * * It was generally known that a despatch had been addressed by Mr. Gladstone to the Governor-General of the Canadas, Earl Cathcart, intimating the nature of the measure to be introduced by Her Majesty's Ministers; but it appeared, from Lord Catheart's speech to the Legislative Assembly, that he lad addressed to Mr. Gladstone a strong remoustrance against that commercial policy. It also appeared that in the sentiments which Lord Cathcart had expressed, he was in hearty co-operation with the Legislative Assembly. There had also been indications of the greatest dis-

Ministers. Large sums of money had been voted by the Parliament of this country, and expended in improving the means of commercial communication in Canada entirely upon the faith of the maintenance of the law-of protection

upon the faith of the maintenance of the lave-of protection which the interests of the colony required. The entire trade of Western Canada both to England, and from England, would, from henceforth, be conveyed by way of New York, consequently the colony would lose the trade of the mother country. Let it be recollected that, in going through New the country would be the conveyed (hear, hear.) By the last York, we should lose the carrying trade (hear, hear.) By the last return made to the House on this subject, it appeared that the number of British seamen engaged in the Canada timber trade alone amounted to 36,000, whilst in the entire trade to the United States there were only between 8,000 and 9,000. So that in our trade, with a population of only 1,600,000 souls, we had more than four times the number of seamen engaged than we had in our trade with a country the population of which was 20,000,000. Our exports, too, to those 1,600,000 which was 20,000,000. Our exports, too, to the colonists amounted to 3,000,000 sterling; those to the 20,-000,000 of the United States at the most amounted to only

7,000,000. The advantage, then, was decidedly in favour of the colony. the Secretary for the Colonies, from gentlemen interested in the timber and shipping trade in Canada, and they stated that they viewed with alarm and anxiety the proposed measure of the right honourable baronet, as calculated to be highly prejudicial to the shipping interest of Canada.

was the relative state of our trade with Canada and the United States? It appeared that every person in our Canadian colonies took 37 shillings' worth of our manufactures annually, whilst every person in the United States consumed annually 7s. 11d. worth of our manufactures. The exports of manufactured cotton goods to British North America were, in 1841, 7,000,000 yards, and they had increased in 1845 to 11,000,000 yards, whilst of printed calicoes the exports which, in 1841, were 10,000,000 yards, in 1843 it had increased to 13,000,000 yards. The argument was, that by opening our trade with the U. States of America, we should compel them to take more of our manufactures; but the experience of the last few years afforded no just ground for such an argument; for be found, from an account of the imports and exports, taking the imports at the lowest possible calculation—at not above half of the of-

ficial value given in the returns of the Board of Trade—that the imports of the United States of America exceeded, by more

than three millions sterling, the exports of that country. The

nmercial policy of the United States, from the first establishment of that country, had been to protect native industry; and the language held by the greatest men in America, amongst others by Washington, Adams, Maddison, and Jefferson, had always been in accordance with that principle. Surely, then, when there was no desire on the part of America to accept our imports, when they refused to relax their tariff in our behalf, it could not be wise realize for this country when their account to could not be wise policy for this country upon their account, to risk the allegiance and connection of our Canadian Colonies [hear, hear]. The result of the measures now before Parliament must be to alienate the affections of our Canadian Colonies Colonies, and to deprive us not only of our maritime supremacy, but of our manufacturing wealth. Upon this account he had thought it his duty to bring the present motion before the House. He should conclude, therefore, by moving for the papers of which he had given notice, enlarged so as to include any fresh information which it was likely might have been communicated to Her Majesty's ministers in consequence of the present state of the Canadian colonies. The noble lord then sent state of the Canadian colonies. The noble lord then moved, "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to direct that copies be laid before this House—1. Of the Governor General, Earl Catheart's, speech to the Legislative Assembly of the Canadas.

2. Of the despatch, or despatches, referred to in the Governor General's speech as having been addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, remonstrating against certain searched access in the impossible commercial notice. tain presumed changes in the imperial commercial policy. Of any petition from the Quebec Board of Trade, addressed Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of the present year, on the subject of apprehen-ded changes in the imperial tariff affecting the produce of the

The motion was seconded by Mr. ROEBUCK, and agreed to.

O'CONNELL never received a happier retort than he did on Wednesday from Lord R. Grosvenor. In the course of the debate upon Mr. Watson's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. debate upon Mr. Watson's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. Colquhoun paid a compliment to M. Thiers as a statesman, chiefly with reference to his conduct on the subject of the Jesuits. Daniel snarled at this compliment. "The hon. member," he said, "had cited M. Thiers as an example, and had cause nim a great statesman. He could not quite agree in that description of M. Thiers. Had he not endeavoured to stimulate the state of the said of late the anti-Anglican feeling in France in order to raise himself to power. Could he be a good man or a great statesman who condescended to minister to the bad passions of his fellow

Lord R GROSVENOR said he did not rise to make any ob servations either in attack upon or defence of the order of Jesuits; but to notice some expressions that had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman near him, the Member for Cork That Hon, and Learned Gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) had de-nied to M. Thiers the character of a statesman, and even of a good man, because he had availed himself of the anti-Anglican prejudices of his countrymen to excite feelings of hostility between this country and his own. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord R. Grosvenor) trusted he might, without offence, tell the Hon. and Learned Gentleman that he hoped he (Mr. O'Connell) would not forget the accusation he had so justly made against M. Thiers—(hear, hear)—but that the words he had used would at all times and under all circumstances be engraven on the memory of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman

Truth is truth, come from what lips it may. O'Connell id not attempt to shuffle out of his dilemma. "Can he be a did not attempt to shuffle out of his dilemma. "Can he be a good man who condescends to minister to the bad passions of his fellow-countrymen?" Certainly not, Mr. O'Connell; and therefore what are you? Your whole life has been spent in teaching your fellow-countrymen to hate the English with far more bitterness and malignity than can be charged upon M. Thiers in "stimulating the anti-Anglican feeling in France?

