COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1845.

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### Original Poetry.

(For The Church.) I'LL THINK ON THEE.

At midnight, when earth's sable shadow dwelleth Deeply and darkly over land and sea,— When not one single star the gloom dispelleth,— Lord of all life, - my soul shall think on Thee.

At even, when day's weary eye is closing, And silent nature slumbers peacefully,
And on her breast her children lie reposing.
Hush'd in sweet rest,—O Lord,—I'll think on Thee.

And when the golden garb of morn enfoldeth
Each mountain and each valley fair to see,
When pleasant are the sights man's eye beholdeth

In earth and heaven, -O Lord, -I'll think on Thee. At the deep noon, companionless and lonely, Tracing my trackless steps where none can see Save yon broad eye of glory beaming only In the blue vault,—O Lord,—I'll think on Thee.

In solitude, in crowds, in rest, in motion,-By night, by day, upon the land or sea,-

Lord of all life, -my soul shall think on Thee. From all of sin and wicked works avert me, Open mine eyes that I thy love may see,—
"Keep me from evil that it may not hurt me,"\*—
And then with joy—my God—I'll think on Thee.

\* Tabez's Prayer, 1 Chron. iv. 10.

THE EASTERN WORLD. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

longer there than in any other part of the globe; spring up at once in the East with the rapidity and although wealth exhibited its earliest prodigies on the luxuriance of tropical vegetation: they are of slow and plain of Shinar, and commerce first began with the difficult growth in the West, like the oak and the pine, march of the camels through the Syrian deserts; yet which arrive at maturity only after the lapse of ages. Society has always existed in a more romantic and But in proportion to the rapidity with which vegetence with the same interest with which the individual ness, discord, degeneracy, and decline." looks back to the scenes of his own infancy. Nor are the present situation and future destinies of the Oriental states, less calculated to awaken the interest alike of the heedless observer of passing events and the Contemplative student of the fortunes of mankind .-By a mysterious agency it would appear that the fate of man, even in the most advanced stages of his progress, is indissolubly united with the Eastern world; and the present course of events, not less clearly than the whole scope of prophecy, concur in demonstrating that it is there that the great changes calculated to affect the destiny of the species are to be brought about. The course of civilisation, which hitherto constantly has been from east to west, has now, to all Appearance, begun to alter its direction. The vast wave of civilisation is rolling steadily towards the Rocky Mountains; and its standard will, ere long, be arrested only by the waters of the Pacific. But the progress of human improvement is not destined to be thus finally barred. For the first time since the creation of man, the stream of improvement has set in in de opposite direction: the British Australian Colohies are rapidly sowing the seeds of the European race the regions of the sun; and even the sober eye of doric anticipation can now dimly descry the time

Pacific are to be cleared by the efforts of civilized men, and blessed by the light of the Christian religion. The structure of society, the condition of mankind, causes of human happiness or misery, have always been so different in the Eastern from the Western world, that it would appear as if a separate character, the separate character world, that it would appear as if a separate character world, the separate character world world world. racter had, from the very ourset of their career, been imprinted by the finger of Providence on the various taces of mankind. The descendants of them, the dwellers in the tents of the East, are still as widely heparated from the descendants of Japhet, as when the the Roman poet the belief, that to their iron race alone it was given to struggle with the difficulties of humanity, and unfold the secrets of nature.\* Their joys, equally with their sorrows, their virtues, and their vices, their triumphs and their reverses, the sources of r prosperity and the causes of their ruin, are essenly distinct in these two quarters of the globe; while Peculiarities of the third great family of mankind e still so strongly marked, that there is no reason to lieve that it will ever be able to emerge from a state submission and servitude; and that the prophecy will hold good equally in the last as in the first ages of the world, - "God shall multiply Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be servant." Although civilisation has subsisted the very earliest times in the Eastern nations, and the very earliest times in the Eastern industry far surpassing any which have been reared the efforts of the Western world; yet no disposion to resist authority, or assert independent privileges,

Audax Japeti genus Ignem fraude malâ gentibus intulit. Post ignem æthereâ domo Subductum, macies et nova febrium Nil mortalibus arduum est; Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitiâ. HORAT. Carm, lib. i. ode 3.

