RS, ET,

343

ER,

to the

GER,

391-ly

Architect

277-tf

ourg.

, D.D.,

NT

Trial.

396-tf

gland,

EREND

OM-

PANY,

any.

Original Poetrn.

(For The Church.)

There be that would hew down the Tree of Knowledge, and group the broken trunk the buds of a thousand errors.

A vision pass'd: a Kingly hand Methought had sown upon our earth, But most upon my native land, Seeds of immortal birth!

The sister virtues till'd the soil: Their bosoms fluttered with delight When LEARNING, sweet reward of toil, Burst on their ravish'd sight. Elysium's hues soon gathered round This bloom of a perpetual spring:
The charm of this enchanted ground,

Fann'd by a scraph's wing, Grew up a stately tree and fair;
The fruit it offered seemed to be, In all its Eden beauty rare,

I heard the joyous shout of youth,—
The spirit of the days of yore,—
When all the past was searched for truth, Through legendary lore.

Around they throng'd with joyful glee,
While earth was bright and skies were blue,
And gathered from the stately tree:—
(I thought the regeant true!) (I thought the pageant true!) But soon I saw a mighty wave
Of eddying cloud towards it whirl; Around its head the tempests rave And sheeted lightnings curl!

The Jackal's cry was heard from far,
Destruction's feast around was spread;
The demons that had raised the war,

Now banquet on the dead. The friends, that in the early days Of life had sought its grateful shade, orsake, and woo the meteor blaze Which folly has displayed!
But while that trunk put forth a limb,

Methought the tree would still remain, hough flashing bolts their eyes bedim,— Thunder, and wind, and rain. I woke: the tree doth still abound
In golden fruit; the wild birds sing:
Through branches which embrace the ground Glitters each starry wing.

Unbroken by the passing wind
The tree still rises bright and fair; Oh! may we never wake to find An howling desert there! And thou, blest Isle beyond the sea, Where wild sequester'd beauty dwells,

Where LEARNING plants her sacred tree To shade her hermit cells, Deter-who would with impious feet Upon these Kingly branches tread; or ever deem their blossoms meet 'To laurel folly's head! Churchmen, awake! be true, be just, Nor worship at the rising ray, Which teaches to neglect your trust,

Or, baser still-betray! A CANADIAN.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE LORD ELDON. (Frnm the Banner of the Cross.)

Lord Eldon stood out nobly—would God he had revailed !- against the movement for removing the tomish disabilities, and for the repeal of the Test and like yours, to those thoughts which alone can satisfy it. for the latter purpose, "he condemned the measure, as that test any other provision, if the provision so substituted was of inferior efficacy. The Constitution of your country. I see in you the faithful, zealous, be understood, we reply, that certainly no man, who required that the Church of England should be supwas to admit only her own members to offices of trust and emolument. Their lordships should take care that did not put those asunder whom the Constitution joined together. The petitions in favour of this and the Church together. He could not do this; it ust be the work of others; be they within or without the Church, it mattered not to him."

His speech against the bill for the relief of Romish sabilities concluded thus: "I believe that I know an act which had stamped me as a violator of my solonest, a traitor to my Church, and a traitor to the

ased to accept them from one somewhat less friendly

seased to mourn for her. He thus writes to his Lord Stowell, after the first visit to the burialhere her remains reposed: "I have this mornted the spot where the remains of my ever eparted are deposited, and where, when God to summon me hence, I shall repose till the

degree hysterical, but am better this evening. I have foundation of all hope Lord Eldon's faith was clear, everlasting salvation, that we believe rightly the inliberties of your country with firm and undeviating him; for he never ratted." integrity. Having deposited here the mortal remains be before he shall come to lie here! But, in the

"Lord Carrington's, Whitehall, 27th Nov., 1837.

"My dear Lord,-

"I take blame to myself for having, as I fear, obtruded on you some important matters of consideration, at a time when you were not prepared to admit them; or in a manner which may have been deemed too earnest and importunate. That you pardon the intrusion I have no doubt, and that you ascribe what may have been ill-timed, or ill-considered, to the true

"Before I leave this place, instead of again tresa sacrifice of the substantial securities of the Church of England the substantial securities of the Church to paper a few considerations which your own power-England to the principle of supposed expediency, ful mind will know how to improve, and which I humdeclared in the preamble. The principle of expedi-ency was a the preamble. The principle of expedi-bly pray the Holy Spirit of God to impress, as far as ency was a low ground of legislation. The Church they accord with his truth, on the hearts of both of us. sure hope—I will not say of justification, but of mercy. guage, applied to such subjects, will admit of. Consider the infinite holiness and purity of God, and Men who take such ground are apt to be called the say whether any man was ever fit to appear at His tribunal. Consider the demands of His law, exof that celebrated father, but probably, called by his sots and exclusives. He was neither. "Give my tending to the most secret thoughts, and wishes, and name, as exhibiting a compendium of the doctrines imaginations of the heart, and then say, whether you, which he so strenuously maintained. It is, in fact, or any one, can stand before Him in your own strength, the Pope. Diversity of sentiment honest-demand Pope. Diversity of sentiment honest-demand. No: it is as sinners, tradiction of several erroneous opinions, which had regard and good will, where there is real worth in the the only plea which will be admitted for us, is the doctrine of the Nicene Creed spread over a wider surface, and asserted in a greater variety of definitions, dained on both sides, does not weaken mutual as grievous sinners, we shall, we must appear: and been propagated in the Christian world. It is the the whole of the man being taken together." the whole of the man being taken together." the whole of the man being taken together." the whole of the man being taken together. The kin

The bill passed, and Lord Eldon entered his solemn deemer. If we place any reliance on our own poor because the subtlety of false teachers had multiplied contradictory opinions respecting the divine nature.— To his daughter he writes: "I am hurt, dis- doings or fancied virtues, those very virtues will be contradictory opinions respecting the divine nature. o and fatigued, by what has lately been passing our snares, our downfall. Above all things, therefore, It does not assert that the union of three persons, or the House of Lords. I hope reflection will enable it is our duty, and pre-eminently the duty of the purest subsistences, in the Godhead, is a doctrine relating to a comprehensible truth; but a true doctrine beat, but I fear I cannot reasonably hope that it ever and best among us, to cast off all confidence in our to a comprehensible truth; but a true doctrine because it is a Scrioture doctrine. God is represented to account rationally for the conduct of the bish
It is a complete the conduct of the bish
selves, and thankfully to embrace Christ's most precause it is a Scripture doctrine. God is represented in his Word as subsisting in three persons; as having It is not rationally accounting for it to say that cious offer on the terms on which he offers it; he will in his Word, as subsisting in three persons; as having were afraid that something worse would happen, be our Saviour only if we know, and feel, and humbly made a three-fold manifestation of himself, as the did not agree in this matter. Fear and timid- acknowledge that we need his salvation. He will be oduce in state matters," [AND IN CHURCH] "the more and more our Saviour in proportion as we more three, as to the essence of the Deity, are one; and sequences which they are alarmed about.— and more love and rely upon him. But surely the that therefore the incommunicable attributes of diharles I.'s time, Mr. Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarmore we feel and deplore our own sinfulness, the more vinity equally belong to all, for the Godhead of the expressed his astonishment to the virtuous carnest will be our love, the firmer our reliance on Him three is all one: all uncreate, and incomprehensible, that he could give a particular vote a- who alone is mighty to save. Therefore it is, that in that is, not to be comprehended or limited by space; the Church. The answer was, in the vepreparing ourselves to appear before him, the less we all eternal and almighty; all spoken of in Scripture as anguage of this day, indulge the enemies of the think of what we may fondly deem our good deeds food and Lord; and yet not three Gods, nor three chain to the cha reh in this vote, and they will ask no more. Such and good qualities, and the more rigidly we scrutinize Lords, but one God and one Lord. What then, is very talk, the foolish talk of this day. The our hearts, and detect and deplore our manifold sinthesian observations. an observes, that after this was granted, every fulness, the fitter shall we be, because the more deeply Our blessed Saviour described himself as the onlynore was asked that could be asked; and though sensible of the absolute necessity and of the incalcubegotten Son. The Holy Ghost is spoken of in land had also said, that the friends of the estab- lable value of his blessed undertaking and suffering Scripture as the Spirit of God and the Spirit of Christ, as being sent from the Father and the Son. would successfully oppose every thing more for us. One word only more—of ourselves, we canwas asked, they durst not venture opposition to not come to this due sense of our own worthlessness;

The Creed therefore asserts, that the Son is not creation to be come to this due sense of our own worthlessness; e further demand of the discontented. . . . and the devil is always ready to tempt our weak hearts ted, but begotten, in such sense as Jesus Christ himis written for our instruction. . . . I have with the bait which is most taking to many among us self intended, when he used the term; and that the th all this indomitable firmness, he had the ten
-confidence in ourselves. It is the Holy Spirit who alone can give us that only knowledge which will be that they are equal and co-eternal, none being before world, are habitually disregarded, if not systematically writes and described because of it. They go together. In the sound of time, nor greater or less world, are habitually disregarded, if not systematically are equal and co-eternal, none being before or after other, in point of time, nor greater or less world, are habitually disregarded, if not systematically are equal and co-eternal, none being before world, are habitually disregarded, if not systematically are equal and co-eternal, none being before world, are habitually disregarded, if not systematically are equal and co-eternal, none being before world, are habitually disregarded, if not systematically are equal and co-eternal, none being before world, are habitually disregarded, if not systematically are equal and co-eternal are equal are equal and co-eternal are equal writes to his daughter: "It pleased the great hearts, of their weakness, their wickedness—and of than another: this being essential to the unity of the

> "I am, my dear lord, "With true veneration and regard,

"Your lordship's most faithful servant, "And affectionate brother in Christ,

day of judgment. I have been nervous, and in some It appears from abundant testimony that on this The Creed then declares it to be necessary to ment, beyond exception or competition, the most value judicious application of his talents and attainments to

friends, you have this evening, witnessed the consecradaughter-in-law, when, at eighty-one, he had been at implies his existence before he came in the flesh,) is a ruptible, undefiled, which fadeth not away; now state, and their solid consolation under trials here, as you; who has for many years supported the laws and in the crowd shouted out, 'There is old Eldon; cheer

gion with the constitution and government of England. revelation, will hold that to be an insuperable, or even I see in you one who has largely benefited the gene- an important objection. We cannot pretend to assert, ration of which you have been among the most distin- that all truths are intelligible to us; nor to deny that guished ornaments. Seeing and feeling this, I am some truths may have been propounded to us as objects were generally expressive of hostility, not only to due eagerness to perform to you the only service which prehend, as to their essence; which probably it would the Charles of tests, but to the Church resent. . . . I can hope to render—that of exciting such a final consent thus to give up the Constitution those reflections by which, after serving others, it can state of being, where nothing is known, but in part. I can hope to render—that of exciting such a mind to not be possible for us to comprehend, in this imperfect now do the best and surest service to itself. In truth, Such truths, if we find them asserted in the Word of those reflections are few and brief, but most pregnant. God, it would be as absurd and unreasonable to deny, In short, my dear lord, I would seek most earnestly to because we cannot understand how they can be, as it guard you against the danger which arises from the would be to deny those phenomena of the natural mething of the [Roman] Catholic clergy, and of the actions for which we are most grateful to you. The cause and the mode of which our reason is altothe actions for which we are most grateful to you. The cause and the mode of which we are most grateful to you. The cause and the mode of which we are most grateful to you. The cause and the mode of which accompanies to you. The cause and the mode of which accompanies to you. The cause and the mode of which accompanies to you. The cause and the mode of which accompanies to you. That danger is, lest you contemplate these matters gether unable to conjecture. But when documes with too much satisfaction—lest you rest upon them contained in Scripture, and embraced, with a comfortwould be willing to think better of them if I could. this moment the moderate the moderate that I would rather hear at God. Oh! my dear lord, the best of the sons of men God. Oh! my dear lord, the best of the sons of men God. Oh! my dear lord, the best of the sons of men teachable mind, are by others disputed and derided, it may become necessary to define and enforce them, God. Oh! my dear lord, the best of the sons of their man, are by others disputed and must be content, or rather must be most anxious, to it may become necessary to define and enforce them, must be content, or rather must be most anxious, to a may become necessary to define and emote themselves, for any with as much accuracy and precision, as human landary and precision a

of the world on this day three years ago, to take the way of God's salvation, pardon of the faithful and Godhead. To express this threefold subsistence of the way of God's salvation, pardon of the faithful and the Deity, the word Trivity has been adopted; and although the mode of it utterly surpasses our compre-

been constantly reproaching myself for not having atbeen constantly reproaching myself for not having atfull, and firm. He died Jan. 13, 1838, aged 87.

carnation of our Lord Jesus Christ; that he is God
fect freedom. Never, in any one of his most gracious
schools of learning and the halls of science. Falling tended the funeral, and my mind has ever been at

I might fill many columns from Mr. Twiss's interand man; God, of the substance of the Father, begotand attractive words, did our blessed Lord extenuate
short of Hooker in ability to condense and methodise work in representing to me the spot which I have seen esting volumes. But I must be mindful of your nutrendence of the rather, degot or evade the first impediments of a Christian life and the best reasoning in the finest language, to wield with to-day; and the seeing of which, however painful to merous claims. I add a scrap ar two at random.

The world: not, as some early heretics conversation. Poverty of spirit, penitential sorrow, vigour the weapons of a perfect master in rhetoric, and memory, is less so than contemplation before having In a letter to his daughter he said, "The Duchess taught, a phantom; but of reasonable soul and human spiritual hunger and thirst, a strait gate, a narrow way, to detail with equal power and gracefulness his proofs seen it. I am now satisfied from vision that all has of Kent, who is remarkably civil, has sent me an inflesh subsisting: not two persons, as another sect prea yoke, a burthen, a cross, a warfare, the amputation of the polity, unity, and catholicity of the Church, he been respectfully done that the sad occasion would vitation to dine at Kensington Palace, which I cannot tended, but one Christ; not by changing the divine nation of a right eye, these he distances Hooker while displaying, in all their "beauty admit of." The burial place was a piece of ground accept, because it is Pitt's birth-day." He was not ture into the human, but by taking the nature of man continually enjoined upon his disciples, as indispento the grave-yard of the church at Encombe. On His was a character which the English appreciate soever, says St. John, confesseth not that Jesus Christ of spirit, to the safe enjoyment of this present world, nor so clear at times in pourtraying the joys or sorrows upon him. And this we must believe rightly. Who- sable prerequisites to purity of heart, to peacefulness claims as the spouse of Christ. And, neither so full

Thus, then, as to doctrine, the Athanasian Creed in the last time. "When dinner was over," writes one, "and Lord ter had been perverted and evaded, this more explicit acknowledge. Christ himself has announced them, ruined world. of the companion of his life, the beloved object of Eldon had said grace, which he always did, with soformulary was adopted by the Church as a distinct has enjoined them. And who shall presume to con-Speaking of stalls and Church preferment, he said, the true Catholic faith: nor does it contain, as far as however, an important truth, that the difficulties which The most valuable works in divinity which we have, its doctrine is concerned, a single assertion, which can men experience are, for the most part, and in their mean time, you will hold sacred the spot which he has have been written by men who held stalls, or some be objected to as erroneous, by any believer in the digood preferment; and if they had not done so, those vinity of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.— facture. Nature is rarely left to her own process. chosen to be the place of his interment; and many will even now come to look at the future grave of Lord Eldon. For you who have so often seen him coming count of the expense. Now I argue that a man who who have so often seen him coming count of the expense. Now I argue that a man who count of the expense. Now I argue that a man who countered, and the Spirit of God recisted by the countered and the Spirit of God recision and the s Eldon. For you who have so often seen him coming to worship God with you, in your village church, I have only to bid you, Remember this: and lead such good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His good and holy lives yourselves as may (through His hourself death and which cost five hundred pounds in the first instance.