LORDS HARDING AND GOUGH .- It is, we are informed, the intention of the East India Company to confer a signal mark of the high esteem in which they hold the services of Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough, by a grant either of pensions for life or of gross sums of money. Which of these two methods will be adopted, it is not yet decided; but on the precedent of Warren Hastings, it will most probably be the latter. able man, than whom no Indian viceroy before or since his time has more contributed to extend and consolidate the British power in the east, received a specific grant of £60,000, instead of an annuity of £5000, as was originally proposed.— The same proposition, with respect to the annuity, has been in contemplation for the present Governor General; and a sion of £2000 has been named for the Commander-in-In reference to the latter, the reward, though less in amount, is perhaps greater in degree, because it has not hitherto been the custom of the company to confer pecuniary rewards on the officers of the Queen's army. These are properly left to the gracious consideration of the Sovereign whose immediate servants they are. But in the instance of Lord Gough, it has been remembered that he commands in chief the compapany's forces as well as the Queen's; and this consideration supported doubtless by his distinguished services, has induced an exception in his favour. When these munificent intentions of the greatest complaints, although every Township in the fet company shall be carried into effect, and the pensions of £5000 a year, which are to be proposed in the House of Company and the state of the greatest complaints, although every Township in the District is more or less affected. Ploughed sod lauds appear to be the most injured. The other crops look remarkably proconquest of the Punjaub will have carned for Sir Henry Hardinge a Viscounty and £10,000 a-year for life, and for Sir Hugh Gough £7000 a-year for life, with a Barony .- Morning

Some of the American papers, we perceive, still cling to the belief that Mexico is acting in concert with, or rather under the direction of, France and England The probability or im-probability of this persuasion we will not discuss; but one thing is certain; neither England nor France recognises Mr. Polk's theory of international law, which lays down the maxim that Europe has no right to interfere with America unless where some special interests of her own are concerned. These two Powers have already practically repudiated this theory by their combined operations in the river Plate. If the United States should declare war against Mexico, it would then be for other States to judge of the justice or of the objects of such de-claration, and to deal with it accordingly. Neutrals have a right to inquire into the differences which have caused a war between two friendly Powers. - John Bull.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—The proposed reduction on the duty of foreign timber will again be brought under the con-sideration of the House of Commons in the course of the pre-

The disagreement between the masters and their workmen, Lord Geo. Bentinck said, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice, it was not his wish to promote a discussion on the question of the Canadas, in the present alarmment of the canadas, in the present alarmment is the property of the canadas. to be gaining ground by the trade, under the hope that an adjustment of the misunderstanding, which has now lasted for nearly eight weeks, is not far off, because, when that shall arrive, a considerable demand will take place; besides, it is confidently stated, that this market will not be so largely supplied by fresh importations as was at one time apprehended, because, by the last advices from the Colonies, under the date of the 27th ult., it appears that a large portion of the intended supplies of timber, which had been prepared in the upper country for the purpose of being sent to the shipping ports for exporta tion, will be detained there until the next season, the state of

the rivers not admitting of its being transported.

On the 14th inst. the undermentioned timber and deals were offered for sale by Auction, with the following result:— 1630 logs of Quebec yellow pine, of which only 250 logs of fair quality were sold, at from 15d. to $15\frac{3}{4}$ d. per

Of St. John's yellow pine, of fair size and quality, were put up at 18d. per foot, but no offer was

220 "Of St. John's birch, for which no offer was made. 1690 pieces St. John's spruce deals, of which 500 were sold, at 2d. 7-16ths per foot, and the remainder at 2½d.

The sales by private have been to a limited extent. A good cargo of Quebec yellow pine has been sold at 15d. per foot, and it is reported that one or two cargoes have changed hands at something under that rate. For spruce deals there is an improved demand; and good qualities may now be quoted at 21d per foot. No alterations to notice in other descriptions.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 2. Mr. WATTS' amended Address came up for concurrence and Mr. Moffatt moved an amendment in addition thereto, that the House disclaim all intention of attempting to increase the Provincial Revenue by imposts on provisions imported for the use of Her Majesty's troops." The amendment was unani-mously adopted. Another verbal alteration was made and the

The Report of the Committee on Lake St. Peter was brought up by Mr. Williams. They regretted that the Chairman of the Board of Works had not accompanied them on their expedition to the Lake, that he had not thought proper to furnish them with copies of correspondence with certain Engineers who they believed had been induced to give opinions in favour of

the new channel under mis-apprehension.

The committee considered the works now going on as a useless expenditure of money, to make a channel, which will be impracticable; and reported in favour of the old route.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Warrs' celebrated Address was again brought before the House yesterday morning, when that gentleman, most heartily ashamed of the figure he had made of himself—(See Mr. Draper's speech of Saturday) - asked and obtained leave to withdraw it, and substituted another in its place, setting forth the reasons why the omission of the exemption clause was considered of such advantage to Canada, and praying the continuance of the experiment for twelve months, and praying the continuance of the experiment for twelve months, and promising if the effect was disadvantageous to Her Majesty, to reimburse the duties levied on supplies intended for the use of the troops.

Mr. Draper withdrew his objections on this alteration be increased and saked that the continuation is the state of the troops. ng made, and asked that the consideration of the question

right be postponed until the afternoon, that such other alteraons as were necessary might be made therein We do not agree in the course taken by Mr. Draper in this matter, and consider his argument as untenable. The princi-

that Mr. Draper of all men in the world should have admitted it, and that too, merely because the House last year voted for it.

House of Assembly .- Last evening a motion was made

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Last evening a motion was made that the amendment of Mr. Boutillier, passed on Thursday, be rescinded, and that the £500 appropriated by the Government to the McGill College, be devoted solely to them, and not divided between them and the School of Medicine. After some debate this motion was put to the vote and passed unanimously. An Amendment was proposed by Mr. Petrie, and carried nanimously, after a long debate, which decided that the sum of £9,800 appropriated by the Government towards the com-pletion of the new channel in Lake St. Peter, be placed in the hands of the Government without reference either to the old be new channel, leaving it to the option of the Government, which channel should be completed .- Herald.

LORD METCALFE'S HEALTH .- The letters which have been received by this mail, says the Montreal Times, announce the health of Lord Metcalfe to be improved. His spirits, the heath of Lord meterate to be important, and his appetitie is better. It is, however, feared that it is only a temporary alleviation of his sufferings, for the disease itself has hitherto defied medical skill. We trust that it may not be the case; and we are sure that in Canada there is but one hope existing, and we are sure that in Canada there is but one hope classing, and that is, that his lordship may yet survive the malady.—
Lord Metcasse is still in London, attended by the first physicians, and it is some consolation to know that every effort of uman skill is given to arrest the progress of the disease.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY .- At the recent eeting of Stockholders held at London, (C. W.) the followa were elected Directors of this Company :-

Sir Allan Napier Macnab, of Dundurn. George S. Tiffany, of Hamilton. John O. Hatt, of Hamilton. Peter Carroll of Hamilton Robert W. Harris, of Hamilton.

