poetry.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

And when the Lord saw her, He had compassion on her, and said unto her, Weep not. And He came and touched the bier (and they that bare him stood still) and said, Young man, I say unto thee, Arise.

—St. Luke, vii. 14, 15.

Who says, the wan autumnal sun Beams with too faint a smile To light up nature's face again, And, though the year be on the wane, With thoughts of spring the heart beguile?

Waft him, thou soft September breeze, And gently lay him down Within some circling woodland wall,
Where bright leaves, reddening ere they fall,

Wave gaily o'er the waters brown. And let some graceful arch be there With wreathed mullions proud, With burnish'd ivy for its screen, And moss, that glows as fresh and green As though beneath an April cloud.

Who says the widow's heart must break, The childless mother sink?-A kinder truer voice I hear, Which even beside that mournful bier

Whence parents' eyes would hopeless shrink, Bids weep no more-O heart bereft, How strange, to thee, that sound!

A widow o'er her only son,
Feeling more bitterly alone
For friends that press officious round.

Yet is the voice of comfort heard, For Christ hath touch'd the bier-The bearers wait with wondering eye, The swelling bosom dares not sigl But all is still, 'twixt hope and fear.

Even such an awful soothing calm We sometimes see alight
On Christian moarners, while they wait
In silence, by some church-yard gate,
Their summons to the holy rite.

And such the tones of love, which break The stillness of that hour, Quelling th' embitter'd spirit's strife— The Resurrection and the Life "Am I: believe, and die no more."-

Unchang'd that voice—and though not yet The dead sit up and speak,
Answering its call; we gladlier rest
Our darlings on earth's quiet breast,
And our hearts feel they must not break.

Far better they should sleep awhile Within the church's shade Nor wake, until new heaven, new earth, Meet for their new immortal birth For their abiding place be made,

Than wander back to life, and lean On our frail love once more.
'Tis sweet, as year by year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse How grows in Paradise our store. Then pass, ye mourners, cheerly on,

Through prayer unto the tomb, Still, as ye watch life's falling leaf, Gathering from every loss and grief Hope of new spring and endless home.

Then cheerly to your work again With hearts new-brac'd and set To run, untir'd, love's blessed race, Over the grave their Lord have met.

Keble's Christian Year.

THE DISCIPLINE AND UNITY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH. (From the Rev. J. J. Blunt's "Sketch of the Church in the first two Centuries." - Concluded.)

it affords that the system was when themselves should be no more, other approved to Amastris and the other Churches of Pontus, to that second century.7

ejected from their ministry."1

department of their duty. Thus Serapion, Bishop of it was not liberty without limits. object of Ignatius, in his Epistles which he addresses and does not abide by the confession which obtains to the several Churches, is to caution them against amongst us, 11 are we to hold back from the truth the two great heresies which had then appeared in the because he gives the lie to his confession? Surely deny the humanity of Christ, an error which he com- from the thing which he hath promised, however to deny his divinity, an error which he contends against Church."12 Nor is this all: Irenæus takes notice of nesians, and the Philadelphians. These were the Scripture utter just what sentiments they pleased, by tares that first sprung up, and here were the chief packing fragments of texts together into a kind of labourers ready at hand to root them out. In process theological Mosaic; he then shows that by a similar of time heresies multiplied, but still were the spiritual process Homer might be made to tell any story we governors of the Church alive to expose and extirpate chose, by the juxta-position, for instance, of one fragof this than the great work of Irenæus, he a Bishop, so forth; so that if each had his own, the argument tors of the day, in order that he might again commu- not acknowledge these their blasphemous mysteries, "abysses of folly and blasphemy against Christ." 4— dishonest artifice. 13 Now the canon of the truth And truly nothing less than the strongest sense of the duty which his high office laid him under, could have prevailed with him, one may well believe, to unravel the weary web of fanciful visions which these philosophers had weaved for themselves; and the scrutiny to which he submits them, and the diligence with which he replies to them, render that work of Irenæus a conspicuous monument of his patience, and, I must add,

a severe trial of our own. Clemens Rom. Ep. i. §. 44. p. 171. V. r.

Routh. Reliq. Sacr. V. I. p. 469, 470, and 476. Irenæus, Præf. §. 3. p. 4. Ibid. Præf. §. 2. p. 3.

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1844.

and greedy of gain and vain-glory."3

the more express and peremptory.

"teach different ways of blaspheming the Maker of in Lybia, or in the middle of the world." might of ineffable truth, by these their numbers. As in the extreme as to their creeds, were, it should seem, distant forefathers. many, however, as withdraw from the Church, and comparatively few as to their numbers.

to the Churches under his charge. 10 IV. Next they watched with all vigilance against VI. But here it may be asked, How was it deter-

of the second century, preserved by Eusebius), warn- the parties withdrawing from the assemblies of the Peter which he had not read when he last visited them, ments to every capacity happen to a traveller taking a walk in the neighbour- all the affairs of the community, the abject submission ing them against the heresy of Montanus, or the new Church, and meeting elsewhere; for so we have seen and which he had incautiously allowed them to adopt; of individuals—are diffused over the country, and by hood of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glas- to the want of freedom or free agency in thoughts, philosophy as it was called; and he transmits them but he had since had misgivings, and suspecting that law brought into operation upon every human being gow, Aberdeen, Saint Andrews, or of any of the Uninot only his own opinion, but that of other Bishops, Fathers. Neither did heresy escape; since the pri- it had been put forth by the Docetæ, he had procured in it. The machinery for national education is unin other parts, which he had been at the trouble to mitive Church had its symbol, or confession of faith, and examined it; and the result of his investigation doubtedly very perfect. The military organization of stout, able-bodied, well-enough-dressed student beg- ligious and social principle in society, justify the con-

world; the one, that of the Docetæ, which went to not; but as a good man will not deceive, nor flinch bats in his Letters to the people of Smyrna and others may be false to their word; so must not we, by Tralles. The other, that of the Ebionites, which went any means whatsoever, transgress the canon of the them; and no stronger proof surely can be afforded ment appertaining to Ulyses, another to Hercules, and and his book apparently addressed to one of the infe- would fall to pieces; and then he adds, "In like rior clergy; the express object of it being to make manner, he who holds fast the canon of the truth which his friend acquainted with "the monstrous and deep he received at his baptism, will acknowledge the words, mysteries," as he calls them, of the religious speculanicate the same to others, and warn them against such i. e. the mysteries Scripture was made to speak by this

> 1 Ep. ad Magnes. §. 4. p. 18. V. II. 3 Irenæus, L. Iv. c. 26. §. 2. p. 262.
> 4 Justin Martyr, Dialog. §. 35. p. 132. ⁵ Irenæus, L. I. c. 16. §. 3. p. 83. 6 Ibid. L. 11. c. 31. §. 1. p. 164. 7 Routh. Reliq. Sacr. 1. p. 171.

8 Ibid, p. 168. 10 Irenæus, p. 340. Fragment.
11 την ὑμολογίαν παρέλθοι την πρὸς ἡμᾶς.
12 Clemens Alexandr. Strom. VII. §. 15. p. 887. τὸν
Εκκλησιαστικὸν παραβαίνειν κανόνα.
13 Irenæus, L. I. c. 9. §. 4. p. 47.

I have said that the spiritual rulers of the Church | those who sought admission into the Church | those who sought admission | those who sought | those who sought | those who sought | those who sought | those were on the alert to guard against dissent, as well as tism-a confession so uniformly exacted at baptism, of Rome, with Soter their Bishop, for the remittances most valuable acquirements—who can deny or doubt living in any of the liberal professions, or even in the heresy. And I make mention of this fact distinctly, that the latter is once, in Clemens Alexandrinus, hey had sent on behalf of the needy brethren at it? But they are not education; they are to be obtained only but not invidiously, as serving still to show that the expressly called by the name of Confession; this Corinth, and the prisoners in the mines; therein only, not the end—the tools, not the work, in the eduspirit of the primitive Church was not so latitudina- canon of the truth we shall not, I think, be at a loss to naintaining a custom, he observes, which had long cation of man. We are too ready in Britain to conrian as some imagine. "It becomes you," writes understand when we come to the next chapter of prevailed in the Church of Rome." Ignatius to the Magnesians, "not only to be called Irenæus, and which treats of the unity of the Church. Thus then, it seems, that there were Metropolitans that if the labouring man is taught to read his Bible, minds. Christians, but to be such; as some persons talk of a The substance of this canon will be found, I conceive, in the primitive Church, whose superintendence was he becomes necessarily a moral, religious man—that The great proof of the deteriorating working of the Bishop, but do every thing without him. Such men in the following passage, which you will perceive dif- general; that there was a succession of ministers, not to read is to think. This confounding of the means Prussian educational system upon the public mind, is do not appear to me men of good conscience, seeing fers but very little from the Apostles' Creed; and is self-appointed, but duly ordained by their ecclesiasti- with the end is practically a great error. We see no that the public mind lay torpid and unmoved, when that they do not steadily assemble themselves together a very valuable and early testimony, if not to the cal superiors, who themselves derived from the acquisition of much higher the religious establishments of the Protestant Church, according to the commandment." And, again, to the Ephesians: "Be not deceived; if a man be not the Ephesians: "Be not deceived; if a man be not the Creed at that time in its present the social position of the labouring man. Reading the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches, were abolish-the social position of the labouring man. Reading the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches, were abolish-the social position of the labouring man. Reading the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches, were abolish-the social position of the labouring man. Reading the social position of the labouring man. Reading the social position of the labouring man. within the altar, he falls short of the bread of God. says he, "though dispersed over the whole world, with administering the alms of the Church, with and writing are acquirements very widely diffused in Church, neither Lutherau nor Calvinist was set up, For if the prayer of one or two has such force, how received from the Apostles, and from their disciples, excommunicating those who would not stand by the Paris, in Italy, in Austria, in Prussia, in Sweden; but and imposed by the ediet of civil power upon the much rather that of the Bishop and the whole Church? a belief in One God, the Father Almighty, maker of Church's confession, and receiving them again on the people are not moral nor religious, nor enlightened, Protestant population. The abolition of the religi-He, therefore, who refuses to join in the assembly is heaven and earth, and the seas, and all things in their coming to a better mind; for that there was a nor free, because they possess the means: they are ous observances and modes of public worship in proud and self-condemned; for it is written, God them: And in one Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who uniformity of faith; a uniformity secured by confes- not of educated mind in any true sense. resisteth the proud." And Irenæus delivers himself took flesh for our salvation: And in the Holy Ghost, sions; confessions obviously framed to exclude herein language very similar: "It is fitting," says he, who proclaimed by the prophets the incarnation, sies, for such are glanced at in the symbol I have pro-"that they of the Church obey the Presbyters, men advent, birth of a virgin, passion, resurrection from duced; and that those confessions were invariably worth, to a sense of his responsibility to his Creator matter quite as much within the legitimate right and who derive their succession, as we have shown, from the dead, and bodily ascension into heaven, of the exacted at the admission of the parties to Church- and to his conscience for every act, to the dignity of power of their Government, as a change in their custhe Apostles: who, together with the succession of beloved Jesus Christ our Lord, and his coming again membership, by the functionaries who administered a reflecting, self-guiding, virtuous, religious member tom-house laws—so low has this educational system the overseership, received the certain grace of truth, from heaven in the glory of the Father to restore all the rite. according to the pleasure of the Father. But the things, and to raise up all flesh of all mankind; that No doubt a vast deal of the structure failure. It is only a training from childhood in the the feeling of individual right to freedom of convicrest, who secede from the chief succession, and assemt to Jesus Christ, our Lord, and God, and Saviour, and and vorking of the primitive Church is still wanting; conventional discipline and submission of mind which tion, and except from a few villages in Silesia, which ble themselves in any place where they will, should be King, according to the pleasure of the invisible Father, for it must be borne in mind, that the early writings the State exacts from its subjects. It is not a train- refused to abandon the Lutheran littingy and obserheld suspected, as heretics and evil-disposed person; or schismatics, proud and self-pleasors; or hypothese and greedy of gain and vain-glory." stand that every and things under the earth, and that he should do picture of the kind; and it is by mere detected. This system of interpolation and process to fine and the should do picture of the kind; and it is by mere detected as heretics and evil-disposed person; or hypothese and greedy of gain and vain-glory." stands the should bow of things in heaven and things under the earth, and that every laid to the most arbitrary and the most arbitrary arbitr I have already remarked, what it is only fair to just judgment upon all, and consign to everlasting fire incidents casually turning up in the midst of a mass tions of the people, this educational drill of every insulting to freedom of mind and conscience that has repeat, that schism was in those days probably all but the spirits of evil, the angels who transgressed and of matter relating quite to other subjects, that we are family by State means and machinery, supersedes pasynonymous with heresy,—the schismatic usually became apostates; and amongst men, the impious and enabled to detect a few leading features of that rental tuition. It is a fact not to be denied, that the leading features of that rental tuition. It is a fact not to be denied, that the denying some fundamental principle of the Gospel; unjust and lawless and blasphemer; and that to the Church. But they are such as will serve for marks of Prussian population is, at this day, when the fruits of their hands, are brought by this educational system and, on this account, the warning uttered against it is just and holy, and to such as kept his commandments nuch beside. They be speak more than the simple this educational system may be appreciated in the to regard with indifference of Govern-V. Upon the supposition, therefore, that heresy repentance, he should give freely life and immortality complete the structure of a whole animal, and tell of condition in those branches of moral conduct which family, education, religion, conscience, free agency, was discovered, how was the party offending proceeded and everlasting glory." "The Church," it is then is habits, if they are but provided with one or two of cannot be taught in schools, and are not taught by the and opinion in religious belief, to be the passive against in the primitive Church? The reply to this added, "having received this doctrine and faith, dis- ts bones. The most ancient documents which treat parents: because parental tuition is broken in upon slaves of a Government in which they are not repreinvolves the exercise of another power, emanating too, persed as she is over the whole world, keeps it dili- expressly of the details of the Church with all minute- by Governmental interference in Prussia, its efficacy sented—to be nothing but machines to be managed it should seem, from the ecclesiastical superior, that gently, as though she occupied but one house; and less, are the Apostolical Constitutions, as they are and weight annulled, and the natural dependence of by the hands of a host of public functionaries—then of excommunication, or exclusion from the Church of believes in these things as though she had but one soul alled, and the Canons; the component parts of which the child upon the words and wisdom of its parent— let us educate our own families in our own way in Now we are told by Justin Martyr, that amongst the down the same with one consent, as though she had intiquity. And if we have recourse to these, for the body, draws nutriment from its parent—is ruptured. a system of national education for teaching reading Christians there were various heretics, distinguished but one mouth; for though the languages of the world purpose of following out the tendencies of things, as They know little of human nature who know not and writing, so deteriorating to the higher objects of by the names of their various leaders. Marcionites, are divers, the force of tradition is one and the same; we discover them in the writings of the primitive that more of moral education may be conveyed in a education—the cultivation of moral and religious Valentinians, Basilidians, Saturnilians, and others, so that the Churches have held no other faith, and Fathers—if we consider the strata, as it were, of glance of a mother's eye than in a whole course of sentiment, and independence of mind among the (meaning by this last term, according to Bishop Bull, delivered down no other, whether they be established ecclesiastical matters, which we detect in these latter reading and writing, under educational sergeants in people. Ebionites). "For different sects," it is added, in Germany, in Spain, in Gaul, in the East, in Egypt, only by glimpses, as breaking out to the day, disclosing primary schools and gymnasia. Of all the virtues,

the Universe, and Him whom He foretold by the Such was the harmonious result of this careful Canons, (and so far perhaps it is fair to use them), we sexes most obviously influences—that which marks tion has been evidently overrated; for now that the Prophets should come, even Christ, the God of Abra- superintendence of the Church—the fact itself being shall find the impressions I have endeavoured to con- more clearly than any other the moral condition of a whole system has been in the fullest operation in soham and Isaac and Jacob, with none of whom do we attested by other authorities besides that of Irenæus, vey more than confirmed, and I should scarcely do society, the home state of moral and religious princihold communion. Aware that they are godless, im- for we are told in a valuable fragment of the eccle- justice to my subject without at least an allusion to ples, the efficiency of those principles in it, and the gion in a more unsatisfactory state in this very country pious, unrighteous, lawless men, and that, instead of siastical history of Hegesippus, (a document still within this fact. In them will be discovered regulations amount of that moral restraint upon passions and imworshipping Jesus, they merely confess him by name."4 the period I propose), that he made a voyage to Rome touching ordination; the power of binding and loos-But Irenæus, as might be expected, is more express that he took Corinth, where he tarried some time, it ing; distinction of offices; testimonials of strangers; ledge to attain—is undoubtedly female chastity. and full than Justin upon this particular question. his way; that he was comforted by the soundness of arrangement of congregation; administration of sacra-The Gnostics, men who delighted in the oppositions the faith in those parts; that at Rome he formed a ments; with numberless other minute particulars of index-virtue of the moral condition of a people is not neither religion, nor morality, nor civil liberty, n of science, falsely so called, had discovered arguments catalogue of the Bishops successively down to Anice- the early Church; a magazine, indeed, they are of lower in Prussia than in almost any part of Europe?* litical liberty, is an education not worth having.