I how requently are the movements of Providence counteracted, and the Spirit of God resisted, by the duties as private individuals and members of a Christian belief in general, we may assert, without fear of contradiction, that whatsoever God which you in your village church, I have only to bid you, Remember this: and lead such five hundred pounds, benefits the whole of the clergy; thou in the first instance.

I how requently are the movements of Providence counteracted, and the Spirit of God resisted, by the duties as private individuals and members of a Christian belief in general, we may assert individuals and members of a Christian belief in general, we may assert individuals and members of a Christian belief in general, we may assert individuals and members of a Christian belief in general, we may assert individuals and members of a Christian belief in general, we have always carefully borne in mind both our own those who do not believe what it affirms. Now, with those who do not believe what it affirms. Now, with those who do not believe what it affirms are tuncharitableness, in excluding from Salvation.

I was alone with Romilly, I asked him how he was; he said, "I am worn to death; here have we been, sitting on in the vacation, from nine till four; and when we leave this place, I have to read through all my papers, to be ready for the morning; but the most extraordinary part of all is, that Lord Eldon, who has not only mine, but all the other business to go through Lord Brougham said of him, "that in the amiability of his habits, and in his courteous manner in all public business, Lord Eldon far surpassed every other judge, from the highest to the lowest, that he had ever seen."

An extract from a letter of his applies too well to our own state of things. "I see leaders of all parties sacrificing principle to expediency. They create sacrificing principle to expediency as is certain, that whatever the true sacrificing principle to expediency. They create sacrificing principle to expediency as is certain, that whatever the true sacrificing principle to expediency. They create sacrificing principle to expediency as is certain, that whatever the true sacrificing principle to expediency as is certain, that whatever the true sacrificing principle to expediency as is certain, that whatever the true sacrificing principle to expediency as is certain, that whatever the true sacrificing principle to expediency as is condemnation (or rather to pronounce ty of the great Shepherd, who by all means would restore them to his pasture and his fold.

The difficulty in religion must be traced to something in ourselves. It must, especially, be traced to the 42d degree of the Stony Mountains. We claim the same large to the device exist no dispute, said Mr. Garretin, "in a form-restore them to his pasture and his fold.

The difficulty in religion must be traced to something in ourselves. It must, especially, be traced to the 42d degree of the steep them to his pasture and his fold.

The difficulty in religion must be traced to something in ourselves. It must, especially, be traced to the each stance of the Stony Mountains. We claim the same large the exists no dispute, "There exists no dispute," and in the same parallels of latitude to the 42d degree of

to take for granted, the merciful allowances which ment, by peace and harmony and mutual good-will; God will make for natural weakness and inability, and if, in the natural and easy flow of conversation, the necessity of repantance and faith.§ We have reason deep truths of Christianity were familiarized and ento believe that some wilful errors in belief, as well as deared; not magisterially imposed as a task, not conwilful defects of practice, may exclude a man from troversially debated as a system, but introduced with ness of God; nor to pronounce, of any unintentional the taste, the judgment, and the affections, by a happy error, or any sin of infirmity, that it is beyond the temperament of elegance, good sense, and cordiality reach of his mercy. At the same time, if we know if youth were thus early and imperceptibly instituted how to estimate the preciousness of that hope, which in the principles of happiness and virtue, drawn rather has been solely and exclusively purchased for us by by example than by precept, rather by experience than the death of the incarnate Son; if we value, as they reflection, to regard our holy religion not as a theory deserve, the sanctifying influences of that Holy Spirit, but as a sentiment, not as the austere and gloomy who proceedeth from the Father and the Son; we prohibitress of pleasure, but as a silent well-spring of cannot hesitate to declare our belief, (and we shall do the most diversified, the most refined, the most intelso, not from an uncharitable conceit, but under a sor- lectual, the most inexhaustible enjoyment; then, truly, rowful conviction) that he, who hath trodden under many hardships would be mitigated, many obstacles foot the Son of God, and counted the blood of the cove- surmounted, many impediments removed. Then, to nant wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, (Heb. x. 29,) is in great danger of perishing everlastthat is to say, an explanation, not of the nature of the

ved in the formularies of our Church, shift continually from one set of opinions to another, and are carried about by every wind of doctrine; till some make shipwreck of their faith upon the quicksands of deism, while others lose themselves in the gulph of antinomian wickedness. This is not an age, in which we can hastily consent to relinquish, or remove, any of those standards and boundary marks of the faith, by which the scriptural character of our Church is defined and ascertained; and which, when carefully and candidly examined, are found not to be inconsistent with the moderation and charity by which an evangelical Church will always be distinguished.

DIFFICULTIES IN RELIGION. (From Sermons on Practical Subjects by Bishop Jebb.)

"Know ye not," says the Apostle, "that so many deelf my poor dear Betsy, the partner of my confiding penitent for His dear Son's sake. Oh! my the Deity, the word Trinity has been adopted; and affections, extinction of vain desires, calm forbearance affections, extinction of vain desires, calm forbearance and affections. opposed; crucifixion of the body, mortification of the any poor dear Betsy, the partner of my dear lord, may you and I be found among the truly many, many long years. His will be done! dear lord, may you and I be found among the truly the objection, which some ignorant persons have made under provocation, patient endurance of contradiction, and a constant watchfulness against averaging in pardon sorrow and grief; but not complaint.

penitent, and then we shall have our perfect consumthat because the word Trinity does not occur in the most imposent proposition and blice areas the trade block of the most imposent proposition of the most imposent prop

* Art. VI. † Art. XVII. ‡ Art. XX. § See Waterland on the Athan. Creed, Vol. IV. p. 299. | See Waterland, p. 307, note.

consecrating it, the Bishop of Bristol said: "My and honour. "I will tell you," he wrote to his is come in the flesh, (an expression which necessarily and to the final blessedness of that inheritance, incor-

Creed: but because the general expressions of the latunequivocal profession of that, which was held to be travene his declarations, to abrogate his laws? It is

grace) fit and prepare you for the hour of death, and for the day of judgment."

without rear of contradiction, that whatsoever God proposes for our belief in his Word, must be believed; gate and openly profane. But how commonly, in families neither devoted to extravagance nor dissipation are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced.

Without rear of contradiction, that whatsoever God proposes for our belief in his Word, must be believed; gate and openly profane. But how commonly, in families neither devoted to extravagance nor dissipation are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced.

Without rear of contradiction, that whatsoever God proposes for our belief in his Word, must be believed; for otherwise his veracity is impeached, and our faith families neither devoted to extravagance nor dissipation are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced. The Bishop of Exeter, (Dr. Phillpotts,) hearing in November, 1837, of Lord Eldon's declining health, called on him, conversed with him on the subject of the reform bill, "The aristocracy once destroyed, the best supporters of the lower classes would be done."

Can be had for three-and-six-pence, and thus is sound learning diffused over all."

At a meeting of the Pitt Club, he said, in reference to the reform bill, "The aristocracy once destroyed, the best supporters of the lower classes would be done."

Imaming and exasperating the angry parties on either side, but exerting all our efforts to secure the greatest of all the only rule of our faith and practice. Whatsoever the best supporters of the lower classes would be done. The properties and constitution of the properties and constitutions are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and our faith the only rule of our faith and practice. Whatsoever the best supporters of the lower classes would be done. The properties are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and our faith the only rule of our faith and practice. Whatsoever the previous and constitutions are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and their earliest feelings of devotion chilled, by the cold, repulsive, intimidating answers of parents, who are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and their earliest feelings of devotion chilled, by the cold, repulsive, intimidating answers of parents, who are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and their earliest feelings of devotion chilled, by the cold, repulsive, intimidating answers of parents, who are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and their earliest feelings of devotion chilled, by the cold, repulsive, intimidating answers of parents, who are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and their earliest feelings of devotion chilled, by the cold, repulsive, intimidating answers of parents, who are the first affecting inquiries of children silenced, and their e his approaching end, and entered into prayer. When the best supporters of the lower classes would be done the therein requires and enjoins, we must do, with a abstain from all appearance of enthusiasm, with far given general satisfaction by our requires and enjoins, and abstain from all appearance of enthusiasm, with far given general satisfaction by our requires and enjoins, and entered into prayer. his approaching end, and entered into prayer. When his physician called next, he said, "I have had another doctor since I saw you." He replied, "I am glad of it." "Oh, but he was a spiritual doctor," said Lord Eldon, "not a medical. The Bishop of Exeter paid of the lower classes. He gloried in the fact, and it was the lower classes. He gloried in the fact, and it was the lower classes. He gloried in the fact, and it was a replication of this world, how carefully in after life are all graces, and pattern to these principles. Amidst the clamber of this world, how carefully in after life are all graces, and put an end to those losses in the Stock Execution of this world, how carefully in after life are all graces, and put an end to those losses in the Stock Execution of this world, how carefully in after life are all graces, all accomplishments, all attainments of knowledge, all which had been produced by the exaggerated statements in all the other papers of wisdow in all accomplishments, all attainments of knowledge, all in all the other papers, both daily, and weekly without Eldon, "not a medical. The Bishop of Exeter paid me a visit, and after sitting a little by me, and observing me look very ill, he got up and bolted the door, ing me look very ill, he got up and bolted the door, could not become epigent in public life. That was and knelt down by me, and said, 'Let us pray!' He could not become eminent in public life. That was improve the same service. In brief, our own opinion is grace and accomplishment and knowledge and wisdom that there will be no war; or in plain words, that the and knelt down by me, and said, 'Let us pray!' He did pray; and such a prayer! I never heard such a prayer!' A few days after, the Bishop repeated his visit, and under the impression that Lord Eldon, in his view of salvation, had an undue reliance on the efficiency of all concerns, the did pray; and such a prayer!' A few days after, the Bishop repeated his visit, and under the impression that Lord Eldon, in his view of salvation, had an undue reliance on the efficiency of the American of destruction under the name of reformation, those of the proposition, which we may lay down broadly. It is limited and qualified by him who searchest the heaves and accomplishment and knowledge and wisdom well as their practice, it is a necessary consequence of an immortal and accountable being? Thus it is that a man must believe rightly in order to salvation. This is the general proposition, which we may lay down broadly. It is limited and qualified by him who searchest the heaves and or proposes indeed.

In order to arrive at a clear understanding of the question, and of the comparative changes of its amicable sets. his view of salvation, had an undue reliance on the efficacy of a well-spent life, pressed upon him the necessity of fixing his hopes exclusively on the merits of cessity of fixing his hopes exclusively on the merits of which he spoke with the highest glee were of a simple nature—"The cheese from the dairy of some 'gude wife' in Cheshira or the spuff-hay from the hand of the comparative chances of its amicable setting. But Of attending public worship, he said, "I think it is church, whose language is, This is what we believe very man's bounden duty." He added "It was to be the true Christian faith, which if it he so must loving and imitating our Saviour and our God. In taste, desisted from urging such a subject at such disadvantage; but shortly after addressed him the fol
such as to be the true Christian faith; which, if it be so, must be embraced by all who desire to be saved. Never
such as world, so trained and so disciplined, it would be embraced by all who desire to be saved. Never-Mr. Wilberforce says of him, "As I went up to Romilly, old Eldon saw me, and beckoned to me with as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible. When the same as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible. When the same as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible as the same as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible as much cheerfulness and gaiety as pos as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible. When cessary article of faith.* Furthermore we must re- very fibres of society. And thus interwoven, who

was not an establishment created for mere purposes of convenience, but was essentially and inseparably conforming which it was here proposed to substitute a mere described with part of the state. The sacramental test, nours, honours richly carned, (aye, were they tenfold and his burthen light, to many of the rising generation. The Church was essentially and inseparably conforming interest. I see a man full of years and honours, honours richly carned, (aye, were they tenfold such that whatever the true faith is, it is necessary to salvation, as far as we can nours, honours richly carned, (aye, were they tenfold self-denial, self-discipline, self THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

(From the Parochial Sermons of the Lord Bishop of London.)

Christian faith be rightly set forth in the Athanasian the means, not only of future blessedness, but of present boundary of the United States and the Pacific Ocean.

Shorter words, all that vast district of country which lies sent peace. And in keeping the very hardest of States and the Pacific Ocean. lief of the doctrines therein contained is necessary to salvation; provided that this be said with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are the fewer of an approving conscience, of homefelt serenity, of a free and filial access unto God.

If a possible provided that the besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations.

If a provided that this besaid with those implied limitations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with which all such declarations are provided that this besaid with those implied limitations. The provided that this besaid with those implied limitations, with this provided that this besaid with those implied limitations.

If a provided that this besaid with those implied limitations are provided that the prov must be fenced and qualified. Suppose that after a If our children were formed by mild parental discipline, western boundary of the American States with this vast recital of the two great commandments, or a collec- and nurtured by religious education, and invigorated tion of evangelical precepts, the Church were to de- by the influence of steady, consistent, undeviating good clare, "This is the true Christian practice, which example; if our domestic circles were made, what God except a man perform faithfully, he cannot be saved;" and nature intended them to be, domestic sanctuaries, who would be offended at the declaration? Yet even consecrated by cheerful unaffected piety, by solid and there, it could not be intended to exclude, but rather substantial goodness, by generous and manly sentisalvation: but we do not presume to limit the good- unstudied gracefulness, and recommended at once to

> ingly. With its condemning clauses, as they are called, thus modestly expounded, the Athanasian Creed accounted, not a wearisome burthen, but an inestimawas declared by the scrupulous and pious Baxter, to ble privilege. Then would our children preserve the her pretensions tend to the mere maintenance of her own grace of baptism pure and undefiled, increasing in wis- rights in resistance to the exclusive character of the pregrace of baptism pure and undefiled, increasing in wisdom as in stature, and in favour with God and man.
>
> Then would our sons grow up as the young plants; our daughters as the polished corners of the temple.
>
> "The rights of Great Britain are recorded and defined in the convention of 1790; they embrace the right to navigate the waters of those countries, to settle in and over Then, in the deepest and most spiritual sense of the any part of them, and to trade with the inhabitants and word, there would be no decay, no leading into capti-vity, and no complaining in our streets. Happy are vity, and no complaining in our streets. Happy are for a period of nearly 40 years. Under that convention the people who are in such a case! Yea! blessed are valuable British interests have grown up in those counthe people who have the Lord for their God!

THE WRITINGS OF ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON. (By the Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A.)

piercing self-scrutiny. Without rivalling in metaphyunderstandings to his luminous and profound disquisitions. With the same store of rich and beautiful ces the affections of his readers more than the former, the obligations of every other occupying party."

Such, therefore, is the point in question as regards the while beyond the latter he approaches Christ, and lays bare the arcana of the spiritual life and mind. Unequal to Barrow in severity and closeness of argument rican claim of a future exclusive sovereignty, and proand in logical power generally, he throws the mathe-matician into the shade, when side by side he urges matician into the shade, when side by side he urges tinued joint and common occupation of the settlers of the tinued joint and common occupation of the settlers of the continued right of home on the sinner's conscience some precept, doctrine two respective governments, and the continued right of or vital truth. Inferior to Bishops Bull and Beveridge all British subjects to navigate, trade, and settle in these Scripture, the doctrine of the Trinity cannot be a Scripture doctrine, is as reasonable as it would be to Scripture doctrine, is as reasonable as it would be to are truly difficulties. But it is not by shrinking from fathers to practical account in the comfort and edification of the Church more completely than the former.