Henry McKinstry, of Hamilton. The stock of the Great Western Railway maintains, we are happy to perceive, an upward tendency, the last quotation exhibiting another advance of $\frac{1}{8}$. It now stands $4\frac{1}{8}$.—News. WARLIKE .- We understand that orders have been received t the Naval Yard here to fit up H. M. steamer Cherokee, and put her in commission. The roofing which protected her from the weather was removed this morning The Cherokee is a large and powerful vessel; her engines are of 200 horse power. was launched in the summer of 1844, but owing to a provision of the Ashburton treaty, was allowed to remain in an

THE ELECTION FOR CARLETON .- Mr. Sheriff Fraser being appointed Returning Officer at the ensuing election for this County, has given notice that the nomination of the candidates will take place at the Cross, at Brown and Bell's Corners, in the Township of Nepean, on Friday the 12th inst., at 12

Another candidate, Mr. Malloch, lately Sheriff of this District, has come forward for the representation of this County. Mr. Malloch professes principles "strictly Conservative. The electors have now three Conservative candidates to choose from
—no Radical has been even mentioned as coming forward.— Indeed, the cause of Radicalism is hopeless in this County. Mr. Johnston, we are told by a gentleman who saw Friday, fully intends coming forward again as a candidate for the representation of Carleton, and will, it is said, explain to

the Electors his recent mysterious, but as it would now appear, temporary retirement.—Bytown Gazette. PRINCE EDWARD ELECTION. - We are authorised to announce that D. B. Stevenson, Esq., will offer as candidate for Representative at the ensuing election for this District, the which may be daily expected. The opposing condidate is understood to be Roger B. Conger, Esq., of Conger's Mills. We must impress upon the Conservatives the necessity of active and vigilant exertions immediately. Our opponents are not idle, but with that persevering industry so characteristic of them, are busy rallying their forces, and secretly preparing for the coming contest. Let the same degree of ac-

tivity distinguish us .- Picton Gazette. SPRING WHEAT .- We fear that spring wheat will be a failure in this District; whole fields are turning yellow, but in some the disease is confined to large patches. The cause of this was attributed to heavy spring rains and flat lands, but we are informed that a small worm is found at the root of the stalk, eating into every fibre, thus destroying the young plant. In Hillier, and parts of Hallowell and Ameliasburgh we hear of the greatest complaints, although every Township in the District is more or less affected. Ploughed sod lauds appear

ISAAC BUCHANAN AND THE FREE CHURCH .- We copy the following from the Kingston Chronicle:—
In the second letter, dated 28th March, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Candlish, of the Free Church, Edinburgh, Mr. Bucn complains of the Witness and the Guardian newspapers refusing to insert his articles against free trade. He takes this occasion to say, that—although Free Churchmen should en-deavour to get themselves represented in Parliament by men of their own independent principles, yet he deprecates the idea of the Free Church or its acknowledged organs advocating the claims of any politician or public man, upon any other ground than his Free Church principles. In consequence of the Free Church organs having an opposite view of the Free Trade ques-tion, to that entertained by himself, and others of the same way of thinking, Mr. Buchanan declares his intention of breaking off all co-operation with the supporters of that Church, both in Scotland and in this Colony, in their efforts to advance its interests .- as he considers that measure calculated to "cu the throat of every Canadian interest, and break the Canadian Scotsman's connection with the land of his birth, and his

United States.

OREGON. (From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

We learn from very good authority, that Mr. Packenham as received instructions from his Government by the steame Hibernia, to make a final overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. He is to offer substantially the propositions suggested some time since by Mr. McLean, our Minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, latitude 49 as the basis -leaving to great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

MEXICO.—The same paper contains an account of the eva-cuation of Matamoras by the Mexicans, and its occupation by the American force under the command of Genl. Taylor.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH .- ROCHESTER AND ALBANY UNITED!

The Magnetic Telegraph, it is expected, will go into opera tion between Rochester and Albany to-day, thereby establishing an INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION between the two cities. The station in this city will be under the charge of Dr. Tichenor, a gentleman well qualified for the discharge of duties

requiring such great coolness, accuracy and precision. The room occupied will be in the basement of Congress Hall.

The scientific facts upon which Prof. Morse, the originator, based his invention, were that a current of electricity will pass to any distance along a conductor connecting the two poles of a voltaic battery, producing visible effects at any desired point, and that magnetism is produced in a piece of soft iron (around which the conductor is made to pass) when the electric current is made to flow. This current of electricity is created and destroyed by breaking and closing the galvanic current at the pleasure of the operator, who in this manner directs the action of a simple piece of mechanism, styled the Register, which rethe characters fixed upon to represent the alphabet, on a scroll of paper which is put in operation at the same time with

e writing instrument.

The machine resembles the key-board of a piano, each key representing a letter or figure, so that by a single touch of the key the entire letter is made.

The machine which produces the characters is moved by a weight like a clock, the slip of paper being wound around a cylinder, and carried under an instrument which records the characters. To this style or pen is attached a piece of iron, resting just above a mass of soft iron, which last is instantly rendered a magnet by the transmission of the electric current. Suppose Mr. Tichenor, the agent at the station in Rochester, wishes to transmit the price of breadstuffs to Albany, the instant by stant he brings the two extremities of the wires together, the soft iron mass at Albany becomes a magnet; the iron abo drawn towards it, and the pen is pressed upon the paper, which is carried forward by machinery, and thus the intelligence is recorded. As soon as the two wires are separated, the soft iron is no longer a magnet, and the whole machinery of course is

When the Telegraph was first put in operation between Washington and Baltimore, if we recollect right, only from 12 to 20 characters could be transmitted in a minute; now, however, many more can be registered. By recent experiments it has been ascertained that intelligence may be jotted down in as many different places along the line of the telegraph, as there are registers, it being recorded at every place the same instant, without the without the trouble of re-writing or disconnecting the wires.

Abridged from the Rochester Daily Advertiser of 1st June.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE RIO

opposition.

It was reported that General Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande on the 18th and invest Matamoras. Two thousand | Cobourg, January, 1846.

ple involved is a most important one, being neither more nor nor less than the power of a colony to tax the Crown; this dangerous precedent once established, and none can tell the next step, or the future consequences. Might not Quebec levy a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the food of the levy a decen levy a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the toward should have a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the toward should the toward should have a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the the toward should the toward should have a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the Mexicans of the Mexi ful. More harm was done to the armies of Napoleon in Spain by the different partiala corps, than by any regular troops the Spaniards could ever assemble together. Their regular armies defeated the French but in one battle, that of Baylen, their

nucrillus were almost always successful.

The Americans are circulating a story that the Mexicans fired at them with copper balls, and that this has occasioned a great mortality among their wounded, the copper balls having pois-oned the flesh. We don't believe a word of this tale. Copper too expensive to be used for amunition, and is more half so efficient as either iron or lead. Just the same story was circulated in Paris during the three day's revolution. It was said that brass balls were fired by the royal troops, and some balls evidently prepared for the purpose, were handed about for the purpose of inflaming the mob. It is an old dodge, but too gross for belief. The state of the climate is quite sufficient to account for the mortality among the wounded without attributing such atrocities to the Mexicans. - Mont.

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS. RV JOHN RREAKENRIDGE.

HE Subscribers to this Volume are hereby notified that ing places. Subscriptions payable on delivery. Montreal,..... Armour & Ramsay.

Niagara, Davidson's Bookstore.
St. Catherines, John G. Stevenson, Esq. Cobourg, "The Church" Office. Sandwich, A. O. McLean, Esq.

