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## Original Poetry.

# Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XXXIX .- GOOD FRIDAY. D. C. M. or C. M.

The Collects.

ALMIGHTY God, we beseech Thee graciously to behold This Thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed, and given up into the hands of wicked men, and to suffer death upon the cross, who now liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

ALMGHTY and everlasting God, by whose Spirit the whole body of the Church is governed and sanctified; Receive our supplications and prayers, which we offer before Thee for all estates of men in Thy holy Church, that every member of the same, in his vocation and ministry, may truly and godly serve Thee; through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

LORD JESU! how shall man begin To give due praise to Thee?
To Thee—the Lamb that bore his Sin On Zion's Altar-Tree! a
What tongue can tell—what words portray
Thy Passion's depth of grief?
The dread Distress endured this day, b
Endured for man's relief!

To cleanse our souls from sin and guilt To cleanse our souls from sin and guite
Thy soul was wrung with pain!
"Thy precious blood," dear Lord, was spile
To wash away our stain! c
We view the Cross—Thy healing Rood! d
In faith we look; and see
The fiery Serpent, there subdued;
And Man drawn up to Thee. e

Without the camp, O great High-priest, f Didst Thou Thine Altar rear:— Without the camp to Thee we haste!— The Lord's "REPROACH" we bear. g
"Behold the man," h—" the Lamb of God!" Oh, Earth; lift up thine eyes!
Behold—THE CROSS! the fire i—the wood!

IV.j FOR CRUEL FOES did Jesus plead, While He their insult bare! For HIS AND OURS we intercede: O Father! hear our prayer! Convert their souls! Good Lord, remove The blind and scornful heart: O fetch them home to Jesu's Love, And all Thy grace impart!

Behold-the Sacrifice!

a Second Proper Lesson for Evening—(1 Peter, ii. 24); also First Evening Lesson—(1s. 1iii. 4)
b First Collect, and Gospel of the Day, with Lamentations, i. 12.
c First Evening Lesson—(Isaiah, Iiii. 5.)
d The word "Cross" is of Latin, the word "Rood" of Saxon, origin.

origin.
e John iii. 14, 15, and xii. 32, 33, with Second Morning Lesson—
(John, xviii. 31, 32.)
f Gospel—(John xix. 17.) Epistle—(Heb. x. 19, 20, 21, 22.)
g Hebrews xiii., 10, 11, 12, 13.
h Gospel—(John, xix. 5).
t Lamentations, i. 13. First Morning Lesson—(Gen. xxii. 7, 8).
j Luke, xxiii. 34, and Third Proper Collect.

XL .- EASTER EVEN. D. S. M. OR S. M.

The Collect.

O Lord of quick and dead, a Almighty Thou "to save!"
"Thy precious Death and Burial" Have sanctified the Grave! b When call'd to tread the path That Thou for all hast trod, We'll tread the gloom without a fear, c And stay our souls on God.

Baptized in Jesu's Death, That we "are dead indeed" to Sin,-That we His RISING share! We'll set our hearts on heaven For we to earth "are dead": "Our life is hid with Christ in God," With Christ, our Risen Head!

Our Jesus spoil'd the tomb, And vanquish'd terror's King :-Where now, O Grave, thy victory? e Where now, O Death, thy sting? For this we render thanks To God "the only Wise," f "That, through the grave, and gate of death,"
"The saints with joy shall rise." g

Dear Saviour! once for ALL A Sacrifice and Priest!h Help ALL, with heart sincere and true, To keep the coming Feast. i Good Lord, Thy Zion cheer
With Paschal "corn" and "wine"; O, make Her sons and daughters glad, And cause their hearts to shine! k

a Rom. xiv. 19.
b Second Proper Lesson of Morning, and Gospel of Day.
c Psalm xxiii. 4.

c Psalm xxiii. 4.
d Collect. Epistle (1 Pet. iii. 21, 22); Rom. vi. 3, 11; Gal. ii. 20;
Col ii. 11, 12, 13, and iii. 2, 3.
e First Morning Lesson—(Zech. ix. 11.) Hos. xii. 14; and 1 Cor.

7 1 Cor. xv. 57, and Jude 25.
g The Collect. 1 Thess. iv. 16, 17, 18. Rev. xi. 18.
A Good Friday's Epistle—(Heb. x. 12, 13, 14.)

i 1 Cor. v. 7.
j First Morning Lesson—(Zech. ix. 17).
k See the termination of Moses' FAST.—Exodus, xxxiv. 28, 29.

THE ATONEMENT. (From Archdeacon Pott's Sermons for Fasts and Festivals.)

Can we imagine that a blessing so procured, won for us with such pains, and obtained at such a cost, very example itself is infinitely more conforming and from these his dealings with mankind shall we acknowwe think that it will be kept in store for those who alone, but therein adore him as our God; for then man person. We shall perceive in both those fea-Christ presents to them, even the hateful character man actions powerful to mould us to them. It was are wont to dwell on in that countenance which we as often as we call to recollection the bitter sufferings ed, and that bestowed on the worst of enemies. His the practice of them, whatever be the snare to which meet them with a Divine Majesty blended with courexercise of all such habits of religious duty as may power to destroy his enemies without their approachportunity are yet given, to witness our remembrance self; when he shows his power, and yet yields him-

thus, that a satisfaction adequate to every end and sword, he prays for them that they may be suffered astonied, as a mighty man that cannot save? yet thou, God is dishonoured by a doctrine which once pre purpose of redemption was fulfilled; offences expiated; thus far, and is apprehended in the act of kindly healthe laws and government of God secured from dimiing his enemy, and turning from them kindly to console this noticed among the affairs of men, that in the book the one a good, the other an evil being. Into this nution and contempt, and vindicated openly before and comfort Peter his friend; reminding him of his of Wisdom the wise man endeavours to explain the error men were betrayed, because they could not conevery creature. It is thus that the common enemy great power, and of his Father's will. He was fulfill-

when that plea is heard which alone shall stop the that it is all according to the Divine superintendence

then, to cast off the burden of anxiety, and excessive of Man."

is opened for religious thankfulness and admiration, good is overcome by them; they seem to themselves God, to improvement in virtue, to the contemplation no notice and care of human affairs since he suffers see will require £1,000.

as it should be with the memory of sufferings sustained the while there is present a Divine power, which, it are conscious of their title to heaven, may partake of pretend to be better, and by the other, to be worse,

hope; and with his never-failing benediction, may while the wicked are thus allowed to go on, yet the

of obedience to the last breath; of humility descend- is the difference with which Christ is viewed, accord- service is unacceptable, and indeed abominable in his ing as low as hell, of meekness putting up with insuf- ing to the diversities of moral characters, very similar sight. which virtues of his person, if ye lay the benefits of hoped, there may be, who are, as if, with St. John, his condemnation, healed by his stripes, cleansed by some, as if, with St. Peter, they loved, but with to him is plenteous redemption." Plenteous, for what of attachment. But all these things carry on the store of blood shed he in his agony, in his crowning with thorns, in his whipping, in his nailing, and lastly in the piercing of his side! whereas one drop of his might have served for the ransom of many worlds: one drop of his blood was more worth than all the precious renders these prophetical descriptions of these things things in the world. As Pliny writeth of the herb respecting Christ throughout the Psalms so descriptive scorpius, that it is a remedy against the poison of a of the condition, the trials, the enemies, the support scorpion; so Christ's death and cross is a sovereign of Christians at all times; and perhaps explains why remedy against all manner of deaths and crosses .is a perfection, and every such perfection shall add a members. jewel to his crown of glory.

#### OUR LORD'S EXAMPLE. (Bu the Rev. Isaac Williams.)

will be cast upon the careless and the wanton? Can converting, when we consider him not as an example ledge Christ also when manifested before us in a hudo not read that perpetual lesson which the Cross of divinity goes forth from him, and makes his very hu- tures, and that expression of the features, which we of sin, displayed in the Redeemer's sorrows, and in an act of love and mercy to his disciples, even in adore and love. And this we may conclude to be the stamped in every circumstance by which the great the midst of his agony, that our Lord was engaged mind of the Spirit, inasmuch as we find throughout work of satisfaction and atonement was completed? when the traitor came; it was with a kiss, the sign of the Scriptures expressions which are evidently closely Can we want a weightier instance to remind us, that friendly good will and gentleness, that he was betray- applicable to Christ; and yet it might be doubted of Christ Jesus, sustained in our stead, and for our words to him were those even now of gentle expostusakes, in order to obtain the pardon of our sins, we lation and winning reproof, as if not giving over every should find the strongest motives to dissuade us from effort to recall him even yet. Then he went forth to we are most prone; and to excite us to the constant age; showing that though he, like Elijah of old, had tend to preserve the soul from such stains, and to ing him, yet he only showed his power, but exerted it maintain our interest in that forgiveness, and those not. He showed it to work on them, if possible, for hopes of happiness, for which so excellent a price was good, and to indicate that it was his own acquiescence, paid. Let us, then, so bear in mind His sorrows, that or that they could not take him. In this critical mothey may work in us a lively detestation of the ways ment his thoughts were engaged only for their good; of trespass, which are the paths of shame and ruin: every word and every action was for the benefit of let us be diligent and earnest whilst the time and op- friend and foe. He thinks only of others, not of himof such things, and our unfeigned convictions of their self as their victim, it is for his disciples he exerts it, the Hope of Israel, the Saviour thereof in time of strictly forbids it; and it is frequently represented in and to give force to his intercession for them, that Having viewed the accomplishment of this great they may be allowed to depart unharmed. And when land, and as a wayfaring man that turneth aside to because it directly tends to fill the minds of men with work, how gladly may we call to mind that it was on his enemies laying hands on him, Peter used the tarry for a night? Why shouldest thou be as a man mean and unworthy notions of the divine nature.

are not only pardoned, but made acceptable by their and always been among them. "You see I have not taughtest thy people that the just man should be mermility to wait for the world to come, for the future that the just man should be mermility to wait for the world to come, for the future state, when these divine perfections shall appear still preached in Buxted church for the last time on Sunday." term is borrowed from forensic courts, and the forms | quotes the scriptures also, and to these he constantly | hope that thou givest repentance for sins." of justice are called into view. It is for this cause refers, to support St. Peter, as if to point out to him mouth of the accuser, that God is said not to behold and orderings of God, and that he must needs wish to spot or wrinkle in his Church, that adopted house- drink of that cup which his Father had given him to hold which is cleansed and purified by the blood which drink; for if an earthly father gives nothing but what speaketh better things than that of righteous Abel. is good to his children, how much more a heavenly! less we be raised by it to the faith of a better world; faith and reliance, and love towards him. It is thus we read of garments washed from every And when they all forsook him and fled, he had pre- and the firmest faith of that is vain also, unless it stain or blemish in the blood of that Lamb, accepted pared their minds beforehand even for this the greatest excites us to love and seek the things which are above. of Christ; for he has done what could be performed and immaculate, "which taketh away the sins of the of trials that could befal him, the dereliction and deof trials that could befal him, the dereliction and described his own less that could befal him, the dereliction and described his own less than the dereliction and described But let us not, when we look with hopeful confi- perfect resignation even to this, "ye shall be scattered necessary, should spend their days in worldly labours. overbearing evidence as would destroy the nature of student: dence upon that sufficient sacrifice by which the work every one to his own, and shall leave Me alone;" to But then it is equally necessary, that these should be faith. of expiation was indeed for ever finished,—let us not which he added, as if to deprecate any thought of undertaken from a principle of religion, conducted forget the debt of faithful service which binds with impatience or complaint, "And yet I am not alone, suitably to the laws of religion, and accompanied with God is dishonoured by such as live not suitably to it: new force upon this account. The debt it is of those for the Father is with me." Such are the reflections the practice of religious duties, public and private. for as the virtue of good men allures and incites others who are bought with such a price, and who belong to which occur to one, when allowed to approach our They who plead want of leisure for devotion, can to honour God; so a vicious behaviour often brings a such a Gracious Master. He enjoins us to lay aside Lord by that term with which, in unspeakable conde- always find enough for follies and sins. They who reproach upon religion, and in that sense dishonours the weights which may hinder our advances, and re- scension, he delighteth to designate himself, inviting plead want of capacity or instruction, have, the meanest God. The sons of Eli by their wickedness dishotard our progress in the paths of duty. We have, us to him by that engaging appellation of "the Son of them, been taught and learnt the indispensable rules noured God, making men to abhor the offering of the

as well as for religious duties.

Can it be needful now for us to be reminded, that the Christian service is the service of the heart, touched the Christian service is the service of the heart, touched the world as an additional donation of the Christian service is the service of the heart, touched the world as those who have the upper hand, and are successful. Yet to those, who like St. John, have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world have eyes to watch and see the course of events, all the world as those who have the upper hand, of our latter end, to the hope of immortality? Too protect the form the protection of our latter end, to the hope of immortality? Too protect the sum of under the form the protection of the Principles of the Established Church, has are directly opposite to each other; by the one men in the protection of the p as it should be with the memory of sufferings sustained so freely for our sakes, and of benefits procured, how dearly! for our unspeakable advantage?

Let us, then, in every hour of life, apply the heart to cherish and preserve the faith by which we hope to live; that He who wrought and fulfilled the perfect work of our redemption, may in the final exercise of his judicial powers, receive us for his own, and before his judicial powers, receive us for he shall have delivered up his mediatorial kingdom, to sit for ever on the throne of God, may crown our hope; and with his never-failing benediction, may will be needed to so freely for our unspeakable advantage?

The while there is present a Divine power, which, it may be, incidentally manifests itself, making them to fall to the ground before him, yet does not interfere to stop the course of things by exerting itself, but submits to be put in bonds. And, moreover, as prophecy was so much introduced on this occasion to show the bottom of our redemption, may in the final exercise of his judicial powers, receive us for his own, and before the better, and by the other, to be worse, the indended to be better, and by the other, to be worse, the indended to be better, and by the other, to be worse, the indended to be the fall to the ground before him, yet does not interfere to stop the course of things by exerting itself, but to stop the course of the pull unor their other to stop the course of it, is the only way to get credit to stop the course of it, is the only way to get credit to stop the course of it, is the only way to get credit to stop the course of it, is the only way to get credit to stop the ready to fall upon their day and reputation, and then they who have little regard for goodness in their hearts, take care in their words and outward carriage to seem very pious. This beads, running round in a circle of thoughtless gaieties, and outward carriage to seem very pious. This beads of a parlish the words and outward carriage to seem very pious. This beads of a scribes. It is also observable, in like manner, that while the wicked are thus allowed to go on, yet they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he ceases not throughout to warn them, though they are incapable of attending to his warning while bent on the attainment of their object; and he care and reverence for lim, and to show it to the world in a manner which again: in some situations, an indifference for religion, to the world in a manner which again: in some situations, an indifference for religion to to do them good in his natural providence, to head the Rev. B. Almack, D.D., Rev. B. thoughts of a Christian to the contemplation of those higher doctrines of Christ throughout all the world suffering in his members. It is this circumstance of manifestations, under variety of circumstances, that

the same time also casts an unbroken reflection of vite others to well-doing, when he protects the deservhimself, in equal distinctness and perfection, in numberless waves, and the smallest drop of water; so We now leave in silence the great truths of Doc- likewise the true Sun of Righteousness in Heaven, in trine and Divinity, which may be mysteriously implied all his earthly providences, towards Churches and inin all these circumstances of our Lord's capture, and dividuals, is again and again set forth in characters so contemplate him as the Son of Man. The practical similar and coincident, that from being used to these example which it affords us is in the highest degree in- resemblances and shadows of him, we cannot fail to teresting and important; and all of us are liable to recognise him when we behold himself manifested behave our courage and charity tried on occasions, where- fore us. Though we dare not gaze upon him, and our in the touching character of our Lord's example will eyes are dazzled at the light of his unapproachable do more to secure our presence of mind than any pre- holiness; still we see enough to know that he is but cept. But the most perfect charity, combined with one and the same, whose image we are used to conthe most perfect courage, which is evinced throughout, template in the things that are daily brought before is rather a subject for adoration and worship than for us in his providence. It is probable that the more human scrutiny. For the deepest veneration and awe we come to the mind of the Spirit, the more shall we is necessary when we speak of Christ; and the more detect this resemblance to Christ manifest in the flesh, so, because he deigned to appear as one of us. This in all his dealings with mankind; and the more again whether they were expressly spoken of Christ or not, were it not this mysterious analogy between himself, as seen visibly in the Son of Man, and in his providences. Thus, for instance, the Psalmist bursts into goodness, in every thing that we behold and contempassionate deprecations on beholding the heavy sufferings of good men: - "Up, Lord, and let not man have the upper hand! Put them in fear, O Lord, that the heathen may know themselves to be but men." This is spoken of a case, than which there is none more ordinary in the world, of good men overcome by the show that there is one supreme God. wicked, i. e. of God being apparently bound in his servants: but no words could express more closely put in bonds. Again, the following words of the the Church of Rome hath fallen either into it, or into trouble, why shouldest thou be as a stranger in the Old Testament as most odious and detestable,

these prophecies respecting Christ are often expressive

As the sun in the heavens developes his similitude

RISING WITH CHRIST. (From a Sermon by Archbishop Secker.)