Now, as to the third point, how far this state of things fathers to practical account in the comfort and edification of the Church more completely than the former. argue, that because the word omnipresent is not found difficulties, that we shall become proficients in any valuable attainment; and least of all in the attain

indeed reserved in heaven, but gloriously to be revealed Rutherford and Traill and Sibbs, and some others of asserts nothing but what is implied in the Apostle's Difficulties, therefore, in religion, and especially in in tenderness and fervour, when extelling the Saviour's

PERILS AND PROSPECTS OF WAR WITH AMERICA.

cessity of fixing his hopes exclusively on the merits of our Saviour. But Lord Eldon was in a mood of mind less favourable, and seemed indisposed to enter on a subject to which in general he readily addressed himsubject to which in general he readily addressed himsubject to which in general he readily addressed himsubject to which his word. The Bishan with his word for granted through all the formularies of a protestant of attending public worship, he said. "I think it is

not only mine, but all the other business to go through is just as cheerful and as untired as ever.'"

Lord Brougham said of him, "that in the amiabili
Lord Brougham said of him, "that in the amiabili
Lord Brougham said of him, "that in the amiabili
This is the diseases of the patient be assumed as an argument the language which our Church holds in her Articles; and I consider it to be evident, that a Church, which holds such language can prevent the same and as an argument the language which our Church holds in her Articles; and I consider it to be evident, that a Church, which holds such language can prevent the same and as an argument the language which our Church holds in her Articles; and I consider it to be evident, that a Church, which holds such language can prevent the same and as an argument the language which our Church holds in her Articles; and I consider it to be evident, that a Church, which holds such language can prevent the same and the diseases of the patient be assumed as an argument the language which our Church holds in her Articles; and I consider it to be evident, that a Church, which holds such language can prevent the same and the diseases of the patient be assumed as an argument the language which our Church holds in her Articles; and I consider it to be evident, that a Church, which holds such language can prevent the same and the same and

district, settlements have necessarily been made, from time to time, in all parts of it, by American citizens, and particularly on the banks of the two great rivers. Again, as the Columbia river opens into the Pacific Ocean, and is navigable to a great extent inwards, so the same Oregon and Columbia times. gon, and Columbian districts have also been settled in com-mon by British subjects. This British settlement was admitted by an express treaty and convention made in the year 1790 between the United States and Great Britain, Under that convention it was expressly stipulated that British subjects should posses the right of navigating in the waters of all rivers opening into the Pacific, of set-tling in and over any part of their districts, and of trad-ing with the inhabitants and occupiers of the same.

Under this convention have arisen all the present British settlements in the Oregon and Columbian districts. The obvious case therefore is that a common occupancy and oint tenancy has thus arisen between the settlers of the two respective governments, and that under the express terms of the convention of 1790, all the British settlers possess this full right of joint occupancy, and of common navigation and of common trade. Such, therefore, is the right now claimed by Great Britain. In 1826, when the question was last moved between the two governments of Great Britain and America, Mr. Huskisson, proceeding upon the principle here stated, thus briefly and clearly expressed the claim on the part of Great Britain. His official note is at once so brief and important that we

tries. It is admitted that the United States possess the

"In the interior of the territory in question the subjects of Great Britain have had for many years numerous settlements of trading posts; several of these posts are on the tributary streams of the Columbia; several upon the Less expressly or entirely didactic than Baxter, in Columbia itselt; some to the northward, and others to the southward of that river. And they navigate the Columbia the array of pastoral responsibilities, he, as with an Ithuriel's spear, touches the soul by a contained for the conveyance of their produce to the British stations nearest the sea, and for the ship-Ithuriel's spear, touches the soul by a sentence more effectually than does Baxter in whole massive tomes, lumbia and its tributary streams that these posts and stationary streams that these posts are streams that the stream stream streams that the stream stream and brings the servant of the Lord to his knees and settlements receive their annual supplies from Great Bri-

sics, or rather without having cultivated them to the industry and enterprise have created Great Britain owes same extent as Butler, Howe or Edwards, he surpasses protection; that protection will be given, both as regard them all in rivetting the attention of the strongest settlement and freedom of trade and navigation, with every attention not to infringe the co-ordin the United States; it being the desire of the British gofigures as Bishops Hall and Jeremy Taylor, he entran-late its own obligation by the same rules, which govern

and more easily than the latter. Not approaching Owen in the masterly and copious skill with which he unfolds the great theological acquirements of a long and studious and lettered life, he exceeds him in the

EVIL,

RS

WIL-

abee.

BOURG

this

Rector, Foronto ev. G. J. ate John

, May 15

of their right, where they exist upon any one spot in suffi-

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.
Original Poetry.
Passages in the Life of the late
Lord Eldon.
The Atlantage Difficulties in Religion.
The Writings of Abp. Leighton.

Perils and Prospects of War with America. Fourth Page. A Visit to Be Deferred Extracts from our Eng-lish Files.

The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held, at Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busings of the day will be held in the Cathedral Church ness of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

appear in their robes.

out delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to of the volume of the Constitution will be find his author be present for Examination on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si-Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

tion of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to hold Confirma- with the sentiments we have ourselves expressed upon District of Gore and the several Districts above it, of repeating them:with the exception of the few places visited for that purpose during the preceding year. His Lordship requests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about to be visited,—whether resident or travelling Misto be visited, -whether resident or travelling Mis- ported by the principal Whigs, opported by the principal white prin sionaries,—as have established new missions, or stations, at which it would be desirable that Confirmaat their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange his intended as to include them in his intended as to include them in his formula and the same to him all sects, but support only the English, Irish, and Scotch Episcopal Churches. This, however, is now, from a conhis journies as to include them in his list of appoint-

Religious excitement in England has, within the last few weeks, changed its character in a very remarkable degree; and although we telt it a public duty to protest against the agitation which lately prevailed as factious, unconstitutional, and sinful, we are enabled to concur very generally and very sincerely in the grounds of complaint upon which, at the present moment, the nation is so warmly expressing itself. We refer to the enlarged grant to the Romish College of MAYNOOTH in Ireland; an institution which may are exempt, -" never to do evil that good may come. which, by the sanction of that principle, virtually declares it to be wrong to foster and encourage, however discipline which the National religion inculcates.

If the concession of the civil privileges which the Act of 1829 conferred upon the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was unconstitutional and erroneous; how much more adverse to the spirit of the Constitution perplexing themselves, as they are wont to do, with McGillivray tem, the existence and operation of which was the good deal of needless warmth upon a recent notificating, at the expense of the State, persons who would first be submitted to him for approval.—As we have be piously opposed to the Church establishment of already intimated, it can be no concern of theirs what

grants, is more comprehensive: with them the oppo- of the Bible or the recognized interpretations of the sition is limited to no particular shade of error; and Church.

ave

We He side

Mother Country; and the more so, because in recent | we have noticed in various journals upon the question. stand,—honouring and upholding those who, from the grieved party, judging from his published letter, samoral influence and social improvement which a faith- the heartfelt grief of a Christian mourner: it is imful carrying out of the principles of the Church is the possible, indeed, to peruse his letter without perceivritual renovation in the land, have gone beyond the the humble and really afflicted believer. positive teaching or well-understood directions of the Church. In the John Bull we find the following sentiments expressed upon the subject :-

"If we could forget the year 1829, we should be full of hope that the Maynooth scheme will be defeated. Petitions against it are daily presented by hundreds—upwards of three hundred were presented on Thursday evening alone—public meetings have been held, or are in progress of being held, all over the country; and nowhere the professional progress of the position of a single meeting in do we hear of a single petition, of a single meeting in support of it. But we witnessed the same demonstration of public feeling against the Catholic Relief Bill, and yet 'tyrant majority' rendered it unavailing. The same lemonstration do we say? No. It was not the same; and we have just mentioned the remarkable circumstance in which the two cases differ. In 1829, numerous petitions, and numerous meetings, were held, in which the claims of the Roman Catholics to have their civil disabilities removed, were strenuously advocated. They were, we admit, outnumbered by hostile petitions and hostile meetings; but to a certain extent, the Government of that day did find itself supported by a powerful party in the country. Not so now. The monstrous proposi-tion for endowing Popery, for fostering it, for supplying it with the means of more successfully opposing the influence of the Protestant Established Church of this Prothese are my supporters—in them am I strong—in them I find my own confidence fortified. In no city, town, or I find my own confidence fortified. In no city, town, or village of England or Scotland could a fair open meeting of the people be called, and a petition in favour of this measure be carried. And yet the House of Commons, which is held to be the representative voice of England, intends, it would seem, to carry the measure itself! Nay, with such reaches a precipitance is it to be carried that with such reckless precipitancy is it to be carried, that the most earnest supplications for delay are rejected. numerous deputation waited upon the Premier on Wed-

nesday to obtain this boon, and the result is thus stated:-'Sir C. E. Smith, and Mr. Hindley, M.P., dwelt upon the fact of the vast number of petitions which had been already presented against the measure, and the necessity, in justice to the feelings of the country which then existed, to give time for the expression of opinion. Sir C. E. Smith stated that he had presided over a most numerous meeting in Finsbury on the previous evening, and he was commissioned by them to inform the Premier that, unless the time asked for was granted, it was intended to make an appeal to Her Majesty on the subject. Sir R. Peel listened to all the arguments of the deputation with the most profound attention, but declared his determination notwithstanding to move the second reading of the Bill on Friday next. Immediately on the deputation retiring, they waited on the Lord Mayor, who, upon the representations of the deputation, stated his wil upon the presentation of a requisition, immediately to call and preside over a public meeting of the citizens of Lon-

"We have utterly mistaken both the theory and the The Clergy who may attend are requested to practice of our Constitution, if any Minister can set at nought the expressed will of the nation. We profess not to understand what is meant by a popular representative Government, which totally excludes the voice of the peo The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-ninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate, without delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out the constitution. The Constitution will be find his authority to the constitution of the Constitution will be find his authority to the constitution of the Constitution.

The following paragraph from that excellent paper We are requested to state that it is the inten- the Nottingham Journal, is so much in consonance or, throughout the this question, that we are glad to have the opportunity

mpossible, as is admitted by the ablest men on all sides in Parliament. Although some, like his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, cling with admirable consistency and honesty of purpose to the impracticable abstraction: yet, as men cannot be found, or at least we know not where to look for them, to take the reins of government upon thi principle, the country must submit to the course now pursued, contenting themselves with protesting, as we do most emphatically, against it."

We are not insensible of the difficulty which is stated at the conclusion of the paragraph above quoted, but there is one solution of it which all can understand, and from the obligation of which none have the strongest claim upon the members of the Whatever may be the temptations, from an apparent communion whose interests it is intended to subserve, self-interest or public expediency, to violate this rule, Ashfield but which certainly has no legitimate claim upon the we can discover no justification for departing from the Biddulph Government of a country which recognizes a Protes- well understood rules of truth and consistency; and tant National Church; which admits as Catholic it is simply because public men have, from time to truth the doctrines promulgated by that Church; and time, made their course of action to depend upon this sort of expediency, that the difficulty complained of has | Fullarton been so much augmented. In the memorable words Goderich Town it may tolerate, any aberration from the tenets and of the late Lord Eldon,-" THEY CREATE THE EXPE-DIENCY, AND THEN SACRIFICE ALL PRINCIPLE TO IT."

We find a few papers in the Dissenting interest,is it to give direct encouragement to the religious sys- questions in which they have no concern, -evincing a cause of the very restrictions which the Act of 1829 tion from the Rector of Woodstock in this Diocese, to Stephen repealed? And to speak of this particular grant upon the effect that all inscriptions designed to be placed prudential grounds, we may quote the observation of upon tomb-stones about to be erected in the burial-Sir Robert Inglis, that "the folly of regularly educa- ground of the Church of which he is incumbent, should the country, was paralleled only by the folly of the regulations are adopted by the clergy, or concurred in Dutch, who sold gunpowder to their own besiegers."

by the congregations, of the Church of England, so under 16—3153.

We have said that much excitement prevails in long as they themselves are not interfered with in any England on this question; and we find that it is not civil or religious privilege, right, or interest. And by any means confined to the members of the Esta- turning to the question itself, it must be quite appablished Church, but that the Dissenters also are nearly rent to every reasonable and rightly-judging person, unanimous in protesting against the measure. It must that a power of supervision should, in such cases, be be understood, however, that the opposition on their vested somewhere; for it cannot be considered unimpart arises not so much from an objection to the mere portant to guard even the memorials of the dead from fact of encouraging a false system of religion, though every thing that may infringe upon Scriptural truth, that undoubtedly has its weight with many, but from or offend the sober judgment of the discriminating and affording pecuniary aid to any system of religion at all. the pious. It is, it must be admitted, quite possible Their objection would be just as strong, and their op- to affirm some very serious error of doctrine even upon position as vehement, to the conferring of Government a tombstone; while it is certainly not at all uncompatronage upon institutions connected with the Na- mon to transgress the rules of Scriptural teaching by tional Church itself. And it may be observed, that unauthorized eulogy and reckless adulation. It would there are some even within the Church who appear to be confessedly much better to prevent the chance of limit their objection to such Parliamentary grants only such impropriety, by a submission beforehand of moto the more serious forms of religious error, and who numental inscriptions to one who would be generally seem to concede that some amount of such indulgence regarded as responsible for any profanation of the may not inconsistently be yielded to those who are church-yard by such means, than to have the eye and less astray in unsoundness of religious opinion. The the conscience of well-instructed and thoughtful principle, however, upon which Churchmen, properly Christians continually pained by expressions, thus so called, feel themselves called upon to oppose such recorded, which are not consistent with the teaching Peel, notwithstanding the extreme unpopularity of this un-

although the patronage of such errors as are most subversive of sound Christianity is always most to be of such cases, there is a kind and Christian discrimideplored, yet it is to be lamented as a dereliction of nation to be exercised which may, where censorship is truth and duty that any form of heresy or schism to be interposed, alleviate the pain it might be calcushould meet with encouragement from a Government lated as a general rule to inflict; nor do the animadwhich calls itself Christian, and which, in affirming versions we have seen upon the case in question induce, We have always pleasure in quoting from the John

Bull, as one of the most valuable and able of the ex
| Among them are many farmers called Palatines, the offence we are not in possession of the division lists, and therefore we are not in possess

person and property of such British subjects; and further, change papers with which we are favoured from the has provoked much of the asperity of remark which ontroversies it has adopted a sober and consistent. It is very obvious, too, that the conduct of the agmost conscientious motives, are striving to realize the vours more of the disappointment of the partizan than only thing, under God, likely to bring about; and ing how much its tone and language are at variance looking with merited distrust and disapprobation upon with that subdued and quiet feeling which the chasthose who, in endeavouring to effect a moral and spi- tenings of the Lord should produce in the breast of

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the Rector of Woodstock is fully justified by every ecclesiastical usage as well as by the laws of the land, in claiming the right which circumstances appear to have rendered necessary that he should exercise in the present instance. It will, indeed, be in the recollection of many of our readers that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, a few years ago, felt it necessary to issue a circular notification to his Clergy, calling upon them, by the exercise of such a supervision as is here complained of, to prevent the public and standing eulogy of individuals, either in the church-yard or upon the walls of the sanctuary, who died in the very act of transgressing a solemn Christian duty, or whose lives, without any indication of repentance at its latest stages, were spent in apparent disregard of the common obligations of

We have not, perhaps, any particular cause to complain of the manner in which the Editor of the Statesman has noticed our late animadversions upon an ofensive and obviously unjust paragraph contained in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel can point no where, except to his majority (composed chiefly of his political opponents), and to Conciliation Hall (!) and say, of the man I strong in them are I strong in them. what is understood by "tradition" in the Church of England,-we must content ourselves, for the present, with observing, that the case in question was not one of lay or dissenting baptism, but one in which no baptism had been administered at all. We stated with sufficient explicitness what, in such an instance, was the clergyman's duty; and so far from being calumniated for it, he was obviously entitled to the support of every individual, whether in a public or a private station, who knows any thing whatever of the principles and usages of the Church.