even of resistence have passed away from the minds | MAGIS amica veritas." It is there that is to be found the birth-place of the nothing is required on his part but to convey away APOSTOLIC ORDER. man race; there the scenes alike of the earliest and into little channels the beneficent stream which, thus the greatest efforts of civilisation; there the spot from descending in perennial flow from the Armenian shores, of your opinions as to the step taken by our minister which the fortunes of the whole human family have affords the means of spreading continual verdure and taken their rise. The greatness of the states of fertility over a soil where vegetation ripens under the modern Europe may have produced a more durable rays of a tropical sun. In the Delta of Egypt a level pression upon the fortunes of the species; the surface of great extent is annually submerged by the achievements of their intellect may have exalted higher fertilizing floods of the Nile; and the principal diffithe character of humanity; but they will never awaken culty of man is to clear out the prodigious luxuriance profound an interest as those which carry us back of vegetation which springs up from the solar warmth, to the original separation of nations, and the first when the waters of the river have first gained their natural channel. In the European fields, again, the Independent of the interest which naturally attaches productive powers of nature require to be drawn forth to the East, from the sublime events and heart-stirring and assisted by years of human labour. The operaepisodes of which in every age it has been the theatre, tions of draining, planting, and enclosing, which are esdependent of the obligations which we owe to it sential to the improvement of agriculture, are the work as the birth-place of letters and of figures, of know- of centuries; and the vast profits which in the East reledge and of religion,—there is something in the sim- ward the first and infant efforts of human cultivation, are city of Eastern story, and the pathos of Asiatic in- gained in the West only by the result of the accumucident, which must ever touch the inmost recesses of lated labour of many successive generations. Agriour hearts. Although the human race have existed cultural riches and consequent commercial opulence,

chords that can be touched in the human heart; and his own weakness engender wickedness and the his-

THE GLASGOW SCHISM: MERLY MINISTER OF ST. JUDE'S, GLASGOW.

formation, could you have supposed me to have re- APPLICATION towards THE SCHISM IN ST. JUDE'S is a you do not state, though perhaps it requires no ecclemained an uninterested observer of what the minister gratuitous offer on your part, which you must pardon sisastical Edipus to guss their names. But let me be secure, if Bishops in Scotland by English Bishops and managers of St. Jude's Church have been doing me for rejecting. We read of "perilous times," it is tell you what one of the first men, and one of the hoand contriving the last few months. Nevertheless, it true, in the prophetic Epistles of the New Testament; liest whom the Church of England ever produced, has is probable you would not have heard from me on the but "times" relate to persons, and persons belong to said with regard to this sympathy with malcontents: matter, had you not, by your present letter, almost principles, and then the question comes to this tangi- "He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that compelled me to break my silence, and candidly give ble point,-Who and WHAT are the persons and they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall you my free mind on the very sad, and, as I believe, principles by whose conduct and action the "times" never want attentive and favourable hearers."unscriptural, confusion which your schismatic pro- will be "perilous?" Is there a single verse in the (HOOKER'S POLITY, BOOK 1.) I have called this receedings at Glasgow have occasioned. You refer to Scripture where it is intimated, either that adherence mark of yours "sad intelligence;" and far sadder will some "opinions" of mine as "unequivocally expres- to a lawful Bishop will render the times "perilous;" this ungenerous sympathy of the English Clergy with sed" towards certain late members of St. Jude's con- or, that a schismatical rebellion against him will re- rebellious Presbyters in the Episcopal Church of gregation, and you are quite right in your allusion. medy their disorder, and take the peril out of them? Scotland prove, than many perhaps seem to be aware. And you are surprised that in a painful emergency, And if no scriptural authority for such conclusion can I say it advisedly, there are those both in England and when the consciences of many were touched to the be obtained, pray what has your sentiment to do with Scotland who will never allow the Scotlish Bishops to be core with a thrilling anxiety as to what might be right the principle of St. Jude's lawless and uncanonical trampled down under the tyrunnous pressure of men in or wrong in a certain matter, they should seek the proceedings? Will you excuse me, however, for sugadvice of one, who for six years preached unto them, gesting another aspect of the "perilous times?" Is clusion at which you and some of your compeers seem amid the peace, unity, and order of the Church, "the it not possible that the "times" will become "peril- to have arrived, -namely, that the Holy Ghost hath unsearchable riches of Christ?" Compared with that ous," because SELF-WILL, under an EVANGELIC FORM, actually departed out of the Episcopal Church in individual, the present incumbent of St. Jude's is al- will manifest itself in Churches, and that thus a de- Scotland. most a stranger; and although my official connexion mocratic Chartism will array its banded powers of (5.) You assert that those who hold "CATHOLIC" and uncharitable to term the proceedings of Mr. His apostle, Now gives you all this advice, to "know TION? ty, and not by moral choice, -those who believe ever, you mean a few unconnected texts which are the subject, you would have spared me the pain of Apostolic age are these, "Est ecclesia in episcopo," fer a self-invented Church. If so, let me freely state, work you appear to admire. You name a "pamph-Presbyter, having Episcopal orders, presume to preach "rally." To "contend for the faith once delivered you evidently imply that this "pamphlet" is a perfect the word, administer the sacraments, and preside over TO THE SAINTS" is an heroic duty; but let us beware bulwork of orthodoxy, before the strength of which a congregation WILFULLY separating itself from all that we do not confound a contention for our own pre- Scottish Episcopacy must succumb. Let me, then, been used, in order to melt the sin of schism away, as Acts 2d chap. 42d verse); but those who believe the experienced the most unchristian and ungenerous treat- heresy, and schism, good Lord deliver us. though it had no substantive reality; but as long as creed they repeat every Sunday to be something more ment from certain parties who have promoted the schism we read in Scripture, "Mark them which cause DIVI- than mere sound, include that "fellowship" to which I of St. Jude's. As to the Bishop's "AFFECTIONATE sions," "that there be no divisions among you," refer in the words "Holy Catholic Church." "Obey them that have the rule over you," &c., &c., (3.) "However highly you value Church order and mild in tone and chaste in style, while it breathes