(Tit. iii. 10). And John, point than the charges of their supe

witness to their worth, for a long time, should still be gregation. And the like appears from a prescript of faithful.

a Synod of Bishops held at Cæsarea, enjoining the With respect to the former, I find Dionysius, a tion of souls and the glory of Almighty God. Clemens, it seems, rests the iniquity of disposses- Asiatic practice of keeping Easter, copies of which Bishop of Corinth, in the exercise of this wholesome sing these men of their ministry, not merely upon their were to be dispatched to all the Churches.9 More- watchfulness, declaring that certain of the devil's Personal character, but upon the validity of their over, Irenæus, in his letter to Florinus the Apostate, apostles, as he calls them, had not only corrupted his orders, which they received through the line of their speaks of similar communications made by Polycarp own letters, but had even attempted to do the same by "the Scriptures of the Lord." And when Sera-And Clemens Alexandrinus rejects a passage from the own parliamentary philosophers. In his Epistles to Polycarp, the Ephesians, the Mag- a contrivance adopted by certain heretics of making another occasion, makes use of expressions which seem attained in a more natural and effective way—by raithis was at that time arranged.12

hands in which it was placed, in a communication of

heaven and earth' can be proved, by any certain authority, to have come into the Apostles' Creed before the eighth century: He probably did not mean to extend his observation to the ele-

scarcely have escaped so diligent a reader of the Fathers. Irenæus, L. I. c. 10. §. 1, 2. p. 48. 4 Routh. Reliq Sacr. I. p. 201-244. There are different interpretations of this passage, which may be seen in Dr. Routh's notes. I have adopted Bishop Pearson's. Theophilus. L. II. §. 14 p. 360.

ments of that Creed, as we have them here, for the passage can

Reliq. Sacr. 1. p. 296, 333. 7 Ibid. 1. p. 359, 369. 8 Ibid. I. p. 169.

10 Ireneus, L. III. c. 11. §. 80. p. 190.

11 Strom. III. §. 13. p. 553.

12 Ibid. III. §. 1. p. 564.

and one heart; and preaches and teaches and delivers are, no doubt, of many dates, some of the highest the delicate threads by which the infant's mind, as its Britain, or not educate them at all, rather than adopt themselves without reserve in the Constitutions and that which the domestic family education of both the arrangements for diffusing national scholastic educa-

therefore, an unjust act, that these parties, ordained rities of the Church seem to have been read in the ecclesiastical rule to which I will advert, and that very as whatever harmony subsists in the physical and ity the steps of his education. by them, or afterwards by other men of repute, the congregation, for we find the same Dionysius telling briefly; both, however, indicating the substantial moral world comes of order—as no great and goodly whole Church approving, when they have ministered the Romans that the Epistle of Clemens to the Church approving, when they have ministered the Romans that the Epistle of Clemens to the Church approving, when they have ministered the Romans that the Epistle of Clemens to the Church approving, when they have ministered the Romans that the Epistle of Clemens to the Church approving, when they have ministered the Romans that the Epistle of Clemens to the Church approving to the attainment of any high feeling of and pardoned by the amnesty of August, 1840.

> EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA. (From "The Notes of a Traveller on the Social and Political

The educational system of Prussia is admirableheresy and dissent; the latter, indeed, in those days, mined what was heresy or schism? The reply to this before had occasion to allude), and saying, "We admirable as a machinery by which schools, schoolbeing scattely separable from the other. Nothing inquiry will further tend to show that the primitive receive Peter and the other Apostles, as we receive masters, superintendence of them, checks, rewards moral dignity as a man; but the feeling or sentiment The dormant state of the public mind on all affairs can be more striking than the pains they took in this Church lay under restrictions; that if it had its liberty, Christ, but the spurious writings under their name we both for the taught and the teachers, and in a word it expresses is wanting in a remarkable degree where of public interest, the acquiescence in a total want of reject, as having experience in such things;" and he education—that word being taken in the meaning of you expect to find it strongest—among the German political influence or existence, the intellectual de-Antioch, writes to Caricus and Pontius, (a document Schism spoke for itself; being at once detected by then proceeds to speak of a Gospel in the name of the means of conveying certain very useful acquire- youth, the nationally educated youth. Did it ever pendence upon the Government or its functionary in ascertain, to confirm his own. And from the same evidence it may be gathered, that one Sotas, a Bishop For Clemens Alexandrinus, when replying to the Saviour, but that there were certain exceptions to this, Government in all the doings and concerns of every on the high road? Ten thousand to one no man of the people was never looked at or estimated by of Anchialum, in Thrace, had actually travelled into Gentiles and Jews, who objected to the Christian faith, and "these," says he, "I have submitted to you." - individual—his very outgoing and incoming being, alive ever witnessed such debasement of mind among those writers who were so enthusiastic in their praises Phrygia, to observe with his own eyes those novel that it was difficult to know what mode of it they For though there is certainly no canon of Scripture from the nature of his military service, matter of leave, the youth of those countries, educated or not educa- of the national education of Prussia. Prophets, as they were named, the Montanists, Phrygia ought to adopt in the midst of the numerous heresies expressly drawn out as such, in these early Fathers, license, superintendence and passport—make it as easy ted. The lad would sell his clothes, work, enlist, being then their strong hold; and that he came to the by which it was divided, observes, amongst other yet there are many passages in them which lead us to to establish an admirable system and regulation in starve, drown, hang, but beg he would not. one their strong hold; and that he came to the by which it was divided, observes, annually observes, annuall ing upon the subject nevertheless; and that a collec- kingdom, as in a barrack yard. But great statesmen of Bonn, on a Sunday evening when all the town was tion of sacred documents there was, of which the and politicians, especially of the military and nobility, abroad walking, I have seen a student in tolerably authority was acknowledged and indisputable. Ire- who see only one class or one side of society, are very good clothes, his tobacco-pipe in his mouth, begging næus, for instance, recognizes four Gospels, giving his apt to mistake the perfection of the means for the perreasons, such as they are, why there were only four. 10 fection of the end. The mistake is common with our sengers and carriages, soliciting charity, and looking

Gospel according to the Æthiopians, as not being in the "four Gospels delivered unto us;" 11 and, on mirable as a machinery; but the same end is to be to imply that a much more comprehensive canon than sing the moral condition of the parents to free agency in their duties; or if not-if education, that is, read-VIII. With respect to the fiscal or eleemosynary ing, writing, and arithmetic, cannot be brought within frequently and daily witnessed this debasement of province, a very serious and responsible charge in the acquirements of the common man's children, but mind among the youth. early ages of the Church, we find an indication of the upon the Prussian semi-coercive principle of the State through its functionaries, intruding upon the parental on, or to personal moral dignity, is a defect of char-Dionysius, (of which I have before made mention), duties of each individual, stepping in between the father and his family, and enforcing by state regulations, fines, and even imprisonment, what should be αν τὸν μὲν καθαρτικὸν τρόπον ὁμολογία.

Dr. Waterland doubts "whether the words 'maker of of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of pupilage from the control of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent who is not in a state of every parent w mental imbecility—then is such education not worth after the best searches he had been hitherto able to make, the demoralizing price paid for it—the interference studying class have, in every stage of life, to seek adhe could find no copy to be depended upon higher than that time, which had that clause." Waterland's works, IV. p. 308.

Government enactments and superintendence in the motives of youth, are smothered under the servile inmost sacred domestic affairs for self-guidance by conscience, good principle, and common sense-the reduction in short of the population of a country to the between the beginning of their sixteenth year and the end of social condition of a soldiery off duty roaming about their parade ground under the eye and at the call of every 75 of the whole of the females of an age to bear children their superiors, without free agency or a sense of moral had been the mother of an illegitimate child. responsibility. Moral effects in society can only be produced by moral influences. We may drill boys (Sudostlicher Bildersaal, 3 Thel. 1841), that the character of into reading and writing machines; but this is not education. The almost mechanical operations of data for this opinion.

of society, then the Prussian educational system is a reduced the religious and moral sense in Prussia, and and abided in his love, whether from the first or after acts they assert, as physiologists will of themselves generation of the adults, in a remarkably demoralized ment with all that free men deem sacred in life, with

these rulers of the Church exercised their authority, demned. Such, Paul instructs us, after one or two had need of fuller information upon any particular with the times in which we live. It cannot, however, rent has no control or election of what is taught or by sometimes strict, sometimes lax? Who could suppose priors supplied, be improper, in any times, temperately to recal the whom or how, is a very suitable prelude to the edu. that the only visible use to the people of Prussis III. First, then, they ordained to the ministry. the disciple of the Lord, aggravated their condemna- they, on their own part, made application to the attention of Christians to the usages which prevailed cation that follows it—the barrack life of all the this national education is, in reality, to write out offis This, indeed, would follow from their very constitu- tion, desiring us not even to bid them God speed; for Bishops for instruction. Thus the Christians of Gaul in the Church when Christ, in the flesh, had but Prussian youth, during three years of the most pre- cial, civil, or military reports from inferiors to superiors tion; for unless they had this power they had none. he who bids them 'God speed,' says he, 'is partaker submitted the novelties of Montanus to Eleutherus, recently left it, and the sound of His voice had scarcely clous period of human life for forming the moral ha- that it enters in no other way into their social af-It may seem, therefore, superfluous to adduce testi- in their evil deeds." (2 Ep. John, ver. 11). In Bishop of Rome, for his opinion, he being probably died in its ears. And the propriety of so doing is bits and character of the man as a future member of fairs? Who could suppose at the very period Victor mony to a fact so obvious. However, we read in the another place Irenæus draws distinctions according to a person of great repute; or, perhaps, from his posi- surely not the less manifest, if the appeal (supposing society. The unsettled military life for three years Cousin, the Edinburgh Reviewers, and so many other Epistle of Clemens Romanus, in the course of his the nature of the case, directing that such heretics as tion, having local advantages for getting at the truth. it to be honestly made) should chance to present of every Prussian on his entrance into the world as a eminent literary men of all countries were extolling remonstrance with the factious Church of Corinth, the are gentle and humane, be admonished and confuted; And when the question was of such moment as to causes of offence. If the primitive Church offers to man, the idleness, want of forethought, and frivolity the national education and general acquirement of following remark: "Our Apostles knew, through our such as are fierce and unreasonable, expelled; so demand a still graver decision than that of one or two our view a system of some restraint, I am not to blame inseparable from his condition during this period, his reading in Prussia, and kindling around them a holy Lord Jesus Christ, that there would be contentions systematic was the exercise of this authority. On the individuals, however high their station, a council of that I cannot make it lax; if, according to the Apos- half-military, half-civilian state, neither one nor the and virtuous enthusiasm among the moral and relitouching the overseership. For which reason, they, other hand, directions are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such, we they are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such are given, and still by the the heads of the Churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given, and the churches was called; one such are given are given, and the churches was called; one such are given are given are given are given are given ar

blamelessly to the flock of Christ, in all humility, in of Corinth, written in the name of the Church of Scripture, as to its text and canon; the other, to the _so was order prescribed under his Providence in the individual moral worth and dignity? This education, the Peace, and not grudgingly, and when all have borne Rome, had been thus read on the Sunday in the con- due distribution of the alms and offerings of the Church upon earth, for this end, and for this end only, tional system is in reality, from the cradle to the Prussian subject is an educated man. If to reason, that it might hereby the better minister to the salva- grave, nothing but a deception, a delusion put upon judge, and act as an independent free agent, in the the noblest principle of human nature—the desire for religious, moral, and social relations of man to his intellectual development—a deception practised for Creator, and to his fellow-men, be that exercise of the the paltry political end of rearing the individual to be mental powers which alone deserves the name of edupart and parcel of an artificial and despotic system of cation, then is the Prussian subject a mere drum-boy government, of training him to be either its instru- in education, in the cultivation and use of all that rement or its slave, according to his social station. gards the moral and intellectual endowments of man,

language possesses, to describe the sense of one's own country.

very sulky when refused; and the young man in full common occurrence on the German roads. Every traveller on the roads around Heidelburgh, Bonn, and the other University towns of Germany, must have

This want of sensibility to shame, or public opiniacter produced entirely by the system of government interference in all education and all human action .-It is an example of its moral working on society. It is not from moral worth, character, or conduct in their private relations, but from government, from educational, military or civil functionaries, that the vancement. The generous feelings, impulses and

mens of reports from authority.

the Prussians for honesty stands far lower than that of any other of the German populations; but he adduces no statistical As a Prussian, he would scarcely come

sider them as tools which will work of themselves- lic estimation. Morally they are slaves of enslaved

which they had been bred, was quietly submitted to

civil condition, or with less free agency in their social Will any traveller, will any Prussian say, that this economy. A national education, which gives a nation

for their æons, and the combinations into which they tus; and that, on the whole, in every such succession, ecclesiastical and religious records, which, amidst It is no uncommon event in the family of a respectahad disposed them, in certain numbers, of which men- and in every city, things were done as the Law and much that is spurious, has much too that is sterling. ble tradesman in Berlin to find upon his breakfast views, and literary articles out of number on national tion occurs, from time to time, in the parables and the Prophets and the Prophets and the Prophets and the Prophets and the Lord enjoined.4 Theophilus Many of these laws obtain in the Churches of this table a little baby, of which, whoever may be the faother parts of Scripture; as, for instance, in the seve- of Antioch speaks to the same effect. "As there are day; and some which are become obsolete in the ther, he has no doubt at all about the maternal grand- arrangements adopted by Prussia for educating the ral hours at which the labourers in the vineyard were fertile and well watered and inhabited islands," says populous, and what would be termed the more civilized father. Such accidents are so common in the class people, and while lost in admiration in the educational sent to work. "I well know," says Irenæus to his he, "to furnish ports to the tempest-tossed mariner, districts, still subsist in our remote and rural parishes; in which they are least common with us—the middle labyrinth of country schools and town schools—comfriend, "that on being informed of these things, you will laugh at the self-conceited folly of such men.—

sent to work.

The diffusion points to the tempest-to-seed marrier, affording a very pleasing example of the Apostolical so hath God appointed, for a world beaten about by affording a very pleasing example of the Apostolical sin, places of refuge, that is, holy Churches, wherein character even of things trivial in themselves, and of are regarded but as accidents, as youthful indiscre-But it is rather matter for grief that they should dis- are taught the doctrines of truth." 5 So that the the steadfastness with which generation after genera- tions, not as disgraces affecting, as with us, the respec- schools—seminariums—universities—who could suptort, thus frigidly and by force, piety and the majestic heretics and separatists of those days, though motley tion has cleaved to the simple practices of their most tability and happiness of all the kith and kin for a pose that with all this education, no education is allowed-that while reading and writing are enforced I am, of course, aware that in much which has been This educational drill of all the children of the upon all, thinking and communication of thoughts are many, nowever, as withdraw from the Churches here said, I have been striking notes not in unison community to one system, in schools in which the paper prevented by an arbitrary censorship of the press, having certain foreknowledge, ordained the persons Bishops, to receive the parties again into the bosom know, was held at Casarea, and another at Ephesus, when he came," he in some sort left that Church pilage under his civil or military functionaries, in that the exercise of worship anywhere but in a church aforesaid; and further made such arrangement, that of the Church, on their repentance. Dionysius writes both on the subject of Easter, and both within the bound, for us to contemplate when it had passed out every act or movement during his existence, from his was prohibited and made criminal in Prussia by an of his hands, it is not for me to let it loose-but primary school service (schulpflichtigkeit) to his be- edictal law dated the 9th March, 1834; and that men should succeed to their ministry. We hold it, effect. And such communications from the authorized many persons suffering imprisonment, civil disabilities, or other punishments for this Prussian crime of wor-Are these the steps to any of the true objects of shipping God in their own houses, were only liberated

Selbtsgefuhl is a superb word which the German compared to one of the unlettered population of a free

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND. (From a Tract, "The Irish Church," 1835.)