The lists sent to Bytown and Hamilton not having been eturned, no copies have as yet been forwarded to those places A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and Kingston, June 2nd, 1846.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, HAS just received a large and choice assortment of SUM-MER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. They consist

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Plain and Figured Cassimeres,

Doeskins, Drills, Mixed Silk-Warp Tweed, Olive and Gold do., Black Cassmerett, &c. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Washing Satin and Figured Vestings, Caps, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Linen Collars, Suspenders, Drawers, Lambswool Vests, &c.

All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually favourable terms Cobourg, June 10, 1846. 465-tf

TO BE LET.

HOSE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS for one year, separate, or the whole Premises to one Tenant, so well situated for business, opposite to the Stores of J. V. Boswell & Co., and lately occupied by Thomas Eyre, Merchant, viz.: The Dwelling House is commodious for a large family under good repair, has 10 Rooms, 2 Kitchens, and with a good Well, spacious Yard and Stabling, Sheds, Out-buildings, &c

The SHOP has Counters, Shelves, Fixtures, &c. &c. Back Store is fitted up to hold several hundred bushels of Grain, &c. Good Cellars under the whole depth of the Shop and Store, and for a family are 6 apartments, kitchen, &c. &c. above the Shop Possession can immediately be given.
SHAW ARMOUR,

Agent for the property.
465-4 Cobourg, 1st June, 1846. BURN'S BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY. JUST PUBLISHED,

PART SECOND, containing an application to real business of the Principles of Book-keeping, as explained in the elementary course already published. With Explanatory Notes, and hints as to the best method of teaching Bookkeeping to large classes, BY W. SCOTT BURN.

Parts 1 and 2 can be had bound in one volume, price 6s. 3d. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve &

PRICE 3s. 9D.

Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Armour & Ramsay, J. Walton, and R. W. S. Mackay, Montreal; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto 464-6 June 1, 1846.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER Music Sellers and Publishers, King Street, Toronto: "Blessed be the Man,"

(Ps LM xii. v. 1, 2, & 3,) A VERSE ANTHEM COMPOSED BY THE REV. DR. M'CAUL,

With Symphonies and Accompaniment for the Organ, BY J. P. CLARKE. 463-4 PORTRAIT

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested t forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received the Store of H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto September 10th, 1845.

Upper Canada College. THE FOURTH QUARTER will commence on THURSDAY,

June 4th, 1846 J. P. DE LA HAY, Coll. pro. tem. U. C. College, May 15, 1846. 463-4

TO BUILDERS.

DLANS and specifications for a Church to be erected at GORE'S LANDING, Rice Lake, will be ready for inspec-tion at Harris's Inn, on Monday the 8th June, and tenders for the same will be received on or before Monday 15th June, 1846. It is the intention of the Committee to build the walls of Cobb

Rice Lake, May 25th MASONIC ARMS INN. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house,

GEORGE LEY, Secretary.

where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who JOHN T. SMITH. Toronto, March 19th, 1846. St. JOHN'S LODGE

Free and Accepted Masons.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the
Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next.

The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divise

W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 " Service, after which there will be a dinner.

By order of the W. M.

T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. uested to attend.

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-nodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store un-GRANDE.

We have intelligence from the seat of war up to the 19th ult., the steamer Alabama having left Brazos de Santiago on that day, and arrived at New Orleans on the 22d.

The Mexican town of Barita, a small place near Point Isabel, had been taken by a few companies of American troops without opposition.

It was reported that General Taylor was to cross the Big.

PETER MORGAN.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,) RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the dis-tinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great Britain and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handker-chiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in his selection of Goods for that branch of his business.

those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a scerning public. N.B.—Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in Toronto, May 18, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomer.

HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

PETER M'CALLUM.

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Western....Brooke....Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

Do. do. ... E. half 11 ... E. half 11 19 W. § 17, W. § 27 Simcoe Collingwood .. Do. do. ...
Eastern Cornwall
Newcastle ... Cramahe E. half 14 ... Dawn Essa Fredericksburgh do. Part N. Balt 2 ... 20
Georgina ... 13 ... 3
Glanford ... 10 & 11 ... 8
do. Broken lots 10 & 11 ... 9
Hamilton, 5 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 8 & 4, " W. half lot 2. 6, 8, 23, 28 feont \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 12, 17, 18 & 34 18. & W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 19 15, & E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 25 W. half 19 do. 32 & 34 do. N. 17, W. half 12 16 do. 2 North Crosby Prince Edward Picton [Town]

Midland Pittsburgh

Do N. half South half 14

.... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Part Victoria Sidney Prince Edward Sophias City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side St. Mary Street Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary

E. half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentl in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the understand Lot. 7 11 & 12

N. half Camden East Part 2 14, 17, 22 14, 16 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half W. half 23

Sombra For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con...... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc. 200 Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con.....Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

TO BE LET.

Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

A LARGE and commodious Brick Dwelling-House, in the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, commanding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garden, Cosch-house, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached. Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq.

27th May, 1846. RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper.

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches sound and lady-like Education.

carfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerniefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in
is selection of Goods for that branch of his business.

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on
nose principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Eso., of Kingston,

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

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER; MUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentleme. Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845. WANTED,

A MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Postmaster, Napanee. 20th April, 1846. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON.

The Royal Mail Steamers

CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL. AND SOVEREIGN, WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, (Sunday's excepted) at 3 o'clock.

RETURNING—Will-leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at

8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston. Toronto, 4th May, 1846. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton;

commencing on Monday the 13th instant.

FARE. From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin. From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin.

RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457 Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and

Lewiston. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, HAS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Ningara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo Toronto, May 7, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and internediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weether

V diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. 465 Toronto, May 4, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT, JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday

excepted) at balf-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846. BIRTH.

In Cobourg, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Wm. Graveley of a son. MARRIED. At St. James' Cathedral, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev H. J. Grasett, Charles Unwin, Esq., late of Mansfield, Notringhamshire, England, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Col. C. L. L. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General to the For-

On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Thomas Ross, Esq., of the Pro-vincial Secretary's Office, to Maria Sarah, eldest daughter of the late George Macaulay, Esq., of Bath.
On the 22nd uit., in Stratford by the Rev. John Hickie, Mr.

Matthew Elgie, to Miss Catherine Kennedy.

In the same place by the same on the 25th ult., Mr. John Noice, of Downie, to Miss Mary Dickie, of the Township of Blanchard. At Wickham Falls, Eastern Townships, on the 3rd inst., by

the Rev. C. B. Fleming, Campbell Sweeny, Captain the Montreal Cavalry, Esq., to Mrs. Brady, relict of the late Captain Brady, late of H. M. 21st Fusileers. At Waterloo, Shefford, on Tuesday the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. Balfour, Jonathan Robinson, Esq., of the firm of Robinson & Co., Waterloo, to Emma Jane, second and youngest daughter of Wm. Dampier, Esq., of Shefford.