Christ's resurrection is vain with respect to us, unof life: to believe in their Creator, their Redeemer, Lord. David by his sin is said to have given occacare for perishable things. We have to shut out evil | But when the consideration of our Lord's Divinity | their Sanctifier; to behave virtuously, love mankind, sion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme. Wickcare for perishable things. We have to shut out evil their Sanctifier; to behave virtuously, love mankind, they may offer up to ed and oppressive men are said to cause the name of (say) 15%. Clothes and traveling expenses must also be thoughts and evil dispositions from the breast. The believer's service should be seasoned with a just remembrance of the counsels of the Lord, and of the membrance of the counsels of the Lord, and of the methods of his dealing with mankind. He glorifies God as He is infinitely just and merciful,—he remembrance and His mercy are demonstrated in one healing, awful, exemplary dispensation of atone-ment.

The work, indeed, which Christ had to finish, was undertaken with a voluntary zeal by the Only-begot-merts. undertaken with a voluntary zeal by the Only-begot- wickedness is matured and developed in action; they true, business must be attended, but always in subor- they give occasion to unbelievers to think and to say ten of the Father. It had the seal and sanction of lay their designs as if God knew them not; the diffi- dination to the one thing needful. Recreations must be bad which is chosen by bad The Christian's faithful service is thus built upon who hath no strength;" and he is, if we may so speak, of real consequence bear to our trifling ones: and here proportionable to their offences, they make pro-

(From a Sermon by Archdeacon Jortin.)

blood, in regard of the infinite dignity of his person, the analogy and sameness with which he is seen in his shall procure respect to the religion which we profess, the substantial parts of religion; not in a frequent and advantage to the country to which we belong - talking or contentious disputing about it, but in a ready He who has wealth, honours God when with it he re- observance of the unquestionable rules and prescripts useful knowledge, which is called in Scripture to doing what becomes our relation to God, in a conforhonour God with our substance. He who has learn- mity or similitude to his nature, and in a willing obeing, wit and judgment, honours God when he applies dience to his holy will. For all such crosses make a true believer conformable of infirmities, sins, and complaints, which find not a them to recommend and set off what in itself is praiseto his Redeemer's image, and every conformity to him place in himself, as suffering in the flesh, but in his worth, and to kindle in men's hearts an ambition of excelling in goodness. He who has power, honours God when he discourages profaneness and immorality, and image in the broad mirror of ocean, and yet at and by his own illustrious example endeavours to ining, and administers impartial justice to all. He who has credit and reputation, honours God when he employs it to bring virtue into credit and reputation, and to make vice unfashionable and contemptible, and to do friendly offices to good men. He who has others committed to his care, honours God when he instills into them religious principles. He who is in the lowest station, honours God when he performs the duty of it, and in his little sphere shines an example to the poorer sort, of honesty, humility, diligence and sobriety, of contentment and reliance upon God.

We have seen what it is to honour God, and hence we may know what on the contrary is meant by dis-

God is dishonoured, in general, by all kind of moral evil, which is a contempt of his authority, an abuse of his gifts, and a disobedience to his will. But more

God is dishonoured by atheism and unbelief. They who have senses and reason, by which they may perceive the boundless extent, the infinite variety, the exact order, the regular motions, the beauty, and the conspiring harmony of the several parts which compose the visible world, and also the wonderful operations of the human and invisible mind, and can ascribe it all to chance or to necessity, that is, to mere names, to nothings, dishonour their own understanding, and dishonour God, who has impressed such manifest characters of himself, of his power, wisdom, and

God is dishonoured by that kind of idolatry, in which, instead of Him, many false gods are worshipped, which was the folly and fault of the Gentiles: for the same proofs which show that there is any God,

God is dishonoured by that kind of idolatry, in which he is worshipped by images. Of this fault the

acknowledge him, deny a providence or a future state, which is little better than atheism, is not consistent

God is dishonoured by those who reject the Gospel

Amongst those who profess the Christian religion,

ten of the Father. It had the seal and sanction of the Father's will. The love of both was equal: inficient alike in both, and perfect.

The Rev. Francis Close has paid over £2,000 to the difficulties to their execution vanish before them, and they suffer no evils nite alike in both, and perfect.

The Rev. Francis Close has paid over £2,000 to the be allowed; but not so as to become the great end of commendable; and because when they suffer no evils here proportionable to their offences, they make pro-

meanour, and godly professions, and they proceed

It consisteth not in fair professions and glorious poither fear, nor shame, nor custom, nor interest, have covering itself; not in vain ostentations and flourishes To lonour God is to be constant in the performance tion and charity; not in a nice orthodoxy, or politic and to exhort them to unity and conformity discharge the duties of our station in a manner which trivial circumstances, but in a conscionable practising lieves the indigent, encourages honest industry and of it: in a word, religion consists in nothing else but

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## ENGLAND. THE LATE REV. DR. WORDSWORTH died on Monday,

Feb. 2d, at half-past three a. m., at Buxted parsonage near Uckfield, Sussex. He was Rector of Buxted with Uckfield, and formerly Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in the year 1774, and was a younger brother of the present Poet Laureate. He received his early education at Hawkshead Grammar School, whence he proceeded in 1792 to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1798. His first publication was in 1802, being Six Letters to Granville Sharp, Esq., respecting his Remarks on the Uses of the Definite Artificial College. ticles in the New Testament. In this work Dr. Wordsworth stated the result of a careful examination of the writings of the early Greek Fathers as far as they bear on this important question, not only of Grammar but Theology. About this time he became Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury. He married Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Birmingham, In 1804, he was presented to the living of Ohy, Norfolk In 1804, he was presented to the living of Oby, Norfolk, whence in about two years he was promoted to the deanery of Bocking. In 1809, he published Ecclesiastical Biography, or Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England from the commencement of the Reformation to the Revolution, with notes, in six volumes, 8vo. In 1810 appeared his Reasons for Decliing to become a Subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society; which was followed by two Letters to Lord Teignmouth, on the same subject. In the same year he proceeded to the degree of D. D. by Royal Mandate. In 1811 he took an active part in the foundation of the National Society. In 1816 he became Rector of St. Mary's, Lambeth, and Sundridge, Kent; in the former of which parishes he devoted himself with great activity and success to the erection and endowment of additional churches. Soon afterwards he served also as Chaplain of the House of Commons. In the year 1820, he was promoted to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the room of Bishop Mansel. He discharged the duties of this office during a period of twenty-one years. A new quadrangle was added to the College mainly through his exertions, by which the number of apartments for students within the walls of the College was almost doubled; and a permanent fund established for the improvement of the poorer benefices of the College and other pious uses. The spiritual condition of the parishes connected with the College was much amelioraour feelings at beholding the captivity of Christ, now put in bonds. Again, the following words of the Prophet would be equally descriptive of both: "O in 1825, and a reply to Objections in 1828, which a very competent judge in historical matters, the late Mr. Sou-Anged Christian Institutes in 4 volumes 8vo., comillustrated with notes; a work designed to serve as a Digest of Christian Doctrine and Discipline for the use of the younger clergy and the members of the liberal and learned professions. About the same time appeared his Remarks on the Ecclesiastical Commissions and the Liberal and Learned professions. About the same time appeared his Remarks on the Ecclesiastical Commissions and the Liberal and Learned professions. every creature. It is thus that the common enemy food and man is baffled; his conquest torn from him; and no word of boasting left for him in that his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation, and his own experience, did not hear out that expectation in the unit of the norm of the event down of the wint of the work of the during the properties of the during the propert him; and no word of boasting lett for him in that how he turns meeting and endowment of one new church, and capital punishment had been taken away had increased hour when God shall receive them to His favour who of violence towards one so meek and unresisting as he power when thou wilt. But by such works thou and wisdom; we ought, therefore, with faith and hu- in the rebuilding of another. His last publication was in more, in proportion than any other. The offences of

more evidently, and the difficulties concerning God's providence and government shall be cleared up.

and the difficulties time on Sunday preached in Buxted church for the last time on Sunday 12n. 11, 1846, being the first Sunday after Epiphamy. He died after a short illness on the morning of the Fes-God is dishonoured by those who, pretending to cknowledge him days a providence or a future state. man's age, he might have been permitted to say in the words of the aged Simeon in the Gospel of that day, with a belief of his perfections, and utterly destroys and love towards him.

Nunc dimittis, Domine, servum tuum in pace. We unfaith and reliance, and love towards him. for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £500 to the National Society; and £500 to the Society for the Building and Enlarging Churches.

Commons-Luncheon and dinner, 12s. 6d. PER ANN.

Tutor's fees, 61 per term..... 18 0 0

Room-rent varies from 9% to 15%. Beer and wine are ex-cluded from the calculation. Washing would add (say) 7% per year to his annual expenses; cheese, after dinner head Observer.

the best degrees of knowledge: and the largest scope as one bound captive in their hands. The power of what share, even of our serious hours, do we give to fane and injudicious persons conclude that God takes It is calculated the inclosures and other incidental expen-

owards the special fund of that Society.

Prayer. Since that time he had received letters, both with and without names, respecting the manner of coning as low as hell, of meekness putting up with insuf-ferable wrongs, of patience enduring merciless tor-to what was then manifested; I mean there is the ments; compassion weeping and praying for bloody persecutors; constancy holding out to the end: to were in direct contradiction to the Articles of the Church which virtues of his person, it ye lay the occurrence that they calmly and deeply adored, and worshipped, and sign passion redounding to his Church, which he hath they calmly and deeply adored, and worshipped, and composited by his agony, quit by his taking, justified by his strings cleansed b his condemnation, healed by his stripes, cleansed by his death, and crowned by his blood, quickened by his death, and crowned by his blood, quickened by his death, and crowned by his blood, quickened by his death, and crowned by his blood, quickened by his death, and crowned by his blood, quickened by his death, and crowned by his death, and crowned by his blood, quickened by his death, and crowned by his cross; if you take a full sight of all the virtues where with his cross is beset as with so many jewels, I make on human things: some, as if they could lay hold with on human things in human thing on human things: some, as if they would be tray in on human things: some, as if they would be tray in on human things: some, as if they would be tray in on human things: some, as if they would be tray in on human things: some, as if they would be tray in on human things: some, as if they would be tray in on human things: some, as if they would and constraining hands, like the Jews, on the Lord (saith the Lord of life; neither knowing, nor fearing, nor loving braise and thanks to him for mercies received; not connected them not to judge him to leave); and entreated them not to judge him to leave); and entreated them not to judge him: some, as if they would be tray him for a little money, like Judas; and that with a kiss or expression the Sciptures, to give glory to God, to give him the some in human things: some, as if the Jews, on the Judas connected the Jews, on the Judas connected with so terest and the with so test and the with so test and the with so test and the with so the Jews, and that the Judas connected with so constitution of the labours connected them not to judge him to leave); and entreated them not to judge him to leave); and entreated them not to judge him to leave); and entreated them not to judge him to leave); and entreated them not to judge him to leave); and that with a damentally good, and necessary to be believed; not to dementally good, and necessary to be believed; not to dementally good, and necessary to be believed; not dementally good, and necessary to be believed; not to dementally good, and the with so test and the withso test and the withso test and the withso test and the with so test and honour due unto his name, to give glory and honour to the King of heaven.

To honour God is to improve our abilities, and to commands of man; not in a furious zeal for or against the duties of our station in a man affectionate farewell, until that great day when the duties of our station in a man affectionate farewell, until that great day when pastor and flock shall meet before the throne of their Saviour and their Judge.—Hampshire Advertiser.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE) CHURCH BELLS .- We several weeks ago drew attention to the condition of the bells in the tower of the parish church, not aware at the time that the subject was in progress. We are glad, however, that the subject was in progress. We are glad, nowever, that that notice appeared, inasmuch as it gave a spur to the good intentions of the friends of the cherch. It is gratifying to inform our friends that the sum of upwards of £300 has been subscribed for the purpose of replacing a bad peal of eight by a good peal of ten; and as a further sum of about the required to complete the ther sum of about £100 will be required to complete the object, we feel satisfied that we have only to mention the circumstance to procure the necessary funds. The order for the bells has been put into the hands of the noted bell-founder Mr. Taylor, of Loughborough. The weight of the tenor to be 26 cwt., and the peal to be C sharp. The opening of the new bells is fixed for the 13th of May, previous to which period we will announce the circumstance of the opening.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF A WELSH EPISCOPATE. -BEDE'S METHOD OF REFORMING THE CHURCH. -In his celebrated letter to Egbert, Archbishop of York, the vecelebrated letter to Egbert, Archbishop of York, the venerable Bede writes thus:—"The best means to reform our church, is to increase the number of Bishops;—who sees not how much more reasonable it is for numbers to share this burden? Gregory, therefore, directed Augustine to appoint twelve Bishops, to be under the Archbishop of York, as their Metropolitan. I wish you would fill up this number with the assistance of the King of Northumberland." If this venerable divine saw the negacity of increasing the number of Bishops in the begincessity of increasing the number of Bishops in the begin-ing of the eighth century, how would his righteous soul have been vexed within him, if he had lived in the present age of expediency, when it it is actually in contemplation to deprive North Wales of one of its Episcopal superintendents. Bede's letter is to be found in page 432 of Milner's History of the Church of Christ, printed at Edinburgh in 1834.

THE REV. EDWARD BICKERSTEIH. - We are extremely

concerned to copy the following account of a very bad accident, which has happened to Mr. Bickersteth, from the "Hertford Mercury" of Saturday:—"We regret to hear that the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, rector of Watton, has met with an accident of a serious nature, and which might have proved fatal. On Wednesday last, a little before eight, he was coming in a one-horse carriage from Watton to Ware, there to meet the train for Lonposed Evangelical Alliance, of which he'is one of the Secretaries. Within a short distance of Ware he over-Secretaries. Within a short distance of Ware he over-took a cart laden with flour sacks, the moment that another cart laden with bricks was passing in the opposite direction. In trying to pass between the two, Mr. Bickersteth's carriage was caught by the cart coming from of his own horse under the wheel of the cart which he was passing. The wheel passed over his legs, neither of which wonderful to say, were fractured though his left leg is seriously injured. He also received severe wounds on the head from the fall, but his own vehicle was providentially hindered from passing over him. Some time elapsed before medical aid could be obtained previously which Mr. Bickersteth had been removed in a state of insensibility, to the house of the toll-bar. Mr. Reilly, of Ware, was first in attendance. His medical attendant from Watton was then sent for, who conveyed him to the rectory, which he reached about the middle of the day. We are happy to hear, that Mr. Bickersteth is considered to be out of danger, though he suffers intense pain, and is likely to be confined to his room for a considerable

NECESSITY OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.- Mr. Justice Universities, in a Letter to a Friend. In 1840 he resign- that character; but he regretted that the returns before prove the physical condition of the people, or to give them education, unless that education was founded upon mo-

course of a sermon on Sanday evening last, speaking of divisions, said:—"The Wesleyans were the most compact his people; their privileges would be forfeited; they body of Separatists, and yet, even although their secession was comparatively recent, they were now divided into more than twelve bodies. And why was this splitting? ural and legitimate consequence.'