The Church in Ireland was not originally Roman Catholic. It existed and flourished for many centuries before Poperv was known there. Poperv became the religion of Ireland in the reign of our Henry the Second. He it was, and the arms of England, that compelled the Irish to adopt it.

The Reformation, which rendered such invaluable service to England, produced little comparative change in Ireland. It can scarcely be said to have been introduced among the Irish at that time in a way likely to make its principles generally known. Many of the Popish Bishops and Priests, on the pretence of conforming to Protestantism, continued to propagate their old errors; the people were kept in gross ignorance of the Word of God; and very little was done, in any part of the country, to awaken men to a true sense of the nature of religion.

The history of the Irish Church, from the reign of Henry the Eighth down to that of George the Second, when by a simple vote of the House of Commons's final end was put to the collection of agistment tithes -that is, the tithe of grazing land-presents such a scene of plunder and confiscation, and, during a great part of that period, such a picture of misery and ruin, as is probably without parallel in any Christian country upon the face of the earth. Take a few speci-

In Queen Elizabeth's time, according to Sir Henry Sidney, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, there were, in the diocese of Meath, only 224 parish churches.-There was not one glebe-house in the diocese, nor even any place of residence for the clergy. The very to such a conclusion if it were not generally believed in Ger- walls of many of the churches were thrown down-of the others very few were covered-and in some of or manners hath yet been planted. So profane and-heathenish are some parts of this your country, that the sacrament of Baptism is not used among them. Your Majesty may believe it, that upon the face of the earth, Christ is professed, there is not a Church in so miserable a cate.

First, says, "The Churches I tound an runnous, and utterly defaced—a spectacle grievous to the sight of all

of Elizabeth, even the sees of Derry, Clogher, and Ra-phoe, were suffered to remain vacant.

Bishop Bedell, in 1630, not only found his episcopal residence levelled with the ground, but even his cathedral

church (of Kilmore) perfectly destroyed. "The parish churches were all ruined, unroofed, and unrepaired."

At that time the Church had been so impoverished by the number of impropriate benefices given to laymen, that in the whole province of Connaught, the vicarages being for the most part stipendiary, the vicars' pensions came but to forty shillings a-year, and in many places to

to King Charles I., from the Archbishops, Bishops, and the whole Clergy of Ireland, assembled in Convocation. "In all the Christian world," it says, "the rural clergy have not been reduced to such extremity of contempt have not been reduced to such extremity of contempt and beggary, as in this kingdom, by the means of appropriations, commendams, and violent intrusions into their undoubted rights, in times of confusion; having their churches ruined, their habitations left desolate, their glebes concealed, and by an inevitable consequence, an invincible necessity of a general non-residency, whereby the ordinary subject hath been left wholly destitute of all possible means to learn true piety to God."

The effect of these numerous and successive spoliations in the possible means to be a possible means to be

ionging to the church, 562 impropriate rectors, and 118 parishes wholly impropriate, making in all and parishes. The amount derived from tithes by laymen, is said to be £300,000 a year. "The clergy," says Swift, "having been stript of the greatest part of their revenues. the glebes being generally lost, the tithes in the hands of laymen, the churches demolished, and the country depoulated; in order to preserve a face of Christianity, it was necessary to unite small vicarages, sufficient to make a tolerable maintenance for a minister." "Even now," observes Primate Stewart (in 1819), "there are many unions of vicarages, consisting of from eight to ten parishes, which do not produce a clear ecclesiastical income of £200 per annum; nay, there are two large unions, which, having been augmented (from other sources), cannot exceed £100."

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1844.

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principles of the Church which has, for some years, prevailed, and the results especially with which that produced much alarm and opposition on the part of those who dissent from her doctrines or object to her regret is cannot be more frequently prosecuted,—the polity; and in proportion to the zeal and vigour with jealousy and hostility of her opponents increased.

why those separatists who denominate themselves defects and infirmities is the cause of many a fervent "Wesleyan Methodists" have latterly exhibited some and humble petition at the Throne of Grace; but, of the worst features of this hostility: we do not, of without meaning to assert it as a cause of glorying, course, regard all who bear that designation as being we can affirm that such is the common tenour of their actuated by a hostile or unfriendly feeling towards lives, and that to such labours are to be ascribed that the Church; but we fear it has become a characteris- more thriving and purer Churchmanship which it is tic of the body in the Mother Country, while in the our daily comfort to behold. Colonies but a small fraction indeed of the individuals who bear the name of "Methodists," have ever avowed their diversified and harassing, yet cheerfully endured any kindliness or sympathy for the National Church. | 1

embracing "Thirty-five Reasons for not being a mem- who undertakes to disparage those of whose lives and ber of the Episcopalian Church, commonly called the exertions he evidently knows nothing. It were well excuses for breaking the unity and destroying the does, would "look at home" before pronouncing the peace and efficiency of Christ's Catholic Church, is so condemnation which he takes it upon himself to unchristian in its temper, and coarse and vulgar in its express against others, and by discovery of the vices style, that it must effectually defeat its own professed and defects of his own religious system, adopt that object with all respectable persons, of whatsoever class which, we must believe from ignorance as much as or designation, who are influenced by correct senti- from any other cause, he ventures to traduce. ments of religion. In this we see exhibited the old tirades about fox-hunting and card-playing clergy,and ill-naid curates, gleaned from the thousand and busy spirits in the Mother Country, to "reform the and labours of the great body of the Clergy, both in following are the objects primarily proposed, and which ing contradiction. There may here and there, to be sons of "enlarged views":sure, be a manifestation of indolence and indifference, and possibly of an inconsistent and perhaps irreligious life; but these, even honest dissenters themselves will admit, form but the few and stray exceptions to the church of England; to prove to the people that Ecclesiastical abuses either cause or increase all other social evils; and that the removal of them would facilitate all general rule. Even Dissenting testimony can be other desirable reforms; to hold meetings and to deliver adduced in confirmation of the fact, that, as a body, the Clergy of the United Church of England and testant churches and denominations, and to invite their Ireland evince a more diligent and disinterested devotion to their sacred duties, and more exemplary and unblameable lives, than are to be found amongst any have been provided, to establish a weekly periodical, uncorresponding number of Ministers in any other Church or religious society. If the case should, in some instances, be different, that is to be ascribed not to the | in each locality; to report all cases of bigotry and super fault of the system of the Church, which is wise and holy,—not as necessarily engendered by her doctrines, towards Dissenters; to trace the evils of the Church to its wealth and power, and to its intimate union with the or her discipline,—but as the common result of that State; to point out the worldly spirit, the selfishness, the human infirmity which cleaves to every grade and to covetousness, and ambition which its lordly titles and every profession, and which, in spite of the exercise of the best vigilance and caution, will sometimes, unhapful and disastrous.

we have alluded to, appears to be predicated upon the ition that the Clergy of the Established Church are a race of drones, and that the Ministers of Dissenters or Non-Conformists are patterns of purity, and Reformation." zeal, and self-denying toil. We need not be careful real foundation for such malevolent accusations: they tially. The pages of this journal, since its first estabthe Mother Country the Clergy of the National sons:-Church have not been sluggards in the vineyard: at least, the stupendous results of their labours, in the Lords.

2. The titles and offices of Prelate, Dean, Archdeacon,

The supplies influence, and moral strength of the Church, are not the proofs which a Dissenter would like to adduce of the slumbering spirit or relaxing zeal of her Clergy,-these are not the testimonies which give support to the charge, that they are idle and unprofitable in their vocationloiterers at the portals of the vineyard—dumb dogs that cannot bark! In the British North American deserve it. Colonies, too, we have the signs around us, too manifest to need particularizing, that the same good work Churches are springing up in every direction, our doctrine and ritual have met with sympathy and approbation from many a Non-Conformist, and the Church's bation from many a Non-Conformist, and the Church's turn to the ranks of Laymen, to enter any other professystem is far and wide appreciated as one which, if sion, or to hold any other office, as if they had never been its members in four different parishes in the District, awakened interest in her welfare which, amongst the rather a Church-Extirpating Society: it is a pity that terations in the Constitution of that Society; which al- prosperous times.

tain us in our affirmation, that the Clergy of the Established Church as a body, -for there may, and fiserable a case."

Lord Deputy Chichester, in the reign of James the will be exceptions,—study more, preach more, visit irst, says, "The Churches I found all ruinous, and many unore, and in every other respect labour more than do more, and in every other respect labour more, than do at least the preachers of that body amongst whom we For years together Divine Service had not been used in any parish-church throughout Ulster, except in some let whose title we have noticed. There is, we firmly city or principal town. For many years during the reign believe, no comparison in the amount of labour respecbelieve, no comparison in the amount of labour respectively rendered by each; and as for recompense, we would just refer to a communication published in The Church of March 28, 1840, and signed "J. Flanaghan," to shew on which side it is yielded most bounthe Ministers of the Methodist persuasion receive per annum, on the average, about fifty per cent. more than do the Clergy of the Established Church in this Product of this morality, we should soon discover a progressive demand for the abolition of other the few remaining Indians of our country; the support ame but to forty shillings a-year, and in many places to only sixteen.

Whatever, indeed, may be the grounds of compact, and all of pious young men who are candidates for the ministry.

The Earl of Strafford's Letters is a petition, addressed that keeps it in harmony and peace, would by and by a can be alleged against them. It is well if they can maintain a decent position in the society by which they are surrounded, and maintain the common comtheir little ones in a plain and unostentations way, and afford them that suitable education which will qualify then hereafter for usefulness and the slender means tional morals. Such education may prove as auxiliary

with a fitting liberality in enterprises of benevolence

around them, - if, while they assiduously urge the

And as for the recreations of life, or those pastimes in England. And as for the recreations of life, or those pastules of society,—which whether they may, or may not, be engaged in with an undefiled conscience, we shall not of a late very obnoxious appointment to the Superin
of the great privileges, which, as members of a pure branch of Christ's Holy Church, we enjoy; and not less the Clergy, and we doubt not the remark is applicable nearly to all, who have neither time nor relish for suchoccupations; who, as far as the gossip and the amusements of what is termed social life are concerned, are keepers at home, and not there wasting their hours in a dreamy repose, but labouring, with the best assiduity they can, to equip themselves for their heavenly Master's work,-literally rising early, and late taking rest, and eating the bread of carefulness, that they may fulfil their allotted task of duty, and be ready for The spirit of inquiry into the organization and every department of their sacred office to which their services may be called. We know, too, of not a few who ride, or walk, or drive thousands of miles in the inquiry has been attended, have, as we have observed, year in the fulfilment of their various duties; and who gratuitously. regard not as a toil but a pleasure, -which their only isit from house to house, the social lecture, the priwhich, during that period, the Church has developed vate admonition, solace to the mourner, consolation to her system and realized its practical blessings, has the the sick and dying. It is true they deeply feel the imperfectness with which all these duties are per-We stated in our last, in a few general remarks, formed, and the distressful consciousness of these

ars, can afford to pity the miserable slanders of a The pamphlet to which we alluded last week, as Mr. George Fred. Playter, or of any other individual.

We see, by an extract from a paper entitled the exorbitant salaries, -idle rectors, -and hard-working Anti-monopolist, that a project is on foot with some one floating pieces of scandal which may have found Reformation,"-in other words, to hew and carve the existence during the last half century; and to which, present machinery of the Church of England into a whatever may have been the errors of the past, or even shape which will suit the views of all who do not subnow the occasional derelictions from duty, the lives scribe to her system as at present constituted. The the Mother Country and the Colonies, present a stand- are strongly urged upon the consideration of all per-

testant churches and denominations, and to invite their der the title of "The Church Reform Gazette;" to collect, through various channels, information respecting the amount of Ecclesiastical property, with its use and abuse Britain and Ireland who are favourable to the bold, effipily, shew itself where its exhibition is the most painand disastrous.

I and disastrous.

Much of the argument of the disreputable pamphlet friends of true religion, by forming local Associations in connexion with the Parent Society; and finally to address memorials to the clergy and people of England, and to forward petitions to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament, in behalf of the glorious work of the second

These most patriotic individuals go upon the printo undeceive society upon this point, or to state the ciple, we suppose, that a great evil must have a great Presented and adopted at a General Meeting of the Branch cure; that with a corruption so gigantic as that perhave themselves the power of forming a judgment, and taining to the reformed Church of the realm, gentle they are likely, as a general rule, to express it impar- remedies would be but a waste of time and skill; that nothing can prune a tree with so many needless lishment about seven years ago, - which includes the | branches and excrescences, but the axe at the root! period of the Church's highest exertions and brightest | The following will, in some degree, shew what is inpromise, have told, with sufficient clearness, that in tended by these philanthropic and disinterested per-

"1. The Bishops to be removed from the House of

Canon, Prebendary, and all other titles and offices con-nected with Cathedrals, to be abolished.

3. The titles of Rector, Vicar, and Priest to be abolished.

has gone progressively forward: our Clergy have increased, our congregations have been multiplied, as members of that body, we enjoy, to extend, to the increased, our congregations have been multiplied, as members of that body, we enjoy, to extend, to the utmost of our ability, the same precious privileges to

hapters, to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be placed those of our fellow members who are now destitute of in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. 8. All Clergymen who desire it, to be permitted to re-

them all the windows and doors were ruined and spoiled. laity, has been begotten, is hardly reconcileable,— the nation should only be half reformed; and while terations were accordingly made at the general meeting needy separatists from the communion of the Church be provided for by the confiscation of her endowments, and their equitable distribution amongst all who assume the calling of teacher or preacher? And as various Associations of human devising and modern construction, are made to supersede the machinery of the Church, and bring about results which, it is affirmed, the proper influence of religion cannot effect, what incongruity can there be in the assumption by a modern Reformation Society of the power to exonerate Clergymen from their religious duties, and relieve them from the responsibility of their ordination vows, —to put them in the position, in short, of mere lay-—to put them in the position, in short, of mere layto be transmitted, in accordance with the Constitution of tifully. It will appear from that communication, that the Ministers of the Methodist persuasion receive per been ordained?"

To snew on which side it is yielded most occur, and accordance with the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society at the Church

us that, without the foundation of religion, no system of education that can be devised, will effect the sology and all tongs, must be desired,—a reformation of the national morals. Such education may prove as auxiliary libraries, and our families, and now be supplied at cost and charges with not only libraries. Such education may prove as auxiliary libraries, and Religious Tracts, but also us that, without the foundation of religion, no system gious truth, it must prove a failure as respects the national welfare and the general prosperity.

stitution, only by ordering them at a heavy expense from England, your Committee trust, that the only cause of tional welfare and the general prosperity.

duty of alms-giving and all pious offerings, they are, by the good Providence of God, enabled to shew a consistent example in this respect, and prove, by their the Prussian model so objectionable; and the facts devoting a larger sum than one-fourth of their contributions to the general purposes of the Society. own allottments from their humble stipends, that they are willing to spend, as well as he spent, in the cause in the remarks model to objectionable; and the lacts detailed in the article we have referred to, bear us out.

The remaining three-fourths will be applied in the are willing to spend, as well as be spent, in the cause in the remarks we lately offered upon that subject, in several parishes where they have been raised for further connection with the Training School at Stanley Grove ing such objects, contemplated by the Society, as appear

now pause to discuss,—we know of not a few amongst tendency of Education in this Province has actually impressed with a sense of the weighty responsibility at-

We mentioned lately that the Rev. W. H. Ripley had consented to act as Secretary to the "Church Society" at Toronto, in consequence of the lamented District.

It ought ever to be borne in mind that Societies such resignation of John Kent Esq. We understand that as ours naturally tend to decay. The death of some of Mr. Ripley will be assisted in these duties by Thomas heir members, the removal of others to distant parts, Champion Esq., the very zealous and efficient Depositary of the Society; and it is hardly necessary to add that both these gentlemen —as did the lets. add, that both these gentlemen, -as did the late Sec- out any diminution of zeal and interest in the cause, all retary, -reuder their important services in this behalf such associations are exposed. But when we add to

for some time printed, and may be had on application to the different Clergy and Agents, or to the Messrs Rowsell, at Toronto.

Our readers will be glad to perceive the indications of an early Spring, in the Steam Boat advertisements

The great and all-important remedy is unquestionably the renewal of the heart. If we are truly alive to the inlic accommodation on these inland waters.