At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev.

Wm. A. Adamson, Wm. Hewitson, Esq , Depy. Ass. Com. Gen., eldest son of Com. Gen. Hewitson, to Elizabeth daugh ter of William Poyntz Patrick, Esq., Depy. Clk. Legislative Assembly, DIED. At Toronto, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., Mary the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Dalton (of Terauly street), aged

At Clark's Mills, Camden, on Wednesday May 27th, in the 48th year of his age, J. B. Lockwood, Esq. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 11: Rev. P. V. Mayerhoffer, rem; Rev. J. Hickie, rem. (Mr. R. will still owe 10s to date); Rev. W. Laurie; Rev. A. H. Burwell; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; Rev. S. S. Wood; Rev. Dr. Bethune; J. Hall, Esq. (much obliged); J. Rosa-The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

455-tf Armour; Rev. F. A. O'Meara, parcel.

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

LV .- THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

The Collect. O Gop, the strength of all them that put their trust in Thee, mercifully accept our prayers; and because through the weakness of our mortal nature we can do no good thing without Thee, grant us the help of thy grace, that in keeping of thy commandments we may please Thee, both in will and deed; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

> I.a "O God, the strength of all"
> "That put their trust in Thee,"
> To Thee, in ev'ry time of need"
> For "grace to help" we floe. b

Our nature, Lord, is weak; O grant the help we need!

And we, through grace, shall keep Thy Law,
Alike in will and Deed. HIY.

That Faith may work "by love," d
Thy Spirit, LORD, impart! Do Thou-THYSELF-within us dwell : e Essential Love Thou art! f

The Love, that "sent His Son," Is LOVE beyond compare!
May "sons of God" each other lave,
And God's own image bear! v. h May love to GOD AND MAN

That Love for SELF may ne'er steal in To tempt the flames of hell. VI. i THINE, Lord, our blood-bought souls; j Yea, all we have is THINE;

Within the bosom dwell;

Lord; ever use THINE OWN, we pray, In works of love benign

A The Gospet.

i Scope of the Gospet.

j | Poter i. 18, and 1 Cor. vi. latter part of verse 19 with verse 20

DARBY RYAN, THE WHITE-BOY.*-No. 1. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

and, sure as ever the night-fall came, he was down the good truth." there at the gap to meet me: but now, this blessed Patsey, darlin', what ails you?"

ter, for sure there's enough of that any how, both already." And, indeed I thought he might "What does it

"Peggey, dear, the child's very sick. I can hear his poor heart beating again mine. You must take sure he'd say exactly the same thing." him to the doctor."

"Darby, I've thought of that; but how?" "Oh, woman, can't you run up to the big house, and get a dispensary ticket. You were always a great favourite with the mistress, let alone Patsey, who is a great favourite with her too. Sorrow a time, I believe, does she ever pass the door without stopping to spake to him, and to look at him; and sure well she may, for he's the beauty of the country round."

'Darby, darlin', I can't go to the big house; I can't even look the mistress in the face when I see her. My knees tremble under me, like an aspen, whenever she crosses the path I'm in. I havn't been up to the big house for as much as a drop of milk ever since-since-what's the use of denying it, Darby Ryan?-ever since yees all were there. And, Darby, darlin', dont be cross with me, and your own Patsey so sick; but I think it was that same night, the sickness struck upon the child."

A dark shade crossed Ryan's brow: his teeth became compressed, and his hands clenched almost involuntarily. He hung his head for a while over his child, who was now dozing to sleep in his arms, and then said in a low tone of voice-low partly from agitation, partly from fear of awakening the boy-"What's the use, Peggy, of talking about them things? You know that that was none of my planning. I had nothing to do with it beyond going along with the rest of 'em. If I had the word, they should never have gone next or nigh the big house, as well on account of yourself as on account of Patsey here; for the mistress and Miss Julia were always so fond of him. But wasn't it well that I did go woman? As I'am a living man, there would have been blood spilt that night but for me. Wasn't it I that ranged the boys all round the gravel foreneast the hall-door, and put them so that none could fire into it when it opened without hurting the sergeants in front? And wasn't It I that begged of the captain, for the love of God, to let none of them into the house, but to keep them all outside? And didn't I make them quiet, and would let them do nothing but hurrah, and shout, and fire in the air, when they were so long about opening the door? For you see them nagers of servants were afraid to come to it themselves. Tim O'Bryan was once going to fire into one of the windows, just for sport; but I hit the top of his musket with the buttend of my shillelagh there and knocked the gun and the fire, and altogether ten yards high, out of his hand; and Peggy, darlin', you'll be thankful to me for that same, for it was your own Miss Julia's window he was going to fire into. And when the door was opened at last-for when they were going to break it in, the mistress herself came, and called for the captain, and threw herself upon his honour-wasn't it me that he told to keep the door, while he went inside? and didn't I put my back agin one post of the door, and the point of the sword agin the other, and with the blade out, and swear that the first man that strove to force in should only do so over my corpse? I tell you, woman, it was well for the big house that they had a friend outside that night. I believe, except the gun and the pistol and the rusty ould sword that was taken away, there wasn't so much as a pane of glass broken.'

Well, Darby, dear, it does my heart good to hear of your befriending them in any way: many is the time they have stood the good friends to us, to say nothing of the rent, which they have taken from us as we could pay it, and sometimes forgave a good part of it, though I knew the poor mistress to want it herself often and often, more particularly when the mortga-

* Communicated by an Irish Clergyman.

gers came down from Dublin. And, not to speak of And now the period of his conversion drew near. of its earliest friends and most steady supporters, was alcome herself, and saw with her own two eyes that I got the physic and the things, and all reg'lar? Didn't on his mind, as he expressed it, like a flood of light. she tend on me like a nurse herself; Darby, you'd Soon afterwards, he proceeded to Madras, a journey

sleeps: the sleep will do him good, poor boy; more Nathaniel, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. good than his supper perhaps, for I suppose there's When his family in Arabia heard that he had followed nothing but dry potatoes. Its harder than ever, now, to get a sup of milk; but, if I could get a little for the child, it would be all I'd want."

Ryan got up from the low bench on which he was sitting, and, carrying the boy into an inner room, which was only separated by a thin partition from the one in which they were, placed him on the bed, and covered him with their solitary blanket. He then returned to his wife, and looking round him with a frightened countenance, listening for a while, as if he was afraid some one at the door might hear him, he said to her in almost a whisper, "Peggy, take care how you tell this to a mortal sowl. It would be my deathblow: indeed, they have threatened me already. They are going to attack the big house again; and it but the professor of a religion which teaches mercy wont be so easy for the people inside this time as the and forgiveness to our most implicable enemies.

"For the love of heaven, Darby, what more can they want? They have got all the arms in the house. There is not a stick more left, barring the poor master's ould sword-cane, rest his sowl in pace! and that, you know, was broken in two this many a long day.'