placed in authority over them. The idea of opposi- with St. Jude's, you are one of those chiefly responsivial plains, and the unbounded riches of nature which to build up a permanent schism miscalled "An Episbeen much more rapid in the Eastern than in the it may be well for me to make some transient remarks ed? Notwithstanding all the prodigies of European Western world. In the great plain of Mesopotamia, on different parts of your letter. Brief and superfibreast to the remotest eras of existence, that which phrates, the means of irrigation are provided, as it from one who is sincere, and whose earnest prayer it quote it. Here too you confound the Church as she had been rightly or wrongly treated by the Bishop of Trises from the contemplation of the Eastern World. were ready made by nature to the hand of man; and is that Evangenic Truth may ever be associated with is in her own ideal of articles, doctrine, and creed, with Aberdeen; but whether the uncanonical intrusion of a

and ourselves, because they have been unequivocally expressed to several of the members of our congregation, who, in consequence, have left the Church.' This, of course, is intended as a gentle reproach for me; but I really think, so far from being blamed, not a Church, are on the contrary to be approved. stroyed? Is there no distinction between the ministhose who have left what is now a Conventicle, and They have only in this respect marked and avoided try and the ministers, between sacraments and their siastical impossibility. English Churchmen may an inspired Apostle. I hope too that it is not abso- worked, ought it to be broken in pieces? But I have at least while the Act of Settlement remains unviolaneous jumble of individual units, who meet round no rate. interesting form in the Eastern than in the Western tation thus springs up under the genial warmth of an of the Church. Again, it is probable that among and apostolic endurance for that discipline which she The extremes of civilisation and simplicity, Eastern sun, is the fragile nature of the materials of those who have left St. Jude's, are parents whose believed to be divine. As yet, you have read little, and of wealth and poverty, of grandeur and humility, have which it is composed, and the seeds of rapid decay children have been baptised, and who would hereafter reflected less, upon the ecclesiastical history of Scotalways been there brought into close proximity with which are involved in the splendid structure. The feel it their solemn duty to bring them unto the bleseach other. The splendour of the capital is to be law of nature seems to be of universal application all sed rite of confirmation. But if there be no Bishop you will learn to speak of the Scottish Church in a found close beside the rudeness of the desert; and the that rapidly comes to maturity is subject to as speedy unto whose lawful authority the congregation of St. strain at once more becoming your mind, and more unto whose lawful authority the congregation of St. travellers, equally in the days of Herodotus and of the decay—whatever is destined for long duration is of the Jude's is subject, how can the children of such congreof Ishmael. The whole empires of central Asia are longer duration, in the great year of human existence, consenting voice of antiquity, prepared also to magnitude the Episcopal Communion in Scotland. Perhaps you consenting voice of antiquity, prepared also to magnitude the Episcopal Communion in Scotland. ost important influence on the fortunes of man- with no unsparing hand: from the native corruption us that "Confirmation is of no consequence what- Orange, the Scottish Bishops stood firm and fast to kind. Through every subsequent stage of society, of the human heart, they found a soil richly prepared ever?" Be this as it may, I really thank God that their oath of allegiance to the Stuarts, and thereby nations will recur with interest to these primeval oc- for their growth in the physical ease and natural in these times of Protestant laxity on the one side, Presbyterianism came to be received into the Establishment winds cupations of their race. The scenes, the manners, the blessings with which man was surrounded. As quicklagery of the East, will always form the profoundest ly as the bounties of nature gave him opulence, did forced, even amid the printed mocks of Presbyterian will take of course different views of this conduct on the last ages of the world, man, by an indelible intory of the East, from earliest times, exhibits, in Gibgraded into a Conventicle, and where a rightful Bishheartless a sectarian as not to admire the chivalrous