Communication.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Church of England," or rather, Thirty-five lame of the superintend of the Sunday Schools? In looking over an old Report does, would "look at home" before pronouncing the of the "Sunday School Society for Ireland," I saw that, the unity and destroying the look at home before pronouncing the look at home before pronoun in a circular recently issued, it had been recommended, that each child in the schools in union with the Society, in a circular recently issued, it had been recommended, should be invited to subscribe a penny a year, in order to assist in replenishing its exhausted fund. pence thus collected, would amount to the amazing sum view even to those who have recently taken up their The plan was immediately adopted by several Superin- have been members in other places, or who only wait t tendents, and the results were very encouraging; scarcely be asked to embark their time, their talents, and their a child refusing, while numbers brought more than the a clind refusing, while numbers brought more than the requested penny, and pleaded hard for its acceptance.—
If this plan was attended with such success in Ireland, the rease of our Society's means and influence; such as the where the peasantry are so very poor, might we not suppose it would be much easier to introduce it into the Sunday Schools in this Province? I feel persuaded, that if all those engaged in the pleasing, but responsible duty of Sunday School instruction, would but make the trial, in a firm dependence was responsible to the support of the Society; and the posting of subscription lists in shops and public offices, for the same purpose, stating fully the objects and plans of the Society, and soliciting the contributions of those willing to promote those objects firm dependence upon God's assistance, the result would through its instrumentality. soon convince them of its practicability. In some cases, I should think, the payments might be advantageously made half-yearly, or even quarterly, and the Teachers might be invited to double their contributions. The sums thus collected, might be given to our excellent "Church Society," and it is difficult to say how much good may be done at such a trifling expense to each individual. But this is not all; the calleren might thus learn to consider it, not only their duty, but their prigilege to low-members. to consider it, not only their duty, but their privilege, to low-members.

ve their mite to the cause of God.

And should not parents—those especially to whom God

of their fellow churchmen to the great exertions made give their mite to the cause of God.

March 13th, 1844. TWe are much obliged to the writer of this communication, and think the plan suggested a very desirable one, and at the same time very practicable.—ED.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Association, held at St. Catharines, Wednesday, January

In presenting the Second Annual Report of the Niagara District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, the District Committee desire to express their devout acknowledgment to "the Author of every good and perfect gift," for his blessings vouchsafed to their labours during the past year; and to offer up their fervent prayers, that every Member of the Church Society, in assisting according to his ability, to "water others," may himself be most abundantly "watered."

The amount of monies collected within this District during the present year is considerably less than that re-ported at the last Annual Meeting. But, if various cir-cumstances, some of which were to be anticipated, and 4. The designation of the Clergy to be, Ministers of others arising from the unprecedented stagnation of trade Religion, Preachers of the Gospel, Pastors of Congrega-which has prevailed over the whole continent, be taken ons, Bishops, and Curates.

5. All patronage to cease; and an equitable adjustment whatever for discouragement; though they recognize to be made with existing patrons in such cases as may therein cause for greater exertion on the part of Member of the Society, and an urgent reason for incul-6. The revenues of Bishoprics and Cathedrals, together cating upon our fellow Churchmen the duty of esteemwith the income of all livings arising from tithes, glebe ling ourselves all as members of one body in Christ, and lands, or Queen Anne's Bounty, to be placed in the hands therefore called upon by a sense of the privileges, which,

> them. Your Committee, in accordance with the Constitution

"If," exclaims Sir Henry "this is the state of the Church according even to the logic of Non-Conformists,—
in the best-peopled diocese and best governed country, easy it is for your Majesty to conjecture in what case the rest is, where little or no reformation either of religion apprehend, on the contrary, that no comparison can of the rich for general distribution, or by ruining the rest is the state of the Church according even to the logic of Non-Conformists,—
the physical wants of the many destitute are to be provided for, by sequestering the lands and possessions soliciting the early appointment of a travelling missionary to the destitute townships and settlements in this pofairly be instituted between their labours, in the aggregate, and those which are rendered by the Ministers of Dissent. We feel well assured that facts will susof Dissent. We feel well assured that facts will susto be read of the communion of the Church of establishing a fund for that highly important object.

Colonies, it is not the extravagance of the manner in which their services are recompensed,—the luxurious for private robbery as much as for public plunder; and laid down their lives in their Master's service within the living in which they are permitted to indulge,—the Socialist licentiousness would follow close in the track Diocese; and other objects, equally excellent, and commending themselves with equal force to the consciences and hearts of Canadian Churchmen. And when they consider that the Parent Society will pay one-fourth of maintain a decent position in the society by which they are surrounded, and maintain the common complete are surrounded.

We request attention to the article on our first page on the church buttons of the members of the most important District in the buttons of the members of the most important District in the buttons of the members of the most important District in the buttons of the members of the most important District in the Diocese are all devoted to this fund, withou allotted to them, they can shew any thing like a becoming hospitality, and especially if they can join with a fitting liberality in enterprises of benevolence. A leading defect in the lately adopted system of

been confirmed: should it turn out to be any thing more than rumour, we may return again to the subject.

Impressed with a sense of the weighty responsionly about the should it turn out to be any thing tached to such privileges, and the duty of extending, according to our ability, the same precious privileges to others; your Committee would earnestly recommend the important work in which they are engaged to the steady

tlese the constant tendency in the fallen mind to a di-minished feeling of interest in the spiritual good of others, and of zeal for the glory of Christ, the true friends of We have inadvertently omitted to mention, that the Index to Volumes 5 and 6 of this Journal have been great work for which it was established, they must not fold their arms in indifference, and console themselves with the thought, that "to-morrow will be as this day, and much more abundant." No! They must make a diligent and faithful use of those remedies which Providence has graciously provided for this natural tendency

given in another column. We most cordially wish a prosperous season to the enterprising gentlemen who have provided, on so magnificent a scale, for the pubprivilege, as "fellow workers together with Christ," textend the knowledge of the glorious Gospel of salvatio to others. And this state of the heart must be cherished in ourselves and others, by diligent perusal of those sacred records, wherein is depicted in such striking colors the awful condition of those who "know not Christ;" by a due consideration of our own sick and a manimated Speech in support of the Society, gave as a Christ; by a due consideration of our own rich and abundant privileges; but, above all, by fervent prayer, in To the Editor of The Church.

Our closets, in our families, and in our churches, for more Sir;—Will you permit me, through the medium of your and more of that faith which "worketh by love," and which shows itself in devotion to God's service, and in

with the Society, year, in order to be added to the list of members; and it will extend its to be added to those who have recently taken up their constantine McGuire, donation, f £625 16s. 8d., exclusive of £46 5s, for the teachers.— abode within the bounds of their association, who may

onvince them of its practicability. In some cases, And whilst in the order of Divine Providence some

has given many of the comforts and elegancies of this life—teach these lessons to their children? I can truly say, that I shall always feel deeply indebted to my excellent father, for the pains he took, to train up his children in habits of systematic charity. We never received our youth as doth the eagle." She has lately sent out in weekly pocket money without putting aside a segurith. weekly pocket money, without putting aside a seventh crowds as her missionaries, not only the inferior orders for charitable purposes. I regret to say, however, that of her ministry, but also those who hold the exalted we have not all continued this excellent practice; but those who have laid it aside, have found by painful experience, that "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tonded the research of the first four centuries of Christianity, is to be found to only in her various American, West and East Indian Colonies but also much resolved to the first four centuries of Christianity, is to be found to only in her various American, West and East Indian Colonies but also much resolved to the first four centuries of Christianity, is to be found to only in her various American, West and East Indian colonies and the research of the first four centuries of Christianity, is to be found to only in her various American, West and East Indian colonies and the resolution of successors of the Apostles. it tendeth to poverty." May God enable them to see their error, and to return to the good old paths.

Colonies, but also on the rock of Gibraltar, in the lately savage Islands of the Southern Ocean, and in the Holy City of Jerusalem itself.

Nor is she forgetful of the duties which she owes to her children nearer home. In addition to hundreds of Churches built and enlarged within the last few years, and to hundreds of additional curates supported by her n populous parishes, she has lately made an extraordinary effort to supply all her destitute children with a sound

religious education.

And will Canadian Churchmen be backward in doing what in them lies to promote the same most holy cause?

Will they, out of their comparative abundance, refuse to contribute to send the Gospel to their destitute Brethren, when they themselves have had that Gospel sent to them for years through the contributions not only of the them for years through the contributions not only of the English gentry in their guineas, of the tradesmen in their Oats, new, 15s. to 17s.; Feed, 14s. to 16s. Beans, 20s. to 26s. shillings, but also of the very labourers in their hard earned pence? Your Committee trust not! Rather doto 23s. they entertain the pleasing hope, that their fellow Churchmen, becoming daily more sensible of their own privileges, alive to the duties which they owe their desti-Brethren, and cheered by the great exertions made and being made in England, will endeavour by their activity, their contributions, but above all by their fervent rayers, to extend the influence of the Church Society throughout the Diocese, and, through this Society, th nfluence and the saving knowledge of the Redeemer's

By order of the District Committee. T. B. FULLER, Secretary. The following Resolutions were then adopted:-

On the motion of George Adams, Fsq., seconded by Resolved-That the Report now read be adopted, and that it be printed with the names of the several subscribers

On motion of Henry Mittleberger, Esq., seconded by Resolved-That this Association derives the greatest his 60th year.

atisfaction and encouragement from believing, that the principles on which the Church Society is based, and the great objects which it desires to promote, have commended themselves to the cordial approbation, not only of the

George Keefer, of Thorold, Esquire,

Resolved-That this Association desires to express its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the blessing which he has vouchsafed to it during the short period it has been in operation; that it deems it a solemn duty to record its conviction, that all human exertion, however high and holy the object to which it is directed, must prove ineffectual, unless it be undertaken in a spirit of dependence upon God; that "unless the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it.'

On motion of the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by John

Resolved—That influenced by a deep sense of the duty incumbent upon every Christian Churchman to do all that in him lies to advance the cause of Evangelical truth and Apostolical order, and the blessings which it is calculated to diffuse throughout the community at large, the members of this Association pledge themselves to renewed exertions to increase the efficiency of this District Branch of the Church Society, and to enlist their fellow Churchmen throughout this District in its ranks. On motion of George Prescott, Esq., seconded by Mr.

Brady, of Thorold, Resolved-That the thanks of the meeting are due, and

are hereby cordially tendered, to the committee and offi-cers of this District Branch Association, for their efficient services during the past year.

Resolved—That the same members of the Committee, the Rev. T. B. Fuller as Secretary, and Henry Mittleberger, Esq., as Treasurer, be re-appointed for the ensuing

On motion of the Rev. J. M. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Frederick Schram, of Louth,

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SUMMARY OF PAROCHIAL REPORTS, FOR THE YEAR 1843. Niagara.-Members enrolled, 114; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £70 6s. 3d.; Subscriptions and Donations for special purposes, £9.

St. Catharines — Members enrolled, 104; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £43 7s. 6d.; donations for general purposes, £43 7s. 6d.;

tion for special purpose, 15s.

Chippawa.—Members enrolled, 24; Subscriptions and

Donations £38 7s. 6d. Louth.-Members enrolled, 99; Subscriptions and Do-

ations, £23 11s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Thorold.—Members enrolled, 88; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £26 14s. 10d.; Subscriptions and Donations for special purposes, £2 12s. 6d.

Stamford.—Members enrolled, 23; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £10 15s.; Subscriptions and Donations for special purposes, £16.

Grimsby.—Members enrolled, 62; Subscriptions and

Donations, £30 13s. 113d. Family of the Rev. A. Townley, Dunnville.—Subscriptions, £3 15s.

Fort Erie. - No Return.

RICHMOND.

At a Meeting held in Richmond in the month of March

solution, subscribed yearly] 1 William Lyon Esq. do.
Captain Maxwell, [who moved the third Re-solution subscribed do.] 0 5 Rev. John Flood,..... It should be observed also, that the people of this pa-

rish have during the past year expended £60 on the Parsonage house. TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Liverpool at New York, we have news from England to the 6th of February, being two days later than were received by the Boston steamer. following are the principal items of intelligence: IRELAND.

The Irish State Trials were proceeding. Mr. O'Connell began his speech in defence on Monday the 5th; the Liverpool began his speech in detence on Monday the 5th; the Liverpool Times of the 6th, in a postscript brings the opening part of it, a column long, stating that he was still speaking when the reporter left. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the room was most densely crowded, and Mr. O'Connell promised to make his speech as brief as possible. He avowed himself a Repealer, denounced the union, and alluded most skilfully, though in a very slight and guarded manner, to the exclusion ral, and all the other triffing circumstances attending the trial

The strange conduct of the Attorney General, Mr. Smith, in challenging Mr. Fitzgibbon, of the opposite Counsel, subjects him to the most scathing remarks in every quarter. His case was brought up in the House of Commons, and the Ministerial members, and Sir Robert Peel himself, were forced to say that his conduct was utterly indefensible. The Times goes so far as to call him "the late Attorney General," though he has not resigned. There is a most vociferous call upon him to do so from the London press. It is thought that he will do so in nce of the unanimous and decided condemnation of his conduct.

Sir Robert Peel has made a renewed and still more emphatic to alter the Corn Laws.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 5.—The demand for Wheat fresh up was somewhat active. Fine parcels of both red and white were taken off readily, at an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last of fully 1s. per quarter, while the value of the middling and inferior kinds was steadily sup-ported. Bonded Wheat and Barley at fully previous rates. Malting Barley at an improvement in value of 1s. per quarter.
Foreign Grain and Flour in Bond.—Wheat, Dantzie,

Peas, 23s. to 27s. Flour, American, 23s. to 25s.; Baltic, 22s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE. - Never at any former time

have such enormous sales of Cotton been made as during the present week, and not less than 75,000 bales have changed hands in the last four days, all of which, it may be useful to state, is paid for in cash within ten days after sale, and the aggregate amount will fall little short of £700,000. Spinners have bought freely, but their purchases are more extended, and not so heavy. It is a fact worthy of notice as showing the present abundance of money, that a sum fairly computed at £1,800,000 sterling, has during the last month, been laid out in cotton by speculators. The import trade is still a bad business, and recent arrivals must be attended with a loss, if the cotton was purchased immediately before shipment.—Liverpool

The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the father to the Church Society in this District, for the past and preceding year, appended thereto.

of Prince Albert, died suddenly of cramp of the stemach, on the 29th of January. He was uncle and father in-law to the Queen, father to Prince Albert, and brother of the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent. He had just reached

Lord Morpeth has been returned to Parliament. The Times of the 5th, has a review of Governor Porter's Message. It says:-

"The repudiation business, which, it is needless to say, forms of petitions presented to the Legislature is incomparably more important than the amount in signatures which may be attached members of the Church in this District, but also of their the substitute, in Governor Porter's Message, for the theme of fellow Churchmen throughout the Diocese; and that money raised, debts paid, and credit maintained, is somehow to them. The Dissenters have often obtained the fulfilment not with standing the unprecedented depression and stag-nation of business that has for some time prevailed, such carried out, is calculated to render men holy in life, peaceful in death, and happy in eternity. But this advancement of the Church in the Colonies, and the advancement of the Church in the Colonies, and the advancement of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church Society for some almost and the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, of labour. And yet the Constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, of labour. And yet the Constitution of laction, or for division of labour. And yet the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, or labour. And yet the constitution of the Church of Bishops.

On motion of the Rev. Thos. Creen, seconded by begin to find out how much more unpleasant it is to have taken out all the fun at first, without heed or thought for the future, than to have begun the self-denial at once, as soon as ever it was needed.

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MAINTENANCE OF CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES IN BATH. (From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.)