> We beg to remind our readers that the Cou-LECTION in behalf of Missions, recommended by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is to be made in all Churches and Chapels in this Diocese, on Sunday next.

Our Travelling Agent has commenced his collecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Sir,—Having accidentally seen the Guardian of the 7th instant, I observed a letter from Perth, over the signature "Perambulator," addressed to me, calling my nature "PERAMBULATOR," addressed to me, calling my attention to the conduct of a "certain Methodist Teacher who travelled on that circuit in the year 1837-38," without explicitly saying who that Teacher is. I beg, for the information of the public, to state, through your columns, that the Rev. G. F. Playter, the present Editor of the Christian Guardian, must be the person alluded to, as he was the Preacher stationed in Perth in the year 1837-38, which accounts for his knowledge of the truth of the statements contained in that communication. I remain, Sir,

Faithfully your's, JOHN MCINTYRE.

Orillia, 10th May, 1845.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Lay Members of the Church of England, residing in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Most respectfully sheweth:

That there has existed in this Province for nearly twenty years past, an important and highly useful Edu-cational Establishment, founded and endowed expressly a connection with, and on the principles of, the Established Church of England.

ring the due qualification of members of the Church of England for the holy vocation of the Ministry, the proons of the Charter of King's College appear to

nd, and that the College Council shall be composed only of persons who will subscribe the 39 Articles of our Church; whence it follows, that no provision is made for instruction in dissenting Theology. Yet this single re-Church; whence it follows, that no provision is made for instruction in dissenting Theology. Yet this single restriction, designed as it undoubtedly was, to preserve to the Church a pure and orthodox, many of education for the Church a pure and orthodox means of education for the pretence of the most worthless RIGHT.

a government as this bill would hope for its continuing your petitioners could no longer hope for its continuing to be a safe and orthodox nursery for the Ministry of the Church of England in this Province, or even for the general education of their sons in the tenets and princi-ples of that Church; they could no longer depend on obpies of that Church; they could no longer depend on ob-taining from within its walls a successive supply of per-sons, properly qualified to labour in the sacred vocation; and thus the members of the Church of England in New Brunswick would be deprived of the benefit of the only Collegiate Institution in the Province, from which they

tion of their sons.

At the same time, by wresting from the members of the Church of England what the bounty of their Sovereign has conferred upon them, your petitioners humbly con-ceive, that such an alteration of the Charter of King's College will confer no real benefit on other denomination since it can hardly fail to divest the institution of the re-

ligious character originally stamped upon it.
Your petitioners also feel constrained to observe, that
there exists in this Province extensive educational institutions, in connection with other denominations of christions, e. g. a Baptist Seminary, a Wesleyan Academy, and several schools in the larger towns expressly for Roman Catholics, all of which are liberally aided by pecuniary grants from the Legislature; and that your pecuniary grants from the Legislature; and that your petitioners have never complained of the legislative sup-port annually bestowed on those sectarian establishments; trusting that the assistance thus given to those objects would at least have a tendency to silence the unjust and unfounded clamour, which has been diligently maintained against the one institution in which the members of the Church of England are interested, and in behalf of which

they now supplicate.
Your petitioners also feel authorized to state, that many Your petitioners also feel authorized to state, that many influential and rightly-thinking men among other denominations, are opposed to the principle of the bill, against which your petitioners now respectfully remonstrate; since they cannot but feel that by depriving King's College of its present sole distinctive feature, and thus rendering it wholly irrespective of any religious character, istic the institution may eventually so embrace within its grasp all sects and denominations indiscriminately, as to render unnecessary the longer maintenance of other exclusively sectarian establishments, while, at the same time, a successful attack upon the Charter of King's College, conferred as it was by the exercise of the Royal prerogative may become a precedent for similar infringe-College, conferred as it was by the except prerogative, may become a precedent for similar infringements on other public bodies or corporations, not originally constituted by so high an authority; and thus the most important and beneficial institutions of the colony, founded, endowed, maintained and conducted, on the faith

Lordship to advise Her Most Gracious Majesty to refuse Her Royal Assent to the Bill for amending the Charter

of King's College. And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF HURON FOR 1845.

WHAT DENOMINATION OF CHRISTIANS, OR RELIGIOUS PERSUASION. 39 102 112 .. 567 8 276 29 417 111 21 102 1110. 4 45 13 .. 3 176 23 347 342 287 1033 209 148 124 Goderich Township 11 1 36 23 11 6 22 1 124 ... 8. 4 113 16 ... 56 6 270 24 82 2 8 218 570 113 11 11 23 8 69 79 76 30 3 37 ... 18 9 6 3 179 ... 8 4 ... 19 169 ... 4 3 ... 14 89 209 ... 39 1 .. 27 36 31 11 15 52. 4663 2771 1869 437 135 494 85 155 55 24 257 1580 29 30 1 159 10 4 55 25 19 591 3 49

THE POPULATION of the District is as follows:—Males, over 16,—3797; under 16,—3586. Females, over 16,—2964; the importation of crushed lumps (sugar) from England, at the same duty which is now imposed on white Havana sugars.

Certified to be truly compiled from the Assessor's Returns filed of record in this Office.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, ¿ Goderich, 3d May, 1845.

DAN. LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

Later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Steamer Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo, arrived in Boston, on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, having performed the voyage in less than seventeen days, inclusive of the usual detention at Halifax. This arrival puts us in possession of intelligence of a date four-teen days later than our last advices. Extracts from our London files, and other sources, will be found below.

Amongst the passengers in the Hibernia were the Rev. W. I. Herehmer and family.

The Steamer Cambria made her homeward passage from Boston to Liverpool in the remarkably short time of eleven and

Colonial staves have declined in value about ten per

since the remission of the duty on Baltic staves,—the whole amount of that duty having been abated from their price. Petitions against the grant to Maynooth have been multiplied lmost beyond number; but it seems certain that Sir Robert ighteous measure, will persevere in his policy, since a large jority in the House of Commons will no doubt sustain him the stand he has taken, though at the hazard in some cases, which appears inevitable, of losing their seats in another elec-It was reported by passengers on board the Hibernia, that just before their departure from Liverpool intelligence was received from London that Sir Robert Peel had carried his appropriation to Maynooth,—the debate on which question had terminated the previous night,—by a majority of 127; but it does not appear that the rumour has been clearly authenticated.

As national opinion runs at present, it is very evident that

cannot pretend to say what course our representatives adopted; but it is quite useless to conceal the fact that if they have given their sanction to this proposal with respect to Maynouth, the hearty support of the Conservative party here is forfeited. It is time for the constituencies to speak. Amongst the Cambridge Conservatives there is but one feeling in this matter, and we hope that feeling has been duly represented in Parliament."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Morning Herald.) The world is just now receiving some valuable instruction as to the comparative value of republican and monarchical insti-tutions. All Europe is, and has long been, in the undisturbed enjoyment of a perfect freedom not only from international but from civil war, one state only excepted, and that state happens to be the only state in Europe which has preserved the repub-lican form of government. In Switzerland only are men armed against each other; but in Switzerland the fellow-citizens of the same republic are slaughtering one another with a vigour and pertinacity worthy of the middle ages. It is unnecessary to inquire which party is right or wrong; the consideration that presses at the moment is this, could the question of RIGHT be determined in any of the other states of Europe only by an appeal to THE LAW OF HOMICIDE? We believe that no considers the general advance made during the last 50 years in a knowledge of the real interests of mankind and of man rights, by the European governments, will deny that

only in a republican government could pass the scenes that are now passing in Switzerland. Republican institutions and republican insanity, however, are not confined to the Old World; on the other hand both flourish more luxuriantly in the New. In the southern continent of America, the degree of calm enjoyment is only the calm of exhaustion and weakness, the antagonist factions are merely

To this Institution his late Majesty King George the and political "lesson," and it will not be the fault of either capital, and speculate on improving their condition in North To this Institution his late Majesty King George the Fourth most graciously granted a Royal Charter, and thereby constituted it a College, with the powers and thereby constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University of war against Great Region of the constitution of the cons orivineges of an University, under the due of Eddy School Charter thus granted, provision is es-By the Royal Charter thus granted, provision is especially made for the fitting education and training of young men, intended for the Sacred Ministry of the Church, as well as for other professions; while at the same time, members of every religious denomination are enabled fully to partake of the general instructions of the Institution, and of every secular benefit in its power to confer.

Consistently, therefore, with the great object of securing the due qualification of members of the Church of the power of a single member of the United States' sover-eightly to pronounce. It only remains to ascertain whether the other members of that sovereightly have as little common sense, and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the President. The fact is, that the United States' sover-eightly to pronounce. It only remains to ascertain whether the other members of that sovereightly have as little common sense, and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the President. The fact is, that the United States have properly no more title to the territory in which they claim an exclusive property than the Emperor of China or the King of Cabool.—As discoverers, a republic of but 63 years old can hardly claim a country, the greater part of it known for two or three centuries to the paving and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the President. The fact is, that the United States' have properly no more title to the territory in which they claim an exclusive property than the Emperor of China or the King of Cabool.—As discoverers, a republic of but 63 years old can hardly claim a country, the greater part of it known for two or three centuries that the United States' sover-eightly to pronounce. It only remains to ascertain whether the control of the chiral property have as little common sense, and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the property have as little common sense, and as little sense of the total property have as little common sense, a

bounds of the country purchased—and within the boundaries of no purchase that they ever made can the Oregon territory liberal as they could be made, or could justly be desired; and it is not even pretended by its opponents, that those provisions have not been carried out, by the Collegiate Authorities, to their fullest extent.

The sole feature of exclusiveness in the charter of King's College, consists in requiring that the Theological Chair shall be filled by a Divine of the Church of England, and that the College Council shall be composed only honour is a national interest, and as the assertion of a barren right may be necessary to national honour, we cannot fully ap-

the Church a pure and orthodox means of education for the sacred ministry in this colony, is deemed by other denominations so great a grievance, that the House of Assembly of this Province have made frequent but unsuccessful attempts for its removal, by passing an act to alter the Charter of the College.

At length, however, during the session recently terminated, the Provincial Legislature have passed a bill for amending the Charter of King's College; and this exercise of legislative power, in attempting to interfere with amending the Charter of King's College; and this exercise of legislative power, in attempting to interfere with a Charter emanating from the Royal prerogative, has been effected, without any express authority from the Crown, without the consent and contrary to the respectful remonstrance of the Collegiate Corporation, and without even the pretence of default or misconduct on its part.

The alterations designed by the bill thus passed are The alterations designed by the bill thus passed, are, in the judgment of your petitioners, of no trifling importance, since they manifestly tend to destroy the religious character which it was evidently the main intention of its Royal Founder to secure to King's College. Under such a government as this bill would bestow on this College, states of the Union HAVE NEGROES, SEVERAL MILLIONS OF NEGROES. Now, how these negroes might be affected by a visit from a tew BLACK regiments of British soldiers, well fed joyous fellows in scarlet and gold, with their black taces shining we will not undertake to say, but at all events, we may assume,

These would be the necessary effects of a war with Great Britain, wholly irrespective of military prowess or military operations on either side; but we do not see that in respect to could confidently expect to derive a succession of persons rightly and duly prepared for the pastoral office in their Church, or to which they could safely entrust the educame reverse of creditable-without either habit or the disposition to pay taxes, and without either military experience or military officers competent to conduct offensive operations and Great Britain would not now be so silly as to undertake any but defensive operations at first, though New York and a few other towns might be conveniently bombarded if we should be forced into a war. The war, however, would not last long; and when it should be over, would the Union be more firmly secured by reason of all the evils it and Mr. Polk must have brought upon pretty nearly every state in turn? Such, however, is Republican government, and therefore there can be no harm in being prepared for all its madness, and in letting the Republicans know that we are prepared.

that as all men prefer freedom to slavery, the American negro

slaves might not be indisposed to pass into the free colon

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

One would hardly expect to see "the great Duke" a correspondent of the newspapers, yet such is the fact. The following appears in the Loudon Standard of the 18th. We have not seen the paragraph in the Morning Post, which it corrects, but we may presume that in that paragraph the Duke was said to have been taken suddenly unwell.

London, April 18, 1845. F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the editor of the Standard, and requests that he will have the goodness to insert the inclosed note in his paper of this evening which has been sent to the editor of the Morning Post.

London, April 18, 1845, 11 A.M F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to

the editor of the Morning Post.

His attention has just now been drawn to two paragraphs in the Morning Post of this morning, respecting himself, which, considering the following circumstances, the Duke must consider as neither more or less than wiffully false.

It is true that the Duke of Wellington during the debate got up from his place, and gave the assistance of his arm to a noble lord standing on the floor of the house, who, it is well known, has the misfortune of being blind, and conducted him toward the door of the house, where he placed him under the bath.

fectly well, and not that he was convalescent.

The Duke has stated these facts, as the foundation of his request, that the editor of the Morning Post will be pleased to give a positive contradiction to the paragraphs above referred to; and that the editor will be pleased to give directions, that when his name is inserted in his paper in future, care should be taken that it is not made a matter of falsehood.

The Duke makes this request, in o der, first, to relieve the anxiety of many, and next to save himself some trouble.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH .- The Paris Presse says it is assured "that the result of the conferences between the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington is, that the French and English Governments have agreed to suspend the right of search for two years, withdrawing for this period the commission given their respective cruisers." But this had been contradicted; and it is said that the only results as yet arrived at are the ut-most cordiality between the Duke de Broglie and the French naval officers, and Dr. Lushington and the English naval officers, and two propositions on the subject—one from the Duke and the other from Dr. Lushington, which are now before the

The London papers mention the following deaths: -- the Marquis of Downshire, Lieut, Col. Clive, the Earl of Abergavenny and Admiral Sir Philip Durham. The latter was officer on the deck on the Royal George ship of the line, when she foundered at Spithead in 1782, and was the only officer who

The official return of the revenue for the year and qua ending on the 11th of April was highly satisfactory. On the year there is an increase of £1,410,726; and on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last yea there is an increase upon the ordinary revenue of £228,241.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff had arrived in England. Amongst the presentments at the Queen's Levee on the 12th March, was the following:—Mr. John Young, late Returning Officer for the City of Montreal—by the Right Hon.

It was rumored in military circles in London, that the army in Canada was to be reinforced by 8,000 men immediately; and it is stated by the Liverpool European Times, that all

marine policies of insurance, transmitted from London to that port puring the week prior to the sailing of the steamer, contained a clause protecting the underwriters from loss in case of the capture of the ship by the Queen's enemies.

Treasury notice form the fifth parcel of a loan of £1,500,000 authorised to be raised by the Act of Parliament. It may be useful to state the amount of the previous parcels, and the result of the tenders made for them. The amount of the first parcel, which was offered in 1842, was £300,000, of which the small portion of £5000 was taken at $110\frac{1}{2}$, while all the rest was taken at 108. The same amount was offered in 1843, and £50,000 was taken at £109 Is., while the rest was taken at In 1844 the third parcel, amounting likewise to £300,-000, was offered, and was all taken at one price of 1123. The fourth parcel, which came out in the same year, amounted but to £200,000. Of this 120,000 was taken at 112, and the rest The parcel at present offered makes up the amount of £1,300,000, so that when it is disposed of there will still remain a sixth parcel of £200,000; the whole having been divided into three parcels of £300,000, and three of £200,000. The Canada debentures are little dealt in by the public; they are generally taken and held as a good dividend paying security yielding four per cent. by the Banks and Assurance Companies.

een erected over the River Lowther, between Clifton and been erected of the stone viaduct over the same Brougham-hall, and close to the stone viaduct over the same river, now in the course of erection for the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. It is 530 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 110 feet in height; and there has been used in its construction of times and 30 tons of iron.