> compelled to rally round the precious truths of the Bishops will do their DUTY." up as good soldiers of Christ and contend for the Church in toto, you add the following sad intelli-My DEAR SIR,-You must, indeed, have imagined ment with which I do not heartily coincide; but, my heartfelt sympathy of many of the first men in the my principles to have undergone a melancholy trans- dear sir, I really must plainly tell you its PRESUMED Church of England." Who these "first men" are in Scotland?" "A house divided against a house with the friends to whom I allude is terminated, my bigotry and fanaticism against whatever in the Church principles (in other words, those which Christ, His interest in their spiritual good remains as strong as is orderly, and in society gradational? Does not St. Apostle, and the Church Universal have authorised)

has ever appeared, even in those situations where, the interpretation of the Church Universal, in every stand the meaning or intention of these words. Dis- deed, in the opinion of some English Churchmen, Bifrom the assemblage of mankind together in great age, is a rent in the VISIBLE UNITY of order and discipline and doctrine, though in themselves distinct, shop Russell has been by far too lenient in his lantowns, the chief facilities might be supposed to have cipline, even as heresy is a rent in the INVISIBLE UNI- with Evangelical Churchmen always go together; guage, and too reserved in his censure. But will you existed for the extracation of the democratic spirit.— TY of doctrine and principle. It therefore seems to they neither compare them nor contrast them; there- excuse me for saying, that the pamphlet which you Revolts and civil wars innumerable have occurred, me the reverse of charity towards men, if those who fore they can see no necessity for dividing them.— approve seems nothing more or less than a masterpiece a body and a soul in all the writings of the Scriptures. indeed, in every age of Asiatic story; but they have solemnly believe schism to be treason towards Christ, That divine Lord from whom all saving doctrine flows, of controversial failure. I say nothing of the mode in all been brought about either by the casual oppression | should hesitate to call things, not by the soft nomen- is He from whose Apostolical representatives, all | which the pamphlet is arranged; but what is most to of particular governors, or the hostility of rival candi- clature which Indifference approves, but by names Catholic discipline descends,—and what God by His be lamented is, the very unbecoming and ungracious dates for the throne against each other. With the which express the nature of the object to which they Spirit, Word, and Apostles, "hath joined together," feeling which the entire composition manifests towards termination of this unbearable oppression, or the ascent of the throne by the successful competitor, all thoughts of the gentleman and the Christian. In in your mind, and also in the minds of that peculiar short, if you wish me to state my sincere opinion, I of the people. The commercial cities of Asia Minor, I will now direct my attention towards particular school in theology whose tenets have a strong Geneva must venture to say, that it is as bold in assertion as it But there is a soul and spirit of divine truths that which acquired republican ideas and resisted the auportions of your letter; and should I, in the course of bias, there is a secret fallacy at work,—namely, you is inconclusive in argument. The first is apparent by could never yet be congealed into ink, that could never thority of Darius, were all of European origin. No the following remarks, betray myself into strains of imagine, that between, sound Churchmanship and the scornful bitterness, and almost taunting severity, be blotted upon paper; which, by a secret traduction attempt to organize a system of popular resistance to seeming harshness, or controversial acrimony, I enencroachment, such as in every age of European his- treat you to ascribe it to my eagerness for what I But, will you be good enough to state where, but in a spiritual tory, alike in ancient and modern times, has formed think important truth, and not to any spirit of domithe great and deserving object of public effort, ever neering pride or despotic temper. Our friendship is position exists? Because I love the Church, must I paratively youthful minister presumes to arraign his life and spirit. Neither can it, where indeed it is, was thought of in the East. From the earliest times now of more than six years' standing; and I trust we necessarily be faithless unto Christ? Because I superior in office, age, experience, and attainment, express itself sufficiently in words and sounds, but it to the present moment the whole oriental world have have too often met together round the altar of our value "the Boby," does it follow that I cease to reve- truth would not suffer from his remembrance of what will best declare and speak itself in actions; as the been strangers alike to the elastic vigour, the social common Lord, ever to forget those lessons of divine rence "the HEAD?" Because I appreciate the privi- is due to the person he addresses. Your friend does old manner of writing among the Egyptians was, not progress and the democratic contentions of the Euro- love and forbearance, which His word and will incul- lege of Apostolical government, order, discipline, and not think himself, I hope, infallible, and will, perhaps, by words but things. The life of divine truths is betpean race. It is not sufficient to say that they submit now without a thought of resistance to the gross- feel it right to notice your letter to me, and that is with the end, or to mistake the channels by which cer- of Canterbury, and others, to have some knowledge of are more living things than words: words are nothing est oppression of their governors, or whomsoever is founded on the fact, that you are officially connected tain blessings are conveyed, for the nature of these the Episcopal Church in Scotland. His remarks but dead resemblances and pictures of those truths, tion has never crossed their minds: they have done ble for its secular interests, and you, in conjunction together unrequired; when we are compelled by per- join the Romish apostacy, because of their supposed of God (as the Apostle speaketh) consisteth not in so without a murmur from the days of Abraham. with others, support the minister of St. Jude's in his secution, or exile, or by the iron hand of political adherence to Papal superstitions, are such as, in his word, but in life and power. "Sheep do not come Owing to the prodigious fertility of their great alluthere spring up almost unbidden to the hand of the copal Congregation," within the Diocese of Glasgow. At present, when we may and ought to have BOTH, of some Ultra-Presbyterian prints, which delight in but, inwardly concocting and digesting it, they make