To the "Bath and Church of England Lay Association" is due the high honour of having maintained for ten years a vigor-ous assertion of Conservative principles, which has, in a great measure, been the means of rescuing that city from the grasp of the Radicals, who claimed the representation as their own on the passing of the Reform Bill. It would have been well for other large Constituencies if they had followed the example of Bath in thus steadily contending for the inviolability of the Constitution in Church and State; and we hope that the publication of the Tenth Annual Report of that Association may yet tend to revive a kindred spirit where it has become inactiv The Report contains an epitome of the labours of the Committee during the past year, and enters into several matters of great national importance, which will now demand from the Conservative body generally their vigilant attention during the forth-coming Session of Parliament. In the course of the past year, the course of the past year, it appears, they have petitioned the Legislature in support of Church-rates; for Church Extension; for an investigation into the Roman Catholic establishment at Maynooth; for securing the rights of the Church in the Factory Bill; and for the formation of an independent Bishopric for the town of Maynobears. Manchester. All these subjects still require to be kept in view; On motion of H. C. Mewburn, of Stamford, Esq., and from past experience we may be sure the Bath Association will watch their progress when they again come before Parliawill watch their progress when they again come before Parlia-

Having adverted to these topics, the Report pays an eloquent and just tribute to the memory of an eminent and talented mber, who in the course of the year has paid the debt of

"In recounting the circumstances of the past year, we have to fulfil a painful duty, when alluding to the severe loss we have sustained by the death of John Francis Gunning, Esq.; one of the oldest, most talented, and most highly respected members of this Association. His legal knowledge, as a mem-ber of the English bar, was often of essential service to the ber of the English bar, was often of essential service of Committee, in the preparation of our petitions, and his poignant "the Universities of the land." Deep regret is rarely without its accompanying consolation; and in this case, his friends have the grateful recollection, that, notwithstanding severe bodily suffering, the end of his useful and honorable life was "perfect peace," inasmuch as his departure was in "full assurance of faith" in the great Head of our Church—that "one Mediator" who died for our sins, and rose again for our justifi-

The Report adverts at some length to the operations of the Church Institution established at Brasford, in Yorkshire, and narrates the following specimen of the hostility displayed by the Dissenters there against the Church Establishment:

"A lecture on the "unscriptural nature of Ecclesiastical Imposts," was delivered some time since by a Dissenting preacher, of the name of Acworth; that lecture was published by the direction of what is called the "Bradford Volustary Church Association," and in it were poured forth vituperations against the Church and Clergy of the most unchristian character-Thus were carried out some previous and violent dissenting proceedings, by which the Churchwardens were met, whenever proceedings, by which the Churchwardens were met, whenever a church-rate was proposed The Dissenters asserted, that the Church, with "rapacious and polluted hands," demanded "impious exactions;" "robbed them of their goods," and "would deprive them, if a fitting opportunity offered itself, of their liberty, and even of their very life." The bitter feeling their hoerty, and even of their very fite. The butter teening of Dissent against Church principles was shown by extracts from many leading men amongst its professors, and published by their authority. One Dissenting Minister stated, that "sooner than let his children learn the Church Catechism, he would give them poison;" another, that he would rather see his children crucified, than teach them the Church Catechism;" a third (Wesleyan teacher) had the impolicy to commit himself, by asserting, that, "abstractedly, Victoria (the Queen) has no more right to govern me, than I have to govern Victoria." Truly is it said, "that every stone taken from the altar, is hurled at the throne."

"But the Bradford Dissenters not only endeavoured to deprive the Church of her lawful rights of property by violence, and by clear injustice, (they having been allowed the amount of Churchrates as so much rent in the purchase or hire of their premises,) but, strange as the contradiction may appear, those advocates of the voluntary principle attacked the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, the Vicer, for endeavouring to promote Church extension in his parish, by Church subscriptions; a most needful measure it was, in a locality having a population of 105,000 souls, with so in-adequate a provision of Church accommodation, as to leave above 60,000 totally unprovided for. More contradictory still was it in them, to pursue a neighbouring incumbent (the Rev-G. Hamilton) by sarcastic misrepresentations in the public prints, because he raised funds in his parish by voluntary subscriptions, for the needful reparation of his church. We fear that a resignation of the just rights of the Church,—that the relief thus given to Dissenters, by Churchmen, who themselves voluntarily contribute beyond what they ever engaged by their leases to pay, for church repairs, may sometimes prove to be a dangerous practice. It is adopted, unquestionably, in the most amiable spirit, to preserve peace; but it is ever attributed to owardice, which shrinks from a vestry contest. In whatever manner a proposal is brought forward to preserve or extend the Church, her enemies, intent as they are on her destruction, will reward concession with insult, and brotherly kindness by fur-

"Well has it been for Bradford, and well has it been for the Church that in the Rev. Dr. Scoresby there appeared a man, who had zeal and ability to act with energy on the defensive-Under such unmerited treatment he threw himself at once, not only on his parishioners, but (with other clergy) on the meming, which "filled the room with Churchmen of all grades, from the independent gentleman, to the artisan," and then was formed the Bradford Church Institution. No wonder is it, that when the disloyal opinions which were then shown up were exposed in all their deformity, a call was made for the National Anthem. nd that the room echoed with true "Church and Queen'

"We have felt it our duty to enter more at length than is our wont into the above particulars, because we have ever recomnended the establishment of Societies, in our principal towns, onsisting either of laymen, or of the clergy and laity united, in defence of the Church; and moreover, as we deem this movenent in a populous manufacturing place as one of great importance. We do not say, that the animus by which the Dissenters were actuated, is everywhere exhibited by an equally ruthless behaviour; but we do assert, that the same hostile spirit exists, more or less, in almost every part of England, and is now operating (chiefly amongst Papistical Dissenters) against our persecuted catholic and apostolic Church, and her Clergy, in Ire-land. This was shown by the anti-educational petitions lately presented to Parliament-by the virulent placards (printed at unty towns) with which our villages were agitated on that subject—and by the other media through which the signatures thereto were obtained. The conduct of Dr. Scoresby eisely that which the times in which we live, require. tened not to any of the crafty insinuations of "Spare thyself"
—"The Clergy should not be agitators"—"Let us keep out of sight until the storm is over," &c., by which so many are beguiled into silence in these days. Seeing that he had to contend, not only against the perils of the Church, but against the perils of the Nation through the Church, he showed, practially, what one active incumbent may effect, when he has the willing mind," and devotion to his Master's cause."

On the subject of the "lamentable strife, regarding what are termed the Oxford Tracts," the Report obse "As observers of the schism, we lament its effects most truly, as evinced by the defection of some few of our Clergy, who have adopted the pernicious errors of Rome. At the same time, it is impossible for us not also to regret the open violations of Church discipline, and the mutilations of our Rubric, exhibited y a yet greater number of our Clergy, who, with less candour than the former, continue to eat the bread of our Church, while they "lift up their heel against her." We have seen but too palpable an overflow of what Bishop Mant, in his own terse language, has described to be "anti-episcopal, anti-liturgical anti-ritual, and irregular zeal." Such irregularity cannot be called fidelity; and to what is it chiefly ascribable? Most assuredly to the deplorable absence of adequate Episcopal Super-intendence! Each parish ought to be visited once every year we require three bishops where we have now only one; and it is here worthy of remark, that, in the reign of Edward II., the now-threatened Episcopate of St. Asaph actually included no less than FIVE bishopric

Popery has not failed to make use of the leisure afforded by the above discussions. New convents have arisen in different parts of the kingdom, and further inroads have been made on Protestant liberty in Ireland, and elsewhere; Popish priests assuming archi-episcopal and other titles, which, by law, the Romish priesthood have no right to bear, and forgetting those oaths, on the faith of which the Romanists were admitted into

After remarking upon the transfer of the Episcopal duties of the Diocese of Bath and Wells to the Bishop of Salisbury, in consequence of the advanced age and infirmities of the Right Rev. Dr. Law, which is deplored as an inadequate provision for the wants of the Church in that diocese, the Committee pro-

"It must be obvious that such a state of things cannot by possibility continue, without producing the most direful consequences to the Establishment; but if the Church does not eak out, and perseveringly (judging by the past), this crying evil assuredly will continue.

What effectual means can be adopted for the defence of out Established Church under her present circumstances? high authority has suggested the only constitutional mode at present open to us, viz., "PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE Many of our most exemplary Divines join in that expression, on so important a point, we shall now respectfully earnestly request the attention both of Clergy and Laity.

* * Let it ever be borne in mind, that the number

school; pay-day, after all, must come at last, and then people for combination of action, or for division of labour. And jet

Manual Ma

where is any efficient organization seen which can be exerted did not the low duties render it cheaper, they being debarred tention will be devoted by the farmers to the introduction of in her defence as occasion may require? The Roman Catholics have their "Association;" and proof has been afforded within the last year, of the admirable frame-work, the businesslike arrangements of the Protestant Dissenters, carried into full effect by their Association of the "Three Denominations," their trade might again thrive, either from her present exports findnal.—Montreal Times. effect by their Association of the "Three Denominations," their district meetings, and the activity of their preachers. How deeply is it to be lamented that no such combination is to be found in the Church? Day after day during the Session we hear it said—"this or that measure is a great grievance to the "Church and Clergy; something should be done in the way of petition to get it altered;" but there being no head quarters for the Church, where forms of petition, or other information, may be obtained the subject is dranged, and the mischief promay be obtained, the subject is dropped, and the mischief pro-

tution of the Houses of Parliament; and we conclude with the admirable words of a Reverend Correspondent—"In times of danger, quiet repose may be blameable apathy; inconsideration, may be perilous neglect; inert reliance upon providential care, may be presumption; self-security, may be destruction to the Church."

The cases out of a nundred, men wholet a state in the data of that class who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by a revolution, in which the scum may come uppermost.

From Upper Canada we hear that there is an immense quantity of produce ready for transportation to this city on the opening of the navigation; we truly rejoice at it; for we are

Address, which we are glad to see they are extensively circu-

Society, stated that 18 concerts had been given during the past year, at which the following works had been performed, viz:— Handel's Messiah, Israel in Egypt, and Judas Maccabeus; Haydn's Creation; Beethoven's Mass in C, and an adaptation profits Fall of Babylon, the last four of which bad not previously and the emports and the secondary which had been rehearsed which had not previously and secondary and the secondary and the secondary and the large quantity of gaged the attention of the Society. gaged the attention of the Society, it stated that several works were in preparation, and would be submitted to the Society's notice in the course of the present year, amongst which was a canta by Mr. Perry, the leader of the band. At the conclusion of the report the treasurer read the accounts, by which it appeared that the balance in his hands on the general account (including £74 in hand from last year) was £272. The four nen who retired in rotation from the committee were then re-elected without opposition; and, thanks being voted to the committee and officers of the Society, the meeting (in which the greatest unanimity prevailed) broke up. It was stated that the next concert would take place on Friday, 2nd of February, on which ruary, on which occasion the veteran Braham is to sustain the character of Jeptha, in Handel's oratorio of that name.

Colonial.

On the navigation of the St. Lawrence—the appearance of search warm-hearted sons of the Emerald Isle. In the afternoon the St. Patrick's Society, accompanied by the sister Societies of St. George and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service, an aloguent and service of St. George and St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service, an aloguent and service of St. George and St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service, an aloguent and service of St. George and St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service, an aloguent and service of St. George and St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service, an aloguent and service of St. George and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service, an aloguent and service of St. George and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when after diving Service and St. Andrew, marched in procession, with the national banners flying, to St. Peter's Church, when a strength of the St. Lawrence—the appearance of the service and st. Andrew of the St. Lawrence—the appearance of the service and st. Andrew of the service and after divine Service, an eloquent and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Society's Chaplain, the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, of Port Hope, from Psalm exxii. 6,—"O pray for the peace of Jerusalem." On this occasion the Services of the Church were greatly heightened in solemnity by the exertions of the Choir. An Anthem taken from 1 Samuel, 17th chap., "Strike the Cymbal," was sung with much feeling and judgment, and evidenced in a most gratifying manner the high degree of excellence which the efforts of Mrs. Cameron and her zealous associates in the cultivation of Sacred Music have already attained.

THE LATE UNIVERSITY BILL.—The blow aimed at the Universities of Upper Canada, was intended to rebound and strike prostrate the Seminary of Montreal. Glorious pickings iticipated when the day of spoliation arrived. That a day was fixed upon for the attempt, no man, who watches the signs of the times, can doubt. Is it strange, then, that the talented organ of the [Roman] Catholic Church comes out strong against the unfledged compact? The Melanges and its friends have been hitherto calm and silent, though attentive watchers, of the progress of events—they unravel, with ease, the tangled web of political sophistry—they foresaw the onward tide of tide of tampant democracy which, in its progress, would uproot and hurry to ruin every land-mark of monarchical government.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.—The last number of the Aurore door of the parish of St. Nicholas, after divine service on the inst., at which resolutions in favour of His Excellency and Mr. Viger were unanimously passed. The principal inhabitants of the parish, French and English, seem to have taken part in this martin.

Mr. Kent, so long the able and truly consistent Editor of the Church, has departed from this country for England.—
During his connection with the Church, Mr. Kent was a most under the church of the npromising supporter of the principles and interests of stablishment; he did his duty fearlessly, never shrinking in the avowal of what he deemed to be the truth, and in Politics he was an ardent and steady supporter of the Monarchy and the Constitution, and he never spared the expression of his just and honest indignation, at the intrigues and villanies of the continuous control of the continuous control of the control of the continuous control of the continuous control of the control e republican factions. Mr. Kent bears with him fro

COUNTY OF LEEDS .- It is stated "on authority" in the Brockville Recorder, that James Morris, Esq., the Representative for Leeds, has resigned his seat in the Assembly; and that a new election will thereby take place.

MR. JUDGE M'CORD.—The Ottawa Advocate contains two sses presented to W. K. M'Cord, Esq., Judge of the In-District of Sydenham, in consequence of his approaching rture from the District. The one is from the Warden and abers of the Municipal Council of Sydenham; the other from the Clergy, Magistrates, and inhabitants of the townships of Hull, Eardly, and Templeton. The conduct of Judge M Cord seems to have given satisfaction to the people of his District e perceive that a piece of plate is about to be presented to -Montreal Gazette.

RADICAL MEETING IN THE GORE DISTRICT.—The friends de late Ministry in this District, led on by the Sheriff, held ting of their supporters on Saturday last. The Sheriff, notice calling the Meeting, says that he has received a requesting me to call a public Meeting of such on of the Inhabitants of the said town of Hamilton and the late Administration, for the purpose of adopting an EFFI-CLENT ORGANIZATION": and at the close of the notice he says as the Meeting has been called "by a PARTICULAR porion of the Inhabitants, and for a PURELY PARTY PURPOSE," d at the expense of the District:—and the Sheriff, who preby the canal from this city, were bushels: sided, took great pains, both in his notice and at the meeting, to ons not interested from interrupting their proceed-We hope that His Excellency the Governor General making a total of 19,236,014 bushels.

MR. ISAAC BUCHANAN AND HIS INTIMACY WITH BRITISH nacy with Sir Robert Peel; and that entire confidence which

The extent of shipments of wheat and joys, of most of the great men in England! no wonder Sir ports upon Lake Eric for the two past seasons are annexed: Solert, and Sir Charles confide to him their opinions of the College and of Lord Stanley! Priceless the friendship of a Buchanan, to a D. to a Premier or a Governor! what a solace for the opive cares of office, to have such a worthy confidant of state and, then, the exquisite tact of the honoured favorite, order the better to conceal the reality, and to draw the over the eyes of the public, always asserts in the teeth of and prophecys in defiance of probabilities. We can unw Mr. Buchanan arrives at the secrets of his friends and Metcalfe! but how the dickens he gets at Stanley's! whom it seems he is not on the same "drop-in-and-take" ntimate ticket, is rather mysterious. We would rd Stanley to get his household passed in review by a olice Inspector: Mr. Buchanan is a very Fouche for espionage ental processes," and the embryo intentions of great -Correspondent of The Monarch.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.—The prospects of Trade in and are, we are happy to say, of the most cheering kind, ere is every reason to believe that the ensuing sea re favourable one to the Mercantile interests than any ave seen for some years past. Prosperity cannot be the the Mother Country, without causing some stray crumbs to our share in Canada. In fact, the Mercantile interests hada are so bound up with those of England, that she depressed without involving us. She is the only for our produce, because she is the only country in the that needs the productions we have to send. Canada thing to export but her Timber, her Ashes, Flour, and these latter no country but England stands in ct, there is a sort of competition among all countries t-sighted individuals, who talk with such complacency ng up for independence, and casting off the protection of

cer. Short-sightedness, however, is the prevailing cha We have now put forth "what we could" to impress upon the members of our Church the great importance, the individual duty, of promoting petitions in her support; they are now more particularly needful, when we consider the altered constinuing a change in the institutions of a country, are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, men without a stake in it, and are

Church."

Such are the leading features of the Bath Lay Association's address, which we are glad to see they are extensively circuating.