EDUCATION FOR HOLY ORDERS KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. We doubt if we have ever, since the commencement of this journal, had to record an event of so much impor announce:—namely, the opening of King's College, in the metropolis, as a theological school, for the prepara-

There are many persons now living in London, who have paid for the education of a son for the ministry, more than £1,000. Six or eight years in a private academy required more than £500, and four years at or Oxford, "reading for orders" another £500. In many instances, the whole outlay

What will now be the cost? Six or eight years in King's College will require little more than 1002; and now two years' preparation for orders are to be given for less than another 1002. This, of course, presumes the youth to reside in his own home.

The reduction of expense, then, will be very great. There will also be the advantage of parental care and watchfulness; and exemption from the peculiar tempta-tions of Oxford and Cambridge. The course of study also will be very superior to that which, until of late, was almost exclusively followed in these two Universities. But to come to particulars.

I. That a Theological Department be established in

II. That it be opened to-1. All students of King's College who shall have

tinue during six terms (two years).

passed three years in general literature and science, and have received a diploma. 2. All graduates of Oxford and Cambridge bearing

als of good character. 3. All persons who shall be approved by the Principal and recommended by a Bishop.

III. That the course of study be as follows, and con-

1. Evidences of Religion. Holy Scripture in the original languages. The Articles and Book of Common Prayer.

4. Ecclesiastical History, ancient and modern.5. The Pastoral Office: the reading of the Liturgy

and the composition of Sermons.

IV. That measures be taken to employ the students as district visitors, and to teach them the best methods of I. That they also learn congregational singing; and

also acquire some knowledge of medicine.

VI. That the fees be 12l. 12s. per term; and for matriculation, 4l. 13s. (In the whole, 80l. 5s. for the two

Principal be empowered to grant certificates of attainments and good conduct, which certificates are to be exhibited to the Bishop on application for Holy Orders.

The Council of King's College cannot, it is clear, en-

instruction to be provided; since nothing at present can be known or surmised on that point. But it is clear that a parent having the pupil under his own eye, will be safer, even should the teaching be unsatisfactory, than he now is, in sending his son to a distance from him.—

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1846

First Page.

Original Poetry—Good Friday.
—Easter Even.
The Atonement.
All-sufficiency of the blood of Christ.
Our Lord's Example.
Rising with Christ.

The Our Lord's Example.

Rising with Christ.

The Our Lord's Example.

The our Lord's Example of the blood of the Covernment And the belack graves yawning and the wonder, and the belack graves yawning and the wonder, and the black graves yawning and the wonder, and the black graves yawning and the wonder, and the vell-screen rent actual covernment and the black graves yawning and the vell-screen rent actual covernment and the wonder, and the wonder, and the vell-screen rent actual covernment and the wonder, and the vell-screen rent actual covernment and the wonder, and the vell-screen rent actual covernment and the wonder, and the vell-screen rent actual covern Christ.
Our Lord's Example.
Rising with Christ.

method to give notice that it is his intention, with if we have that interest and share in the merits of our the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Redeemer, we cannot refrain from uniting in the com-Niagara District during the latter half of the month | memorative and strengthening feast of his body and of May next; in the Home and Simcoe Districts in blood which he has ordained. We may speak, as the months of June and July; and in the Districts we will, of unfitness: we may reiterate the cry of eastwards from Toronto in the months of August and "unclean": we may condemn ourselves as unworthy, September. A list of the days and places of Confir- and it is true we are so; but for the removal of the mation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship plague of sin, the taint of guilt, the imputation of requests that notice be communicated to him, as early iniquity, we must go to Christ. If we cannot, or as possible, of new stations which have been estab- will not, have fellowship and communion with Christ, lished, or new parishes which have been organized, at the record of God's word is clear,—we cannot be which Confirmations are required to be held, or saved.

every Candidate for Confirmation, unless under spe- banquet consecrated by the sufferings of Jesus the eial circumstances which must be left to the discretion Saviour? Whe would turn from the "broken bread" of the officiating Clergyman, should be of the full age symbol of Him whose body was broken by the nails of fifteen years; and the Clergy will be pleased to and spear for our redemption? Who would neglect have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous the "cup of blessing," so fraught of lively recollecto the service of the day, a list containing the names tions of the hour when from his side there flowed the and ages of the several candidates for that rite.

anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance the grave experienced their discomfiture, and the should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations risen Saviour gave earnest of our own future victory and responsibilities which they are, in their own per- over the same dread foes, would fail to keep the feast sons, about to assume, and that every practicable means of our Paschal sacrifice, by meekly kneeling at the may be employed to render them fully acquainted with altar of God, in faithful expectation there of rest to all that pertains to the faith and practice of members the wearied, refreshment to the fainting, and pardon of the Church of Christ.

WATER":-this was the close, the consummation of our old and valued friend and correspondent, ZADIG. our Lord's cross and passion,—the evidence that his His harp has long been laid aside, and silent; but sufferings were over, the sacrifice complete, the debt his present effusion shews that he can still sweep its discharged. That, in short, was the precious blood strings with the vigour and sweetness of earlier days. by which a fallen world was ransomed: that was it We have, as we promised, rendered the matter of Israelites typified; and with that blood must our present season, and especially to the present week; hearts and consciences be sprinkled, if we would es- and our poetical contributions will aid much in awacape the wrath of God; if the messenger of his long- kening and quickening the feelings which befit this provoked judgments, inflicting not only temporal but solemn period of spiritual sadness and joy. In coneternal death, would pass harmless by us. "Without shedding of blood, there is no remission of sins." Redeemer, it is right that our thoughts and feelings Our guilt can be atoned for, our transgressions par- should partake of the humiliation and penitence which doned, God can be reconciled, hell averted, and a deep-seated conviction of the cause of that great heaven secured, only by one way,-THE BLOOD OF sin-offering should beget; while in the commemora-CHRIST. His is the only sacrifice, his the only Name, tion of the Easter festival, the Christian's rejoicing by which we can be saved. With that blood our must be mingled with trembling, in assurance that hearts must be sprinkled, else the destroying angel our risen and ascended Lord is coming again in great will smite us too, and death eternal follow.

For further evidence of this, let us look to the analogy between the Passover of the Jewish dispensearchers after the risen Christ, "Why seek ye the former, we are told that whosoever, -not defiled by fearful inconsistency, if they who are seeking after legal uncleanness, or without necessary absence, the living Saviour, and desiring to walk in his steps, forebore to eat the passover, "should be cut off from should be lingering amongst the dead,—the "dead in among his people: because he brought not the offershall bear his sin." And to revert to the occasion of followers :- "that as He died and rose again for us, its institution, who will not understand, that should so should we, who are baptized, die from sin, and rise any Israelite, through perversity or pride of heart, again unto righteousness." from a feigned distrust of the efficacy of the means provided, or an alleged unwillingness to adopt what the wisdom of this world could not comprehend or approve of,-that should any such have abstained from sacrificing the Paschal Lamb, and sprinkling with its blood the casements of his door, the destroying angel would have smitten that house, as well as the

of murder had increased 30 per cent. There appeared to be a very great increase among the prisoners of persons who were able to read and write, but he showed that such of God for their presumption or neglect. Thus would an education was not sufficient, and that it was of no avail their froward pride of heart be rebuked, their want of unless the persons who received it were taught to employ faith chastised, their exalting themselves against God it properly, and that it would be of very little use to im- receive its meed of punishment. And in after years, the same words assure us that a similar condemnation would await a similar transgression: the passover, RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS.-The Vicar of Leigh, in the the memorial of God's mercy and their deliverance. must be dealt with as aliens and outcasts.

But if Jews dared not, without a penalty so fearsimply because it was composed of the elements of divi-sion, and therefore divisions and subdivisions were a nat-afterwards, of their deliverance, when God sent forth the destroying angel on his message of judgment,shall we be justified; shall we, as Christians, incur a lighter sin, if we neglect the means of the greater deliverance which has been vouchsafed to us? When tance to the Church of England, so far as her external machinery is concerned, as that which we have now to sin,—without fear of God's overwhelming wrath. sin, - without fear of God's overwhelming wrath, turn away from the sacrifice as worthless, or needless, May we forbear from applying the sprinkling on of young men for holy orders.

to us? May we forbear from applying the sprinkling of that blood to ourselves, and yet be safe? May we reduce the expense of educating a young man for the church, to a parent residing in the metropolis, more than feit the privileges of God's people,—not be "cut off" from his chosen Israel, -- not be rejected from his

kingdom of glory? If he be a God eternal and unchangeable, -"the same yesterday, to-day, and forever,"-then must the exactions of his justice, as well as his purposes of mercy, stand as firmly now as then: the redeemed of Christ, not less than those who were redeemed under was duly submitted to the examination of the Lord Bithe law, are bound to the way and the means of the redemption provided for them; and if Christians neglect their paschal sacrifice, -in other words, look off from Christ to the world or to themselves, for safety,-they must "bear their sin"; and if they do not imely flee to the only refuge, they must "die in their sins": both in time and in eternity, they must be cut

off from God and his mercy. The blood of Christ, applied to us in its efficacy through faith, is then our only refuge, our only way of safety .- But what must the nature of that faith be, which does not impel the professed believer to the commemoration of the great sacrifice which the Lord nimself hath instituted? We have a feast, holier our redemption, and as the channel of his sanctifying and invigorating grace to our hearts. Are Christians, then, -are they who look to Christ for salvation, -justified in neglecting this? Are they warranted in young upon sound Christian principles, is so great, breaking any of the commands, in wilfully neglecting and so generally admitted, that we shall be excused any of the appointments of their crucified Lord? Can for urging again the transmission to the Legislature, they turn away from the spiritual banquet he has pro- with as little delay as possible, and with as many sigvided,—can they neglect the paschal feast he has natures as can be obtained,—of the Petition lately instituted, and not incur the hazard of being "cut off" from his people?

in the necessity of Christ's blood shed for us, -is the reasonable, that no Legislature, we should think, actumean by which it is applied for the safety and redemp- ated by a sense of justice, could refuse to comply tion of the soul. But can that be a true faith which with it. - We have only to add that no time should be moves not to an obedience to the Lord's command,—
lost in forwarding the Petitions regarding the Clergy
to a participation in the commemorative and refresh-VII. That these regulations being complied with, the to a participation in the commemorative and refreshing feast which he has instituted? Can a sincere in- several branches of the Legislature. terest in Christ be felt,-a hearty desire for the redemption which his blood hath purchased, -a deep-The Council of King's College cannot, it is clear, en-join or bind any Bishop; but the whole plan being framed under the eye of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, the intention of these prelates is not We have said nothing of the intrinsic character of the belief in Jesus, and the desire of his pardon to our

> Nor is it any mitigation of guilt on the part of professed Christians, if a preference for the world, or a preference for the sin with which the world abounds. keeps them from heartily espousing their Saviour's cause,—from joining themselves in fellowship with him by a spiritual participation of his body and blood.
>
> He is risen! Christ is aren! Death's destroyer from his prison—Victory to the seed of Woman—holy be the freedman's mirth!
>
> Lo 1 the Angel-shape descending—lo 1 the rock-bound dengeon reading— It is, indeed, a fearful aggravation of their sin; because with a general admission of belief in the Saviour, —such, as we are told, the devils themselves
>
> Gone the earthquake and the wonder, and the black graves yawn under, assent to,—it is as much as to say, he is no Saviour to them; that they cannot, or rather will not, join

This is the real argument, stripped of every false disgnise. We must belong to Christ, we must have THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO takes this part and lot in Christ, or we cannot be saved; and

Who, then, on the Queen of Festivals, would keep According to former usage, it will be required that away from this feast of feasts? Who would shun the stream which constituted the ransom of a world con-His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his demned? Who, on that joyous day when death and to the penitent?

"AND FORTHWITH CAME THEREOUT BLOOD AND We very cordially welcome again to our columns

which the blood sprinkled upon the door-posts of the this day's number as appropriate as possible to the glory to judge the quick and the dead.

It was a remarkable address of the angels to the sation, and Christ the real Paschal Lamb. In the living among the dead?" It were a lamentable and ing of the Lord in his appointed season, that man ever be fresh upon the minds and hearts of the Lord's

> We beg to call attention to the advertisement in another column, announcing the sale of the "Family Liturgy," to which, we a little ago, adverted .- The importance and value of such a compilation for household use, will best be explained by quoting the Preface to the work itself :--

arged at various times to act upon this suggestion of his Diocesan, came very naturally to the conclusion, that the most effectual as well as simple method of carrying out this view, was to adopt the system and order of the Prayer Book itself, with all the exactness which the time at could be allotted to Household Worship would all 'Our Reformers,' says a venerable dignitary of the

hurch,\* 'were clearly of opinion, and I believe that no ne has ever tried the experiment without witnessing to ts success, that the constant reiteration of the same ayers, if men combine with one heart and one voice in ng them meaning and utterance, infuses rather a rethan a distaste for their use.'

Connected with these observations, we may affirm that this habitual and steady training to the use of our admirable Liturgy in the household, must conduce to its more faithful and profitable employment in the sanctuary; while, from its being thus constantly in the hands, and we will hope in the hearts, of both young and old of our companies, thurs will be festered that regard for soundness munion, there will be fostered that regard for soundness of doctrine, and that reverence for soberness and order which characterizes our Ritual, and is a distinguishing feature in the framework of the Church. There is, too, a comfort and satisfaction in the thought that all, how-ever separated and distant, in using the same form of dewill be addressing their petitions to Almighty God, as it were, with one voice; a circumstance which must, with his blessing, conduce to the realization of that unity of spirit which is so constantly a subject of our

shop of the Diocese, and that it has received the benefit of many suggestions and improvements from his Lord-ship, as well as from several of the Clergy by whom, at his desiration of the clergy by whom, at ire, it was carefully reviewed.

"While this compilation is more particularly designed for the purposes of Family Devotion, it will be perceived that it is equally appropriate for Sunday Schools, and it might also be used with advantage in the visitation of Hospitals and Gaols, where time might not be allowed for the use of the full Morning or Evening Prayer. In

the Appendix at the conclusion of the volume, special prayers will be found adapted to such occasional services.

"This Manual of Family Worship has been rendered as short as it was practicable to make it, consistently with the plan in view, and it is estimated that it vill not occuore than from ten to fifteen minutes on any one oc ion. The work has also been contracted within the himself hath instituted? We have a feast, holier than the paschal feast, appointed and commanded by our Saviour, as the representation of his sufferings for

\* Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce.

The importance of conducting the education of the published in this Journal, by desire of the Lord Bishop, We are assured that faith in the efficacy,—yes, and Petition,—like that upon the Clergy Reserves,—is so

## Communications.

To the Editor of The Church. My dear Sir,-Will you receive (from an old friend, whose pen has for many years wholly ceased to dabble in versification) the following lines as an offering, however humble and prosaic, meet for this holy season?

Toronto, Passion-Week, 1846.

Z.

EASTER CAROL.

Glorious in the paschal sunlight treads our Gon the ransom'd earth!

HE IS RISEN! Joyful voices on Tiberia's sparkling sea; Spring hath strewn her thousand odours on the vales of G.lilee. There's the rainbow of the Covenant o'er Jordan's sacred stream! Jubilee of ransom'd nations—brightest day in prophet's drsam!

HE IS RISEN! HE IS RISEN! and his earliest word was "PEACE!" He bath shewn the spear-pierc'd body—he hath made the Doubte cease:
He hath rais'd the veil of Scripture as he taught the journeying With his own Apostle-Fishers he hath "broken bread" again.

HE IS RISEN! On the Olive Mount a hush'd and raptur'd band, Listening for his latest blessing, round a white-rob'd Presence stan There's a snowy cloud above them in the deep blue heaven alone— Now the Watchers' gaze is upwards—now the Conqueror is gone!