"'Tisn't that, Peggy, 'tisn't that. But-since I must tell you all-and I wouldn't tell it to man, woman, or child under the sun, except yourself, barrin' the priest-you see Mr. Sims, the butler, has been making too free with his tongue. And we didn't care much for that same; but he has been saying he knows who the captain is, and that he will have him taken up; which is a mighty foolish thing for Mr. Sims, because the captain did him no harm. But these Englishmen don't know the differ and they'll be always meddling with something that don't belong to them. If they can catch him about the grounds to-morrow-and there'll be eight or nine on the look out for him in different directions-it wil be all right; but, if not, they must go to the big house at night." "But Darby, darlin', they won't murther him, will

"I dindn't hear the orders given; for you see it's only those who are to do the work that get the word "Peggy, dear, what's the matter with the little Pat- and the whisper. They wouldn't give me com-The child isn't himself at all. He doesn't eat; mands in the matter, out of respect to the big house and he looks as pale as the winding-sheet. He used like; nor did they let me into the whole accret; but I to be as lively and merry as the cricket on the hop; heard as much in the meeting last night, and that's

"Darby, they'll murther that old man, as they evening, he scarcely ran even to the door, and he murther'd Mr. Kinaham; and didn't hisblood cry out hangs down his head like a poor spalpeen. Come for vengeance on Tim Doolin, that dd the deed? here, alannia, and tell me what ails you. Is your head There wasn't an informer to wag his tongue against sore, or your heart sick? Why don't you ate, child? him, nor a Peeler to lay his hand on him, although Sure, you know I'd give you the best that was in the hundreds of pounds were offered for his life. He house; and I'd rather go without the milk myself to walked in the broad of day, and went in and out, and the potatoes than that you should be without it. to fairs and to markets, and all as securely as the innocent babe; but, at the last, didn't he pine and wi-Darby Ryan took his child upon his knee; a fine ther away, and get pale and thin and weak and misecurly-headed little fellow of about five years old, rable, till he died? O, there was a heavier stroke whose countenance betrayed marks of sickness, as if upon him than man's? Darby, dear, darlin', how ofone of those low fevers, too common among the lower ten do I fear the same thing for you, or even worse? orders of the Irish—the consequence, frequently, of Couldn't you leave them bad men? Could you not bad clothing and worse food-was stealing on him. quit them at once, and have no more to do with them, Ryan's wife looked steadily at her husband for a little | before there's any more blood spilt? I often heard time, while he fondled the child, and then said: "Well my ould master say that those, who know of a mur-Darby darlin', there's no use in keeping it from you ther that is about to be, and don't tell of it, are as bad longer: the sacret wont be kept. Patsey is not well; as the murtherers themselves. God forgive us, Darbut I didnt like to fret and teaze you about the mat- by, I fear there's too much of this upon our heads

get better unknownst to you; for I took the penny, ter used to say? You're always bringing up the ould which you know we were keeping to take to the cha- master. But sure his word is neither here nor there, pel next Sunday for the rint, and bought him a ha'- for he's dead and buried this many a long day. And, porth of tea and a ha'porth of sugar, at the shop, and besides, he was nothing but an ould heretic, as poor the poor child drank it; but, somehow, it did him Tim Doolin declared. What does father James say? that's the thing."

"Well, Darby, what does father James say? I'm-"He's not such a fool as to say anything half so nonsensical."

(To be continued.)

ABDALLAH AND SABAT. (From Buchanan's " Christian Researches in India,")

Abdallah and Sabat were intimate friends, and being young men of family in Arabia, they agreed to travel together, and visit foreign countries. They were both zealous Mahommedans. Sabat was son of Ibraham Sabat, a noble family of the line of Beni Sabat, who trace their pedigree to Mahomed. The two friends left Arabia, after paying their adorations at the tomb of their prophet, and travelled through Persia, and thence to Cabul. Abdallah was appointed to an office of state under Zeman Shah, King of Cabul; and Sabat left him there, and proceeded on a tour

through Tartary. While Abdallah remained at Cabul, he was converted to the Christian faith, by the perusal of a Bible, (as is supposed) belonging to a Christian from Armenia, then residing at Cabul. In the Mahommedan states, it is death for a man of rank to become a Christian. Abdallah endeavoured for a time to conceal his conversion; but finding it no longer possible, he determined to flee to some of the Christian churches near the Caspian sea. He accordingly left Cabul in lisguise, and had gained the great city of Bochara, in Tartary, when he was met in the streets of that city by his friend Sabat, who immediately recognised him. Sabat had heard of his conversion and flight, and was filled with indignation at his conduct. Abdallah knew his danger, and threw himself at the feet of Sabat. He confessed he was a Christian, and implored him, by the sacred tie of their former friendship, to let him escape with his life. "But, sir," said Sabat, when relating the story himself, "I had no pity. I caused my servants to seize him, and I delivered him up to Marad Shah, King of Bochara. He was sentenced to die, and a herald went through the city of Bochara, announcing the time of execution. An immense multitude attended, and the chief men of the I also went, and stood near Abdallah. He was offered his life if he would abjure Christ, the execuioner standing by him with his sword in his hand .-No,' said he, (as if the proposition were impossible to be complied with), 'I cannot abjure Christ.' Then one of his hands was cut off at the wrist. He stood firm, his arm hanging by his side, but with little motion. A physician by desire of the king offered to heal the wound if he would recant. He made no answer, but looked up steadfastly towards heaven, like Stephen, the first martyr, his eyes streaming with tears. He did not look with anger towards me. He looked He did not look with anger towards me. He looked at me, but it was benignly, and with the countenance dents with opportunities of acting as district visitors, under the direction of the parochial clergy; and also for of forgiveness. His other hand was then cut off.-But, sir," said Sabat, in his imperfect English, "he never changed, he never changed! And when he bowed his head to receive the blow of death, all Bochara seemed to say, 'What new thing is this?' " Sahat had indulged the hope that Abdallah would

have recanted when he was offered his life; but when he saw that his friend was dead, he resigned himself to grief and remorse. He travelled from place to place, seeking rest and finding none At last he thought he would visit India. He accordingly came thought he would visit India. He accordingly came to Madras about five years ago. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed by the English government a mufti, or expounder of the Mahommedan law,—his

the many good stone of potatoes, and the milk, and While he was at Visagapatam, in the northern circars the knitting for the long winter's nights, and the candle to work by, and the turf-bank, when I was brought in his way a New Testament, in the Arabic language. to bed of Patsey there, wouldn't I have been lost en- He read it with deep thought, the Koran lying before tirely if the mistress hadn't sent for the doctor, and him, He compared them together with patience and solicitude, and at length the truth of the gospel fell have followed me to my grave then, and Patsey too, if of 300 miles, to seek Christian baptism, and, having made a public confession of his faith he was baptized "Peggy, I'll put Patsey into the bed, while he in the English church at that place, by the name of the example of Abdallah, and become a Christian, they despatched his brother to India, (a voyage of two months) to assassinate him. While Sabat was sitting in his house at Visigapatam his brother presented himself in the disguise of a faquir, or beggar, having a dagger concealed under his mantle. rushed upon Sabat, and wounded him. But Sabat seized his arm, and his servants came to his assistance. He then recognised his brother! The assassin would have become the victim of public justice; but Sabat interceded for him, and sent him home in peace, with letters and presents, to his mother's house in Arabia. When Sabat forgave and interceded for his brother, he was no longer the fanatic and pitiless Mahomedan,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