The truth is that there was no water in the pipes, and 30 tons of iron.

The truth is that there was no water in the pipes, and 30 tons of iron.

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE. Marvellous rumours are afloat respecting the astronomical discoveries made by Lord Rosse's monster telescope. It is said that Regulus, instead of being a sphere, is ascertained to be a disc; and, stranger still, that the nebula in the belt of Oriou is a universal system—a sun, with planets moving round it, as the earth and her fellow orbs move respecting the astronomical discoveries made by Lord Rosse's have so treated the city, when danger approached; have so treated the city approached; have so treated the city, when d und our glorious luminary.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- There has been a great increase in emigration from all the Irish out-ports this season, especially in Limerick, from whence vast numbers of the agri-

IRELAND.

It was currently believed that the Queen would visit Ireland

PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES. The Turkish Government has given official notice that from and after the first of June, 1845, the ordinance forbidding merchant vessels to pass through the Dardanelles after sunset will be rigidly enforced. Vessels attempting to pass will first be notified by signal to stop; if the signal is disregarded, two or three blank cartriges will be fired, and after this, if the vessel still keeps on, balls will be fired at her.

The Chamber of Peers have been occupied with a bill for amending the administration of the Colonies, involving an amelioration in the condition of the slaves with a view to the abolition of slavery, which was the real subject of adjourned debates; the general discussion lasted from the 3rd to the 7th debates; the general discussion lasted from the 3rd to the 7th instant. The measure found many opponents. M. Charles Dupin, the agent of the colonists, insisted, in a long speech, that slavery was preferable to freedom; as had been proved by the conduct of certain negroes, who, having made their escape from a French colony to St. Lucia, with the view of tasting the blessing of emancipation, had solicited to be restored to their original thraldom under French owners.(!) The Prince of Mosk va compared the measure on the ground of inexpediof Moskwa combated the measure on the ground of inexpediency and danger. The Marquis D'Audiffret opposed the bill because it was likely to create an awful perturbation in the

On the 7th inst., the Chamber of Deputies rejected a proposition by V. Cremieux, for the admission of licentiates in lat and medicine, and some other professional persons, to the elec and medicine, and some other professional persons, to the elec-tive franchise, though not possessing a property qualification. In the course of discussions on the details of the Customs Bill, M. Cunin Gridaine intimated to the Chamber, that a bill would shortly be presented for improving certain modifications conceded by the British Government in the treaty of 1839, for

regulating the Channel fishery.

In the Chamber of peers on Tuesday a long discussion arose on the petition of 89 inhabitants of Marseilles, praying that Messrs. Mechilet and Quinet be no longer suffered to teach doctrines in the College of France hostile to the Catholic Church. It having been admitted that the College, unlike the University of France, was an institution independent of the University of France, was an institution independent of the state could of course exercise no power over its professors. fessors. The petition was dismissed. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied with the project of a law relating to Savings' Banks, the object of which is to guard against the too sudden withdrawal of the monies lodged therein. The amount deposited there at present is 400,000,000 francs. As the law now stands, ten days notice is sufficient to entitle a depositor to withdraw his deposit, and the object of the proposed bill is to extend that period according to the sum claimed, and to reduce the interest on balances for the purpose of inducing depositors to turn their savings into Five per Cent. Stock. M. Larllardien's proposal for putting an end to duelling was also read, Great Britain-to pass quietly, if permitted, but in any case dien's proposal for putting an end to duelling was also read, and the 26th inst., fixed for taking it into consideration.

The officers of the National Guard have been getting up a petition against the actual arming of the fortifications around

A duel with swords took place in Paris on the 5th inst., between the Duc De Rovigo and M. Perregault. Both comba-batants were wounded, the Duc De Rovigo rather dangerously. Among the seconds were two Peers of France, the Prince of Moskwa and General Lagrange.

The Revue de Paris announces, that a list of four new Peers would be published by the Moniteur in the course of a few days, M. Victor Hugo being one of the number.

The celebrated Father Loriquat, of the order of Jesuits, died at Paris on Wednesday week, in the 78th year of his age.

Colonial.

CLOSING OF THE POST OFFICE ON THE LORD'S DAY. CLOSING OF THE POST OFFICE ON THE LORD'S which we We are requested to insert the following Memorial, which we understand is now in course of signature. The importance of understand is now in course of signature. the subject will be obvious to the whole community.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants and others resident in Montreal, to Thos. A Stayner, Esq., Deputy Post Master General,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, That the benefits of a social and civil nature which resu from the observance of one day in seven, as a day of rest, are so great, that to secure them, most civilized nations have enacted laws prohibiting the ordinary labours of the week on the Sabath day; and that even, were no religious questions involved, the object of these laws is unquestionably humane, and their operation beneficial.

operation beneficial.

That Government whilst enforcing these laws upon the peoole, by a strange anomaly, sets the example of breaking to the Post-office Department; in which business is train ted, not only on lawful days, but on all days of the week.

That this regulation deprives the officers and clerks of the department of the privilege granted by God and enjoyed by the rest of the community, of being permitted to sanctify the Sabrath.

That the injury extends to many merchants and others, who till the house adjourned, and even took part in the discussion of the business transacted. at the Duke's house last night, at 11 o'clock, bow, the Duke was The approximately That many merchants' clerks are, in consequence,

to attend the Post Office on the Sabbath, -a pri cannot fail to diminish their regard for that day, and conscience in other respects.

That in consequence of this arrangement of the Post Official liberty of conscience has been and may be violated under the compulsion of o herwise loosing the means of living, a compulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself Chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself Chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself Chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself Chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself Chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself Chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself Chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion of a paternal chrise pulsion of the pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which should not exist in a country calling itself chrise pulsion which is a country calling itself chrise pulsion which itself chrise pulsion which is a country calling itself chrise pulsion which is a co

ian, and much less be produced by the action of a parer That all arguments in favour of the present practice, drawn from the supposed commercial necessities of the city, satisfactorily met by a reference to the metropolis of the tish Empire, where, to the honour of all concerned, Office is shut on the Lord's day. If the commerce of does not require this practice, it surely cannot be necessary

Finally, as the tendency of opening the Post Office on the Sabbath day is to deprive individuals of liberty of conscience to give a public sanction and encouragement to Sabbath breaking—to oppose a barrier to religion—and what is more than all, to set at defiance the express commandment of God, Memorialists respectfully pray you to adopt such measures as may be necessary to abolish the practice in future.

FIRE IN TORONTO. —The inhabitants of Toronto have had reat cause for congratulation great cause for congratulation, in escaping the devastating effects of fire, when other places suffered so very severely; but this morning, about two o'clock, the place of fire was given, and a morning, about two o'clock, the alarm of fire was give great amount of property has been destroyed. The fire brown out in a stable, or out-house, in the rear of the premises of King Street, belonging to Mrs. Musson, adjoining the extensive grocery stores of Messrs. Smith & Macdonell. Smith & Macdonell of M spirits and other ignitable articles deposited, which at fire and extended the flames to other buildings. The ing easterly, the range of the fire extended to the took all the out-buildings in succession, in the rebuildings on King-Street, from the stores of Messrs. Macdonell to the premises occupied by Mr. Rigney that front brick buildings on King-Street were burnt, viz: cupied by Messrs. Wragg & Co., with the store of Mr. Brand on addition of the store of Mr.

and an adjoining building belonging to him, untenal the premises lately occupied by the Messrs. Rowsell.

There has been great destruction of property; the which it would be difficult to estimate; and but for the results of the register of the register. nate change of wind to the north-west, during the ragin fire, the loss must have been greater, for it would have but impossible to stop it short of Yonge-Street. We that the Insurance Companies will be the greatest sul. The occupants of the premises along the range of the Mayers. Society of the Advance Society of the Street Street.

The occupants of the premises along the ranges — Messrs. Smith & Macdonell, (back premises becoments burnt;) Mrs. Masson, (back premises burnt;) Mrs. Masson, (back premises burnt) M'Conkey, Confectioner; and Brewer, Booloss;) Messrs. Kissock, Norris, Wightman, Wakel Wragg & Co., and Brett, had their back premiand goods more or less consumed or damaged.
ses belonging to Mr. Rigney escaped, but his goo ing them for safety have been much injured buildings in front, on King-Street, destroyed are the named; and the chief loss by the fire is in the des

The Chief Engineer, Beard, exerted himself in the creditable manner, assisted by the other officers, and assisting the Fire and Hook and Ladder Comp the men of those companies discharged their duties it deed they are entitled to the greatest praise for their exertions to preserve property upon this occasion.
tants collected in great numbers, but, instead of assi GIGANTIC BRIDGE. —A stupendous wooden bridge has just ed from some of them, they refused the Engineer to le at the engines. But we must remark, that had the proper supply of water at the commencement, the nies would have been adequate to the emergency, at have discharged by

had to depend upon the supply furnished by carter lake instead. This is not the first time the their charter. Great cause of complaint also aris the fire companies. This want was much felt the present occasion, and we trust the corporation white time that it does not occur again. — Colonist of Fridays

(From the Colonist of May 13.)

that the fire was first seen by them in the out-premises in the rear of Mrs. Musson's, from which it was observed to communicate to the store-house of Messrs Smith & Macdonell.

We have also the store-house of Messrs Smith & Macdonell.

one of the plugs was supplying the carts at the rate of 55 seconds each puncheon, and when a puncheon was put under

One great want we observed, viz., the want of a protection society. Such a society would have been of the greatest service in protecting property from injury, and preventing it being stolen. We trust that such a society will be organized, and conducted with proper spirit. It ought properly to be composed of the vanue man in more and the commercial interests of the place.

Example 1.

Example 2.

Example 2.

Example 3.

**Examp ed of the young men in mercantile employment, who are the most competent persons to be entrusted with the removal of merchandize, on account of their experience and knowledge of the different descriptions of goods. We have no doubt, in the event of such a society being formed, they would receive every encouragement from the public and the insurance companies.

We are enabled to state that there has been received, at Government House, a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, in answer to the address from the Legislative Assembly o Province, deprecating the imposition of duties, by any Parliamentary enactment, upon shipping within her Majesty's Colonial dominions. Lord Stanley states that he has it in command from her Majesty to assure his Excellency the Governor General that no such measures as those referred to in the address have ever been contemplated by her Majesty's Government. We believe that nearly a similar reply was made by the British Government to a memorial from the Colonial Association, but it will be gratifying to our mercantile interests to now have direct and explicit assurance that no real ground of appre-

We are also enabled to state that, by the same mail, another despatch was received, stating that an application had been made through the Minister of the United States in London, on behalf of Henry Shaw and Hiram Loop, American citizens, who were transported to Van Dieman's Land, for being implicated in the Canadian rebellion; and that as it appeared on inquiry into their cases that there was no ground for withhold-ing the royal mercy from these prisoners, her Majesty would be advised to grant to each of them a free pardon subject to the usual condition, that their conduct in Van Dieman's Land has not been such as justly to forfeit their claims to that indulgence.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION .- The Spring Show of flow-

We have seldom seen a more beautiful profusion of exquisite flowers—geraniums of every description—a wilderness of roses, red, white, yellow, plush and striped. Some of the cactus tribe were trule in the serious plush and striped. Some of the cactus tribe were trule in the serious plush and striped. Few strangers visiting the City could fancy that her green-

houses were sufficiently numerous to furnish such a magnifi-cent display of floral productions as yesterday delighted the eyes of the inhabitants in the old ball-room of Government use. The display of new potatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, &c. &c. &c., and of vegetables generally, was very fine, and indicated a rapid improvement in the science of market gardening. We hope in our next to have the prize list .- Patriot, May 9.

him to accept of a public dinner, as a mark of their approbation the course pursued by him during the late session of Par-The invitation has, in the most courteons manner been de-

clined by Mr. Robinson, although expressing himself fully sen-

Inspector General's Office, not we believe from any pointeat feeling, although that was charged against him, but from a knowledge of Mr. Ferguson's superior abilities for the situation. We may therefore conclude that Mr. Ferguson received promotion as a just reward. Mr. F. is not a stranger in the Colborne District, as he formerly resided at Peterboro'. - Kingston Chron.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON .- A paragraph is published in many SIR GEORGE SIMPSON.—A paragraph is published in many of our journals, said to have been copied from a Halifax paper, announcing that Sir George Simpson, who came out in the steamer Caledonia, had been appointed Governor of Oregon. This is not at all probable. Sir George has been for many years Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and in that capacity frequently makes a trip to England, and returns early in the Spring, to avail himself of express canoes which leave Montral on the breaking up of the rivers. Two of the canoes left Lachine about the first of this month, and we believe the whole have left by this time. Sir George will be accompanied whole have left by this time. Sir George will be accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Barnley, a Wesleyan Missionary, who has been some years in the H. Bay territory, but has been recently in England on a visit to his friends, and on business connected with the mission. We can readily account for the report in reference to the appointment of Sir George Simpson as Governor of Oregon. He is known in this country, in England, and in Oregon, as "Governor Simpson;" he was probably entered in the passenger list as bound to "Oregon," and, at this juncture, it required no great stretch of fancy to make him a newly-appointed Governor.—New York Com. Adv.

We apprehend that Sir George Simpson, as Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, is Governor of the Oregon, which the Company have possession of both de jure and de facto. His appointment is therefore unnecessary.—Montreal Gazette.

An affray took place on Tuesday night in the Haymarket, which might have been attended with serious consequences.

Mr. Burns, a preacher of the Free Church of Scotland, pro-Ceeded to the Haymarket at about half-past six o'clock, to Preach in the open air: while doing so, we are informed that some Irish Roman Catholic labourers committed an assault upon him, and threw him down from the chair on which he was standing; some of the bystanders interfered to save him from their violence, among others a young man of the name of Hole-brook, who was violently beaten about the head by one of the ruffians with a hammer. Some soldiers who were standing by ruffians with a hammer. Some soldiers who were standing by drew their bayonets, and the affair was assuming a very serious appearance, when the police came up and succeeded in arresting four of the Irishmen. We do not answer exactly for the correctness of these particulars, but we believe they are not far from the truth. Whether it is in good taste to attempt street preaching in a community so diversified in religious faith as this is, we leave to parties interested to determine, but we are certain of this thet if street preaching is not against the law, the tain of this, that if street preaching is not against the law, the preacher ought to be protected by the authorities.—Montreal

The left wing of H. M. 81st Regiment arrived here yesterday morning from St. Johns, and marched immediately for Lachine on their way to London, C. W. The right wing fol-

The lovers of Martial music will, with ourselves, regret to part with the excellent Band of the 14th Regiment, whose delightful strains the Inhabitants of this town have on so many occasions enjoyed. Nor must we omit to express our acknowledgments for the readiness with which the Officers of that ledgments for the readiness with which the Wishes of Regiment have on all occasions complied with the wishes of Regiment have on all occasions complied with the wishes of the Inhabitants in furnishing the assistance of the Band.

In parting with it we cannot withhold our meed of praise to the exertions of Mr. Crozier, under whose able superintendence the exertions of Mr. Crozier, under whose able superintendence

the exertions of Mr. Crozier, under whose able superintendence the exertions of Mr. Crozier, under whose able superintendence the Band has acquired its high character. We heartily wish every member of it health and happiness. We observe that a

nicate to the store-house of Messrs Smith & Macdonell.