The decided friends to the Agricultural interest, believing that it is the main-stay of every nation; but at the same time we warn our agricultural friends not to delude themselves into the belief that this is the result of the Agricultural Protection Bill. It has been caused partly by the good crops, and partly, we will ing of this Society was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday last, Mr. Harrison, the President, in the chair. The report, after mentioning the number of passes of the English Parliament in favour of Canadian produce. mentioning the number of persons at present belonging to the
Society, stated that 18 concerts had been given during the past
year, at which the following works had been performed, viz:—
whether England does not wish to consider her Canadian subjects as on a footing of equality with her people at home.— Much better would it be for Canada and the interests of her

the receipt of Customs amounted to £7.604, which was considered to be a large sum compared with Toronto, which for the same period produced only £8,300. During the last year it will be seen that the Customs amounted to £12,190—being an excess over the previous year of £4,586. The Canal tolls have also increased to £1,986, which added to the customs, makes the very large sum of £14,176. To this sum may be added duty on articles in bond, £2,750—so that the whole amount of Customs and Tolls for the year is £16,926. This great increase is owing to the very advantageous natural ion of Hamilton. Placed at the head of Lake Ontariohaving excellent roads diverging from it in all directions—an extensive and fertile country—hardy and industrious farmers, and skilful artizans-enlightened and enterprising merchants the town of Hamilton must in a few years become one of the largest in Western Canada, and also one of the most pros perous. Among not the least causes to accomplish this end, will be the enlargement of Burlington Canal, which is now in progress. When this is completed, aided by the improvements St. Patrick's Day.—The annual Festival of St. Patrick's on the navigation of the St. Lawrence—the appearance of sea-

eneral return of articles and interchanaliza	e, on which	will
been collected at Burlington Canal, during	the season	184
Flour, barrels	52,463	
Pork, do	246	
Whiskey, do	1.167	
Butter, kegs	220	
Lard, do	89	
Ditto. barrels	3	
Salt, do	11,514	
Wheat, bushels	10,351	
Lumber Boards, feet	20,000	
West India Staves, pieces	153,208	
Pipe. do. do	29,450	
Beer, barrels	42	
Apples, bushels	181	
Ashes, barrels	267	
Pot Barley, do	270	
Oats, bushels	60	
Stone, toises	15	
Coal, tons	173	
Pig Iron do	364	
Indian Corn, bushels	2,871	
Grindstones, tons	6	
Merchandize, inwards, cwt	76.786 3	
Ditto. outwards	2,643, 1	
	2	
Actual Custom duties, ending 5th		
January, 1844	£12,190	
Canal Tolls ending 31st Dec. 1843.	1,986	
A SIGNAL SALE AND SALE OF THE		
Articles in Bonded Warehouses.		
which may probably be enlarged		
hefere the eneming of Newigetian	9750	

before the opening of Navigation. 2,750 Total amount of Customs and Tolls £16,929 [Hamilton Journal.

TOWNSHIP OF WHITBY .- EXPORTS IN 1843 .- We have been furnished with the following Statement of the Exports from the Township of Whitby, for last year. The statement having been prepared by the Collector of Customs for the Port, its accuracy may be depended on; while the amount and variety of the articles exported, are favourable indications of the rising importance of the Township, and of the increased amount of produce of every description, that must be collected there in Sanada the esteem and affection of thousands; we trust that he will be as honoured and as loved in the home of his choice and birth — Montreal Course of the HAMILTON.—The Municipal Elections in this town have and those in rear of it, are surpassed by none in the for fertility of soil, and local advantages. The great want is, good roads, to enable the settlers from the back townships to good roads, to enable the settlers from the back townships to communicate with the front. The leading road now in pro-

ss will aid the settlers materially:-		
Flour	28.562	barrels.
Pork	1.656	do.
Ashes	1.064	
Oatmeal	860	
Whiskey	231	do.
Lard	250	kegs.
Butter	133	firkins.
Wheat	29,674	bushels.
Oats	6.684	do.
Peas	1,000	do.
Potatoes	140	do.
Lumber	353,500	feet.
Hams	- 144	
Bran	1,251	do.
Shorts	500	do.
7.1		

Value of the above in Currency, £44,746 10s. 4d.—Toronto

RECEIPTS OF BREAD-STUFFS FOR 1842 AND 1843.—The aip of Barton, as may be the friends and supporters of equivalent) landed at this port last season, exceeded those of 1842, by some 895,000 bushels, or 180,000 barrels of flour. Exhibits having been made of the exports from the several ports upon Lake Erie, we may by comparison ascertain which points have most contributed to produce this augmentation. During

1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 4,081,165 4,550,565 4,500,220 6,104,064

The the friends of "equal and impartial justice" in the Excepting the season of 1843, Canada has drawn largely from our surplus stock; and from the contracts now on foot at hity.—British Whig.

Ma. Is a Meetings "for purely party purposes" with impute West, it is probable she will be a fair customer for the ensuing season. Already extensive purchases have been made for such destination, and as the business season returns, a farther

The extent of shipments of wheat and flour from the leading

	1842.	
	Wheat bush.	Flour bbls.
Cleveland,	1,276,252 .	508.577
Milan,		5,163
Detroit,		180,210
Toledo,		37,280
Sandusky,		15,472
Monroe,		18,340
Maumee,		5,256
Fairport,	3,585 .	1,145
SERVICE STATE		
Totals,	2,454,823 .	771,443
	1843.	
	1843. Wheat bush.	Flour bbls.
Cleveland	Wheat bush.	Flour bbls. 596.878
Cleveland,	Wheat bush 724.211 .	596,878
Milan,	Wheat bush 724.211 506,966 .	596,878 13,620
Milan, Detroit,	Wheat bush 724.211 506,966 106,181 .	
Milan, Detroit, Toledo,	Wheat bush 724.211 506,966 106,181 187,800 .	596,878 13,620 263,683 59,368
Milan, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky,	Wheat bush	
Milan, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Monroe,	Wheat bush	
Milan, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Monroe, Maumee,	Wheat bush	
Milan, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Monroe,	Wheat bush	
Milan, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Monroe, Maumee,	Wheat bush	

SALTED PROVISIONS-THE TARIFF .- The alteration in the Imperial tariff has been seized with avidity by our American eighbours. Last year their shipments of cured meats found eady sale in the English markets, and this season they seem inshall supply her with them. And here we would ask
Oct-sighted individuals what limit them. And here we would ask in his food; but if he is somewhat fastidious and difficult to please, he pays generously for his whims. He prefers beef and your independence, and casting off the protection of in what other quarter of the world would they expect an outlet for their exports? They could not expect on their exports? They could not expect on loins, who had behaved so ungratefully in return benefits: besides this, she could obtain her provisions are countries, as cheap and as good as the cap get them.

The question is therefore settled, that the erudite and immatualte House of Assembly have no longer the power of incarculate House of Assembly have no longer the power of inca capter countries, as cheap and as good as she can get them stated, both in the English Parliament and elsewhere, as pect to Timber,—it having been said repeatedly that nglish Merchants would never come to Canada for timber,

AMERICAN PROVISIONS .- We copy the following importan statement, in reference to the probable supplies of American salt beef to this country, from the circular of Messrs. A. Gordon, Wylie & Co., of New Orleans, dated December, 1843:-"Beef has come forward to the extent of 15,700 barrels, against 247 barrels last season. This great augmentation is chiefly to be attributed to the demand, or expected demand, for Europe, or rather for England; and it is a remarkable fact, that the reduction of the duty in England has caused a complete change and vast improvement in this article of food. The Western beef was formerly put up of very inferior meat, cut up and cured in a most slovenly manner, and was of very inferior quality. The English demand has caused the best meat to be selected, and the curing to be carefully done with the best salt; and the Western United States will hereafter export vast qua this article, of very good quality, and at a low price."-Montreal

commences to run from this City to Rochester, touching at the intermediate ports, on Thursday next, [yesterday]; and The Eclipse, the fastest boat on the lake, will take the place of the Gore in plying from this Port to Wellington Square .- Toronto

The hew Stante. The new scanner and book Company, is in a forward state of preparation, and will in a very short time be ready for business. We anticipate that she will prove a very fast vessel, for the power of her engine in proportion to her size is large, and she rides so gracefully on the water as to promise great ease of motion. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in fitting her out, and under the command of Robert Hamilton, E-q., who has been appointed to take charge of her, she cannot fail to be a favorite with the travelling community. The "Emerald," will run between Buffalo and Chippawa, in connection with the Erie and Ontario Railroad, and will also proceed from Chippawa to Port Robinsori. Hitherto American steamers have by virtue of an Order in Council, been permitted to navigate our internal waters from Chippawa. Chippawa to Port Robinson, but now there is a British steame

ady to take the route, this order will of course be rescinded.

Laborers are at work on the Erie and Ontario Railroad, for purpose of putting it in order for the summer campaign; There is no doubt that the vast superiority of the scenery, and the comparative freedom from accidents, which the route through Canada presents over that through the United States, between Lakes Ontario and Eric, give to the former advantages which only require to be known to be appreci

VILLAGE ORDINANCE OF OSWEGO IN RELATION TO STEAMBOATS.—"Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the village of Oswego, that it shall not be lawful for any steam-boat, steam-vessel or propeller, to enter the port or harbour of Oswego, without the smoke chimney of such steamvessel being covered or capped with a metallic gauze cap, capable of preventing the passage through the same of sparks and

"And be it further ordained that if any such steam-vessel shall enter the said port or harbour without having her smoke chimney so capped or covered, the master or owner of the same shall be subject for every such act, to a penalty of 25 dollars, said penalty to be recovered as is by the village charter provided for the recovery of penalties for the violation of the ordinances of this board, and one moiety of the same to be forfeited to the use of the President and Trustees of the village, and the Cstervald's Arguments of the Old and New Testaother moiety to the use of the person giving information of the

ROUTE BY THE OTTAWA .- We understand that the Mrs. Trimmer's Help to the Study of the Holy Scrip-Government Canals on the Ottawa River will, in all probability, not be opened before the 1st May; that a large proportion of the forwarding steamers and barges are at the Montreal end of Nelson on the Festivals of the Church, 8vo. the route, and consequently may be prevented until then getting up to Kingston for the downward transport of produce from Pott's Elementary Discourses after Confirmation ... thence. From present appearances there will be a large quanunder present circumstances, to avoid any detention or expenses attending the landing of property at Kingston, we would recommend shippers of produce to correspond with their respective forwarders, and be guided by their advices as to the period Whole Duty of Man at which they will be best prepared to receive and give their property every justice and dispatch.—Toronto Herald.

Fire AND LOSS OF LIFE.—It is with regret that we have to Bishop Jewell's Apology in English announce, the burning of a house and three children, together with all its contents, at Newcastle, Township of Clarke, on Monday evening the 11th inst. The following are the particulars of this awful calamity, by an eye witness.—Port Hope

Bishop Jewell's Apology in English

The Liturgy compared with the Bible

Horne's Book of Nature

Horne's John the Baptist, &c...

Bishop Hall's Contemplations, 3 vols......

"It becomes my painful duty to inform you of one of the called upon to witness—the burning of a house and three children. On Monday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, the house of P. W. Eastman, of this village, was discovered to be on fire; the alarm was instantly given, and many persons impossible, owing to the rapid state of the flames. On arriving the place, we were informed that three children of the ages of five, seven and nine years were in the upper apartments. -

INTERESTING NARRATIVE. -Mr. Peter Moffat, who has for several years been in the habit of teaming between Peterborough, this place and Cobourg, states that a team of horses which cost him about £75 were missing on the morning of the 6th of September 1842. After fruitless search and inquiries in the neighbourhood, imagining they were stolen, he started towards Toronto in search of them, and from some account received on the way, was induced to go on as far as 100 miles beyond Buffalo, but in vain, and after spending six weeks in the pursuit he returned home. A day or two afterwards, observing that the crows and dogs were frequenting a thicket near his own barn, he searched it, and there, in a stream discovered both his horses dead. As there was but little water at the time, he suspected they had been poisoned, and upon opening them a substance was found, which on examination turned out to be arcenic. But the most singular part of the story remains to be told. A person named C—b, who died shortly afterwards, acknowledged on his death bed, that he, another person named C—y, and one M—y, (C—b and M—y being also teamsters,) had poisoned the team; and Mr. Moffat states that C--- b on returning home after the act found one of his own horses hanging at the rack or manger, and soon after lost two of his cows, and that then he himself was taken ill and died; that M—y soon afterwards lost his team, either by drowning or having fallen into the river, and that he and two of his children soon afterwards died, and that y, who is said to have lent himself to assist the others on this occasion, was subsequently shot dead in a broil at an Inn in Peterboro'. Thus does an inscrutable Providence, sooner or later, overtake the guilty, however secret or well devised their schemes may be for a season. - Port Hope Gazette.

The Proprietors and Editors of the Fredericton Loyalist, have been committed to prison by order of the Speaker of the Assembly, for a breach of privilege, in making some rather serious charges against a number of members of that body. The following, from the St. John's Courier, is the latest account we have of the affair :- British Whig.

We learn from the New Brunswicker of this morning, that on the day after Messrs. Doak & Hill's commitment, they sued out a Habeas Corpus, by D. S. Kerr, Esq., their Counsel, returnable before Judge Carter. To this Habeas Corpus, the Sheriff of York returned that the prisoners were in his custo dy by virtue of a paper writing, signed John Weldon, speaker,

a copy of which was annexed.

Upon their return, a motion was made for the discharge of the prisoners, on the ground that a Colonial Assembly has no power to commit for a breach of privilege not committed within its presence, and the recent case of Kielly, vs. Carson, was relied upon as exactly a case in point. In that an action had been brought against the Speaker of the Assembly of Newfoundland, for illegal imprisonment, under similar circumstances, which was heard on appeal before the Judical Committee of the Privy Council in England, and it was decided that Colonial Assemblies had no power to commit, except for a contempt, committed in their presence, in the same manner as

sed by Courts of Law. or Judge Carter deferred his decision until he could consult the Chief Justice and the other Judges on so impor-tant a case, and immediately wrote for their opinions. Meantime Messrs. Doak & Hill are closely locked up in the Gaol at Fredericton, abiding the decision of the Judges. Should their lst January, 1844. Honors be governed by the case of Kielly, vs. Carson, they will no doubt be forthwith discharged; but if otherwise, they will remain in custody until the end of the present Session of the bly, and then try the question, by action against the

Speaker for false imprisonment. [From the New Brunswicker of later date, we learn that SURVEYING, and ENGINEERING DRAWING. Messrs. Doak and Hill have since been liberated. The affair, as will be seen by the following remarks of the New Bruns. 24th January, 1844. wicher, seems to have excited a good deal of interest in the Sister Colony]:

"We have seldom felt greater gratification than we do this day, in announcing to our readers, that their Honours the Justices of the Supreme Court, acting on the decision recently as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare therefore Hunge Court, College or for the Huiversity. given in England, have, under the writ of Habeas Corpus, discharged the Editors of the Loyalist from the gaol of York, to



THE STEAMER ECLIPSE.

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDOM. WILL leave Toronto on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock ng morning (Sundays excepted) at the same hour; and will eturn to Toronto in the afternoon, until further notice. Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

> STEAMER TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER GORE,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will (weather permitting) touch at Windsor Bay, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg; and will leave Toronto every succeeding Monday and Thursday mornings for Reabster.

Will leave Rochester Landing on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 P. M., for Cobourg, and will leave Cobourg for Toronto and ntermediate ports, early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

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HATS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE LONDON BEAVER AND GOSSAMER HATS. IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SPRING TRADE, Just opened and for Sale by

C. H. MORGAN. Cobourg, 14th March, 1844.

F. H. HALL. AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. BANK STOCK WANTED. BOUT Eighty Shares of either Upper Canada, Commer A BOUT Eighty Shares of either opportunity of cial, or Gore Bank Stock. Apply to H. E. NICOLLS,

Notary, Toronto. LAND SCRIP for Sale at a great discount. Toronto, 18th March, 1844.

NOTICE.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published, THE VARIOUS ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY AND HIS LATE COUNCILLORS, WITH

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES THERETO. H. & W. ROWSELL, W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. 349-ti

BOOKS Stitable for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries.

Bishop Wilson on the Lord's Supper..... History of the Book of Common Prayer..... Burkitt's Help and Guide to Christian Families.... Hanway's Domestic Happiness Promoted Jones's Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Lesslie's Method with the Deists For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto

PORT HOPE SEMINARY.