> her actual developments through this or that organ of Presbyter into another Bishop's diocese, was justifiable (1.) "I cannot pretend," you say, "to be ignorant on the utter deadness and dormancy of the Scottish was the point to be discussed, and so far as the pamphlet Bishops and Clergy to be true, are you prepared to is concerned, Bishop Russell's decision remains in all apply the consequence you deduce from this to the its unweakened force and accuracy. English Church likewise? In other words, when This is not the place for me to answer some nearly some seventy years ago the Anglican Clergy were in eighty pages of miscellaneous assertions; yet, before I a state of secular coldness and indifference, ought the conclude, there are two points on which I must briefly Church of England on that account to have been de- remark. those who cause divisions according to the advice of dispensers? Because a good instrument is badly cross the Tweed, but the Church of England cannot,

uniting centre, but rather an Ecclesiastical BODY or- Whatever you may think of the doctrinal tone or revilers, to forsake a Church which has now been de- the part of the Scottish Bishops. But who is so stinct, will revert to those regions of his pristine exisbon's words, "the perpetual round of valour, greatop has been most ungenerously despoiled of his just reply which Bishop Rose of Edinburgh made to William III., on his Majesty asking him whether the (2.) You say, "perilous times are approaching, Scottish Bishops would stand by him as the English and all who love our dear Lord in sincerity will be ones had done? "Please your Majesty, the Scottish

Gospel, and forgetting their petty differences to stand To your condemnation of the Scotch Episcopal

'Schismatics;" but, in truth, it is by logical necessi- THE LORD." By "the precious truths," I fear, how- must now be discussed; and had you not alluded to Nullus episcopus nulla ecclesia.' If, therefore, a that around such sectarianism I have no desire to let' written in answer to one by Bishop Russell, and Address," by the confession of his opponents, it is none but those whose Bible is their own will, can de-spise an Apostle's warning. Schism, according to with purity of doctrine." I do not precisely under-

blessings themselves? Your "balance," then, is al- about the duty of the Scottish Bishops and Clergy to which live and breathe in actions; and the kingdom sober minds will not approve such attacks as these, backs, and by the milk which they give." the profound interest which it will excite in the human inclining the other way, from the Tigris to the Eu- suggest; still, such as they are, that I decline to controverted point? Nor whether Sir William Dunbar that we are Christ's sheep indeed, that we are his disher ministry. Now, supposing your terrible assertion in order to awaken such a question. This, I repeat, glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my

lutely "IN CONSEQUENCE" of my remarks, but because another question to put to yourself personally in this ted. Hence the only Episcopal Church which can now under the guidance of God's spirit, and the healthful anathema of yours, touching the religious condition of exist in Scotland is the Scotland teaching of their Prayer-Book, they have learned the Scottish Church. In what communion were you, as the present Bishops in Scotland derive their line without us, no more than health can cure us, and make somewhat to reverence "the mind of Christ," not when, according to your own frequent and grateful cononly as regards abstract doctrine, but also in reference of the respective Bishops, both Anglican distance from us; no more than arts and sciences, unto that order which has the Redeemer himself for while the replied to that and Scotch, now in full and sciences, while they lie only in books and papers without us, its Authority. Many of them, perchance, have escaped the contagion of popular latitudinarianism, and as to persuade those who remain in the Episcopal ment, during the present reign. He, therefore, who sovereign and medicinal thing itself, yet the mere venture to conclude that a church is not a miscella- Church of Scotland, to come out of her and be sepa- separates himself, by a schismatical rebellion, from the knowing and believing of the history of it will do us Scottish Episcopal Church, VIRTUALLY, at the same no good: we can receive no virtue from it, till it be time, separates himself from the Church of England. inwardly digested and concocted into our souls; till ganised into unity and uniformity under those who temper of her Bishops and Clergy, I cannot read withsucceed the Apostles in the government and discipline out admiring sympathy her annals of heroic suffering in defense of the land outs and become a living timing in our land outs and become a living timing in our suffering in defense of the land outs and become a living timing in our land outs and become a living timing in outs and become a living timing timing in outs and become a living timing tim in defiance of the local Bishops, they can be consid- save us, no more than that physician's bill could cure ered as constituting, with their congregations, English the ignorant patient of his disease, who, when it was Episcopal Churches in Scotland. An Episcopal Church without Episcopal control, is an absurdity up in his pocket, but never drank the potion that was which contradicts itself. If, for instance, the minister of a congregation separated from the Bishop of the replies to those who assert that, on the Continent and elsewhere, English clergy are found with their chapels and congregations. The cases are not parallel. In Scotland the ancient dioceses and their Catholic Biabroad this is not the case with the Anglican Church. As yet, indeed, the question has not been tried; but I venture to state, that those English Presbyters who have formed schismatical Conventicals, in defiance of the Church of Edgland, will find their course not quite Now there is nothing in this abstract sentigence:—"I can solemnly assure you we have the libel the Church of England so maliciously as to think design worthy of God manifested in the flesh! she will stab through her own priests, "the sister Church cannot stand;" neither can Episcopacy in England