We have also to state, in regard to the supply of water, on the authority of those connected with the Water Works, that at the time the fire broke out, there were two feet four inches of water in the tank then supplying the pipes; and that, in a ew minutes afterwards, a fresh tank was turned on containing.

MIDLAND DISTRICT Assizes.—The Court of Oyer and World and Nisi Prius and general Gaol delivery in Terminer, Assize and Nisi Prius and general Gaol delivery in and for the Midland District, was opened in this place yesterand for the midland District, was opened in this place yes ew minutes afterwards, a fresh tank was turned on, containing, water to the depth of seven feet six inches. During the fire presenting only one criminal case—alluded to the rapid im-provement of the Province, in regard to the increase of the

it for some time, yet that the true sources of wealth to the in-habitants would always arise from their own industry and en-

We understand that a Boom on the River Goodwood gave way on Tuesday last, owing to the negligence of men employed lumbering on that River, by which upwards of 2000 pieces of timber escaped, and floated down the Ridean Canal and River, jamming the arches of the bridges at Billings' and New Edinburgh on their way.—Some of the timber floated into the Ottors. tawa. Fears are entertained that the Billings' and McKay's bridges will be swept away, owing to this jam and the swiftness of the water in the Rideau, now running high. The timber is the property of Simon Fraser Esq., of this town, and of Messrs. Brown and Graham, of Nepean: but, save the trouble of picking it up again, the loss will not be so great as was at first supsed. It is a pity for all concerned that these rafts-men cannot mutually bear and forbear with each other .- We have just heard that so great was the jam and pressure at Hog's Back, that part of the great dam there has been swept away. This unfortunate occurrence at this particular time, may impede the

navigation for some time. - Bytown Packet. It may not be generally known that all fibrous materials are exceedingly liable to spontaneous combustion. From ignorance of this fact, we have no doubt that many fires have occurred, the origin of which has been involved in mystery, and perhaps in too many cases been the cause of innocent persons incurring unjust suspicions. Under these circumstances, we lay before our readers the following fact, in the hope, that the knowledge may act as a salutary caution. A few days ago, a respectable dry goods merchant in Notre Dame Street, having had a portion of his premises repaired, used some of the paint, mixed, as customary, with boiled lineed oil and turpentine, to paint a cotton sun screen. When this was done, the cotton FIRE IN LONDON.—A public meeting was held on Friday last at the City Hall, and a Resolution passed to the effect that a communication be made to the different Ministers of Relagion in this City requesting a collection in the several places of worship. The Lord Bishop was present and assented, as far as St. James' is concerned, we believe.—Toronto Patriot.

Cloth was wrapped closely up with the view of the paint penetrating it through, and placed underneath the counter. When taken up early the next morning, it was found to be in a state of combustion, thoroughly charred through, and ready to burst into flames. Had this occurred on a Saturday night, the probability is that the whole premises would have been burned down, and the cause of the fire totally upaccounted for The ral parts burned completely through; it now lies at our office, and may be seen by any of our readers, who may feel suffithe state of the first box place yesterday, at the Government House, and may be safely said to have surpassed everything of the kind heretofore witnessed in Toronto. At this early period of the season

A few years ago a Russian frigate was destroyed in the har A few years ago a Russian frigate was destroyed in the har-

> tageous expositions in the Cote de Beaupre, and generally in this neighbourhood the snow has disappeared, excepting in places where it was much drifted. Field work and gardening have recommenced; the snow has protected the grass from the effects of frost, and in some places the fields are already green. The frogs have raised their loud and welcome note, which is considered by the farmers as the surest indication that the winter is past and the frost entirely out of the ground .- Quebec Gazette, May 5.

water in the river continues very high, and a temporary gang-

motives in thus declining an honor which a few of his many friends were anxious to pay him.

In this generation of all but universal tergiversation and expediency, it is refreshing now and again to find a politician pure enough to be ready to sactifice place to character.—Topute enough to be ready to sactifice place to character.—To Tak Great Britain brings with her, as passengers, the family of Colonel Turner, the distinguished officer so long on Particular Service in this country, and in command of the Eastern District of Upper Canada. The gallant Colonel has returned for the purpose of permanently settling in the colony, and has, we understand, selected the neighbourhood of Toronto as his future place of residence. Settlers of the distinguished character of the sacred of the sacred of the new Roman Catholic Church in Town to the distinguished character of the distinguished character of the distinguished character of the distinguished character of the sacred of the

we understand, selected the neighbourhood of Toronto as his future place of residence. Settlers of the distinguished character and high military repute of Colonel Turner, can never be too warmly welcomed to our shores.—Montreal Courier.

Lord Metcalfe has appointed Frederick Ferguson, Esq., to succeed Dr. Gilchrist in the offices of Treasurer and Agent for Crown Lands in the Colborne District. We feel satisfied, from what we know of Mr. Ferguson, that these appointments have not been conferred upon him to serve any party political purpose, but what is far better, to serve the best interests of the country. Mr. F. was selected by Mr. ex-Inspector General Hincks to fill the important office of Book-keeper in the Inspector General's Office, not we believe from any political feeling, although that was charged against him, but from a knowledge of Mr. Ferguson's superior abilities for the situation. appeared to take a deep interest in the ceremonies; but there was also a considerable number belonging to other communities on the ground, eagerly looking on, but understanding little of

what was passing.

The Church has been dedicated to St. Michael, and is called

St. Michael's Church.

The consecration of the ground upon which the church is to be built, took place some time ago,—Bishop Power officiating, when so many hundred zealous members were engaged gratuitously, in excavating the foundation. A large cross was upon that occasion, planted on the spot, which still remains there.

St. Michael's Church, when built, will be the largest in Upper Canada. It is situated in McGill Square, on Church Street. The scite has been purchased from the Hon. Peter McGill, who owns a large and valuable property there, known as the McGill property. St. Michael's Church will be an ornament to that part of the city, and enhance the value of the property around it .- Colonist.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION .- The Session of the Legislature CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Session of the Legislature which has just terminated, if it has not been productive of great events, has at least realized some useful measures. The subjects of the coal mines, education and agriculture, have each received a fair degree of attention, and have been brought more under the comprehension of the people, who will be better able to judge of their importance, and better able to devise means for a more permanent and satisfactory settlement of the various interests involved in them. Upon all these subjects, except perhaps the first, which the great liberals claim to have themselves nut in its present train of forwardness, the Administraselves put in its present train of forwardness, the Administra-tion has met with obstruction; and the spirit of party has been busy at work to neutralise the benefits which the Province might have enjoyed, if the various questions which have come before the Legislature had been discussed in the spirit with which they were conceived and presented to the Assembly. It is lamentable to observe this state of desperation in a which set out with the high-sounding appellation of Liberal Reformers—more especially as it is induced by a policy intended to force the Executive to adopt a party government, and is reckless of all public interests, so that the object can be accompished. Responsible Government only requires to be divested of party spirit to be perfectly safe and applicable to a Colony-connected with party, it will be the greatest curse the British Government can bestow upon us—the most debasing in its nature which the minds of freemen, who desire to act independently and conscioutionally can account the Addently and conscientiously, can conceive. We give the Administration (and Lord Falkland more than they) credit for their zealous repudiation of the principle of party government, and we trust they will persevere until the next general election, when the question should be propounded at every hustings, and

decided by the votes of the constituency.

The reasons why the Council could not be completed, whatlows in about ten days.—Ibid.

The first division of the 60th Rifles, which replace the 81st Regiment at St. John's, arrived from Quebec on Thursday morning, and immediately proceeded to St. John's.

A detachment of the Royal Artillery came up from Quebec yesterday, and soon after marched for Lachine, on their way to Kingston.

The reasons why the Council could not be completed, whatever plausibility they might at one time have assumed, are now in fact invalid. The rejection by the great liberals of the offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far as a desire to conciliate offered seats settles the question so far Kingston.

In the evening the first division of the 89th Regiment, for some time past stationed in this city, embarked for Quebec on board the Steamer Sydenham. They were accompanied to the boat by the band of the 93rd Regiment, and a large number of boat by the band of the wharf to witness their departure.

Spectators assembled on the wharf to witness their departure.

It is a country by Moderates and Conservatives, and that its members deny the soft impeachment, ought to be quite enough to prove, that, be the vacancies filled as they may, the great liberals could not talk louder, or conjure more potently, than they do at present. But are there no individuals in the Province in whom spectators assembled on the wharf to witness their departure.

Nova Scotia so completely denuded of honesty and honorable like.

tiguous to the Post Office, were entirely consumed. The roof | brother of Mr. Crozier, accompanies the 81st Regt., the left | communities, festers after all public questions have been satisfied the design of the In the confliction of the dwelling house had caught fire, but it was fortunately got under.

With regard to the origin of the fire, we have perused the declarations and affidavits of several parties early on the spot, made in presence of magistrates, by which it is made to appear that the fire was first seen by them in the out premises in the secondary of the s remembrance of the people, and to give strength to his Council.

MIDLAND DISTRICT ASSIZES.—The Court of Oyer and One, at least, of the effects of filling the Executive vacancies

fraught with much importance to the Province. The settlethe opening and repairing of lines of communication, the reformation of the College and the Post Office, the reduction of the conds each puncheon, and when a puncheon was put under the plug, and the pipe removed, the carts were supplied much faster. At the same time, the next plug was supplying the engine in Post Office Lane, which was connected to it by 200 sole the people of Kingston for the loss of the seat of Govern-feet of hose, and it is believed there were also other plugs open. It is asserted that, at the commencement, the keys of the plugs were not at hand. This the Chief Engineer and Capture and one of practical utility.

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARYSHIP. - We learn upon the rity of private letters received in town, by the last mail, that the appointment of Mr. Reade is not—neither will it be—confirmed! and that the Address of the House of Assembly to

her Majesty will be dealt with in a manner satisfactory to that body. We hail this news with a mixture of satisfaction and regret. Satisfaction, that a Radical Governor had been defeated in his ends when he turned Tory to aggrandize his own family; regret, that the Colonial Secretary is not yet tired with the working of the Responsible Government system in the Colonies. We have said before that as the system, to a certain extent, had been recognized by the three branches of Government in this Province, we should offer no opposition; and to this declaration we intend to adhere; but from what has lately taken place in Canada and Nova Scotia, we had hoped that her Majesty's Ministers would have been satisfied of its total inapplicability to the Colonies. In this hope it seems we are do med to dis appointment; we must therefore acquiesce in further experiment

Nothing perhaps tended more to alienate the affections of THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firms the Colonists, and to make them desire the introduction of the Responsible Government system than the practice of sending out individuals from the Mother Country to fill all the principal offices in the Colonies. We mean no reproach whatever to the & HENDERSON, at Prescott, is this day DISSOLVED. The gentlemen receiving the appointments, but it closes up the avenues of preferement to the Colonists, (by the word "Colonists.") nists" we mean emigrants as well as natives), and effectually shuts out from their view every incentive to noble exertion; for what is there, let us ask, to induce a young man to qualify imself for a statesman, if he has nothing to look forward to but a life of toil and vexation, without the slightest ha remuneration? Every true lover of good government and justice must therefore be gratified to learn that the cancelling of Mr. Reade's appointment will for ever abolish the beneficial practice, so far as this Colony is concerned .- The Loyalist.

UNITED STATES.

THE WRECK OF THE SWALLOW .-- We learn by the Columbian Republican of this morning, that the operations for raising the wreck of the Swallow have been thus far attended with but ndifferent success. On Sanday morning the cables and chains by which she was made fast to the shore were parted by the force of the current, and the Swallow, with the barges on either side of her, awing round athwart the channel. Soon afterwards the De Witt Clinton was discovered to be sinking, and in order to prevent her from going down, it became necessary to detach her from the hull of the Swallow, which immediately sunk in deeper water than before. It is the intention of the ontractors to substitute another barge for the De Witt, and this done, they hope to be speedily successful in raising the wreck and towing it upon the flats above Athens, where, at low tide, it can be thoroughly examined .- Albany Journal.

THE TORONTO MARKETS. Corrected for the "British Canadian," May 9th, 1845. Wheat, per bushel, 60lbs...... 0 3 6

CHURCH SOCIETY. The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of

Toronto respectfully requests that, wherever it can conveniently be done, the Officers of the District Branches, having remittanbe done, the Omcers of the District Branches, having remittances to make to him, would pay the same into some Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, to the credit of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, taking care to advise him by post of all such deposits.

13. B. Having Ban Considerable experience in UNIVERSITY work, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

14. Toronto, 1st April, 1845. Address T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq., Treasurer of the



BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY.

and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to

any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every description, always on hand Cohourg, 15th May, 1845. NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, con-

ng of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and fs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the newest styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin searfs. Beaver,
Paris silk, and other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS,
Of Toronto, Chief Justice Robinson, Sir Allan with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season.

PETER MORGAN,

Third door west of the Montreul Bank,
Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tf] King Street. JUST PURLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE,

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

On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation INTO THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845.

This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged a Trade, and an early application is recommended.

Cobourg, May 9th, 1845.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Office here, on Monday, the 2nd day of June next, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, when a statement of its affairs will be submitted and Directors elected for

By order of the Board,
DAVID BRODIE, Secretary.
407-5 Cobourg, 1st May, 1845.

1845. SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop and Premises lately occupied by Messrs. No. 173, King Street, Toronto,

Where they will open in a few days an extensive and varied assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Their Stock will be found to consist of English and French Goods, which they will dispose of at the smallest remunera-

CREIGHTON & HALL. Toronto, May 1st, 1845.

1845.

SUMMER DRY GOODS.

BETLEY & BROWN, TORONTO. THE Subscribers would respectfully intimate to their numerous customers, that this Season they will be enabled to offer for sale the largest and most complete assortment ever opened out in Western Canada; and which they will dispose of for a remunerating profit—their usual liberal terms.

EXTENSIVE SPRING IMPORTATIONS

They anticipate having a considerable portion of their pur-hases forwarded by the 15th May.

Their stock will include the latest and most fashionable designs in Printed Goods; also, the newest styles of dresses, in

WIII. GREEN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

REFERS to James B. Ewart, Esq., Dundas, C. W.; an English Education. Letters to be addressed A. B., Office of this paper.

Hamilton, C. W. Also, to Messrs, Thomas Clarkson & April 22, 1845.

April 22, 1845. Co., Toronto, who will make liberal advances on all consign-

MOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed by the last Will of the late JAMES HENDERSON, Esquire, Exceutors to his Estate, hereby request all persons having claims to present them, duly authenticated, at the Office of the late Firm of HENDERSON, HOOKER & Co. (now HOOKER, HOLTON &

JOHN M. TOBIN, C. H. CASTLE.

Montreal, March 31, 1845.

ALFRED HOOKER, Executors of the late JAMES JOHN M. TOBIN, HENDERSON, C. H. CASTLE. FRANCIS HENDERSON, LUTHER H HOLTON. Montreal, March 31, 1845.

THE FORWARDING and COMMISSION BUSI-NESS heretofore carried on by the late Firms of Hen-DERSON, HOOKER & Co., and HOOKER, HENDERSON & Co., Will be CONTINUED by the undersigned, under the Firms of HOOKER, HOLTON & Co. here, and HOOKER, HEN-DERSON & Co., at Kingston.

FRANCIS HENDERSON, LUTHER H. HOLTON.

Montreal, March 31, 1845. HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally, Newcastle.

CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for

RICHARD JUSON & Co. RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Mer-

chants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms.

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

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, ? Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,

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

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. HAWKE for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial.