A BISHOPRIC IN CHINA .- At the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on Tuesday, the Standing Committee gave notice of their intention to propose, at the meeting on the 5th of May, that the sum of £2000, be then voted by the society towards a bishopric is our Chinese possessions. This see will be that of Victoria, in Hong Kong. The Bishop of London, we understand, has already received, from one individual £5000 for the purposes of the bishopric, and £5000, from another individual, for a college; and other sums, amounting to £8000, have been received. So that when the vote of the Christian Knowledge Society is carried, there will be £15,000, for the bishopric, besides £5000, for the college. Two other sees are to be erected in Australia.

STIPENDS OF THE CLERGY IN THE COLONIES.—The Launceston Examiner (Van Diemen's Land) of the 19th of November, reports that the British government has determined to reduce the salaries of the clergy in all the colonies twenty per cent. Perhaps the Australasian colonies alone are meant. Certain it is that Sir Eardley Wilmot had laid a minute before the Legislative Council Van Diemen's Land, in which, among other savings, e recommends the reduction of the allowance of forage in the ecclesiastical department: and he reminded the council of a dispatch from the Home Government, dated December 31, 1839, in which the clergy were warned that the continuance of their stipends could not be absolutely guaranteed to them by her Majesty's government. Sir Eardley's minute stated that he thought the ment. Sir Eardley's minute stated that he thought the time was rapidly approaching when they must follow out that notification; and he was confident that rendering the clergy pecuniarily independent of the colony, would not only relieve the local treasury, but raise the clergy to a higher level, and give them greater influence in their

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has acknowledged the The Lord Bishop of Lienneld has acknowledged the receipt of £100, as a thank-offering from an unknown donor, who has "been relieved from much anxiety on account of a dear relative engaged in the late campaign in India." The bishop has intimated that he will dispose of the money according to the desire expressed in an anonymous letter received by him at the same time.—

KING'S COLLEGE.-The 15th annual meeting of the Sovernors of King's College was held yesterday after-toon in the theatre of the institution. His Grace the

Archbishop of Canterbury, visitor, presided.
Amongst those present were the Bishops of London and Lichfield, Earl Howe, Lord Bloomfield, Admiral Lord Radstock, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., Alderman Thompson, M.P., the Dean of Chichester, Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Mr. W. Eatton, Mr. H. Pownall, Rev. Dr. Left

His Grace, the Chairman having opened the proceed-The Rev. Mr. Nicolay read the report of the council, which congratulated the friends of the College upon its general efficiency, and upon the progress made during the past year by the pupils. During the last term there had been an increase of 100 students in the various departments. The numbers now on the books were as follow:

MATRICULATED STUDENTS. In the department of General Literature and Science 122 In the applied sciences..... In the medical department 192 OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

In various classes, exclusive of the medical class ... 63 In the medical class..... 22

The proficiency of the pupils was best indicated by the onours they had obtained at the Universities. At Cambridge Mr. Hensley was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, and four others were wranglers, two had been placed in the first class in classics, and six others obtained fellowships. At Oxford two were selected and one noinated for election as students of Christ's Church. The report then adverted to the success which had attended he establishment of King' sCollege Hospital, an institu-ion which, whilst it conferred inestimable benefit on the poor of the district, had proved eminently advantageous to the students in the medical department. To meet the creasing demands upon the hospital, it had been found ecessary to enlarge the present premises, and this would accomplished by the purchase of a large piece of ground adjacent to the hospital, the medical officers of that insti-tution having kindly undertaken to do so on their own responsibility; but the council trusted that the friends of the institution would co-operate with them in furtherance of that very desirable object. The report they adverted to a new feature in the college course, namely, the estab-lishment of a Professorship of Theology with the founda-tion of scholarships, to which students will be admitted upon the following conditions as agreed upon by resoluons of the Council :-

"That a Theolgical Department, under the immediate perintendance of the principal, be established in this

"That (1) all such students of King's College, London, as shall have passed three years (or, in the case of those who have spent the two years immediately preceding in the school, or in one of the schools in union, two years) the Department of General Literature and Science, and shall thereupon, in consideration of good conduct and industry, have received the diploma of an associate; and (2) all persons being graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and bearing sufficient testimonials of good character, and being also approved by the principal; and (3) all persons being also approved by the principal; and (3) an persons who, after having been examined and reported as fit by the principal, shall be recommended by a bishop;—may be admitted as students in theology.

"That no person shall be admitted as student in theo-

logy until he have, in the presence of the principal, or one of the theological professors hereinafter mentioned subscribed the 39 Articles of Religion.

"That the course of study in this department shall be

continued during six academical terms (two years,) and shall comprehend the following subjects:—The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; the Holy Scriptures in the original languages; the 39 Articles of Religion; the book of Common Prayer; Ecclesiatical History, both ancient and modern; the Theory and Practice of the Pastoral Office, including the reading of the Liturgy, and

the composition and delivery of sermons.

"That theological professors, (and, as need may require, tutors,) shall be appointed by the council, with the consent of the Lord Bishop of London as liceesan; such appointments being subject to the approval of his Grace the visitor. That measures shall be taken for providing the stu-

enabling them to become practically acquainted with the best methods of conducting schools. "That the students shall have opportunities within the college of learning the theory and practice of congregational singing; and also for acquiring some knowledge of medicine.

"That the fees for attending the classes in this department, and for enjoying the privileges of the college, shall be 12 guineas a term, exclusive of the matriculation fees upon entrance, amounting to 41. 13s.

"That these regulations having been complied with, the principal shall be empowered to grant to any student, after due examination a carriffect of his attack.

after due examination, a certificate of his attainments and

of its earliest friends and most steady supporters, was alluded to in graceful terms, the council proposing that a tablet to his memory be placed in the hall of the institution. The report concluded by complimenting the principal and the professors on the general efficiency of the college, and on the good conduct of the pupils.

The general balance-sheet was next read. The total receipts of the year were 24,147%. 8s. 4d., and the expenditure within 233% 8s. 10d. of that amount.