Ye who watched your King's ascension, ye on whom their mantle fell.
Guardians of the flock he cherish'd, keep his latest mandates well:
At the trumpet of the Judgment, gather'd in from sea and shore,
Shall the Faithful and the Faithless hear that awful Voice once more!

Feed the lambs that throng his pastures-preach o'er earth the Crucified;
In the TRUNE NAME be taught ye bear his Baptism far and wide:
Over Death and Sin's last strongholds be your blood-red Cros Victory! He is with you always to the last hour of the world.

HE IS RISEN! CHRIST IN RISEN! Death's destroyer from his prison, Glorious in the paschal sunlight, treads once more the ransom'd earth:
Lo! the Angel-shape descending—lo! the rock-bound dungeon Victory to the seed of Woman! boundless be the Christian's mirth!

\* The journey to Emmaus.

# CHURCH BOOKS.

EUCHARISTICA, A COMPANION TO THE COMMUNION: 2s. 10d. cloth; 7s. 3d. morocco; vellum, 10s. and 11s. THE ROCKY ISLAND, AND OTHER SIMILITUDES: pp. 172: 3s. 4d. AGATHOS, AND OTHER SUNDAY STORIES: pp. 166: 3s. 14d. By Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., (now Lord Bishop of Oxford.) Church Depository,

(From a Correspondent of The Church.) In times so troublous as those in which it has pleased the Almighty to cast our lot, when bitter enemies are leagued to destroy the very foundations of our holy faith,

leagued to destroy the very foundations of our noisy latin, and false friends treacherously betray their trusts, it is a matter of sincere and heartfelt thankfulness to the Almighty, that so powerful and well-armed a champion of the truth and guardian of the faith so zealous and prudent, as Doctor Samuel Wilberforce, should have been romoted to so important a position in the Church as the sishopric of Oxford.

A slight sketch of the biography of his Lordship may

be gleaned from the life of his celebrated father, though little direct mention is there made concerning him. It appears that in his infancy he was very feeble, and probably on that account was not sent to a public school; bably on that account was not sent to a public school; however, as soon as he was qualified he was entered at Oriel College, Oxford. "If you have sons who are likely to distinguish themselves," writes Mr. Wilberforce, "and wish them to go into the Church, I would advise you to send them to Oxford." From the University Calendar of 1826, it appears that the subject of our memoir distinguished himself greatly, being in the second class for classical, and the first for mathematical, honours. From various remarks of his father it is probable that he was brought up for Holy Orders, and indeed none of that good man's letters are more generally admired than those which he wrote to his sons at College. In 1829 we find, that Mr. S. Wilberforce held a curacy in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and that he was then married to a daughter of the Rev. John Sargent, the author of a very popular Life of the Martyrs. Hence he moved to the Rectory of Brightstone in the Isle of Wight, where we learn from the life of his revered father that he lived for several the life of his revered father that he lived for several years, "in the conscientious discharge of the duties of the most important of all professions." While in this retirement, he appears to have been as diligent with his pen, as in the duties of his sacred calling. He published several sermons, and in 1838 he appeared as one of the authors of the *Life of Wilberforce*, a work which attained a great popularity, and ran through several editions in a very short space of time.

Shortly afterwards his Eucharistica, or selections from the old Divines, by way of preparation to the Holy Com-munion, with a Preface, was published. Since the days of the venerable and spiritually-minded Bishop Wilson, angel would have smitten that house, as went as the habitations of the Egyptians? Vain would it have been to have argued and disputed on the divine command: if it were not fulfilled, the death of the first-mand: if it were not fulfilled, the death of the first-mand is supported above a subject of anxious discussion.

"The want of a Formulary of Family Devotion, adapted for general use amongst the members of the Church of England in this Diocese, has long been felt, and has frequently been a subject of anxious discussion."

In alluding to the prevailing and sinful neglect among

entting and wounding, attempt at murder, and the crimes born there would soon have been the startling evidence by the Clergy at their official meetings. The Bishop of Church-people of availing themselves of the benefits of the Diocese, on being referred to upon this subject, has uniformly expressed it as his opinion, that such a compilation, if made at all, should be framed as exactly as possible after the model of our excellent Liturgy; for in nothing else, his Lordship conceived, should we have unity design, or a collection of Prayers which would meet sacrament to their comfort.' It seems never to cost them the approbation of all.

"The author of the following compilation, in being urged at various times to act upon this suggestion of his decent multitude endure the address which in the old decent multitude endure the address which in the old times of the Church they could not have escaped?—'Ye that cannot communicate, walk off and begone. Let no .....infidel be present; no heterodox person; no

The extracts, which, like sparkling jewels, enrich the pages of this little volume, are selected from the works of the martyr, faithful unto death, Dr. Thomas Cranmer; from the Ecclesiastical Polity of the eminently wise and holy man, Richard Hooker: we have also selections from the the godly meditations of the martyred Land,—from the writings of Dr. Henry Hammond, (the devoted chaplain of King Charles I.) and from many other Divines, whos names shone brightly in their generation, and who have left their works, rich offerings on the venerable altars of the Church of England.

With reference to these extracts the author remarks, We must live with those around us; to the contagion of their errors we are always exposed. These we must meet with, in some measure, even in our teachers; for their minds will, more or less, be tinged with the prevalent opinions of the day. They, therefore, who would in any measure be free from this evil, must often retire from their immediate equals, to converse with men of other times. We must think their thoughts; we must path: and this applies with especial force at this time, to the subject of the Eucharist. Discussion and division the subject of the Eucharist. Discussion and division have been rife amongst us, and they have done their common work of evil; for as men contend, they strengthen their own views, and grow to look on others with a readier and more morbid exclusiveness. Each party sees strongly some portion of the truth; and in their zeal for it, too commonly forget that partial truth is amongst the most pernicious forms of error. At such a time the voice of the great and holy dead is of peculiar value. They are free from our contentions; and the harmony and grandeur which dwell on their passionless and even judgments, remind us of the peacefulness with which their spirits now embrace truth and one another in Paradise; and their voice will be heard, as from the depth of an oracle, above the strife and din of our jarring

In 1839 Doctor Wilberforce was appointed Archdeacon of Surrey, by the Bishop of Winchester; a selection which gave great satisfaction to the clergy, by whom he was regarded with affection and admiration on account grounds of economy; so e expense, each member of th a copy."

was regarded with anection and summation of account of his affability of manner, and rare eloquence both as a preacher and speaker. The income of the archdeaconry of Surrey (about £2000 per annum), is drawn from the great tithes of various livings in Surrey, which are in sequence altogether deprived of endowment. his appointment the worthy Archdeacon, in the most Christian spirit of liberality, concurred in soliciting a bill, restoring this endowment to the parishes from which t is derived, and conferring on the archdeaconry a stall

at Winchester, worth about £600 per annum. About this time, Agathos, and shortly afterwards the Rocky Island, were published; stories which, though slight in their texture, bear strong internal evidence of the master-hand of the author. They were first published. published in this Journal, by desire of the Lord Bishop, in reference to that subject. The prayer of this the writer, simply through their own intrinsic value, they worked their way into public favour, and became the most popular children's books of the year. In the preace to the ninth edition of Agathos, the Doctor explains his reasons for writing such stories; he says, "The folowing allegories and stories have been actually related ombining some sort of occupation suitable to the Lord's day, with something which might amuse his little ones. Few parents can, he thinks, have failed to feel the want which he would here hope in some measure to supply. On the one hand, if the conversation and employments of Sunday are not early marked as different from those of other days, how is it possible that our children can or other days, flow is it possible that our emiaren can grow up with a deeply-rooted reverence for its holiness? On the other hand, if the day is one which they remember only for its dulness, how can children grow up in the love of this blessed season? 'Everlasting droopings,' their young hearts least will 'bear.' And if, on other hands they are used to anywing analysments. hands, they are used to amusing employments,—if they love (and all children should be made to love them) the times of relaxation in which they see their parents as friends, and in some sort companions; what else can happen, if on this day all amusement be banished, and all

considered the cleverest artist, who invented the most subtle and complicated allegorical figures. However, the abuse of a thing should not militate against its use; there is an inherent principle in the human mind which de-lights in resemblances and correspondences; we love imagery, and allegory is nothing but imagery on a large and continued scale; under imaginary persons or things real actions or instructive morals are shadowed forth. By Plutarch it is pithily defined as that in which one thing is related and another understood.

In the true and legitimate use of this art, since the days of good John Bunyan no author has attained so much power as Doctor Wilberforce, while the doctrinal soundness of his books stands out in favourable contrast to his predecessor's "dream that was not all a dream." withstanding the great success of these works, we believe that his Lordship has regretted ever having published them, for their fair reputation summoned hosts of imitations into the field, frequently as erroneous in their doctrines, as they were deficient in appropriateness and beauty of symbolic imagery.

beauty of symbolic imagery.

In 1842, Doctor Wilberforce received a very important appointment in the Court from her Majesty; since that time he has published some volumes of sermons, a History of the Church in America, and his Bampton Lecture of the Church in America, and his Bampton Lecture of Bath and tory of the Church in America, and his Bampton Lectures. At the close of last year, the Bishop of Bath and Wells having died, the venerable Bishop of Oxford was lated to the vacant see and Doctor Wilberforce was approached the enemy. It is obvious that he might have atapproached the enemy. It is obvious that he might have disputed the now honours by his commanding talents, and adorns by his kind and amiable disposition. In manner and appearance his Lordship strongly resembles his father, whose eloquence, Sir Robert Peel, on a late occasion, declared him to inherit. As an orator his manner is graceful and his voice powerful and singularly melodious. ful, and his voice powerful and singularly melodious, which contributes much to that pathos which is the great which contributes much to that pathos which is the great charm of his speaking. His opinions are evidently drawn from the good old school of the Church of England. He belongs to no party, but is simply a Churchman, a strict adherent of the authorized formularies of the Church, and a rejecter of all modern interpretations and equivo cations ;- a Churchman after the model of that gia cations;—a Caurennan after the model of that giant in theology, the "golden mouthed" Doctor Jeremy Taylor, the judicious Hooker, the holy and single-hearted Doctor Thomas Ken, and thousands more whose fame is an everlasting heir-loom to the Holy Catholic Church.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

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Do. Melbourne, second remittance—per Rev. Do. West Frampton—per Rev. R. Knight ... 1
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· Herbert's Country Parson, cxxvii.

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Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the sup-

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 Percy Landing
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 lst do. do. den..... Delaware Church, per Rev. R. Flood ...... Wellington Square and Nelson, per Churchwarden ..... St. James's Church, Kemptville, per Rev. F. 69 Collections..... ..... £230 17 7½ Toronto, 7th April, 1846.

## One Day Later from England.

(From the New · York Courier and Enquirer.) The packet-ship Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, arrived this morning from Liverpool, having left that Port on the 5th of March, and thus bringing intelligence one day later than was received by the Hibernia. The news is entirely unimportant.

The Switzerland had arrived, with the resolutions passed by

the House, and the London papers of the 4th generally commented on American affairs

The Chronicle comments on the rejection of the offer to arbitrate, and says that the correspondence seems to show that the President persists in a war policy. The money article of the Times of the 4th, says that the news had a severe effect upon the money market, causing a depression of about 1 per

The London Sun of the 4th, says that it has from the first been expected that the President and his party would persist in their claim to the whole of Oregon, and that the passage of the resolution of notice, therefore, created no surprise.

On the evening of the 3rd, the Commons refused by a ma-

ority of 187, to abolish at once all duties on imported corn: he vote stood, -ayes 78, noes 265. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, March 4. - We have again to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of wheat for our market, consequently the stands were barely filled with samples. Although the attendance of buyers was small, the finest ualities of both red and the white commanded a steady sale, at very full prices; while the value of the other kinds was readily supported. For foreign wheat there was a fair demand, but without any improvement in value. Holders of corn under lock were again firm, and would not sell except at extreme

invading the Punjauh, or whether he would await their attack upon the left bank of the river. One or the other of these alter-

natives was inevitable, and to reject or delay the former was to accept the latter. The Governor-General must have conceived it to be more advantageous to us, for military and political reasons, to draw the Sikhs over to the left bank and defeat them there, than to

mmence the war by attacking them.

As early as the middle of November the Governor General, As early as the middle of November the Governor-General, being then at Delhi, had clearly received information of the movements of the Sikh army between Lahore and the British frontier, a distance we believe, of not more than fifty miles; and we learn from the proclamation subsequently published, that the British agent in that capital was twice instructed to demand explanations of the active military preparations which were going on.

Ringht Grand Cross of the Bath, receiving the thanks of parliament for "the skill, intrepidity, and preserverance displayed in the military operations in Affghanistan." In the month of December, 1843, he was rewarded with the command of the 13th, or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry; and the military operations in Affghanistan." In the month of December, 1843, he was rewarded with the command of the 13th, or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry; and demand explanations of the active military preparations which

When no reply was given to the repeated demand for explanation, the Governor-General, as the proclamation distinctly states, considered it necessary to order the advance of troops toward the frontier, to reinforce the fromtier posts.

Meanwhile the Sikh army was actually in motion, evidently prepared for this great enterprise. The different columns advanced in the end of November and the first week of December, so that on the 8th of December the whole army wa sconcentrated with its right wing at Hurcekee, upon the Sutlej, opposite

passage of the river; but be thought fit to adopt a different passage of the river; but he thought fit to adopt a different course, and he chose at least to allow ten days to elapse between the first invasion of the Sikh army and the course are unusually as a different our minister at Washington.—St. James's Chronicle. the first invasion of the Sikh army and the commencement of the general engagement. We have yet to learn the events of Doubtless some partial engagements took place in the course

of that time, and according to one account [which we rather doubt] the Sikhs got possession of Ferosepore. But nothing is more fatal to an army composed in great part of regular troops than delay; and this suspense which gave the British ime to bring up their reinforcements and to strengthen their positions, probably wasted the strength and the courage of the

They had effected the passage of the river without any serious obstacles, but in the evene of a battle and a detent, a river like the Sutlej, in the rear of a retreating and broken army exposes it to certain annihilation.

Sir H. Hardinge, knew he must fight one general action.—

His object was, doubtless, to make it as safe and decisive as

possible; and we venture to bazard this conjecture as to the motive which determined him to await the invasion of the Sikh forces within the British frontier.

In a few days, or perhaps hours, we may confidently expect to receive the tidings of this great result, and the road to Labore will then probably lie open to the Governor-General of India.

The whole nature of the operations will then be changed. The army will advance, not so much to conquer an enemy, for that we trust is already done, as to re-establish a Government in The court of Lahore, not having been able to prevent its troops from making a fierce and wanton attack upon our terri-torics, has shown that it cannot prevent outrages on its neighbours any more than domestic revolutions. It has already long ceased to rule; and unquestionably the causes which are

irreproachable that have ever added a province to the British Empire in the East.