N.B.—Having had considerable experience in University.

EDUCATION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. MRS. COATES will, both from invitation and for the

facility of procuring Ma-ters, remove to Toronto on or about the 1st June, and on Tuesday the 10th following, Classes will be formed and studies commenced. The branches of instruction include, besides the English, French and Italian Languages, every study requisite to the completion of a liberal and accomplished education. The system of instruction is adapted to the temper, capacity and taste, of each individual. OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment,

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, all, are such sentiments and principles sought to be instilled as will, with the Divine blessing, make not only accomplished women but good Christians and useful members of society. TERMS.

BOARDERS, with tuition in the English and French languages, Literary Composition, History, ancient and modern, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, Drawing, Fancy

Work, &c. &c.per annum... £50 0

Day Boarders in the same branches " ... 35 0 DAY PUPILS in the same branches... " ... 35

N. Macnab, Rev. Dr. Lundy, Montreal, Rev. T. Creen, Niagara, &c. &c. &c. May 2d, 1845.

> BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. Puition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

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 Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR COMPLETION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Lady Patroness.....

Managing Committee THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. A BAZAAR, for the object above stated, will be held in the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in the LAST WEEK IN JUNE; and the active co-operation of the citizens of Toronto and its neighbourhood is respectfully solicited.

408-2m Toronto, April 18, 1845.

EDUCATION.

In Toronto. - The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs: H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis,
Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each . Cornwall, April 7th, 1845. GOVERNESS. A LADY, long accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage with a family as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She will undertake to give instruction in the usual branches of

GOVERNESS. A LADY, accustomed to Turton, wishes to obtain a situation as Dally Governess to young children in respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their res Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY. (Signed) SHELDON HAS

(Treasurer to the Building Commit

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

New York, February 14, 1845. BANK STOCK WANTED.

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Township. 12 ... 7 ... 200 Johnstown ... South CrosbyClarke Cartwright Do. Seymour E. half Behnont W. half .. W. balf 11 Uxbridge Do. Orillia South Do. NortawasagaS. half 26 Wellington ... Garrafraxa Do. E. half ith E. half 7 Eramosa..... Talbot Townsend Western Moore

..E. half 29 . .S. half 25 Harwich E. balf 11 ...11

Warwick E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 THOMAS CHAMPION, E-q., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simore, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

CHIER, R.N.

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

every particular.

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Print; the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of hat beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can

MRS. T be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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

Land Agent, Sc., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

353-11

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page

of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-

ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at of a daughter. Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each.) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well to Mary Carbarine, daughter of Jacob Bowslaugh, E.q., all of Grimsby.

On Thursday morning, the Sth instant, at St. George's

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

O'N YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump-house, and other out houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with improvements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.)

HENRY J. FYFE. 406 Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

WANTS A SITUATION,

MRS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references:

In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks

RIDEAU CANAL.

1845.

THE STEAMERS AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and electrosis, as follows:

LEAVE KINGSTON.

..... Every Monday, at 9 A. M. Wednesday, at 9 A. M. Prince Albert, "Wednesday, at 9 A. Beuver, "Friday, at 9 A. M.

LEAVE BYTOWN. Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

" Prince Albert, " Friday, at 9 A. M. " Beater, " Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Monfrea Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

THE ROYAL MAIL



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

> DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

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

UPWARDS.

From Kingston to Toronto. A FEW SHARES in the Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks. Apply to box 115, Hamilton, Gore Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. .. CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

> Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

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

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

Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A.WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and

Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant. The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless

booked and paid for as freight. N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell has rung for starting. The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning.

Toronto, April 14, 1845. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE.

CAPT, JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1849.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS, TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School;

ALSO: PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES

COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

school, or under private instruction; BY MRS. BEAVEN. Price 73d. each. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co. and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of

the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', II. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto COBOURG BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR in ad of the funds for the enlargement and improvement of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, in this lown, will be held in the NEW HOTEL, in King Street, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND of MAY next, commencing at ELEVEN o'clock. It is requested that contributions of articles for sale (with the prices affixed) may be transmitted, on or before Monday, the 18th May next, to the following Ladies, who are to preside

MRS. THROOP & MRS. G. BOULTON.
MRS. J. V. BOSWELL & MRS. C. MORGAN.
MISS LODGE & MRS. CHATTERTON. & MRS. H. JONES.

MRS. B. CLARK or to the undersigned, E. BOULTON, Secretary. Cobourg, April 10th, 1845.

At the Priory, on the 4th inst., the lady of the Rev. William Abbott, Rector of St. Andrews, of a daughter.

On 3rd inst, Mrs. Macaulay, wife of Hon. John Macaulay, MARRIED.

In St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, on Tuesday, 6th May, by the Rev. Geo. R. F. Grout, Rector, Mr. Dennis Nixon, to Mary Catharine, youngest daughter of Jon. A. Pettit, Esq. At the same time, by the same, Mr. Robert Henry Nixon,

terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Oarden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of William, third son of E. W. Thomson, E-q. of Bonize, Toronto any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery. Distillery, or Tannery.

William, third son of E. W. Thomson, E.d., or Bonize, Tokindo any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer Township, to Margaret, only daughter of the late T. Foley, Esq. will be supported by the Stham, at the Roman In Toronto, on Thursday the Sth instant, at the Roman ell for a Brewery. Distillery, or Tannery.

In Toronto, on Thursday the 8th instant, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Dr. Power, John Willoughby Crawford, Esq., to Helen, third daughter of the Honores.

P. Sherwood.
At Hitchin, Herts, on the 13th March by the Rev. G. J. Pierson, the Rev. W. W. Wait, youngest son of the late John Wait, E-q., of the New House, Awre, Gloucestershire, to Sarah Lucy, fourth daughter of the late Jas. M. Pierson, Esq., of

On the 15th ult., at the residence of James Sabine, Esq. near Brockville, James Black, Esq., late of Port Colborne, in

his 78th year.
After a long illness, at Warsaw, Dummer, on the 12th inst. Eliza, wife of Thos. Choat, Esq. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 15

Hon. J. Crooks, (with packages); T. M. Jones, Esq.; Rev s, (if by B. Lindsay, add. sub.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; L. D. Raymond Esq.; Rev. J. McIntyre; O. R. Gowan, Esq.; Rev. W. F. S. Harper; T. Champion, Esq., add. sub.; Rev. J. Wilson; H. Rowsell, Esq.; T. Bingle, Esq.; E. R. Stimson, Esq.

ill for the bill

o reduce lso read, ing up a

combagerously. Prince of few days, uits, died

s DAY.—
which we puty Post rest, are so we enacted to the Sab s involved, , and their

week.

ks of that

yed by the

yed by the

fy the Sab-

GEORGE HERBERT AND RICHARD HOOKER.

of men. It was from a deep and long-cherished con- O Lord of hosts! My soul longeth, yea, even faintviction of this truth that the writers of the following eth for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh simple narrative undertook a pilgrimage to the two crieth out for the living God Blessed are they little villages above named-villages indeed, consider- that dwell in Thy house, they will be still praising ed in themselves, occupying a very humble place in Thee. For a day in Thy courts is better than a thouthe map of this mighty empire-neither renowned as sand. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of the residence of royalty nor as the seat of some rich my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." and anciently-descended noble; but famed through Let every lay member of our Zion, especially in every corner of Christendom as witnesses to the piety | these days of strife and confusion, and self-will, "seriand sanctity of two of the most eminent priests of ously lay to heart the great danger we are in by our England's Apostolic Church.

and raw. The atmosphere foggy and damp. The strengthen their hands, and encourage their hearts in roads peculiarly adverse, by reason of a late thaw, and the work which has been given them to do. And "let came within sight of the village of Fugglestone.— people, O Lord, and give not thine 'heritage to re-Fugglestone, together with the chapelry of Bemerton, proach!' Let them "be instant in season, and out form one piece of ecclesiastical preferment, in the of season," preach the word," and after Herbert's blest patronage of the noble house of Pembroke, and dis- example, endeavour both to save themselves and those the former place immediately abuts upon the high road brief notice of Herbert's life, or Herbert's death, folfrom Wilton to Salisbury, and is a very neat and pic- low him as he followed Christ and exclaim, in the turesque little structure. But without remaining to comprehensive petition of the Prophet, "Let me die examine this edifice, we hastened to the spot more the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like immediatly hallowed by saintly associations. Here, his!" Amen. at the obscure, but peaceful hamlet of Bemerton, lived the pious George Herbert, known to the world as the author of The Country Parson and The Temple .-We called upon the Rector, apologising for our intru-Deferred Extracts from our English Siles. sion, and requesting to be allowed the privilege of inspecting the house and Church which are so nearly connected with the holy man's memory. We were received with a hearty welcome, experienced the most polite attention, and were given to understand that pilgrims to the shrine of Herbert were by no means uncommon, especially from America. We entered the parsonage, a plain but comfortable residence, which had evidently undergone many alterations and adhad evidently undergone many alterations and additions since the days of Herbert. Indeed, little of dy 600 members, but they have been joined by many whose the original house as he built it, now exists; but personal character and position in society secure them against enough to connect his age with ours; enough to consecrate it even yet to his memory. We looked for the inscription which "Honest Izaak," his biographer, over by numerous friends, to prevent the threatened, and, as is tells us he caused to be engraven upon the mantlepiece of the chimney in the hall, addressed to his suc-

"If thou chancest to find, A new bonse to thy mind, And built without thy cost; Be good to the poor, As God gives thee store, And then my labour's not lost."

But it was gone. "Tempus edax rerum"-time the devourer of all things, or the selfish hand of modern improvement, had effaced it. One room, however, we stole a look into every nook and cranny, the genius of his ascended spirit seemed yet to hover around.-Divine oracles, the preciousness of which he so much extols in verse, and those volumes of wisdom, which the piety of former ages had indicted! Here, doubtless, he fasted, wept, prayed, and wrestled with the Father of spirits for the eternal salvation of the sheep committed to his charge. Here, he "dealt his bread to the hungry, and brought the poor that were cast out to his house; when he saw the naked, he clothed them and hid not himself from his own flesh." (Isaiah Iviii. 7.) And here after he had served his own generation, by the will of God, he fell asleep. Having glorified his "Master, Jesus," and finished the work given him to do on earth, he glorified him at length by a death such as all good men would wish to die, and which shed a heavenly lustre over the whole of his fu shortly leave this valley of tears, and be free from all fevers and pain, and which will be a more happy condition, I shall be free from sin, and all the temptations and anxieties that attend it: and this being in addition to all the means of stopping the shortly leave this valley of tears, and be free from all previous sickness); and, worse than all, having his ministration that the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation and the solicit their patrons are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation and the scenare removed. The boy is doing well, and we have altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patrons are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better the public to solicit their patrons are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better the public to solicit their patrons are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better the public to solicit their patrons are meanwhile far from better than all the temptation are meanwhile far from better the public to solicit their patrons are meanwhile far from better than al tions and anxieties that attend it; and this being past, I shall dwell in the new Jerusalem; dwell

The enemies of the Reformation are meanwhile far from being idle; and, in addition to all fair means of stopping the torrent, such as counter publications, counter associations, forwards it; and that every day which I have lived hath of temporal and spiritual good, are bestowed on such as distin-

search the burial-register, and there we found the entry of George Herbert's interment. It ran thus:— Catholic, has, to his eternal honour, put an end for ever to all hope of assistance from him; for he is represented to have ex-2d, 1632.

But we must not forget to speak of the Church, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south porch, and surmounted at the west end by a small low wooden bert's first induction to this living, in his life before from the ritual he deemed conducive to his salvation window, and saw him lie prostrate on the ground beof the communion-table, without any inscription, and brates his life, or marks his last resting-place, "his Prague, symptoms of a revival of John Huss's sentiments are name liveth forevermore" in the hearts of the good; "he being dead yet speaketh" in his devout composition. The thought forced itself upon us, that it was in The facts that are mentioned, and the opinions expressed by this lowly house of prayer that he assembled his family, and the pious few that might join them, twice Germany.

moment, that we trod the House of God wherein Herbert so faithfully and so reverently "ministered in the "The memory of the just is blessed," says the wisest priest's office." "How amiable are thy tabernacles,

unhappy divisions;" and instead of opposing their year that we set out upon our happy errand. We hands of her enemies that so busily plot her destrucquitted the parsonage of one of those secluded parishes tion, rather strengthen the things that remain, "and which abound in Wiltshire, at as early an hour as we remember those that are over them in the Lord, and could venture to traverse the extensive downs for submit themselves knowing that they watch for their which the county is celebrated. The air was cold souls as they that must give account." Let them tant from each other about a mile. The Church of that hear them. And let all that have read this

WM. DYER, Clerks in the Dio-E. STRICKLAND. cese of Sarum.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW REFORMATION IN GERMANY. From a Correspondent of the Continental Echo and Protes-

tant Witness, for April, just published.) Hamburgh, March 8, 1845. The progress of the Reformation in Germany, and more especially in the Prussian provinces, has been strikingly rapid.— Not only have the Apostolic Catholic Churches in Breslaw and any suspicions of other than conscientious motives. Czerski, is

at last, notwithstanding all possible chicane was put in requisi believed, already attempted assassination. And although, as a last resource to intimidate his followers, if not himself, the ban of excommunication has been pronounced solemnly from the pulpit of the Posen cathedral, not only against Czerski, "but against all and every one who shall adopt his sentiments," the once so dreaded instrument of ecclesiastical tyranny seems to have lost all its power to alarm; and this attempt to excommunicate a man eight months after he had publicly withdrawn from their communion, and declared his reasons for doing so, seems to excite more ridicule than reverence even among Ro-

Meanwhile the electric spark seems to be running along a a connected though unseen and unsuspected chain, producing corresponding scintillations, vibrations, or alarms, according as remains to say that Herbert trod on this spot; and as we stole a look into every nook and cranny, the genius have the Roman Catholics in Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Brunswick, Bremen, and various small places in Saxony caught the Here, said we, perhaps, he indulged in the lay of sa-cred poesy. Here he searched and studied those south of Germany has been roused, and in Frankfort, Offenbach, Elberfield, Wiesbaden, Stockarla in Baden, &c., demonstrations of sympathetic feeling and conviction have been made. Nor is the power of the truth, and the newly-awakened brotherly interest for those whom in former days they would have thought it a duty to hate, confined to kind words, but manifests tself both in an avowed willingness to brave with them the chy, and in contributions made (as of old) by the richer, to support and encourage the poorer professors of the new doctrine. Thus we learn from Schneidemuhl that the contributions which, up to the 26th ult., had arrived from various quarters, amounted to upwards of 2,000 dols.; and as the Schneidemuhl congregation had itself brought together about 3,500, there is no ground to fear, but that the more pressing wants of a place of worship, a glebe and school-house, together with, at least, a commencing fund for the pastor's stipend, will be gathered. The latter is the more needful, as one of the fundamental novelties of the infant reformation is the abroincident was productive of considerable entertainment in the life. "I shall now," said he to his friends witnessing bis departure, suddenly with Job "make my bed also in Carbolic bis chief part, not only of Roman Extraordinary Surgical Operation in the Glassian Carbolic bis chief part, not only of Roman Carbolic bis chief part, not only of Ro the dark, and I praise God, I am prepared for it; and I praise him that I am not to learn patience, now I stand in such need of it; and that I have practised anortification and endeavoured to die daily, that I might not die eternally; and my hope is that I shall destitute (and that, too, as in the case of burials, when their hearts are wrung by sorrow, and their means lessened by the hearts are wrung by sorrow, and their means lessened by the had that bone cut out of its joint at the temple, and with the

there with men made perfect; dwell where these mation of reading societies (in which carefully-selected Roman eyes shall see my Master, Jesus; and with him, see my dear mother, and all my relations and friends.—
But I must die, or not come to that happy place.—

But I must die, or not come to that happy place.—

mation of reading societies (in which are furnly-selected Roman Catholic books are furnished gratis), they add the institution of new religious orders, such as "The order of the heart of Mary," "The order of the Rosary," &c., to the members of which is specially committed the task of praying for the resto-And this is my content, that I am going daily to- ration of the apostates. Various high privileges, and promises taken a part of my appointed time from me; and that | guish themselves by success in this good work; and the (at I shall live the less time for having lived this, and the day past." least) equivocal expedient was resorted to of sending an eccle-By the kindness of the Rector, we were allowed to of Saxony to employ his authority to check the progress of this

inroad on the papacy!