The only point to which I will now revert is one, respected Scottish Bishop.

ever. Under these circumstances, I felt it a duty Jude in his Epistle, intimate that even in his day assign all other secres to the "uncovenanted mercies" feel, when I tell you there is nothing within the bounds bound upou my soul by Christ and his Church to tell "perilous times" were begun, and that among those of God. This is quite an historic novelty to me. of reason and my own competency which I would not, the bright advancing sign of the Son of Man shall be those who sought my advice, that "if St. Jude's were characters who assisted the danger, were men who That certain Papistical youths, who admire the Anaseparated from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Glas- "despise Dominion," and "speak evil of Dignities." themas of Trentine Romanism, may have written some most lamentable schism. I cannot forget the past, light of the mid-day sun shall fade away, and all its uperior vigour of the European race impressed upon he Roman for the European race impressed upon he Roman for the European race impressed upon absurdities about "uncovenanted mercies" is quite nor suddenly bid into oblivion all the many hours of glories be eclipsed. Then shall the trumpet of the an unauthorised English Presbyter, the Church would I value and revere them quite as much as those who true; but I deny that REALLY Catholic Churchmen spiritual communion and social happiness which we are a spiritual communion and spiritual communion and spiritual communion are a spiritual communion and spiri be schismatical, and all connected with it Schismatics." | count a Bishop's authority as a thing of naught; in- presume to limit the Spirit of God, and hand over to have enjoyed together in Glasgow. By the bed-side they have so long been buried; and earth and sea shall And now permit me to ask what other doctrine could deed, if by the "precious truths of the Gospel" you perdition those whom they consider to be in ecclesias- of many of you I have knelt and prayed; in sickness give up their inhabitants, and every grave will open, I, as a Churchman who conscientiously believes our mean, not simply a few texts elastically applied to tical error. You confound two things altogether displessed Lord to have founded an Ecclesiastical So- sectarian views, but the whole "truth as it is in Jesus," tinct. Episcopacy they do believe to be essential to on each returning Sabbath morning it was my high chambers which are now beneath us and around us, CIETY for men, as well as to have delivered a Gospel then are you bound to reverence HIM who hath "ap- the valid constitution of the Church visible; but where and holy privilege to see around me (as I thought) a and the teeming earth re-peopled, as in a moment, by to men, have given? You think it, perhaps, harsh pointed divers orders in the Church," and who, by have they said, without a Bishop there is no salva- congregation of souls who desired to keep the "old all the generations who have lived and died upon its paths" of primitive order and discipline, as well as the surface, with their progenitor Adam at their head.-Miles "schismatical," and those who applaud them them which labour among you, and are over you in the Spirit in the bond of peace." But The vast population of the sepulchre, even now outmemory is now all that remains of this; and when the numbering all who live, shall then present themselves; image of St. Jude's comes before me, it is associated for the great white throne shall descend, and the voice Episcopacy to be of God, are compelled to this con- opposed to Popery, and which form the watchwords speaking one or two things which, I fear, will be equally with sadder feelings than I have courage to describe. of him who sits upon that throne shall be heard throughclusion. Among the maxims almost coeval with the of those who love a partial Gospel, because they pre- unpalatable both to yourself and to the writer, whose Meanwhile be assured, for you, my dear sir, and those out all space, and they who hear shall live. Nothing whom you love, and also for all who still perchance shall hasten, nothing shall hinder, nothing shall prorecollect the former minister of St. Jude's, I earnestly crastinate that day one hour beyond the time which implore every blessing, both for time and eternity. God has fixed; for it is he who has appointed it before And, "Moreover as for me, God forbid that I should the foundations of the world were laid. Brethren, do sin against the Lord, in ceasing to pray for you, but I | you doubt that such a day as this is thus immutably Episcopal authority and control,—such a Presbyter, sumed infallibility "with a faith once delivered to the with honest candour tell you in return, I have read this will teach you the good and RIGHT way," which our fixed? I own I have no excuse: I believe it as firmly, and such congregation, are in a schismatical position. Saints." From that "faith" you may indeed ex-I am quite aware that sophistical arguments have clude the "Apostles' doctrine and fellowship" (see (with me at least), that Bishop Russell appears to have in the following strain:—"From all false doctrine, at this hour. But, if you have one doubt upon this

> I remain, dear sir, Your sincere friend, ROBERT MONTGOMERY. London, \$1, Torrington Square, 28th Nov. 1844.

KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST. (From a Sermon by the Rev. Ralph Cudworth, D.D.)