But the whole measure must be promptly and completely executed; and the four millions of men who inhabit that fine recented; and the four millions of men who inhabit that his re-gion of the Five Rivers will, we hope, participate, without any intermediate arrangements, in all the benefits of a strong, peace-able, and enlightened administration under the responsibility of

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT SALE .- It is extremely painful to record the fact, that a veteran who had passed unscathed through a hundred fights should have fallen in the 64th year of his age by the hands of an army which deserves no worthier designation than that of a horde of robbers. So much interest is attached to this melancholy event, that the following brief memoir of Sir Robert cannot fail to be acceptable:—Robert Sale, a Colonel in the service of the East India Company, married the daughter of Mr. Harry Brine, of Buckden, in Huntingard the second son of that marriage was the digiting of his age by the hands of an army which deserves no worthier

1795. Within two years from that time he was advanced to the rank of a lieutenant, and immediately proceeded to India. In the course of the next year he exchanged into the 12th, and served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the battle of Students in Theology, and placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January, 1846:—

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Served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the battle of Mallavelly, which memorable action took place on the 27th of March, 1799. Again, on the 4th of May, in the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the siege of Seringapatam, although still a subaltern. He served throughout the whole of the campaign of 1801, under General Stevenson, yet it was not until the month of March, 1806, that he became a captain, being then in the 24th year of his age. In little more than three years from that time he married Florentia, daughter of the late Mr. George Wynch. Sir Robert's marriage, which took place on the 27th of March, 1799. Again, on the 4th of May, in the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the siege of Seringapatam, although still a subaltern. He served throughout the whole of the campaign of 1801, under General Stevenson, yet it was not until the month of March, 1806, that he became a captain, being then in the 24th year of his age. In little more than three years from that time he married Florentia, daughter of the late Mr. George Wynch. Sir Robert's marriage, which took place in the other than the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the siege of Seringapatam, although the intervention of 1801, ander General Stevenson, yet it was not until the month of March, 1806, that he became a captain, being the month of March, 1806, that he became a captain, being the month of March, 1806, that he became a captain, being the month of March, 1806, t served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the batthe month of May, 1809, does not appear to have interfered in the slightest degree with that ardent devotion to his professional duties which seems to have been at all times the distinguishing feature of his character. Within a few months after his mar-riage, we find that he formed part of the army which, under the command of Col. Chalmers, stormed the Trayancore lines; and again, under General Abercromby, he aided in the capture of the Mauritius. Notwithstanding the activity and the efficiency of Captain Sale, his promotion proceeded slowly; he had passed through a distinguished career of 18 years before he reached the rank of a field-officer, his majority bearing date in the year 1813. The regiment to which he belonged was the 2d battalion of the 12th; and that having been reduced in the year 1818. Major Sale was placed upon the half-pay list. Notwithstanding the ardium of his character he submitted to three years standing the ardour of his character he submitted to three years of inactivity; "but flesh and blood could endure it no longer," —at least his temperament would allow him no longer to remain excluded from professional occupation. Accordingly in June, 1821, be "paid the difference," exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and with that regiment proceeded in 1823 to the scene of his early services; and once more we find him engaged in the military operations then going forward in India under Sir Archibald Campbell. He was present at the capture of Rangoon, in May, 1824, where his heroism became an object ne in the same year that he stormed the stockades near Kemendine. That service was considered of so much importance, that he received the thanks of the commanding officer on the field of battle. The gallantry and skill displayed by him on that occasion were further noticed in the general orders issued on the 10th of July following. Upon the 1st of December, in the same year, he stormed the enemy's lines, and on the 5th of that month he led a body of 1600 men in an affair which terminated with signal success, the enemy having been driven from every one of their positions. He likewise achieved another equally distinguished victory near the great pagoda of Rangoon. On the 15th December, 1824, he received a severe wound in the head while storming an intrenchment of the enemy near Koskein, making altogether four victories in the course of one month; every one of them hardfought battles. As was to have been expected, his services were again noticed in the general orders, his fame spread, and he was advanced to the con of a brigade sent to reduce Bassein, in which object he proved, as usual, to be eminently successful, as well as in the subsequent operations from the 10th of February to the 2d of May, The rank of lieut, col. was conferred upon him on the 2d of June, 1825; on the 1st of December following he distinguished himself in command of the 1st Brigade, repulsing the Shauns and Burmese at Prome, and attacking the lines and heights in the neighbourhood of that place on the succeeding day. He received a severe wound on the 18th Jan., 1826, in storming Malown or Melloon, but his gallant conduct was im-Deferred Extracts from our English Files. mediately acknowledged by the Commander in Chief, and he was presented with the badge and riband of a Companion of the MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.—The London Times of the 9th ult. gives the following review of the military movements in India, of which we have before had an imperfect ac-Bath. On the 28th of June, 1831, he became a colonel by 2500 men who were sent to Girishk in May, 1839; and on the Several of our contemporaries, without any other data than those which are before the world, (for no farther accounts have as yet been received, even by the Government,) have not sernpled to pass a precipitate and unfair sentence upon the conduct of the Governor-General of India.

Robert the results of this formidable conflict; but not the only results, for his services were suitably acknowledged in the convenience. f the Governor-General of India.

They not only accuse him of having allowed himself to be taken by surprise, but they affect to regard the loose rumours in aturally current in the north of India upon the breaking out of war as a shock to our Indiau empire.

We are persuaded that the public in this country will suspend.

They not only accuse him of having allowed himself to be taken by surprise, but they affect to regard the loose rumours the local rank of Major General, with the star of a Knight Commander of the Bath; while Schah Soojah-nol-Moolk added his name to the list of those Eastern knights who constitute the Order of the Dourance Empire.

deeply deplore. Sir Robert Sale was born on the 19th of Sep

tember, 1782, and before he completed his 14th year he had the honour of carrying his Majesty's colours as an ensign in the 36th Foot, to which he was gazetted on the 24th of February,

We are persuaded that the public in this country will suspend its judgment on these occurrences until it is more accurately acquainted with the real state of the facts; and we may be sure that even after the defeat of the Sikh army, the advance of our forces into the Punjaub, and the restoration of a regular Government at Labore, will prove a task of sufficient difficulty, without provoking a farther contest with the mountain tribes. If we call to mind the state of affairs on both banks of the Sutlej for the last two years, the supposition of a surprise can and in some sort companions; what else can if on this day all amusement be banished, and all removed, but that they will grow insensibly to Lord's day a weariness? But if the week-day's hanged for the Sunday at the town the hanged for the Sunday at the Court and the relationship of the last two years, the supposition of a surprise can be four days more he destroyed the fort of Kar Durrah. On the 2d of November he expelled the enemy under the command of Dost Mahommed Khan from the forts and town of Perwan; and was enabled to return to Cabul by the flight and surrender happen, if on this day all amusement be banished, and an interest removed, but that they will grow insensibly to feel the Lord's day a weariness? But if the week-day's tale is changed for the Sunday story, and if the child is really interested in it, he learns even unawares, to sepansion in he are a wind the first day of the reck from to summen days; and that by a pleasurable separation."

The Doctor says that he has tested these works on the juvenile members of his own family; and it could not be done in a more favourable quarter, if they give promise of inheriting the qualities and virtues of the two preceding generations.

During the last century the system of allegorizing was act memory of many of England's mighty dead is perpetuated by means of marble Neptumes, stony Apollos, and Cupids with pocket handkerchiefs applied to their eyes. The pictures and engravings of the same period of the pictures and engravings of the same period invading the Punjuah, or whether he would await their attack and camp. In forcing the Rhoord Cabul pass he was shot through the leg, and he was also slightly wounded in storming the notorious Akbhar Khan, capturing their garden in value of the proper of the through the leg, and he was also slightly wounded in storming he enjoyed the gratification of contributing to those closing operations which redeemed the British name in Affghanistan; he took a part in the general action of Tezeen, and the recap-ture of Cabul; and was immediately afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the Buth, receiving the thanks of par-

> ARBITRATION REFUSED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERN MENT. -It is with regret we give publicity to the intelligence this arrival (Patrick Henry) communicates, inasmuch as it is of a character which completely reverses our former hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Oregon differences. Mr. President Polk and his advisers have now rushed into extremes, and appear determined to place the whole matter in the most offen-sive position to England. The President has communicated a special message to Congress, in answer to the demand for information as to the correspondence and state of the negociations; and according to this message, and its accompanying dispatches, the American government positively refuses to refer the question to arbitration, and declares that England has no rights whatever in respect of Oregon. This is going to the full extreme of his previous declaration, as made in his first message; and is the more determined and offensive, as coming in

LORD BEAUMONT'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY.—He had ever held that peculiar burdens on land and protection to agriculture were intimately connected, and that the subject could only be viewed in two modes, viz., either that protection and peculiar burdens must be continued; or that if protection were removed, peculiar burdens must be removed also. Such a view of the question burdens must be removed also. Such a view of the question had been taken by persons of great authority—by Mr. M'Culloch, Mr. Ricardo, and by a noble lord near him, who, in 1820, maintained that peculiar burdens entitled the landed interest to protection. For his own part, if the question was the continuance of the removal of both these points, he should have had no hesitation in deciding in favour of their continuance. He would have done so on general grounds of national and economical consideration, as well as on the ground of justice to a portion of their colories. We had not the transfer of their colories and the properties of their colories are the burden of their colories. portion of their colonies. He believed that the continuance of both would be the most economical bargain that could be struck between the public and the agriculturists, and that if would be for the advantage of the community if the owners of real property were to continue to pay their peculiar burdens on the condition that they should be allowed a duty on the importation of foreign corn into this country. THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND ON THE MINISTERIAL

MEASURES.—We observe a paragraph in some of the London newspapers, stating that the Duke of Northumberland has become a convert to Sir Robert Pecl's free-trade principles and abolition of the Corn Laws. We think there must be mistake in this, as the following extract from a letter of the noble Duke, with which we have been favoured, written within the present week, conveys very different sentiments:—"On the subject of free-trade I will not enter; being, however, solely deleading to the occupation of the Punjaub are the most just and subject of free-trade I will not enter; being, however, solely dependent on land, my sentiments on that portion which relates to corn remain unchanged. I have yet to learn how a country so highly taxed can compete in the growth of corn with the cheap living and better climate of foreign nations, I have already had several farms (which were bought during the war from moor land to a highly-cultivated state) laid down to grass, and which now continue in the same state; and, from the quantity of land in the north still undrained, and the want of capital among many of the farmers, I seriously expect that much r land must necessarily be thrown out of wheat culture by the premature establishment of Sir Robert Peel's measures. Since, however, there is no alternative, I must make up my mind to unite with my tenants in meeting any alteration which may occur, lest, by a change of Ministry, the country should run the risk of more destructive arrangements."-Newcastle Journal.

Her most faithful majesty has conferred upon Sir Isaac Lyou Goldsmid, and his heir, the dignity of a Baron of Portugal, by the title of Baron de Goldsmid, and de Palmeira. This rank donshire, and the second son of that marriage was the distinguished commander whose recent death the whole people of England, and most of the inhabitants of British India, will

to G for Her A co with th Mr. an Add dence I Ministr the Pre who her leading struction member Were por Terrebo that he ble Gov were co make h to answ Mr. must sa of such fore obli that if a of the h as would to him, from he might to be expo

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affording a singular instance of the progress of liberal opinion since the not very remote period when the ruling powers of Portugal would have been more inclined to condemn a member of the Jewish community to the flames than to bestow on him a title of honour.—Morning Chronicle.

#### Colonial.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 27. At one o'clock the House waited on His Excellency with an Address to the Queen relative to the admission of Canadian produce into the United Kingdom, free of duty, and requesting His Excellency to transmit the same, being returned, Mr. Speaker reported the following as His Excellency's re-

I shall have great pleasure in transmitting your Address to Her Majesty's Secretary to be laid at the foot of the Throne for Her Majesty's gracious consideration.

A conversation arose to-day upon the subject of money petitions, in the course of which Mr. Attorney General SMITH

ced that in future the Government would expect notice to be given before any petition for a money grant was referred. The Committee would then be prepared to declare what course it would take on the subject. This course being in accordance with the views entertained by the members of the opposition, may now be considered as established.

Mr. CAMERON rose, pursuant to notice to make a motion for an Address to the Head of the Government for any Corresponnce having relation to a recent attempt to reconstruct the Ministry. Rumours have gone abroad, had gone the rounds o the Press, had been believed by the great majority of those who heard them. It had been reported that a correspondence had taken place between the Attorney Ceneral West and a leading member of the opposition to the effect that a reconstruction of the present Ministry was contemplated, that some members of the administration were unworthy to be there, or were prepared to go out. The name of the hon. member for ne had been connected with these reports; but he (Mr. C.) had too high an opinion of that gentleman to believe that he would be connected with intrigues so unlike Responsible Government. It had been said that these communications were confidential; he (Mr. Cameron) denied the right of a Minister of the Crown to hold confidential communications on such subjects with leaders of the opposition. He would now make his motion, and leave the hon. Attorney General West

Mr Draper, said that he must oppose the motion. The hon, member for Lanark appeals to British practice, but he must say that there is no precedent in the House of Commons of such an address to the Crown being made. He was therefore obliged to resist the motion on principle. It is well known that if we official communications are official communications are official communications. that if an official communication is made, it must be made with me one, and can only be communicated with the permission of the head of the Government. We have seen, on several occasions, members of the British House of Commons remaining silent until this permission was given. He (Mr. Draper) was frequently in the habit of speaking with those who are opposed to him in politics—he did it to elicit such information as would guide him in the important duties that were entrusted to him, and he for one denied that his situation prevented him from holding private and confidential communications with personal friends, even though they should differ from him in politics-and any one who would make public these commu cations would be guilty of an act of treachery and breach of

Mr. LAFONTAINE said that the last words of the Attorney General were to this effect, that he might take advice from any one he pleased with reference to a change of system, that he might make use of the information as he pleased; and he (Mr. L.) would ask was the gentleman from whom he obtained his information to say nothing, to be placed in a situation to be exposed to all the suspicions of his party. He (Mr. L.) would ask whether a gentleman in the positions of the Attorney General would be justified in making overtures to the opposi-tion apparently in sincerity; [and he (Mr. L.) would not doubt that any such overtures made by the Attorney General would be made in sincerity,] (hear,) in thus ascertaining the views and plans of the party opposed to him and having ascer-tained their views as to the principles on which the government should be conducted, abstain from giving any answer, or state whether their views were satisfactory or not; if such a course should be taken, he (Mr. L.) would ask whether the individual addressed, the individual through whom the views of his party had been ascertained, is not entitled to speak in his defence

Mr. DRAFER rose and said, in explanation, that when he spoke of making use of what he had ascertained from a personal and private friend in confidence relative to a certain measure which he was desirous to introduce, he should do so in candour, making known to him, his intention in asking his opinion.

And having received the information, he said he should consider And having received the information, he said the should consider thimself justified to shaping his course of conduct by the information he then received. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that he considered it the right of any minister to consult to the received of the right of any minister to consult to open it at the earliest time, could not act in the face of in confidence with a personal friend even although to the ranks of the opposition, in reference to any Ministerial act, and to judge for himself.

Mr. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Ad-Mr. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Mark. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Mark. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Mark. Mr. Attorney General Smith replied that it was not the for Lanark. Assuming that the alleged negotiations were founded on fact, he considered that so long as no change had taken place, and the Administration commanded a majority in Legislature to verturn year after year the system of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial Legislature to verturn year after year the system of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial Legislature to verture year after year the system of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of Government, none had a right to put a motion like the present.

The House had given more attention to this ridiculous motion Ministers were supported by a majority of that House, who were still prepared to support them; they

-as an unusual proceeding even where actual correspondence had taken place; but when founded on a mere rumour in a Mess

the one hand, that it should know whether any attempt had been made to give the population of that part of the Province a fair share in the business of the Government. Mr. SMITH, of Frontenac, told the hon. member for Berthier

that if the population of Lower Canada were not represented in the Ministry, it arose from their having joined themselves to a minority of the Upper Canadian members, in order to force unpalatable measures on the country. They now reaped the consequence of their conduct at Kingston.

Mr. Morin, Mr. Drummond, and other Lower Canadian members, spoke to the motion and in its favour.

Mr. CAYLEY assured the House that so far from there being any division in the Cabinet, there was perfect unanimity; every member of the Administration had perfect confidence in his fellows; and all the rumours about underminings, secret negotiations and divisions, were weak inventions of the enemy. Upon a division, the motion was lost :- Ayes 32; Nays 38.