CONSECRATION OF ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH BEARwood, Berks.—To all who love their country, and who love still more the chiefest of their country's institutions, and the noblest inheritance of the people (however of the people of th and the noblest inheritance of the people (however occasionally perverted and abused), the apostolic and truly Catholic Church of England, it is most gratifying to observe how frequently the press is called on to record the foundation or the consecration of some new and beautiful temple, called into existence to extend and perpetuate the spiritual blessings of her worship. And whether, as in the instance now before us, the church be erected by the pious and munificent liberality of one individual, or by the joint contributions of the faithful, it is cheering to witness the undoubting confidence with which the work is commenced. No thin, unsubstantial, cheaply-built temporary edifice, to be renewed 50 years hence by antemporary edifice, to be renewed 50 years hence by another generation, but a solid, enduring, handsome, and often a truly magnificent building arises, fitted to endure the storms of a thousand years, and showing, by its durable materials and showing the stories of the stories of the stories are the stories and showing the stories and showing the stories are the stories and showing the stories are the stories and showing the stories are the stories the storms of a thousand years, and showing, by his dan-ble materials and elaborate workmanship, the firm belief of its founder alike in the perpetuity of the faith and the indestructibility of the Church of England, its visible ex-

The Church of St. Catherine, Bearwood, is one of these. Conspicuous from its position, St. Catherine's rises from the highest and most commanding point on the elevated range occupied by the mansion and demesne of Bearwood. Lying on the borders of the two extensive parishes of Hurst and Wokingham, and at a considerable distance from either parish charge, the distance side parishes of Hurst and Wokingham, and at a considerable distance from either parish church, the district around had long been subjected to great spiritual privations. True it is that the population is neither large, and what the world calls important; but we have yet to learn that the few are to be uncared for because they are few, or that it is not as much a sacred duty to provide a fitting place of worship, where even but "two or three ting place of worship, where even but "two or three meet together," as for the populous town or crowded city. Truly the one ought to be done, but the other should not be left undone.

For some years past it had been the desire of John Walter, Esq., the possessor of the Bearwood estate, to provide for his neighbourhood more convenient means for the due worship of God than had hitherto been afforded. for the due worship of God than had hitherto been afforded. He commenced the building in 1845, and on Thursday last he had the enviable satisfaction of seeing it dedicated for ever to the worship of Almighty God, at once a devout offering to his glory, a lasting record of the founder's munificence, and, as we may hopefully expect, the means of inestimable spiritual blessings to future generations.

Among the clergy present we observed the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, the Provost of Oriel College, the Rev. R. C. Trench, examining chaplain to the Bishop; the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, &c. There was also a large attendance of the cityles.

and Rev. G. Wellesley, &c. There was also a large attendance of the neighbouring gentry.

The church itself is a pure and exquisitely finished specimen of the decorated style of Gothic architecture. The plan was designed by Mr. W. Good, jun., and executed by Mr. G. Baker. It consists of a nave and chancel; the former measuring 60 feet by 28½ feet, and the latter 20 feet by 18 feet. The west end is adorned by a tower of three stories, rising to the height of nearly 90 feet. The window in the organ gallery, which forms the lowest story of the tower, and both the windows in the chancel, are filled with stained glass, by Mr. Wales, of Newcastle. The floor both of the nave and the chancel is paved with encaustic-tiles. The height of the nave Newcastle. The floor both of the nave and the enancer is paved with encaustic-tiles. The height of the nave to the apex of the roof, which is open, is 48 feet. The sittings are entirely free, and will accommodate about 340 persons; but on Thursday the seats and even the isles were filled, while numbers, unable to avail themelves of standing room, remained outside.

The cost of the erection, the endowment, &c., has been

ittle short of £9000, towards which Mr. John Walter, jun., contributed the rent-charge on his own property, and a pecuniary gift, amounting to about £2500.—Berks

Oxford, April 22.—The senior retiring Procter (the Rev. T. Harris, of Magdalene) discharged the last duty of his office by taking a retrospect of the principal events of the past year in a Latin oration, remarkable for the elegance and purity of its style. He began by observing on the paucity of matter which his year of office had afforded for discussion, being one of much tranquility;—that this was a cause for congratulation, on account of the theological disturbances of the former year, noticing the theological disturbances of the former year, noticing the ill effect that these must have on the junior members of the university, promoting party feeling rather than reli-gious learning. He then alluded to several eminent pergious learning. He then alluded to several eminent persons who had received honorary degrees at the last commemoration; also to the Bishop of Ceylon, who had been admitted ad eundem from the University of Cambrid and was about to repair to his diocese. Then follows well-merited compliment to the late highly respected Bi shop of Oxford; next an eloquent panegyric on the Bi-shop of Calcutta, who had presented the University during the year with a valuable and elegant model in alabaste of the cathedral at Calcutta. Here was introduced a hap py allusion to the recent successes in India, with a hope, that as our power advanced, the Christian religion would be extended. He then turned to matters more nearly concerning the University, the establishment of a superannuation fund for the night police, which had been efannuation fund for the night police, which had been effected during his year; the promotion of the attendance of the junior members of the University on the public lectures; and the new editions of books printed at the University press during the year. He then concluded with a very favourable view of the state of discipline in the University complimenting the years members on the University, complimenting the younger members on their respect for authority, and their regularity of conduct, there being but few exceptions to the contrary with grateful thanks to the Vice Chancellor and other for advice and assistance during his year of office, and good wishes for the welfare of the University.

Consecration of Cowesby Church.—The parish thurch of Cowesby, near Thurst, the manor of the late George Lloyd, Esq., of Crowsby Hall, has since his death, been taken down and rebuilt, under the direction death, been taken down and rebuilt, under the direction of A. Salvin, Esq., architect. The new church was consecrated by the Lord Bisbop of Ripon, acting for his Grace the Archbishop of York, on Tuesday, the 14th instant. The prayers were read by the Rev. George Wray, rector of Leven, and rural dean; and an admirable and impressive sermon, was preached by the Venezable and impressive sermon was preached by the Venera-ble Archdeacon Churton, rector of Crayke, from 2 Kings iv., 13—"I dwell among mine own people." The church is a Norman edifice of stone with a tower and spire, and calculated to accommodate one hundred persons,e design is exceedingly chaste, and the elevation very king. It has open benches of oak; the altar floor is The design is exceedingly chaste, and the electric striking. It has open benches of oak; the altar floor is laid with black and red tiles; the reading-desk and pulpit are both white stone from the Huddleston quarry; and the roof, which has a pitch of 60 degrees, is covered with strong iron-coloured slate from the Brignal quarries. In the north wall of the chancel is a brass plate, with the following inscription:—"George Lloyd, Esq., having made a bequest towards the rebuilding of Crowesby Church, his widow and children, in compliance with his intentions, and out of regard to his memory, erected his intentions, and out of regard to his memory, erected this fabric, A.D., 1846." The clergy were habited in surplices, and the collection at the offertory, amounting to £16 6s., was appropriated to the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches.—Leeds Intelli-

Advertisements.

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THOMAS CROSSAN.

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