MRS. & MISS RYLEY, ESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Parents and Guardians to their Establishment, which will be found to possess the following advantages: -It is strictly confined to the reception of Young Ladies, whose connexions are really respectable: they are treated with parental kindness, and enjoy all the comforts of a well-conducted home, united with the sufferers perish in the flames without being able to render them middle of spacious grounds, only a few minutes walk from the beautiful town of Port Hope, and the situation is particularly dry and healthy. The Pupils will, during the Winter season, be conveyed to Church in a close sleigh.

Miss RYLET having for several years been engaged in tuition in England, their system of Education is conducted entirely

rences are kindly permitted to-The Rev. J. Shortt, ort Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. ntry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke, Esq., Bond Head. February 1, 1844.

EDUCATION. BY Mrs. KING,

Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto. TERMS PER QUARTER: For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Biography, Plain and
Ornamental Needlework, &c. &c. £1 10 0
Drawing, in Pencil and Water Colours. 1 10 0 Music-Piano and Guitar, each 1 10 0 Board Payable Quarterly in advance.

N. B.—Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education in the above branches, for £40 per annum,—Dancing extra.

The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names Rev. Dr. McCAUL, V. P. K. C. U.

Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A. Hon, Mr. Justice McLean. Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, March, 1844.

EDUCATION.

MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies, M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST.

MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Private Tuition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH GUITAR, and in SINGING. Unexceptionable references given Toronto, 22nd January, 1844.

EDUCATION. A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

MATHEMATICS. &c. PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, A LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is

desirous of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers. - Apply to 1st January, 1844. PRIVATE TUITION.

A GENTLEMAN lately from England, by profession a Civil Engineer, would be happy to give instruction to a few Pupils in Cobourg, in MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, For particulars apply at The Church Office.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON either for Upper Canada College or for the University.

January 9, 1844.

TO FAMILIES.

To Parents and Guardians.

A MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of Lagrand, many years in extensive practice in Upper Canada, will have, in the Spring, a vacancy for a STUDENT, of good Classical Education. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to G. GOLDSTONE, Esq., Surgeon, Cobourg, Canada West. MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, February, 1844.

WANTED,

12th March, 1844.

PERSON of good English Education, willing to super A PERSON of good Engine chucketon, intend household matters, and to make herself generally Apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depositary, Toronto.

> BOARD AND LODGING, AT TORONTO.

MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be imily, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home ealthy, pleasant, and central part of the City.

One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices,

may be received as Daily Boarders.

References of undoubted respectability will be expected. For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician, Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. CHURCH MUSIC JUST RECEIVED, A FEW COPIES OF

CARMINA SACRA, BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC: Comprising the most popular PSALM AND HYMN TUNES in general use, together with Chants, Sentences, Anthems, &c.

PRICE 6s. 3d. H. & W. ROWSELL, 1 163 King Street, Toronto March 12, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRODUCE TABLES, SHEWING THE VALUE OF ANY QUANTITY OF

GRAIN: THE Standard Weight of which is sixty pounds to the

Winchester Bushel, exhibiting on a single page, the value of any number of Bushels and Pounds at the same rate, FROM ONE POUND TO ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS.

JOHN WILLIAM GAMBLE. PRICE 7s. 6d.

For sale at C. H. Morgan's, and Gravely & Jackson's, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; W. Green's, Dundss; J. F. Rogers', Woodstock; H. Mittleberger & Co.'s, St. Catharine's; A. Davidson's, Niagara; and at the Publishers'. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King St. Toron March 5th, 1844. UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

JUST PUBLISHED. BY H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, (PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS,)

PROCEEDINGS At the Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone, April 23, 1842,

And at the opening of the University. June 8, 1843, CONTAINING the Addresses delivered by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University; the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Vice-President;

the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson; and the Hon. Mr.

The above work is on sale at Armour & Ramsay's, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Chroniele & Gazette Office, Desbarats & Co.'s, Chroniele & Gazette Office, Desbarats & Co.'s, Kingston; Gravely & Jackson's, and C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; H. Mittleberger & Co.'s, St. Catharines; A. Davidson's, Niagara; J. F. Rogers', Woodstock; W. Green's, Dundas; and at the Publishers.

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

TO BUILDERS. ENDERS will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 1st day of April next, from persons willing to confor the laying of the foundation, erecting and enclosing, a Church in this village, same as the one lately built at Grafton. Contractors to furnish materials, and give sufficient security for

Plans and specifications to be seen on application to the Sec. retary, who will also give every necessary information in regard to the proposed work, and with whom tenders may be left.

Colborne, 12th March, 1844. CHURCH, ACADEMY, AND STEAM-BOAT BELLS,

OF any size, from 20 lbs. to 10 tons weight, supplied by the Subscriber, and WARHANTED. THOMAS D. HARRIS,

345-tf

4, St. James's Buildings. Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1844. HARE & Co.'s

PATENT FLOOR CLOTH. THE Subscriber, Agent for HARE & Co., Bristol, England, will take orders for any size without seam, to come out by Spring ships. A great variety of patterns on hand. THOMAS D. HARRIS,

4, St. James's Bui Toronto, Feb. 6th. 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

R. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC; Also, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand action Square Piano Fortes, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Stodart & Co, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844.

P. J. A. COWLES would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cobourg, that he has opened an Office in Town, for the reception of calls from all those who may require the services of a Dentist, where he may at all times be found, except as business may call him to the country or some of the neighbouring Villages, which he intends occasionally to visit, of which absence notice will be given in the Star

office on Division Street, directly opposite the Star Office. Office hours, from 3, A. M. to 5, P. M. Cobourg, Feb. 12, 1844.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as Forwarders, Warehousemen,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards, the Rideau Canal upwards, and River of Lawrence downwards.

Their Line of Steam-bouts, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Burges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in of Joseph Bruce, Esq., and of Kingston, Canada.

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warchouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment,

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fireproof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

consigned to them from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY. February, 1844. 346-tf BUSBY COTTAGE

TO LET, ALONG WITH FOUR ACRES OF GARDEN. FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

THE shove is situated a short distance off Yonge Street, and within ten minutes walk of the University grounds. For Terms, apply to JAMES BROWN, SADDLER AND HAR-NESS MAKER. King Street, Toronto,—of whom, too, may be had every good article in his line of business.

Toronto, February 27th, 1844.

346-tf

FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM, Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED,

Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore. A NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding A with TROUT, runs through the land. There is also on the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other out-buildings; an excellent GARDEN, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor, ROBERT F. COLEMAN.

FOR SALE,

Belleville, February 19, 1844.

THE following Lands in the NEWCASTLE and COLBORNS DISTRICTS, belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada: Nos. 29 and 30, 7th Con. Hamilton, 400 Acres. " 5. 6 and 7, 9th " do 400 "

" 24, 7th " Cramshe, 200 "

" 18 and 23, 1st " Belmont, 460 "

" E, \frac{1}{2} 14, 2nd " do 100 "

Br. Lots 22, 23 & 24, 4th Con. do 200 " s. 7, 8, & W. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 14, 7th " do \(\frac{1}{2} \) No. 2, 9th " do 11, 12 & 13, ...12th " 8th " Asphodel ... Pts. of Nos. 18 & 19 1st " Cartwright)

7 & 22 3d " do 19 & 20 5th " do 14 & 16 8th " do about 1100 " 2d " Mariposs 8900 Acres: TERMS:

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest The Church, Cobourg Star, and Port Hope Gazette, will nsert the above for three months, and send their Accounts to For prices and other particulars, apply (if by letter, posts

No. 16

paid) to

5th March, 1844.

J. G. ARMOUR, Barrister. &c.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends. THE CANADA COMPANY,

WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.
The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers of

other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Com-pany in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the

averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do 441 14 5 in 58 do 35 3 2 in 1 do

to Germany.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE. T. & M. BURGESS.

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, 343

THE NEW YORK ALBION. THE Proprietor of the New York Albion has lately made an arrangement with some of the most celebrated and opular writers in Great Britain and Ireland whereby he is authorized by them to publish their new tales in the Albion, and circulate them in the British Provinces.

All regular and permanent Subscribers to the Albion in the Provinces, on paying the year's subscription for 1844 (six Dol-lars) with the understanding that they remain on the list, will be presented, without charge, with a copy of The Albion Gallery, containing six Plates, a copy of the large print of Washington 20 inches by 27, or a complete copy of Cham-BERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL for 1843, at the option of the

The proprietor will also continue to pay the United States postage on The Albion. so that it will be delivered to the Subscriber at one penny currency each paper.

Persons wishing to obtain The Gallery and Washington both; together with The Albion will be charged seven Dollars, and those who may be desirous of obtaining The Albion, The Gallery, Washington, and Chambers will receive the whole for eight llars, which if published separately, would amount to twelve

This liberality the Proprietor hopes will be duly appreciated.

New Subscribers will be entitled to the same privileges on paying one year in advance. The Gallety contains the following plates, beautifully engraved on Steel. THE QUEEN, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, VESTMINSTER ABBEY, ELLEN TREE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and BUCKINGHAM PALACE, together with memoirs and letter-press descriptions, beautifully bound, so as to form a splendid ornament for the drawing room table.

Orders and subscriptions received by Mr. John Ninno,
Agent for The New York Albion, at the House of Mr. Burn.

ALEXANDER LEITH. PRAYER BOOK, with the above name written in it, A was left some months ago in Mr. T. D. Harris's Pew, in the Cathedral at Toronto.

The owner may have it by applying at the Depository of the ch Society, 144 King Street, Toronto.

in Lot Street, two doors West from Church Street, Toronto.

March, 1844. BAZAAR. BAZAAR will be held in Hamilton, Gore District, A BAZAAR will be held in Hamilton, Gore District, about the second week in May next, for the purpose of raising funds to paint the interior of Christ's Church. Con-

tributions may be sent to any of the following Ladies, who have consented to have tables: MRS. BULL. MRS. HATT. MRS. O'REILLY, MRS. DAVIDSON, MRS. GEDDES.

Hamilton, 1st March, 1844. BIRTH. At Bytown, on the 28th ult., the lady of Lieut. A. H. White,

R. E., of a daughter.
MARRIED.

DIED. At Clinton, on the 3rd ultimo, in the sixtieth year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Dr. Cyrus Sumner, deeply lamented by her family and by a very extensive circle of relatives and

friends, by whom her memory, as that of a kind and gentle parent and a faithful friend, will be long and deservedly held in In this town, on Saturday the 16th instant, Mr. James M. Walker, from the county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 30 years,

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 21; Rev. G. Grout, rem.; Rev. E. Denroche; D. Dunn Esq.; Rev. S. Armour (2), with enclosure; J. G. Armour Esq., rem.; same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods

Rev. S. Armour (2), with enclosure; J. G. Armour Esq.,

Rev. H. Hazard, rem.; Col. M. Burwell, rem. (2 copies); W. Abbott, rem.; Rev. H. Scadding; Dr. Dyce; Rev. J. Flood; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. T.

Iontreal. B. Fuller; T. Champion Esq., add. sub.; H. Rowsell Esq., Y. rem.; J. Hall Esq.; Rev. S. Givins, [next week.] Kingston and Brockville. ... We beg to say that communications, unless post paid, cannot (From the Church of England Magazine.)

at the vicarage door, after attending the consecration at Norwich, had both, we find, been connected with Bishop Jeremy Taylor. of Es-h church, were the words addressed by a Rowland Taylor; the former having been made deapastor's wife to her husband, the minister of the con through his means*, the latter having been his

thereto. Yes; and that lone mourner will rend open again;—his charge to his little boy, when he supped deliver you. The pains of the mind are never-ceasing torments: those wounds which the Lord has mercifully bound with him in prison before his removal to Hadley, not the wounds of the body may be cured; but for the wounds of the prayerful hope that the blessing of the Spirit may that she lacked nothing; for which God would bless desperate, till they waste both body and mind. The truest express those that are double-hearted.—Archbishop Leighton. rest upon the record; and by it teach some careless him, and give him long life on earth and prosperity; touchstone by which we can prove the things which are condusouls to count their days—to stand upon their watch, —his coming forth by night to set out upon his last cive to our happiness, is to consider how they will operate upon

even here in the midst of pain and suffering, faith won they heard his company approach, it being very dark; for herself a triumph. "I am a great sufferer; but I his touching farewell to them, and his wife's promise sure or ambition, so long the temptation may be strong; but have deserved it all. The Lord is placing me in the to meet him again at Hadley;—his taking his boy furnace, and proving me. 1 thought I had loved God before him on the horse on which he rode, John Hull and Christ my Saviour enough in the days of health; lifting him up in his arms;—his blessing the child, but now I find the difference. We none of us serve and delivering him again to John Hull, saying, "Farenor love him enough—and so the very best of us will well! John Hull, the faithfullest servant that ever think on our dying bed. But God is merciful for his man had;"—the pleasantries, partaking, indeed, of dear Son's sake; and I have hope and sure trust in the homely simplicity of the times, with which he oc-Christ, and exceeding peace; all my hope is in the casionally beguiled the way;—the joy he expressed at mercy of God, through Jesus Christ my Saviour; yes hearing that he was to pass through Hadley, and see the man is who lives under a continual displeasure with himmy Saviour. What a blessed thing it is to know yet once before he died the flock whom, God knew, Christ now-in such an hour as this. My pains are he had most heartily loved and truly taught;-his

Addressing her husband-"I have passed nine hap- the foot of the bridge with five small children, crying, py years with you. I had looked forward to "God help and succour thee! as thou hast many a many more. It is very hard to part thus suddenly. time succoured me and mine;"-his enquiry, when I could have wished to live a little longer for your he came to the last of the alms houses, after the blind sake. But, alas, what do I say? I am murmuring; man and woman that dwelt there; and his throwing this is sinful. It is the Lord's doing; and he ever his glove through the window for them with what doeth what is best for us, though we see it not; but money in it he had left,—his calling one Soyce to dered, as any other such thing that God works. What is we shall see and know hereafter. I must be patient; him out of the crowd on Aldham Common, to pull off more marvellous, than to see the flesh of the sheep or ox, beast, his time is the best."

encounter with the poor man who waited for him at

OF CONSTANCE.