Several members of the Ministerial party were in the adjoining apartments when the question was put. Mr. At. Gen. DRAPER, pursuant to notice, moved the

House into Committee upon the Bill to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada. The hou, gentleman explained, that in bringing forward this measure, he was imposing no new tax, and caunciating no novel scheme. The Bill had originated in long settled convictions of the inequality of the pressure of the old system. The main object of the present Bill was, in place of the arbitrary value to introduce the principle of ascertaining by certain means the actual value. The sext principle involved in the Bill, was the mode whereby the vaine of was to be ascertained. He was opposed to Assessors being elec ted,—he therefore proposed that they should be appointed by the District Councils. He proposed to give the Councils. Power to divide their Districts, into assessment divisions of one, two, or more Townships, but not to divide Townships.— The Bill included provisions for the census, militia returns, lunatics, &c. &c. There was yet another important consideration involved in the measure; it was the provision for appeal from the valuation of the Assessor; this was a principle well known in England. He proposed not to compel the inhabitants to come from a distance to one place to ascertain the amount of their assessment, and to appeal if they thought pro per; but the Assessors were upon valuing property, to leave at the house of the proprietor a statement of the valuation. The District Councils were to appoint two members of their own body to go from place to place, and in conjunction with a ce of the Peace, to hear and determine cases of appeal. He did not propose to subject any property to taxation which had hitherto been taxed; his object was not to increase taxation, but to make it more equitable.

Messrs. Baldwin, Macdonald (Glengary), Robinson, Price,

Roblin, Williams, Duggan, Sherwood, and other members both sides of the House, supported the principle of the Bill. The Bill was the cause of remarks from the Opposi the misrepresentation which had been made use of, in the elec-

tions, against the late Ministers, particularly as regarded a similar measure to the one before the House. Messrs. SHERWOOD, WILLIAMS, and DUGGAN denied that ny misrepresentation had been made use of at the hustings. On the contrary, Mr. Hincks' Bill was a most iniquitous measure; and it was upon a fair understanding of it, the Secret Societies Bill, and other measures of the late Ministry, after a trial of two years, the people rejected them, as unworthy of confidence. Mr. Hincks' Bill enabled assessors to intrude in families, examine furniture, pry into drawers, inspect accounts, and lev taxes upon all that a man could be possessed of, even his stock,

book-debts, and obligations. Monday, March 30. Four petitions, from inhabitants of Bertie, Sandwich, Yonge, and Leeds, praying that the Report of last Session, recom-mending the vesting of a portion of the Clergy Reserves in the Church Society of Toronto, may be favourably considered. ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved for an Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, for a return of the Commutations in Crown Fiefs, and the Fees paid thereon.

Motion agreed to. Mr. Attorney General SMITH. in answer to a question, said it was not the intention of the Government this Session to bring in any Bill relative to the commutation of the Seignioral Te-

Mr. DRAPER moved the House into committee on the School Bill of Upper Canada. The honourable geotleman briefly ex-plained that the object of the bill was to amend the act of 1813, which had not been found to work well. That act had been which had not been found to work well. That act had been drafted from the School Act of the state of New York, and while the most cumbrous part of its machinery had been retained, the better clauses had been omitted. One of the intentions of the present bill was to establish Normal Schools, and o make provision for their support. Another provision was or the settlement of the class of books to be made use of; he roposed to specify certain books from which a selection was to This selection was to be made by an unpaid board of seven persons, appointed from different denominations, and from them the list of books to be used in the schools of their listrict was to emanate.

Mr. PRICE wished to know if any provision was made for

milding school-houses.

Mr. Draper replied that the subject was under consideraon, and would be introduced in the Municipal Bill. The committee having adopted a resolution, rose and report-

The House again proceeded to consider Mr. H. Smith's motion relative to the Oxford Election Committee, (viz. that the said Committee, having been unavoidably reduced to less than nine members for three days' sittings is accordingly dissolved,)—and the said motion was negatived on division.

— and the said motion was negatived on division.

YEAS—Boulton, Brooks, Cayley, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Draper, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale. Hall,
Jessup, Johnston, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonell (Dundas), Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Ro
It is beyond doubt that Canada has felt a very invigorating nson, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart (Prescott), Viger, Webster, Woods.—33.

NAYS—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boutillier, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Desaunier, De Witt, Dickson, Drummond, Duggan, Guillet, Lacoste, La-fontaine, Lantier, La Terriere, Laurin, Le Moine, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Stor-mont), Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Watts, Williams-38.

The House then adjourned. The following Petition was referred :-

Of Rev. J. Shortt and others, for vesting the Clergy Re-Mr. Dickson, from the Committee of the Middlesex Election,

orted the following resolutions, which had been adopted by the Committee :-

" Resolved,-That Wm. H. Horton, of London, George S. Fiffany, of Hamilton, and Thos. D. Warren, of St. Thomas, Esqrs., Commissioners, appointed to take evidence on the trial of the controverted election for the County of Middlesex, have been guilty of neglect in not making a return to the Commission issued by order of the House, and to them directed in that

"Resolved,-As the opinion of this Committee, that the said Commissioners should be summoned to appear at the Bar of the House, to answer such neglect, and that they have the charge of the summons."
On motion of Mr. Dickson, the Report was concurred in,

and the said Commissioners, Messrs. Horton, Tiffany, and Warren, were summoned to appear at the Bar. Mr. Daly laid before the House the following Message from

The Administrator of the Government informs the Legislative Assembly, in reply to their Address of the 26th instant, that he does not conceive himself to be at liberty to communicate any despatches, or parts thereof, from her Majesty's Secretary of State, relating to Reserved Bills of last Se which are still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Go-

The Administrator of the Government transmitted, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of two De-spatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, explaining the reasons which induced the Ministers of the Crown to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Bill authorising the attachment

Government House, March 30, 1846.

Mr. Cameron asked of the Administation when the La-hine Canal would be opened.

Mr. Draper said, as the weather had been unusually mild, there was reason to believe that the Canal might be opened at an earlier date than the 15th May. Directions had accordingly

been given to the engineer if he judged it safe to make arrange-ments for opening the Canal by the 1st of May, and to report ious to open it at the earliest time, could not act in the face of

that House, and the confidence of the Administrator of the proceedings. It was, however, his intention, if possible, to Wovernment, none had a right to put a motion like the present.

Mr. Hale supported Ministers in the stand they had taken.

The House had given more attention to this ridiculous motion a measure next Session, which, however, would be confined to "Concurrent Jurisdiction," and two or three other matters.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved the second reading possessed the confidence of the Head of the Government, and what more could be required? The motion was made with no The hon gentleman stated that this Bill differed but little from other object than to attempt to create embarrassment, and for the good purpose.

Col. Prince considered the motion altogether out of order

that now in existence, beyond remedying some defects which practice had discovered. The principal difference was the provision for the registration of deeds at length, instead of by me-

Messrs. BALDWIN WILLIAMS, and ERMATINGER objected Mr. Ayrwin hoped that the House would excuse him from voting upon this motion. [The hon. gentleman rose and left ing out flaws in titles for no other purpose than to defraid the House.]

Mr. Armstrong supported the motion, and for this reason: it was well known that Lower Canada was not represented in the Government, and he thought it was due to the country, on the one hand, that it should know whether any attempt had

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, April 1st. Two Petitions, from Inhabitants of the Diocese of Quebec, and Members of Saint George's Chapel, Montreal, praying that a proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec.

George S. Tiffany, Esq., one of the Commissioners for taking evidence on the Middlesex Election, appeared at the Bar, pursuant to the order of the House, and upon being asked why the Commissioners had not made their report, stated that they had closed the evidence in July last, and adjourned to the 16th of October, for the purpose of making the Return, but that he was unable to attend on that day, in consequence of severe illness, and that he has not since attended any meeting of the Commissioners, as he considered that his absence on the said 16th of October, rendered his signature to the return unnecessary, and that since his arrival in Montreal, he has heard it rumoured that the other Commissioners have adjourned until some day in the present month. Mr. Tiffany was then di-

rected to withdraw. Mr. H. Sherwood moved, that Mr. Tiffany having satisfactorily answered the charge of neglect against him, the order for his appearance be discharged, —which was carried.

Thursday, April 2. Of members of Church of England in Cornwall, for adoption measures for vesting a portion of the Clergy Reserves in the Church Society of Toronto.

Friday, April 3. Six Petitions from members of Church of England, in Orillie, Yonge, Toronto, Niagara, Kemptville and Stratford, praying that a due proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

CANADIAN TRADE AND THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE IMPE-

RIAL GOVERNMENT. Desputch from the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Colonial Secretary, to Lieutenant General Earl Cathcart, &c. &c. &c., on the subject of Trade, &c.

(Copy.) No. 32. Downing Street, 3d March, 1846. My LORD, -I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 28th of January, No. 7, relating to the expected changes in the British Corn Law, deprecating such changes generally in the interest of Canada, and at the same time urring that if there be a determination on the part of Parliament adopt them, it is much to be desired that they should not

The interests of Canada have occupied the place to which they are justly entitled, in the deliberations of her Majesty's will be modified; all Leather and Manufactures of Leather im-Government upon this important subject, and upon others which are akin to it. At the same time, I need hardly point out to your Lordship, that there are matters in which con erations, immediately connected with the supply of food for the ople of this country, and with the employment of its popula-

Jesty's Government the proposed of carrying through Parliament the proposal, that the alterations about
to 28.; Silk, Satin and Stuli do, from 3s. to 2s.; Alen's
Boots, from 2s. 6d. per pair to 1s. 3d.; Men's Shoes, from 1s.
to 6d.; Boys' Boots from 1s. 3d. to 9d.; and Boys' Shoes,

the exigencies of the Public Revenue there, may permit. And, dence of that desire, I may advert to my Despatch No. 19, of the 3rd of February, relating to the Provincial duty on the importation of Wheat, and may again apprize you, that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to check any disposition which Canada may manifest, should such be the case, for the repeal of that duty by the interposition of the

Further, with regard to Corn, I have much satisfaction in reflecting, that if Canada will have to enter into competition with the Western States of America, and to engage in this rivalry when no longer covered by any protective duty, at least she will not be called to make the effort without some advantages on her side; among them I reckon her light taxation,assistance she has received from British credit and funds in the construction and improvement of her internal communica-tions,—her more regular and steady course of trade with this country, - her low tariff, so favourable to improvement, and on that account powerfully tending to encourage her reciprocal commerce outwards,—some advantage in the point of proximity, as compared with the most Westerly States of the Union, which are also her most formidable rivals in cheapness of pro duction; and lastly the means of carriage without tranship-ments, by the St. Lawrence, which cannot be had by the way of the Eric Canal. She will likewise have this in her favour, that her Corn Trade will have become a settled one of some standing, with all its arrangements made and in full operation, while any regular commerce in that article from the United States must be a new creation, and must go through the processes attending its self-adjustment to circumstances as yet

And if it be true that New York offers some advantages as ompared with Montreal, particularly in regard to the rate of asurance, on the other hand, I consider that the shipping of British North America has many advantages over that of the United States, in the competition freights, as it is constructed

at far less expense, and is, I must assume, navigated with equal vigour and equal economy.

It is beyond doubt that Canada has felt a very invigorating influence from the augmented facility of access to the British Market, which she has enjoyed since the Act of 1843, and that is has perceptibly stimulated the extension of her Agriculture; but the average prices of Wheat during the years 1843, 1844 and 1845, have been only 50s. 10d, 51s. 3d. and

50s. 1d. respectively. Not presuming to anticipate, within any very close limits. what are likely to be the ruling prices of this Grain, after a perfect freedom of Trade shall have been established, I yet venture to think that the most competent persons are not generally of opinion that they will exhibit any reduction which shall place them greatly below the rates I have just cited, and as I trust we may look forward to some diminution in the cost of conveyance, between the place of growth, or grinding, and Montreal, I cannot participate in the apprehensions of those who conceive that the measure, now under consideration, will

or for the partial evils which may accompany such good, than Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Military Comforward to anticipate.

the Population.

in 1842, and which had taken full effect before the end of nada.

great improvement, promise a considerable and permanent extension of the market for foreign Wood, an extension likely to be accelerated, unless it be as to Scotland, by the progressive minution of the home growth of timber throughout the United The description of Wood supplied by the British North American Colonies—the Yellow Pine,—is not chiefly to be regarded as competing with the Wood of the Baltic, but rather as available for different, though concurrent uses. For example-the increase of Baltic Timber tending to encourage the

construction of new buildings by supplying the best material for particular portions of them, has an effect, not in limiting, but in extending the demand for Canadian Timber, as furnishing the cheapest and most convenient material for other portions, - namely, the inward fittings of the very same fabrics. Her Majesty's Government are not indeed prepared to assert that the question of the relation between the Duty on Foreign Timber, and the Colonial Wood Trade ought to be adjusted with reference to this consideration alone, and you will perceive that they propose to retain a duty of 15s. per load upon Foreign Timber, which I apprehend may be considered as, upon the average, nearly covering the difference between Freights

rom the Baltic, and those from British North America to the United Kingdom. Not only are they free from the apprehension that the pro-

trust, have tended and may still serve to convince the inha tants of Canada that it has been the earnest desire of Her Majesty, in affording relief to Her people at home by the changes effected in the Commercial Laws of the Empire, to obviate, as far as possible, the inconveniences, and to extend the benefits which those changes might tend to produce for er portions of Her Subjects.

This country has taken upon itself the serious task of rerming its own Commercial system, in opposition to what appears to be the prevailing disposition among other nations, and to bear testimony to the world, and to put in action the pow-erful influence of example in favour of sound principles of rade. Her Majesty's Government trusts that the efforts of the British Legislature in this respect may be seconded, their range extended, and the example rendered yet more impressive, not only by the acquiescence, but by the approval and the ac-

I have, &c. (Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE. The Earl Catheart, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c. ENISTER Canada. TO GNA THETAS THEMES Kinny Bils, Polents, Permis BUDGET. (From the Montreal Transcript, April 4.)

Last evening the Inspector General, in Committee of Supply, brought the financial affairs of the country before the house.— The following is a statement of the affairs of the country, as nounced by the hon. gentleman :-

The gross amount of Customs Collections for the year 1845 exceeds those of 1844 by £8,000, but there has been an increase of expenditure owing to the establishment of new ports. The shows a falling off of £14.000, upwards of £12,000 of which was surrendered for the payment of Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada, and for Municipal purposes in Lower Canada.
The nett Revenue of 1844 was £515,783, and that of 1845

£524,365, shewing an increase in favour of 1845 of £8,583. There is an over-expenditure on the public works of supply, although the responsibility of this expense does not rest The consequence of the increase of duty upon Horned Cattle

has been to reduce the number imported in 1845 to 2891 in pparison with 6671 the previous year, at a lower rate. An increase was made last year in the duty on Wines, and the consequence is a reduction in importations of 170,000 gal-lons. The increased duty on Spirits decreased the importation

upwards of 100,000 gallons.

The improvement in the importation of Manufactured Tobacco, consequent upon a lower rate of duty, was 414,724 lbs., and in unmanufactured upwards of 260,000. The reduction of the duty upon Tea has increased the impor-tions at inland ports 900,000, or nine-tenths more than those of 1844

The increased duties upon Leather and its manufactures have materially reduced those items; the value imported in 1844 was £58,775, and that in 1845 £35.912; but the revenue derived from these articles rose from £5,668 to £10,352.

In the way of reduction, it is proposed to reduce the duty of Wines from 8d. to 4d. per gallon, and from 10 per cent. ad ralorem to £5 per cent.; to effect a gradual reduction apon Muscovado and Bastard Sugars, 1s. 10d. to be taken off this year, and 1s. 3d. in 1847. The duty upon Dye-stuffs to be year, and las 3d. in 1847. The duty upon Dye-stuffs to be reduced to £1 per cent. It is proposed to admit Indian Corn duty free, and to repeal the duty now levied on American Wheat, and admit it free also for bonding or grinding for exportation. The duties upon Leather and Leather Manufactures rted by sea to be subject to a duty of £5 per cent. ad valorem; on Leather imported by land the duties will be reduced as ws :- Calf and other Skins, from 6d to 3d, per lb.; Kips from 3d to 2d.; Harness Leather, from 2d. to 1d.; Sole, from 13d. to 1d.; Cut Shapes, from 6d. to 3d.; Women's Leather Boots and Galoshoes, from 7s. 6d. per dozen to 5s.; Silk, Satin Both in respect to Corn and in respect to Timber, her Majesty's Government have determined to propose, and to use whatever influence they may possess for the purpose of carry-

ing through Parliament the proposal, that the alterations about to be made should be gradual; and among the motives which have led them to this determination, has been the belief that this delay would be acceptable, and would also be advantageous to the people of Canada.