There is a caro and a spiritus, a flesh and a spirit, It is but the flesh and body of divine truths, that is printed upon paper; which many moths of books and libraries do only feed upon; many walking skeletons of knowledge, that bury and entomb truths in the living sepulchres of their souls, do only converse with ; such as never did anything else but pick at the mere rind and bark of truths, and crack the shells of them. and conveyance, passeth from one soul into another, be quite time for us to determine which is preferable. your friend will find, that notwithstanding the eulogies to their shepherd, and shew him how much they eat; husbandman, the progress of opulence has always For these reasons, and others which might be named, why institute a contrast where no comparison is need- whatever mains the Episcopal Church they abhor, it appear by the fleece which they wear upon their (4.) The next paragraph of your letter is really so As to the inconclusive nature of the arguments adduced not us Christians affect only to talk and dispute of civilisation, and all the lasting benefits which, both in one half of which is composed of a natural terrace, cial, I am aware, they will be found, and my nume- inflamed with uncharitableness, and so utterly remov- in the pamphlet, you recommend,—this is evident from Christ, and so measure our knowledge of him by our ancient and modern times, the race of Japhet has con- sloping down with a gradual declivity from the Eu- rous avocations will not allow me to enter at large ed from that humility of heart which ought to chasten the fact, that the great question in hand is literally words; but let us shew our knowledge concocted into ferred upon the species, its history will never equal, in phrates to the Tigris, and the other of a similar slope, into all the detail which your proceedings at St. Jude's our expressions when we pronounce a sentence of untouched throughout the whole! For, what was the our lives and actions; and, then, let us really manifest ciples, by that fleece of holiness, which we wear, and by the fruits that we daily yield in our lives and conversations: "for herein (saith Christ) is my Father

> Let us not judge of our knowing Christ by our ungrounded persuasions, that Christ from all eternity hath loved us, and given himself particularly for us, without the conformity of our lives to Christ's commandments, without the real partaking of the image of Christ in our hearts. The great mystery of the Gospel doth not lie only in Christ without us, (though we must know also what he hath done for us;) but the very pith and kernel of it consists in Christ in-

> wardly formed in our hearts. Nothing is truly ours but what lives in our spirits. commended to him, took the paper only, and put it

All that Christ did for us in the flesh, when he was Scottish diocese, wherein his ministry is exercised, here upon earth, from his lying in a manger when he present equally in the days of Herodotus and of the decay—whatever is destined for long duration is of the finds hime, on emerging from the greatest cities, slowest growth, and of the most tardy development. Scotland been men of mere expediency and seculiarise time, on emerging from the greatest cities, slowest growth, and of the most tardy development. Scotland been men of mere expediency and seculiarise time, on emerging from the greatest cities, slowest growth, and of the most tardy development. English Enjscoppel Church in Scotland LET HIM TELL. finds time, on emerging from the greatest cities, of the most tardy development.

Grea US UNTO WHAT BISHOP IN ENGLAND HE IS RESPON- Christ by his Spirit dwell in us. It will not avail us penetrated in all directions by these nomade tribes.— than the first fruits of spring amidst the quickly suc-They have, in every age, formed a distinguishing feature of Asiatic society; and at times have exercised of decay were some the most in the first fruits of spring amount of a virgin, times the most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified a Presbyter's intrusive exercise of office, where the most interest in the first fruits of spring amount of a virgin, times that during the reigns of the Second possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VII., Episcopacy was the National Charles and James VII., Episcopacy was the National of the most first fruits of spring amount of a virgin, times that during the reigns of the Second to decide the most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and times that during the reigns of the second to decide the most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VII., Episcopacy was the National orders in the first fruits of spring amount of a virgin, times that during the reigns of the second to decide the most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and times that during the reigns of the second to decide the most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VII., Episcopacy was the National Times the most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to justified and James VIII. The most possession of Episcopal orders is not sufficient to there are already diocesan Bishops, lawfully and canonically exercising their authority. And this at once baptized into his death by the mortification of all our lusts; unless the old man of sin be crucified in our hearts. Christ indeed hath made an expiation for our sins upon his cross, and the blood of Christ is the only sovereign balsam to free us from the guilt of shops are territorially and legally acknowledged; but them; but yet, besides the sprinkling of the blood of Christ upon us, we must be made partakers also of his Spirit. Christ came into the world, as well to redeem us from the power and bondage of our sins, as to free us from the guilt of them. "You know (saith St. the Scottish Bishops, on the plea of independency by John) that he was manifested to take away our sins: English orders, should seek an official re-admission into whosoever therefore abideth in him, sinneth not whosoever sinneth hath not seen nor known him.' so smooth as they anticipate. How can we dare to Lo the end of Christ's coming into the world! Lo a

> THE DAY OF JUDGMENT. (From Posthumous Sermons by the Rev. H. Blunt.)