The application to Frederick Augustus, himself a Roman which stands on the opposite side of the road. It is duct towards their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects was so grateful to his heart. "You know, moreover," said his majesturret, containing a single bell. Our minds at once recurred to the affecting circumstances related of Her- course; for I neither would nor could try to turn any one aside referred to. "When at his induction he was shut into
Bemerton Church, being left there alone to toll the
bell (at the law requires) he strid

This is added the King, "is my unalterable resolve;" and, with this second in command under Lieutenan of Tweeddale, Gevernor of Madras, and dismissed. Their attempt and its result soon got wind, and the

Jor-General was dated Jan. 10, 1837. bell (as the law requires,) he staid so much longer than an ordinary time, before he returned to those

friends who staid expecting him at the Church door, that his friend Mr. Woodnot looked in at the Church hope of getting rid of some of her shackles; and thus not only their window, and saw him lie prostrate on the ground be-fore the altar; at which time and place (as he after bishops to take the initiative, ex officio, in throwing off the later told Mr. Woodnot) he set some rules to himself, for exactions and devices of Rome, but more than one Romish the future manage of his life; and then and there made a vow to labour to keep them." The interior of the Church is very neatly and uniformly fitted up, but evidently much modernised by the carpenter and painter. On the walls are to be seen several tablets to the memory of former Rectors—some of them renowned for their learning and writings: among the rest, John Norris, an eminent philosopher and platonist, and William Coxe, the historian and traveller, were," written for and dedicated to the people of Germany, also a Canon residentiary of Salisbury. But no mar- are bought up almost as fast as they can be published; while ble records the name of Herbert. No graphic elegy the Historical Examinations into the Pretensions of the Unon brass perpetuates the all but divine life of the saint seamed Coat of Treves (now by the way, discovered to have a of Bemerton. He lies beneath a plain stone, in front seam!) and 24 other unseamed coats, by the Bonn professors, Drs. Gildemeister and Sybel, is passing through its fourth edition! The king of Prussia is highly favourable to the Proeven this is now concealed from view by a modern testant movement, and leaves all his subjects, even the military, wood flooring. But though no costly monument cele-

> beginning to appear. The following extracts from a more private communication of the same correspondent, will no doubt interest our readers.

every day to prayers; and while thus occupied, "some have allowed myself, any notice of the many interesting publiof the meaner sort of his parish did so love and reverence Mr. Herbert, that they would let their from the German press, and find their way despite ecclesiastical plough rest when Mr. Herbert's saint's bell rang warnings and denunciations, even into the most exclusive the chief boatswain's mate, who now stood before him as spokesto prayers, that they might also offer their devotions to strongholds of Popery. Yet I may add in addition to those man of the crew assembled aft in a body:—"Please, sir, axes be warranted not inferior to any in America. God with him. Happy, thought we, such an one that ciliatory Letter of the Roman Catholic Bishop Kaiser; the as how you'd command o' the fleet, sir, 'kase, sir, it looks (hope was borne so affectionately on the hearts of his people!

And happy the people that possessed so loving and diligent a pastor! Happy the priest that thus, as it from the priestly office, but has not prevailed on him to retract; trade.

A VISIT TO BEMERTON AND BOSCOMBE. words of the Psalmist thrill through the very fibres of towards each other's differences, referring in most cases the final duty bound, obliged, however, to suppress his feelings, and dis-SCENES OF THE FORMER MINISTERIAL LABOURS OF Our souls with so much rapture as on this interesting settlement of Church order, for the future German Catholic church, to the deliberative wisdom of the council, consisting of lay, as much as priestly members, for which a general longing seems to be felt by the reformers. It is said about 20 priests have given in their adherence to Czerski (hesides those who have joined his standard in conjunction with their flocks), and declared their readiness to take the oversight of the new churches everywhere starting up. Nor are these communities so despicable in point of numbers as the Roman Catholics try to represent. The church in Breslaw numbers 600 members, that of Berlin about as many; Schneidemuhahl 500, Annaberg 200 families and 8 or 10 other places average 400 reformers, which in les than six months, and with so slow a people as the Germans, is tation is now running through the length and breadth of the not of a purely evangelical character, is, I fear, equally certain but, considering the spread of rationalism, that is, Socinianism unhappy divisions; and instead of opposing their more or less modified, among all classes, and from which Rolawful pastors, and betraying the ark of God into the man Catholics are as little free as their neighbours (though, so long as all outward forms were complied with, the hierarchy winked at, where they did not share it), it may well consist with Divine wisdom to 'overturn, overturn, overturn' longestablished spiritual tyranny, by means of re-awakened human umphs of the 'truth as it is in Jesus.' It is evident to all who bestow a careful attention on the signs of the times, that the present movements in Germany are two fold, both source and their aim. Czerski and his party are, I believe, recent repairs, to the persevering efforts of our trusty the priests the ministers of the Lord, weep between truly in earnest for the advance of religion, and abjure Rome tread. But at length after a four hours' journey, we the north and the alter, and let them say. Spare Thy light as a body. Czerski, it is known, is more advanced in knowledge, but prudently feeds his flock with gradual additions of strong meat, as they are able to bear it. Ronge and his party, though actually more Protestant in their avowed creed than the Schneidemuhleans, have kicked against Rome on account of her presumptuous interference with the rights of man; and both will no doubt be overruled by God to work together, so as to give a more deadly wound to the beast than it has ever yet received. In Luther's days, there was probably more piety but likewise much more superstition, among the bulk of those who threw off the Romish yoke, than at present; and so they retained from conscience much which has fettered the progress of Protestantism to this hour, and blunted the edge of their ness as an weapons, when attacking Rome's unscriptural usages; now, on UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER, the contrary, the greater proportion of the dissentients have long rebelled in heart against the impositions now thrown off; and although it was much more delightful to think all who are now casting off Rome were really putting on Christian instead of patriotic armour, still I trust God will work, and who can 'tet Him?'"

VOTE BY BALLOT .- The French Chamber of Deputies have made a sudden advance in the principles of representative legislation, by abolishing the vote by ballot. The system of public debates and secret votes was most preposterous. In a copular Government, the people have a right, because they have a direct interest in it, to know not only what their representatives say, but what they do; for words do not necessarily indicate actions. Besides, there must always exist a feeling unfavourable to secreey, from the temptation which it holds out to treachery. On the other hand, it lowers the tone of moral responsibility. A man who knows that his vote has to be given publicly, considers whether it is such a one as he can afterwards justify, both to himself and to others: but if ne can shroud it in the ballot-box, there is only one motive instead of ratus, do recommend the same to the public.

Taken for this previous consideration, and that, in most cases, (Signed) Walter Telfer, Surgeon erwards justify, both to himself and to others: but if he can the weaker motive, viz., his own conscience. relieved from the judgement of society. All the reasons which make us opposed to the principle of the vote by ballot in elections, apply equally to its use in the Legislature. Every rogue may say of it what SANCHO PANZA says of sleep—" Blessings on the man who first invented it, for it covers one all over like a cloak." The Chamber of Deputies, however have not had courage to fling the cloak entirely off. Upon the demand of twenty Members it may be worn upon any particular occasion The demand, we should think, will rarely be made, for it would be too palpable an admission of the object that was conten plated. Some of the Paris Opposition papers consider the carrying of this motion a Ministerial defeat. We can discern no good ground for this opinion, unless it is to be inferred that Court Salvandy, who opposed it was the mouthpiece of Ministers, and spoke their sentiments. The truth is, the position of any Government must be strengthened by the abolition of secret voting, for the temptation to abuse it is greater, in particular crises, to the supporters of a Minister than to his adversa-ries. When power and patronage are in jeopardy, the votes which are given only to power and patronage, and not to prin-ciples, are delicate things to handle.—John Bull.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE DUKE OF ROTHESAY .- It may not be generally known that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Duke of Rothesay, as well as Duke of Cornwall, and which it would appear from the following incident, which has occurred, was either unknown to or forgotten by his Royal father. One morning a card was presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, upon which was engraved "The Duke of Rothesay," and an audience solicited. His Royal Highness seemed puzzled, and repeated the name several times, saying he did not recollect ever having heard of such a nobleman, but he consented to give the required audience and ordered the Duke of Rothesay to be shown in, when he was agreeably surprised

uary and the lover of art to know that the exertions of Mr. Doubleday, in the restoration of the valuable antique, have been so successful that it will, in the course of a short time,

3s. 9d. per dozen. again be submitted to public inspection, very little blemished by the effects of an injury which at first seemed to be irreparatheir approbation at the neatness with which the work has been completed, and of the ingenuity of the artists employed. Edward Lloyd, the author of the mischief, left London immediately on his discharge, and returned to Dublin, and it is understood to be the intention of the Duke of Portland to institute proceedings against him for the damage done to his property.

MR. STEPHENSON, private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, has been appointed messenger to the Order of the Bath, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Pulman. The more proper designation of the office would be that of receiver general and treasurer to the Order .- Observor.

pressed his utmost astonishment that he, nineteen-twentieths of whose subjects are Protestants, should be applied to against them; and that, too, at a moment when their conciliatory conduct towards their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects was so grateful to his heart. "You know, moreover," said his majesty, "that I, as King of a constitutional state, have sworn to the wards of the weekers of the weekers."

The BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—Seven hundred men are employed on these dock works night and day, and in April it is supposed there will be nearer 2,000. It is expected the docks will be partially opened within two years, and completely within three. The Dock Warehouse Company have commented that the weekers of the weekers of the weekers. ord full freedom of conscience to the professors of every creed; the warehouses the moment their Act is obtained .- Liverpool

We have to announce the demise of Major-General Hill brother to the late Lord Hill, at Madras, in January last. He formerly commanded the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and was second in command under Lieutenaut-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, Gevernor of Madras, and his commission as Ma-

DEATH OF THE SISTER OF MAJOR ANDRE. - Among the bituary notices of Willmer and Smith's European Times, re-

ceived by the Great Western, occurs the following :-DIED-On the 3d inst., Miss M. H. Andre, the late surviving sister of the much lamented Major Andre, aged 93. The ice of this death awakens in our mind a crowd of melanchothoughts, and brings before us that startling episode in the story of the American Revolution, when Benedict Arnold's foul treason was discovered, and Major Andre, the agent of the plot, was arrested, tried, condemned, and hung as a spy. He was a noble-hearted, amiable, well-educated youth, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His merits were not unknown to Gen. Washington. He knew all, and felt as deeply as the most sympathising of Major Andre's "troops of friends." But on this, as on all other occasions which fearfully tried the heart and judgment of that great man, justice triumphed over sympathy, and with a firm hand, but a sorrowing heart, he signed the death-warrant of the spy. Arnold, the traitor, escaped the vengcance he so richly merited. Andre fell a sacrifice to Arnold's guilt, and this added a sting to the anguish many felt and deepened and widened the sympathy felt for the unfortu-nate young officer. Andre was captured on the 22d September, 1780, and was executed on the 2d of the next month.— Consequently the sister whose decease is above mentioned, at the advanced age of 93 years, must have been, at that time, 28 years of age, she having been born in 1752.

tars are made of, which has been well compared to the tough-est of all materials, "hearts of oak," it is only necessary to fleur's ship's company, on the occasion of Sir Robert Calder's liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall declining to renew his engagement with the French Admiral be wanting on his part to give satisfaction Willeneuve. As soon as it was discernible that such was the intention of the Admiral, from the circumstance of the course of the British fleet continuing unchanged under casy sail, whilst Villeneuve bore up in a contrary direction, an unusual bustle Villeneuve bore up in a contrary direction, an unusual bustle of the course of the British fleet continuing unchanged under casy sail, whilst Villeneuve bore up in a contrary direction, an unusual bustle Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] as observable on the forecastle of the Barfleur. The risible suscles of her gallant commander, Sir George Martin, were Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of was observable on the forecastle of the Barfleur. The risible destined to be put to the proof by the following address from every description made to order, as usual

were, lives his whole life before the altar of his God!
And happy the Church and country whose altars are thus served, and honourably adorned! Never did the the various 'confessions of faith,' published by the several and the various 'confessions of faith,' published by the several and the various 'confessions of faith,' published by the several which this veteran deputation had opened its mission, had, before or less adherence to old prejudices, appear but all breathing abhorrence of Rome, and an excellent spirit of toleration immore of sorrow than of anger." The captain was, as in The smile, which had been excited by the comic manner in | with despatch.

Most of the Barfleur's ship's company were composed of the crew of the Triumph, who had distinguished themselves in Duncan's gallant action, and Cornwallis's no less celebrated retreat. NOTE. - It must be known to all that the Admiral's orders were positively "not to engage the enemy if superiour to him-self." The enemy were twenty-one sail of the line; we were fourteen, and after all we captured two eightys .- Communicated.

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 74d. each subset From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a rofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be videly and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. d will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the rties advertished.

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

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchmen

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-

AT No. 94, YONGE STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished; Hearses and Palls kept for hire.

G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths Row. and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine. All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who omy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced. CHARGES MODERATE.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Appa-J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D.

ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG, BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, cted by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for Cash, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-ns, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, ines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend

their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH.

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

KING STREET, COBOURG, RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most and expressly intended for the trade of this place.

In purchasing their heavy Stock of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. practical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS.

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS,

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

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with Also, a Room for the commodet on of Ladies and Children. He would mertion that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

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

CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

hanging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for ade to order, and on the shortest notice Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for hordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

Keep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.) THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which Sallors' Eccentricities.—To prove the sort of stuff our relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner,

SAMUEL SHAW. Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begindered to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.-Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in

Terento, May 30, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

In returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which for conclite and slagness cannot be surpassed in the which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clerymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London.
And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, itting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

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

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

Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTIFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, "o. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

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

December 1, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, Athome for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

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

DENTISTRY.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Wotary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET. TORONTO:

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT.

NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. CHURCH STREET,

application to the above. January, 1844.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

AND KING STREET, TORONTO. G. & T. BILTON.

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

(LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER, &c.

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

A. McMORPHI, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;

381tf pets cut and made to order.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Bullding Lots for sale, containing an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adherence for the Bridge for

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

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,

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

334 pages, price 3s. 11d.

Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street.

Toronto, February 10, 1845. 396-tf THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE,

Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

May be had at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and of Messis. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. March 1845.

Ecclesiastical Minsic.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO

far fi

With

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

(Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) 369 Toronto, August 1st, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA 388-t FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

> (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. © All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

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

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop It if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coon it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness ively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in ld or young, by the Indian Vegetable Flixir and Nerve and Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAX'S LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are used by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely used by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect-lood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY. will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by trying. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually.

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

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

R\$\(^{\text{P}}\) Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and stall only of the

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C.W.
J. FOLEY & Co.,
Asphodel and Otonabee.
P. M. GROVER & Co.,

Peterboro'

The Church

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG every Eriday. TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carand Car391-1y No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.