I trust that Canada may largely avail herself of the advantages which are thus (for I venture to anticipate the favourable judgment of Parliament upon these propositions about to be submitted to it, on the part of the crown) about to be placed within her reach. The desire of her Majesty's Government is, that the Trade in Canada may in all respects approach as nearly to perfect freedom, as the dispositions of its inhabitants, and

It is proposed to appropriate the accumulated fund arising om the Jesuits' Estates, amounting to £45,347, to purposes

of Education in Lower Canada.

The Government proposes a Loan of £100,000, to be raised on the security of the Province, to be lent to the sufferers by the Quebec fires, for rebuilding the portion of that city destroyed; the parties to whom sums are lent giving mortgages

This is a brief summary of the Hon. Inspector General's speech, which was in every respect a most lucid statement, and called forth the commendation even of the opposition members.

Things are evidently coming to a crisis between the Govern nt of the United States and that of Mexico. The main body of the American army, stationed at Corpus Christi, had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, on its way to the Rio Grande, and it was rumoured that the Mexicans are collecting a force to oppose them. The Americans are commanded by General Taylor, and the New Orleans paper from which we derive this infor-mation, states that the army marched in high spirits: an order as issued that no camp-followers would be allowed to attend be army, and the men were ordered to pay the utmost respect to private property, and not to interfere with either the civil or religious privileges of the people.—Montreal Courier.

The application to the Court of Queen's Bench, for a writ quo warranto, to cause Mr. Ferrier to show why he holds the office of Mayor of this City, has been rejected by the Judges, on the ground that the English statute of Queen Anne, under which the power of issuing writs of quo warranto is given to the Court, does not extend to this Colony.

Mr. Ferrier will therefore, we suppose, hold his office with-ut further molestation.—Ibid.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.—The Commissioners of the unatic Asylum having advertised for tenders for the erection of the building, according to the plans and specifications pre-pared by Mr. J. G. Howard, they were received and opened on Saturday the 4th instant. The respective amounts were as

Ritchey .... 54,723 etch, Manning, Garvey & Co. 56,939 0 The tender of Mr. Ritchey being the lowest, was accepted. Tenders for the execution of the Iron window-frames were

ceived, but no decision come to; some parties having ten-

dered by the lb, others by the frame. The consideration was adjourned for further inquiry.—Colonist. DIED, at Senlis, in the Department de l'Oise, France, on the 6th of January last, at the age of 89 years and 2 months, Charles François Lienard Villemonble, Count De Beaujeu, Knight of the Royal and military Order of St. Louis, formerly Colonel of Infantry, under Louis 16th, Aid-Major-General under the Commandant de Lapeyrouse, in the expedition to who conceive that the measure, now under consideration, will involve ruin, or any thing approaching to it, to the Trade in Canadian Corn and Flour.

I trust, therefore, that the Agricultural Population of Canada will look forward, without fear, to a change, of which it is

Nov. 1756, and was the son of Louis Lienard De Beaujeu, probable that the effects will be far less violent, either for good Esquire, Sieur De Villemonble, Chevalier of the Royal and mander of Michilimackinac, under the French Dominion Seignior of the Seignories of Beaujeu and Lacolle, and of Isle I now pass to the question of Timber, which is of great moment with reference to the Trade of Canada, although it has not the same interest as the subject of Corn, for the mass of uncle, Paul Joseph Lemoine, Esq., Chevalier de Longueuil tion to the fact, that the Colonial Timber Trade prospers under the operation of those changes in the Law which were enacted in 1842, and which had taken full. Knight of St. Louis, Governor of Three Rivers, and in

We copy the above notice of the death of Count de Beaujeu, from La Minerve. He appears to have been a brave and loyal old Frenchman, one of the old race, "sans peur et sans rewith the construction of the Railways that are to effect this proche," whom nothing could drive from their allegiance to their unfortunate Royal family. We are only sorry that the title and honours cannot descend to his nephew; the her ditary peerage having been abolished in France since the revolution of 1830. Mr. De Beaujeu, however, will inherit the property, which many people will doubtless esteem the most valuable portion of his uncle's property.—Courier.

On his passage from Sierra Leone to England, Wm. Fergusson, q., M.D., Governor of Sierra Leone, after a connection with that colony for upwards of thirty years, the greater part of them as Surgeon to the Forces, but the latter time in the situation of Governor, for which his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the settlement peculiarly qualified him. Dr. Fergusson was a gentleman of colour, educated in Scotland, and highly valued for his medical services during a long succession of

# United States.

FIRE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE IN NEW YORK.—Last W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 " got under without great difficulty, owing to the immense height of the building, and the want of power in the engines (except the large ones) to throw water on the flames. The fire was discovered under the stairs leading from the upper story to the roof, and it fan along under the roof nearly the roof power in the engines (except the large ones) to throw water on the flames. The fire was discovered under the stairs leading from the upper story to the the engineer's report.

Mr. Drummond enquired of the Administration if it was their intention to introduce any Bill this Session to amend the system of Judicature; it had been too much the practice of a considerable Revenue, and that sacrifice of a considerable Revenue, and the sacrification of the deader the roof nearly the whole length of the building from the upper story to the constraint p and saw-dust to deaden the sound, and these are thoroughly saturated. The alarm and confusion in the house was very great, but the fears of the boarders were quieted by the The fire was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary, as no fire is ever used in that part of the building where the flames were first discovered, and the crime of arson was doubtless committed with the hope of adding robbery to it during the confusion which prevailed.

About the same time that this fire was raging, the proprietor of the Howard House discovered that some villain had attempted to set fire to their building, in nearly the same place as at the Astor House, viz., under the roof, but the flames were extinguished in time to prevent a general alarm.

On Monday night the City Hotel was set on fire, as was also Western the Engine House of No. 21, directly in the rear of the Hotel, but as our readers are already informed, very little damage was Our citizens and hotel keepers should be on their guard, as a gang of incendiaries has just commenced their operations, their object being to commit robbery during the confusion incident to a fire. - N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE. The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows:-

"On the Scriptural sense of the term, Divine Grace; and on Eastern .. the channels through which it is communicated to man.

Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg,) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 15th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respectively.

The Prize (value about £10,) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., at the Parsonage Tecumseth, on Wednesday and Thursday the 15th and 16th of April.

York Mills, 9th March, 1846.

ALEX. SANSON,

Secretary.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respecfamily where the children are young. Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. 455-tf

GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office. Cobourg, March 26, 1846. EDUCATION.

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

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of

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

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Midland District Grammar School.

MR. LIGHTBURNE will be prepared after the First of April, to receive into his family six young Gentlemen Mr. L. would mention, as a proof of the success which has attended his teaching, that one of his pupils (not twelve years of age) was a successful candidate at the late Exhibition xaminations in Upper Canada College.

All communications (by post) to be pre-paid.

Kingston, March 17th, 1846.

S. LIGHTBURNE, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

MASONIC ARMS INN. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may visit it. Toronto, March 19th, 1846.

JOHN T. SMITH.

455-13

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Apper Canada College. THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 23rd

of this present month. TERMSI DAY SCHOLARS. BOARDERS. Preparatory School £30 16 0 annum.

College Forms 33 16 0 " " Toronto, March 16, 1846. 453-4 CLASSICAL ASSISTANT WANTED.

the services of a respectable single young man, to assist in conducting the School generally, and especially to take charge of Greek and Latin class. He must be a member of the Church of England, and, as the

THE Principal of an old-established ACADEMY, in the London District, is desirous of obtaining, after Easter.

salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cobourg, or Mr. Livingston,

Delaware P. O., C. W. Caradoe, March 16, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s.

tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework .....

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

Mrs. Ryeason hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

Bay Street, (between King Street and ) Adelaide Street) March, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED.

By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY. KING STREET, TORONTO, And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto;

and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg, A FAMILY LITURGY: Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto.

Compiled and published with the sanction of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. ..... 0s. 10d. ...... 8s. 0d. ... Half Cloth . 

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. H & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the ring the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particu lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

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

ALEX. CAMPBELL. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.; District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Lot. 8 .. 6 .. do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 ... 12 ... do. ... 19 ... 13 ... Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19
Camden East .. N. half 22, half 23 .. Broken lots 39 & 40 400 .. Collingwood .. do. Cornwall ..... Cramahe ..... excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston Dawn E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 redericksburgh Georgina ... 13
Glanford ... 10 & 11
do. ... Broken lots 10 & 11 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 Haldimand ... 19 Hungerford... 2 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 do. 6, 8, 23 28 feont \( \frac{1}{4} \) 33
12, 17, 18 & 34
18. & W. \( \frac{1}{4} \) 19
15, & E. \( \frac{1}{4} \) 25 Huntingdon .. W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lot do. .... N. § 7, W. half 12 E half Do. Orillia South .. N. half rince Edward Picton [Town] 6, on Portland Si South half 14 do. ... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 do. ... 15 & 19

Part 4

Stamford ..... 5 on Clifton Street
City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side
St. Mary Street
do. Lot bounded by Di-

Lot bounded by Di-vision & St. Mary

.... 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17

LANDS FOR SALE. HE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Con. 7 11 & 12 N. half Chatham. W. balf 200 . Sombra .... 100 100 76 South Sherbrooke Woolwich

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by latter free of FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December, 1845, A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 13 mile from New-market; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent. Cohourg, February 26, 1846. TO LET.

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. THOSE eligibly situated Premiers in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-nodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store

let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boutros, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

F. LEWIS. Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer. BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the Beds to return as grateful mans to as the data of the Besser of Toronto.

Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers, per doz.

Os. 10d. ....... 8s. 0d. ....... 7s. 0d.

Beds to return as grateful mans to as the data of the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYANCING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the

> In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

> AT HIS OFFICE, On the First Monday in every Month, throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with tull particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the

properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846. HATS! HATS!! TUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY's best Black and Drab

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

PETER MCALLUM Merchant Tailor

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of the Land in the Leive Administration of the Canada in the Leive Administrator of the Canada in the Leive Administrator of the Canada in the Land in the Leive Administrator of the Canada in the Land in the Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by

the Government to be disposed of by sale. All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once anonth, until the 1st March, 1848.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA,

QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays

for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve Toronto, March 20, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto, (westher permitting) for Wellington Square, and intermediate Ports, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock; and will leave Wellington Square for Toronto, on the arrival of the Stage from Hamilton

Commencing on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Toronto, March 16, 1846. BOOKS FOR CHURCHES.

Folio Prayer Book, red lines ...... 80 0 

 Quarto Bible
 50
 0
 31
 3

 Quarto Prayer Book
 50
 0
 31
 3

 Book for the Communion Table
 40
 0
 27
 6

 Book of Offices, 8vo. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto.

MARRIED. At Niagara on the 2d inst., Hector Monro, Esq., Captain R. C. Rifle Regiment, to Margaret, cliest daughter of Mrs.
John Crooks of that town, and neice of the Hon. James Crooks, of Flamboro' West.

At St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y. on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. V. Van Ingen, Bector, P. M. Grover, Esq., Merchant, of Peterborough, C. W., to Harriet Maria, daughter of

Joseph A. Keeler, Esq., of Colborne, Newcastle District. Lately at L'ance Aux Cousins, Gaspé, by the Rev. William Arnold, Captain Wm. Baker, Jun., Esq., to Margaret cldest daughter of Charles Davis, Esq.
On the 19th February, at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, M.A., to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Jerusa-

In Toronto, on the 31st ult., Mary Henderson, the beloved wife of E. H. Rutherford, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Robert Henderson, of Cumberland County, Virginia, in the 22nd year of her age, sincerely lamented by her friends, and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. From her childhood, she was a devoted and pious daughter of the Church, and on her death-bed found sweet consolation and support in its doctrines. - Communicated.

At Sherbrooke, on the 23d ult., Charles Whitcher, Esq., Sheriff of the District of St. Francis, aged 58 years.

At Applepen, Devonshire, on the 15th December last, Capt.
George W. Buller, H. P., unattached, formerly a resident of Niagara in this Province.

Lettersreceived during the week ending Wednesday, April 8: Rev. W. Arnold, rem.; Rev. W. Dawes, rem.; Mr. J. Fin-E. half 35 ... 3 ... 100
4 ... 5 ... 200
6 ... 6 ... 200
bars, apply, if by letter, free

FRANCIS M. HILL.

439-tf

A. C. C. in our next. For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, free of postage, to

### Original Poetry.

## Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XLL-EASTER DAY, P. M.

The Collect. ALMIGHTY GOD, who through Thine only-begotten Son Jesus Christ hast overcome death, and opened to us the gate of everlasting life; We humbly beseech Thee, that, as by Thy special grace preventing us Thou dost put into our minds good desires, so by Thy continual help we may bring the same to good effect; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

> Let Heav'n, and Earth, and Sea rejoice ! a Ye Works of God; with one "loud voice"
> Adore your King;—with joy adore!
> "The Lamb of God," for sinners slain,
> As "Lord and Christ," b is "ris'n rgain;" He lives-He reigns-He dies no more!c

Triumphant Lamb! Salvation's King! Our PASCHAL PRAISE d to Thee we bring, Thy RISING UP a Pledge doth give That "sons of God" shall wake and live, Shall rise and reign with Christ, their Head!f

Vouchsafe the boon we humbly ask :-Be present now in Holy Pasch! g
Ob, help us, Lord, from Sin to flee! Dear Saviour, Thine the arm that broke The Bond of EGYPT—Sin's hard Yoke; Oh, lead us, Lord, to "REST" with Thee! h

"Thy special grace," good Lord, inspires With just intent, and "good desires;"—
Lord, help Thy saints to no i the right!
Thus, "dead to sin," through THEE we'll rise;
Thus, find "OUR LIFE" j beyond the Skies,
And laud Thy Love with "saints in light."

a Rev. v. 12, 13.
b Acts ii. 36.
c Rev. i. 18.
d Anthem for Easter Day—(1 Cor. v. 6).
e 1 Cor. xv. 20, 23; Rev. i. 5. 1 Cor. xv. 20, 23; Rev. i. 5.

The Epistle—(Col. iii. 4), and i. 18; Ephes i. 22, 23.

The Christian Passover is called the Pasch, because (as the Church testilies of "Christ our Passover" in the "proper preface" in the holy Communion "upon Easter Day and seven days after,") Jesus Christ our Lord "is the very Paschal Lamb which was offered for us and the telegraphy. which was offered for us, and hath taken away the sin of the world." The First Morning Lesson (Exodus Xii.) describes the institution of the Horizon (Exodus Xii.) describes the Institution of the Horizon (Exodus Xii.) describes the Fronce Lessons of Evening—(Exodus Xiv. a d Heb. iv).

i The Collect.
j Epistle—(Col. iii. 4.) and i. ...

XLII .- MONDAY IN EASTER WEEK. AS POALM CXLIX. The same Collect.

> Hehold, 'tis THE FEAST! A Feast of the Lord ."-a All Glory ascribe To Jesu's dear Name! b Fulfill'd is His Word! The Lord's RESURRECTION We gladly d proclaim.

With MANNAe from heaven The faithful are fed: By streams from THE ROCK f Their thirst is allay'd: The crucified Jesus,
"Alive from the dead," Their hung'ring and thirsting For ever hath stay'd!g

III. In Newness of life Through grace we'll stand fast,— A "Stand fast in the Lord," "Stand fast in the Faith;" For Christ-the Redeem The first and the last," Hath broken the bondage "Of hell and of dearh!"

Then, Sing we, in Pasc, To God and the Lamb!-j Our Saviour is LORD! All Praise to the FATHER-The Spirit—the Son:
"To God in the Highest,"— The Great Three-in-One!

a Exodus xii. 14.
b For The Epistle—(Acts x. 43).
c Luke xxiv. 6, and The Gospel—(Luke xxiv. 34).
d John xx. 20, and Second Morning Lesson—(Matt. xxviii. 7).
e First Morning Lesson—(Exodus xvi.) with John vi. 47, 48, 49, f First Evening Lesson—(Exodus xvii.) with 1 Cor. x. 3, 4. # John v. 39.