(From Massingberd's History of the English Reformation.)

for Christ my Saviour does not forsake me; he is life was conveyed in those parting words, "Good peo- body? We are not nourished only with accidents and qualities supporting me. O how dark would be this passage, ple, I have taught you nothing but God's Holy Word, of things, as smells and tastings; but with the substance of

ment. She then said, "What a privilege—what a of tenderness with so much firmness of purpose,—so cles and above all rea-on: but our dull blindness is so great, mercy that I, a poor sinner, am once more permitted many domestic charities with so much heroism,—such that because we see them daily, we regard them not; and to partake of this heavenly feast, and thus to draw cheerfulness with such disaster, that if there is any because we be cloyed with them, and plenty is no dainty, we BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, nigh to God! This is indeed comfort."

were assembled at the bedside of this departing saint; Providence was preparing for him in Jeremy Taylor, diligently thank him that he would vouchsafe to and she spoke thus to the man-servant: "Pray for the antagonist of the Church of Rome, able after his wonder at his mighty power that he can, and praise his merciful grace to live every day, as if every day is to be your own heart's content,—the first and best advocate of goodness that he will, work such a miracle so oft, and so wonlast. Forget not God in your time of health; for, if toleration,—the greatest promoter of practical piety derful a work upon such vile worms, greedy gluttons, and unyou do, when you come to die, you will bitterly lament it. In that hour, every sin, however small as have humbly imagined that God had not forgotten feeding us so marvellously, and changing the good nature of you may fancy, will then press heavy on the soul. this his gracious dispensation in his own case; and his other creatures, which never sinned, and yet are killed for May the Lord bless you, James; and be sure to had approved his martyrdom, by raising from his ashes us to feed us; changing them, I say, into the substance of our bring up your children in the fear of the Lord. Good- a spirit more than worthy of his name. by-and be faithful to your master when he is left To one of the female servants she said: AN ENGLISH BISHOP IN THE COUNCIL "You have been here but a short time, are young, and have hitherto lived in a bad situation, with a family who mocked at God and his blessed book. I shall soon be gone from you; remember what I say: Live in the fear of God; seek him while you may. Search better temper, and with any degree of zeal for truth, cruelty on its left, worthy supporters of such a state. You the Scriptures daily, with prayer that the Spirit may in such an assembly. And this praise seems due to may rest upon this as a supposition of an eternal unfailing open your eyes to understand; and put your trust in Robert Hallam, bishop of Salisbury, one of the Eng-God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Do not think lish representatives both at the council of Pisa and of bly ungrateful, who was not also insufferably proud; nor, conthat coming to Church twice on a Sunday will save Constance. When Jerome of Prague was brought vertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. For your soul—that will not do. You must live in the up for his first examination, and had given offence by as snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots, so in such fear of God, and serve him faithfully, in Church and one of his answers, so that several of the doctors calout of Church, from love to Christ your Redeemer. led out, "To the fire with him!" the accused answer- visibly wreathed and twisted together. Ingratitude overlooks God bless you—good-by. I could have wished to speak a word, and say "good-by" to each one in our God's will be done." Hallam took up his words, "No so high. Ingratitude is too base to return a kindness, and too parish. I am too weak to do it; but I leave them Jerome," he said, "it is not God's will that any sin- proud to regard it; much like the tops of mountains, barren my blessing; and may all, both rich and poor, be ner should die, but that he should be converted and indeed, yet lofty; they produce nothing, they feed nobody warned by my sudden call.

forted. Keep up all my little charities, and my little faggot, or at least that he had more mercy in his soul poniard into Brutus' band, but it was want of compassion garden and flowers in order, as if I were here. If it than the majority in that assembly. He distinguished which thrust it into Cæsar's heart. Friendship consists prois allowed us, or if we could desire to withdraw our himself by the boldness and resolution with which perly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts gaze from our glorious Redeemer's face, I shall oft- he enforced the council to prosecute the pope, say- of kindness. But he who does a kindness to an ungrateful CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. times look down upon you.'

when you are gone? I can have no pleasure in this hundred deaths. And he brought with him to Pisa he finds no production. The only voice of ingratitude is, give, place when you are taken."

words can describe, she said: "Dear husband, you opponent of the Lollards, but very anxious to recover ful person is a monster which is all throat and belly; a kind of are very, very wrong. You must promise me to re- the Church from its abuses in discipline. This tract thoroughfare or common shore, for the good things of the world main here. You have much to live for-many high contained sixteen articles; and among the things to to pass into; and of whom, in respect of all kindnesses conferduties to perform. You must not forsake your peo- be reformed were—the mode of electing popes, the red on him, may be verified that observation of the lion's den; ple, but continue to watch over them as one that must simony practised in preferments, the appropriation of hefore which appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in give an account, and set them an example in all things. churches to monasteries, exceptions from bishops ju-Let there be no vain show about carrying out my dust; risdictions, papal dispensations, appeals to Rome, abuand let what can be saved from show some day be ses of privileges, employment of clergy in wordly given to our poor in my name."

offices, and generally the extortions of church courts, She spoke then of the first chapter of St. Luke, as officers, summoners, and other agents. "Let the showing what faith could do, and said, "My spirit popes," he said, "keep within the bounds of their hath rejoiced in God my Saviour," &c., with many spiritual ministry. Let things be brought into their

other comfortable words of Scripture. natural order and let abuses be cut off. Let the pope The weary conflict was now nearly over, and the employ himself, as befits his charge, in promoting victory almost won. God mercifully preserved her peace among Christians, in preaching the Gospel faculties to the last. "I had many things more to himself, and sending every where good preachers say," whispered the dying saint, "but death is setting to teach, both by their doctrine and example, to his seal on me, and I have not strength." She then princes and people, their different duties, and to lay quiet, as if communing with God, for a very few make a holy war against those passions, which are, as minutes, and then, as if speaking to us from the grave, St. James says, the source of wars and divisions in said, "Yes, yes-Christ is near-near at hand; he is Church and State." We see in these articles most bearing me up with his everlasting arms. It is peace, of the evils of which the Lollards complained, admitted to exist by one who was not their friend. Hallam even in the valley of the shadow of death."

"Peace, peace," were her last words. She then seems to have laboured zealously, in concert with the meekly folded her hands, as it were in prayer; and, Emperor Sigismund, to effect this reformation; but he in that attitude, without even the slightest struggle, died at Constance before the council was concluded. in her husband's arms her pure spirit gently was re- The other English deputies had not the same spirit: leased from its prison, at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, and all the plans of reformation were defeated by the A. M., on the 7th of May, 1840. election of Martin V. to the papal chair.

Can we for a moment doubt as to her being safe in Jesus' arms, in full possession of that rest which remaineth to the people of God? O may our last end be like hers!

> ROWLAND TAYLOR. (From Blunt's History of the Reformation.)

* Fox, iii. 681.

† Strype's Cranmer, p. 274.

The Garner.

CONTRADICTIONS OF HUMAN NATURE.

who had preached in the same quarters, contributed and yet we daily deny God when he passionately invites us to jection, and yet "not do the things" which he requires. to render Suffolk what we have already described it - life and health; we are greedy after money, and yet spend it Bishop Reynolds. the soil in which the Reformation took the kindliest vainly upon our lusts; we hate to see any man flattered but "Well, I think this has been one of the most de- root. The collateral effect of his influence and ex- ourselves, and we can endure folly, if it be on our side, and a lightful, if not the most delightful day, I ever spent ample may be thought, perhaps, to be discovered in a sin for our interest; we desire health, and yet we exchange it circumstance which comes out quite incidentally in for wine and madness; we sink when a persecution comes, and Such, on the close of a lovely evening of the first the annals of that period; that one Dr. Drakes, who yet cease not daily to persecute ourselves, doing mischiefs worse

as knowing not in what hour the Lord shall come.

Reader, enter then the chamber of this dying journey; his wife, daughter, and an orphan foster-child watching all night in St. Botolph's church-porch, to Christian; give ear unto her words, and see how, catch a sight of him as he passed;—their cries when vile thing: whilst you look only at the advantage, and think Suppose the thing done, and the advantage gained; and then ous scenes. Hence in religious controversy, even when the put yourself into a posture of looking back upon the whole great cause of eternal happiness is trying, and men and angels, can you rejoice in the sight of woods and parks, if every sight for a merry story; and receive the advocate of infidelity with of them must call to your mind an innocent man, whom you much welcome, if he comes but with a disposition to make us of them must can to your mind an innocent man, whom you ruined in order to obtain them? Such a thought must ever be laugh. Though he brings the tidings of death, and scatters J. RAINS, Secretary. attended with a secret abhorrence of ourselves; and how happy self, let any one judge. - Bishop Sherlock.

changed water into blood and plagued Egypt, when he turned his boots and take them for his labour, seeing that fish or fowl, which thou did see yesterday running in the fields, On her husband's asking her if she had comfort, "he had long looked for them;"—his exclaiming last flying in the air, or swimming in the water, this day to be she answered: "I have great peace; it is all peace, of all with a loud voice, as though the moral of his changed into thy flesh and blood, and the substance of thy if he were not near at hand! Christ is every thing and those lessons that I have taken out of God's blessed book, the Holy Bible; and I am come hither this the physicians to be a changing of the nourishment into the At three o'clock P.M., on the 6th, the Lord strength- day to seal it with my blood;"—these, and other in- substance of the body which is nourished. All the works of ened her husband to administer the blessed sacra- cidents of the same story, combine so many touches God, if they be well considered in their own nature, are miracharacter calculated to call forth all the sympathics consider them not worthily. But surely, if we had these great She then expressed an earnest wish to speak to the of our nature, it is that of Rowland Taylor. God's miracles of God afore our eyes, as we ought to have, how by servants. "Before I go, I must speak to them." blessing is still generally seen on the third and fourth his mighty power he changes the substance of that which we Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment. But her agonies did not allow her to do this till about generation of them that love him; and if Rowland eat and drink into the substance of our flesh and blood; we x on the morning of the 7th. They then could have beheld the illustrious descendant which should eat and drink with more reverence than we do, more bodies, which can do nothing of themselves but sin. - Bishop Pilkington.

INGRATITUDE. Ingratitude is an insensibility of kindnesses received, without any endeavour either to acknowledge or repay them. In-It is pleasing to be able to trace any character of gratitude sits on its throne with pride on its right hand and live." It should seem by this speech, that he doubt- they clothe nobody, yet are high and stately, and look down She then turned to her husband, saying: "Be com- ed of the propriety of convincing a man by fire and upon all the world about them. Ingratitude indeed put the ing to a prelate who defended him, that he knew person, sets his seal to a flint, and sows his seed upon the sand: Her husband answered: "How can I remain here if he would speak the truth, that the man deserved a upon the former be makes no impression, and from the latter and Constance a good plan for reformation, drawn up give, but when the gift is once received, then, like the swine at She strove to turn in her bed, and with a look no by his friend, Richard Ullerston, an Oxford man, and his trough, it is silent and insatiable. In a word, the ungrate-

CHRIST'S KINGDOM. The quality of Christ's Kingdom is to be a growing Kingdom. Though the original thereof be like a grain of mustard seed, or like Elijah's cloud, to a human view despicable, and almost below the probabilities of subsistence,-the object rather of derision than of terror to the world; yet it groweth nto a wideness, which maketh it as catholic as the world. -Therefore the prophets express Christ and his Kingdom by the name of a branch which groweth up for a standard and en-ign faith against the insidious arguments and calumnies of itof the people, -a branch which grows but never withers. It hath no principle of death in itself; and though it be for a to the controverted passages. while subject to the assaults of adversaries, and foreign violence, yet that serves only to try it and to settle it, but not to overturn it. The gates of hell, all the powers, policies, and aws of darkness, shall never prevail against the Church of Christ. He hath bruised, and judged, and trodden down Satan under our feet; "He hath overcome the world;" he hath subdued iniquity; he hath turned persecutions into seminaries and resurrections of the Church; he hath turned afflictions into waters of glory and of rejoicing; so that in all the violence which the Church can suffer, it doth more than conquer, because it conquers, not by repelling, but by suffering. Christ is a great Lord; hath much more business than all the time or strength of his servants can bring about. He requireth the obedience of every thought of the heart; grace, and edification, and profit, in all the words that proceed out of our mouth; a respect unto the glory of God, in whatever works we go about; the whole soul, body, and spirit, should be sanctified through-Nature is weak in all its strengths, and in its fights, at home out, and that even to the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Of the many beautiful histories in which Fox and abroad, in its actions and passions; we love some things So much evil to be avoided,—so many slips and errors to be abounds, none is more beautiful than that of Rowland violently and hate others unreasonably; any thing can fright lamented,—so many earthly members to be crucified—so much Taylor, rector of Hadley. Though a mere country us when we would be confident, and nothing can seare us when knowledge and mysteries to be learned, -so many vain principarson, (for he had quitted the household of Cranmer, we ought to fear; the breaking of a glass puts us into a supreme ples to be unlearned, -so much good to be done to myself, to whom he was chaplain, in order to reside upon his benefice,)—possessed, however, of a high spirit and God dishonoured; we passionately desire our preservation, and be brought to my Master;—Every Christian hath his hands be brought to my Master;—Every popular talents, -he seems to have taken a lead in his yet we violently destroy ourselves, and will not be hindered; full of work. And therefore Christ expostulateth it as an ab-

LAST HOURS OF A MINISTER'S WIFE. own county; and following in the wake of Bilney, we cannot deny a friend when he tempts us to sin and death, surd thing to call him, "Lord, Lord;" to profess a verbal sub-

PRACTICAL HOLINESS.

Jesus, our victorious Saviour, has snatched us from the jaws MEDICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. January 22nd, 1844. of eternal death; but to be delivered from the cruel tyranny and bonds of sin, and to be brought into the blessed liberty of of May, 1840, on stepping out of her little carriage, was afterwards burnt at Smithfield, and one Yeomans than the sword of tyrants, and great as the malice of a devil. and if any one does not embrace this with equal alacrity and This Work, as its name indicates, will be exclusively mean and ignoble spirit, and being equally unworthy of both Medical Statistics of its Towns, Hospitals, Asylums, Prisoners, View the persons in themselves: on one side you may see parts of this stupendous deliverance, he will justly forfeit and &c.; and lastly, an outline or a succinct account, so far as its llage of B——II, in the county of Devon.

"Let us end the day," said Mrs.——," as delight.

"Let us end the day," said Mrs.——," as delight.

"Let us end the day," said Mrs.——," as delight.

"Let us end the day," said Mrs.——," as delight.

"Let us end the day," said Mrs.——," as delight.

"Let us end the day," said Mrs.——," as delight.

"Let us end the day," said Mrs.——," as delight. fully as it has been spent; and, before we enter our faithfulness;—his successful teaching, so that his The Periodical will be edited by Dr. Spear, assisted by but the name of Christians; they gladly hear of the pardon of look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine their states of mind, the difference look still nearer, and examine the nearer look still nearer. of God;—his efforts to introduce to each other rich will appear yet greater: on one side you may see an undisturbed their sins, and the salvation of their souls, while they are averse vince. ho are sick, and see how they fare."

Of God;—his efforts to introduce to each other rich and poor, by taking with him in his visits to the latter reason, surrounded with a constant calm serenity, and enjoying reason, surrounded with a constant calm serenity, and enjoying reason, surrounded with a constant calm serenity, and enjoying reason, surrounded with a constant calm serenity.

It is proposed that the first number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of su Her errands of mercy and consolation were ful. and poor, by taking with him in his visits to the latter reason, surrounded with a constant calm serenity, and enjoying to the doctrine of nonness and repentance. It is a disagreeable and poor, by taking with him in his visits to the latter reason, surrounded with a constant calm serenity, and enjoying message "a hard saying, and who can hear it?" But, oh! the latter reason, surrounded with a constant calm serenity, and enjoying itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to her home with a heart some of the more wealthy cloth-makers, that they itself in all the prospects that are presented to her home with a heart some of the more wealthy cloth-makers, that they itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to her home with a heart some of the more wealthy cloth-makers, that they itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to her home with a heart some of the more wealthy cloth-makers, that they itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to her home with a heart some of the more wealthy cloth-makers, that they itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all the prospects that are presented to it by things itself in all th overflowing with joy, peace and love, and never again might become acquainted with their neighbours past, present, and to come: on the other side are disturbed incomparable charms of holiness, to be desired, not only for the overnowing with joy, peace and love, and never again erossed its threshold in life. The next morn came the warning summons; and, on the fifth morning from the warning summons is a summon of the warning summons; and thus be led to minister to their relief;—

In a contact the warning summons is a summon of the warning summons; and thus be led to minister to their relief;—

In a contact the warning summons is a summon of the warning summon that happy eve, death had achieved his victory over in possession of his church, surrounded by armed men, all that could perish. Three new temples Mrs. — and saying mass;—his reply to John Hull, the old time to come. These are natural and constant effects; and knows not how to use liberty when offered to him. Shall the was permitted to behold, on three successive days, servant who accompanied him to London when he was such they are surely in which the happiness of human life is successive days, servant who accompanied him to London when he was such they are surely in which the happiness of human life is consecrated and set apart to Jehovah's honour; and summoned there before Gardiner, and who would fain very much concerned. You may value the pleasures of the we scruple to assert the same concerning pure religion and then was removed to "sing the song of the Lamb and have persuaded him to fly;—his frank and fearless body as you please, and despise the better part, the mind; but evangelical holiness, how this freedom from guile, that fair his redeemed," in that glorious temple "not made carriage before his Judges;—his mirth at the ludicrous you are a reasonable creature whether you will or no, and your with hands, eternal in the heavens." Blessed comfort apprehensions he inspired into Bonner's chaplain, who to him who survives—a solitary traveller in the cautioned the bishop, when performing the ceremony or miserable. If you lay in matter for uneasy thoughts and instead of all the rest, as nothing is more like to that God who world's rough paths—is the remembrance of how her of his degradation, not to strike him on the breast reflections, it is but storing up misery for yourself, a misery inspects the very heart, in nothing do we so much resemble last days on earth were spent; and all her life agreed with his crosier staff, seeing that he would sure strike from which all the real or fancied goods of the world cannot Him, and therefore it is most agreeable to Him, because most truth itself, and therefore he desires truth in the inward parts, up, and unveil the dying hours of that sweet saint, in to forsake his mother when she waxed old, but to see the spirit the world affords no salve: they will fester and grow and hates a heart and a heart, as the Hebrew phrase is to

> So great a stranger to decorum, for the most part, is man on his entry on the stage of life, that (like Bays's actor in the Rehearsal, who was at a loss to know whether he was to be seaction, and see what comfort will ensue from the reflection: as it were, attending the issue of the conflict, we can find room round him the poison of our hopes, yet like the dying assassin we can laugh along with the mob, though our own agonies and vost-paid. despair concluded the entertainment .- Bishop Warburton.

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