# 1 Cor. xv. 58; Phil. iv. 1; 1 Cor. xvi. 13.

# Rev. i. 17, 18; Isaiah xliv. 6.

# Rev. v. 13.

XLIII.-TUESDAY IN EASTER WEEK. As PSALM CXLVIII. The same Collect.

> "The Stone" is "roll'd away!" a The glorious Meed is won! Is Christ, the "HOLY ONE!" & O Christ, our King, Once crown'd with thorns, The Victor's wreath Thy brow adorns!

Thy stricken side, O LORD, Thy pierced hands and feet, Thy blessed Wounds declare The work of Love complete!c Full well may men Their voices raise;— Thou Son of Man! Accept our Praise.

III. O Lord, we lift on high The Banner-cross of Love ! d Its blood red Glory e floats Thy ransom'd saints above! With folds unfurl'd. Doth cheer the Church "Throughout the world!"

IV.f The pow'rs of Death are crush'd By Zion's conquering King! The Treasure-house is spoil'd; And drawn the venom'd Sting! Henceforth, O Death, The Cross shall wave, For aye, above
The vanquish'd grave!

Good Lord! that holy Sign Did seal our early Vow,
Where Heav'n's adopting love
In mercy laved our brow: g
Beneath the Cross Maintain till death Their hallow'd fight ! A

a Second Morning Lesson—(Luke xxiv. 2).
b For The Epistle—(Acts. xiii. 35).
s The Gospel—(Luke xxiv. 39, 40), and John xx. 20, 27.)
d Song of Solomon ii. 4.
e Col. i. 20,

f Second Evening Lesson—(1 Cor. xv. 55, 56, 57), g Ministration of Public Baptism. A Second Evening Lesson—(1 Cor. xv. 58),

THE SAME SUBJECT SET TO A LONG-METRE.

O Lord of Hosts! Triumphant King? Salvation's Chief! a to THEE we sing!— O Father, bless we now Thy Son; Thine INCORRUPT! "Thy Holy One!" b

A "King of kings," c O Christ, art Thou! The kingly crown becomes Thy brow!
THE LAMB IS WORTHY! d Him we praise, And high His blood-red Cross we raise

a Heb. ii. 10.
b For The Epistle—(Acts xiii. 37, and 35).
c Rev. xix. 16.
d ev. v. 12.

III. Thy Banner-Cross, O Lord, is LOVE: Thy ransom'd ones, it floats above; And guards, beneath its folds unfurl'd, 'The holy Church, throughout the world." e

IV. The Royal Standard now doth wave Triumphant o'er the vanquish'd grave:— The Grave is spoil'd by Thee, our King, And Death, disarm'd, hath lost his sting.

When living water laved the brow, The Cross did mark our early Vow May God's baptized, may heirs of light, Maintain till death a faithful f fight!

O God, we know no god but Thee; To THEE ALONE we bow the knee! q Do THOU, Whose sword in faith we draw, "Incline our hearts to keep Thy Law !" h

e Te Deum Laudamus.
f 1 Tim. vi. 12.
g First Evening Lesson—(Exodus xxxii.) The sin of the golden

h First Morning Lesson—(Exodus xx.) The Ten Commandment given. See also the short petition offered up by the people after each of the first nine Commandments in The Communion

#### PRASCA LOUPOULOFF.

We are indebted to the "Church of England Magazine" for the following pleasing and touching tale. "In it," to quote the words of the Magazine above named, "we have an example of truth's being stranger and more interesting than fiction; for this little history—every portion of which is literal fact—is infinitely more affect ing than the tale which Madame Cottin has grafted upon it in her well known "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Sibe

CHAPTER I. SIBERIA.

Prasca Loupouloff was born in Russia, and at three years old was carried by her father and mother into but mirthful, "we will send no more letters to the Siberia; to which place they were banished for life governor. Here is a friend who offers to take our by the emperor. Her father was an officer in the message to the emperor. Prasca is going to walk Russian service, and had fought bravely for his coun- across the country this very afternoon, and set every try on many occasions. The cause of his punishment thing to rights for us at Petersburgh. Come, and was never known: possibly he may have done nothing hear how she has been planning out her journey; to deserve it. In Russia there is no law to protect and he laughed again. either life or liberty; and a man who is unfortunate his own defence.

are from time to time sent there, without the slightest | all; and the days are long enough.' hope of ever returning. It has one considerable town | Prasca felt sadly mortified. Had her parents spocalled Tobolsk; where a governor resides, and sol- ken angrily, she would not have been half so much diers are stationed to prevent all chance of escape. disheartened; for, in a frame of mind like hers, no-Several large rivers run through the country; and the thing is so hard to bear as ridicule. Her resolution, winters are so long and severe, that for nine months however, remained unshaken, and she hoped soon to in the year their waters are generally frozen. Vast find another and a better opportunity of speaking to tracts of open, barren land, without path or trace of her father, and showing him she was really in earnest. man; dark and gloomy forests of pine and larch, In the mean time, the journey was continually in her miserable hut, built under a rock to shelter it from the the way, though she knew not all, or half of them: storms: such is the appearance of this dreary country. above all, she knew that she must first get a passport; A sad change to Loupouloff from the comforts of and how was this to be done? She wished for a home and the society of his friends.

happy as those of a more genial climate. Accustomed to the cold from their infancy, they wrap themselves in fur, and make their way cheerfully through trade. For what offence he had been sent to Siberia the frost and snow, to hunt in the forest. Knowing nothing of civilized life, they are contented with their Moscow, in the service of one of the professors of the lot, and never think of wishing for bright sunshine, and green fields. But the case of the exiles is far dif- of which he made a great show; so that he was looked ferent. They pine after these things; and, as they lie awake through the long winter nights, listening to the howling of the wind, and thinking of their hard fate, their hearts must indeed sink within them.

Had Loupouloff been a truly religious man, he by his flippant way of talking on serious subjects: she would, as the Christian well knows, have found com- thought, however, that one so clever as Neiler was fort even in Siberia; but, alas, this was not the case. considered by all those around him might very likely His conduct had been upright and honourable, and be able to tell her what she wished to know. Some his character stood high in the eyes of the world; but time, however, passed away before she had any opporhis heart had never been devoted to God: no wonder, tunity of seeing him alone. then, if the supports of heavenly grace were now It was now the middle of summer; for there is a withheld from him. He became every day more summer even in Siberia, though a very short one. softening, became restless and violent.

ways been piously and seriously inclined: her dispo- birch-trees are covered with leaves, which come out sition was mild and gentle; and she submitted pa- so fast, that those who walk in the forest may hear tiently, if not cheerfully, to the will of heaven. The the bursting of the buds; the larches are of a bright pension allowed by the emperor to the exiles was so green, and their pink blossoms hang from every bough; small as barely to suffice for their daily wants; and reeds spring up by the sides of the streams; and this very circumstance, perhaps, by calling forth her flocks of white cranes and wild geese are seen flying energies, and obliging her to exert herself for her fa- over the ponds, building their nests, and rearing their mily, was much in her favour. Where there is every young. The Siberian squirrel leaps from tree to tree, thing to be done-and activity and good management are absolutely necessary to provide a husband and child with food and clothing-little time is left tor tember, and all is again ice and snow. painful reflections and unavailing regrets.

be said that at three years old exile was no punish- en in a particular part of the lake at a little distance ment to her. She came to Siberia a happy child, too from the hut. Having finished what she had to do, young to perceive any difference between one home she packed her linen in a basket, and sat down for an and another; and, as she grew up, all recollections of instant to rest herself. Alone, as she supposed, and the place of her birth passed from her mind. Her with her usual pious thoughts in her mind, she looked father and mother were her play-fellows in her infan- up to heaven, and clasped her hands in an attitude of cy: all her affections centred upon them; and at 14 devotion. Suddenly a footstep startled her; and, she was their friend and companion, with no other looking up, she saw Neiler close behind, with an ironiwish but that of pleasing them, and no idea of any cal smile on his countenance. happiness that was not to be found in the hut that had sheltered them from the storm of eleven winters. the basket to get up and walk home of its own accord It was built near the edge of a small lake; on the op- after all these prayers? I shall wait and see the posite banks of which three or four equally unfortu- miracle." nate exiles had settled themselves. Prasca sometimes found employment amongst these families; and, after a hard day's labour, she would return with a few think, to make the basket walk if he pleases: but, if kopeks, sometimes only an egg or a handful of vegetables, but with a light heart and cheerful spirits, such as no money can purchase, and such as she might never have enjoyed amidst the riches and splendour

of her own country. In happy ignorance the child of the exiles grew up. Come, let me carry the basket for you: I am going They had no books to teach her, and no heart to set | towards your house." about what appeared a hopeless and unnecessary work. She had never learned to read or write; and yet ignorant in one sense she was not, for she had learned ed with great good nature; and, in reply to her inquiwhat was far better—she had learned to pray. From her mother, it would seem, she received the first principles of religion; but it was God himself who, in a peculiar manner, blocked the get a letter written in her name, stating the case, and peculiar manner, blessed the good seed sown in her promised to send it to Tobolsk by the first opportuniheart, so that it ripened and brought forth much fruit. ty. Her gratitude was extreme; and, as they parted At an age when few children would think of such at the door of her father's house, things, she would go alone into a solitary part of the forest, and there, kneeling down, would pray in secret encouragement to pray. God has indeed worked a

more and more filled with peace and joy. One thing alone prevented Prasca from feeling al- and my mind is relieved from a great anxiety." ways happy, and this was the melancholy she could Neiler was as good as his word. The letter was not help remarking at times in her parents' counte- written, and given to a soldier to carry to Tobolsk .nances, especially in that of her father. It is true Exiles' letters, however, are not apt to be answered that a word was never spoken in her presence of their very speedily, week after week, month after month altered circumstances; but many things made her passed away, and no passport arrived. Every mornsuspect that some secret grief pressed heavily on their ing and every evening Prasca looked towards Tobolsk minds; and her suspicions were soon changed into Seldom a day passed that she did not walk along the certainty. One night, she overheard from her bed, road, in hopes of meeting the messenger; but all in through a hole in the partition of their hut, the loud vain. Had her purpose been of man-had it not, as and despairing lamentations of Loupouloff. He had she always affirmed, been suggested by God himself all that day been unusually dejected, in consequence her heart must have failed her: as it was, she felt of the failure of an attempt he had made to interest each day more and more persuaded of success, more the governor of Tobolsk in his favour; and, when and more convinced that the appointed time was in alone with his wife, he broke out into violent com- better hands than her own. plaints, talked of death as a less dreadful punishment The appointed time came. The messenger at last than exile, and with many bitter words accused the arrived; and, with the passport in her hand, Prasca

soothe him; and her own name was mentioned. wildly: "the very sight of her breaks my heart. The friend. Her remarkable strength of mind, the up-

ther sob convulsively.

had never closed her eyes, arose in the morning full only wept, and entreated her not to leave them. of grief. She felt afraid to speak to her parents of "My poor child," he said, "you do not know what of grief. She felt afraid to speak to her parents of she had often before enjoyed hours of meditation and tains, and rivers, and wildernesses?" prayer. As she fervently implored the Lord to look "And the emperor," continued her mother, "you ter all, is but a man-and ask him to let my parents stranger of being admitted to his presence?" return to their country?" Again she prayed, and difficulty and danger, her purpose was accomplished safety. and her father restored-never did a single doubt confidence that strength would be given her from hea- go, he would have torn it to pieces." ven for her pious undertaking.

in bitterness; and, turning from his child, called loudly to her mother, who was busy in doors.

"Wife," he said, with a laugh that was any thing

"I wish she would plan out her work," said the enough to have enemies at court, in greater favour mother, instead of talking nonsense. I have been than himself, may at any time be sent to death or wanting her this last half-hour to clear the table for banishment, without being allowed to say a word in dinner. Come Prasca," she added, in a kinder tone; for the poor little girl's eyes were full of tears, "come, Siberia is a large province in the north of Asia, dear child: I cannot spare you just yet. When dinthinly inhabited, except by the miserable exiles who ner is over, you shall set out: the walk is nothing at

mixed with a few stunted birches; here and there a mind. She knew there would be many difficulties in friend to advise and direct her, and, for want of a bet-The native inhabitants of Siberia are, no doubt, as | ter, determined to open her mind to one of their companions in exile, whose name was Neiler.

This Neiler was a German by birth, and a tailor by remained a secret. He had once lived a year at university, and had there picked up a little learning, up to as a sort of oracle by his neighbours; though, in truth, a more shallow, conceited man was hardly to be met with in the whole Russian empire. Prasca had often seen him at her father's, and been distressed

gloomy and discontented; and his temper, instead of About the last week in May the frost generally breaks up, and a sudden change takes place. At the end of The wife of Loupouloff, happily for herself, had al- two or three days the ice and snow are gone; the and plays merrily among the branches. All nature seems to rejoice, till the north wind returns in Sep-

It happened that, one day during this pleasant sea-Such were the parents of Prasca. It need hardly son, Prasca was sent by her mother to wash some lin-

"Well," he said, "and what next, I wonder? Is

"I wish," said Prasca, "you would not talk in this way about miracles. God is able, whatever you may he gives me strength to carry it, it is as much as I can expect, and more than I deserve." Neiler looked a little ashamed.

"You are a good girl," said he, "and I, unbeliever as I am, am not so bad as you would make me out .-

Prasca thanked him, and as they walked along took courage, and mentioned the passport. Neiler listen-

"I am sure," she said, "I have this day had great to her heavenly Father. No wonder, then, if every day she increased in holiness, and her mind became to so much kindness. My basket has got home without giving me any more fatigue than if it had walked;

emperor of cruelty and injustice. Prasca listened at- again sat at her father's feet; and now it was not, as tentively, and presently heard her mother attempt to before, a matter of jest. The last few months had "Do not talk of my child," exclaimed Loupouloff her, and she was become less their child than their idea of her spending her life in this dismal place is rightness of her character, and the holiness of her life, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. had made an impression on them, of which they were Kingston, August 28, 1845.

She heard him pace up and down the narrow room, not themselves aware: they consulted her on all occarefusing to be comforted; and she also heard her mo- sions, and spoke openly in her presence of their past happiness and present sorrow. When therefore, she The long, sad night passed away; and Prasca, who again begged their blessing on her journey, her father

what she had heard; and, uncertain what to do, she it is to travel 800 leagues! How will you find your went into the forest, and there knelt down under the way from one town to another? What will become shade of some old birchtrees, a favourite spot, where of you in the deep snow? How will you cross moun-

with merciful compassion on her father, the thought talk of the emperor, as if it were as easy to speak to came suddenly into her mind, "why should not I go him at Petersburgh as to master Neiler in Siberia .to the emperor, and kneel to him as I am now kneel- You know nothing of the imperial palace, the guards, ing to God? Why cannot I speak to him-who, af- and the officers. Alas! what chance has a friendless

And so they went on with the difficulties of the with more earnestness than before; and it is remarka- journey. Loupouloff, however, took the passport, ble that from that instant-till, after three years of and, folding it in a handkerchief, put it into a place of

"Thank heaven," said Prasca, "that at least is a cross her mind, never did she feel less than perfect good sign. If he had been determined not to let me

A few days after she renewed her request, and When Prasca returned to the hut, she saw her fa- again it was refused, though less resolutely than ther sitting at the door smoking a long pipe, with a before. Again and again she returned to the subject; the premises. calmer and more composed look than usual. She and at last her entreaties prevailed. With many thought the opportunity a good one; and, seating tears her parents bade her wait till the summer-only herself at his feet, begged him to listen to what she wait till the frost broke up, and not another word had to say; and then, in a serious manner and ear- should be said. This promise was enough. The nest tone of voice, opened to him her plan of going to winter was long and severe; but like all other winters Petersburgh, anxiously entreating him to consent to it came at last to an end; and Prasca's firm trust in it, and let her set out as soon as possible. Loupouloff listened in silence; smiled half in kindness, half delay.

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July 5, 1843.

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