All things will continue as they were from the creperhaps, to which civil law, more than ecclesiastical, ation, until the very moment when that last coming of ppertains; and that is—the pecuniary question. You the Son of man shall burst upon an astonished world. are quite aware that a very considerable portion of the | The sun will rise that morning as bright as he has ever funds by which St. Jude's Church was built, was con- risen, not knowing that his work is done, his labours tributed on the EXPRESS UNDERSTANDING THAT THEY over; "rejoicing as a giant to run his course," but WERE TO BE DEVOTED TO A CHURCH IN FULL CONNEX- ignorant that that course is finished, his agency no ION WITH THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH. With longer necessary, his light no longer needed; that he WHAT JUSTICE, then, can these funds be diverted from | will, ere that day's lengthened shadows have gone that communion in whose exclusive behalf they were down, be stopped in mid career, and laid aside for everoriginally subscribed? At least a delicate conscience | The moon and stars, with their ten thousand splenwill give this question its respective consideration,- dours, will each quietly and calmly die out upon the and unto such I commit the matter. Of this, how- morning of that solemn day, as they have done to day, ever, I am morally certain, that one person who was but never again to be rekindled. "Man will go forth mainly instrumental in procuring English subscriptions to his work and to his labour until the evening," exfor St. Jude's, would rather have cut off his right hand pecting to return again at that evening hour as usual than have pleaded for funds which should ever, in a to his assembled family; but that evening hour will future day, be destined to support a schism against a never come: it will be a day which no evening and no night shall terminate; a day which shall never end; I now leave this very painful subject, and hope you a day begun in time, and not to be concluded in cterwill believe me not to assume an earnestness I do not nity. Myriads of mortal eyes shall see its opening:

subject, did you never sit down quietly and take up your bible and say, "I will carefully examine this messenger from God: I will see whether the coming of this great day be so certain as priests and preachers would fain make it; and, if I find it so, I will never

rest again until I am at least in earnest in my prepara-

tion for its approach?" Have you never acted with

and, having found, as you will find it, written as with it, by God's, grace, lead you to the next enquiry, "What part shall I bear in those great solemnities?"

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Knowledge of Christ.
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Scottish Episcopal Ch. Society.

We have been struck with the force of the following remarks in the Church and State Gazette, in reference to the present agitation of the public mind in England upon ecclesiastical questions:-

"If there be any meaning in Church discipline, or if we are to be distinguished as a society and organized and, at the same time, to repudiate the authority which invescommunity from a mere multitude, or accidental concourse of people, then must it be quite impossible that the disputes which at present agitate us can be quelled, without the questions that have raised them being decided in out the questions that have laised them completed a right way, by right authority. Already, contention and complaint are assuming a highly improper tone, and if allowed to increase, by constantly having something to feed upon, may, from the intoxication of finding fault and the too pleasing allurements of opposition, grow into such unruly conduct as will override the disposition to obedience altogether; till at length it may be found that they who have been the first to call upon superiors may, by waiting too long, be the last to acknowledge them when

We may, turning from the subject to which these remarks are more immediately directed, apply them to the condition of the Church in Scotland. There we have discovered some lamentable instances lately of the same unruly spirit which the condition of the times unhappily fosters; and as the effect of this unhinged character of the public mind upon the most solemn questions, the schism of Sir William Dunbar has been but too closely copied by that of the Rev. Mr. Miles. The merits of this fresh case of contumacy are thus clearly stated in that excellent paper, the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal :-

"About the end of September, 1838, a memorial was presented to the Bishop of Glasgow, signed by four hun dred and fifty-five individuals, and entitled-

'Unto the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese of gow, heing either bona fide Episcopalians, or desirous of becoming so,

"This memorial was to the effect, that the growing Episcopalian population of Glasgow had exceeded the church accommodation already existing, and that a sufficient sum had been realized to defray the expense of erecting an additional church; it concluded with the paragraph:

'May it therefore please your Reverence to take this memorial into your consideration, and grant license for forming the nemorialists into a congregation, in connexion with the Scottish Episcopal Church.'

"The conditions deemed indispensable by the Bishop having been satisfactorily arranged, it was agreed that the new congregation should be ingrafted into the Scot-tish Episcopal communion—the deed of management expressly stipulating, in its first clause, that

"The congregation of said church shall be in connexion with, and subject to, the discipline of the Scottish Episcopal Church.'
"The church of St. Jude's was consequently erected, the congregation formed, and, as the Bishop observes in

incumbency of your late clergyman, the Rev. Robert Montgo-mery, who loved peace, and ensued it.'

"Mr. Montgomery, unfortunately for his congregation, resigned its charge; and was succeeded, again unfortunately, by the Rev. Charles Popham Miles. It appears that Mr. Miles acknowledged, on accepting an appointment in the Scottish Church, that he entertained some misgivings as to the controversies respecting the schisms created by Mr. Drummonnd and Sir William Dunbar; his scruples, however, did not prevent his solemnly subscribing, in the Bishop's presence, the following Canon of the Church, under the jurisdiction which he now voluntarily placed himself:

1. Charles Popham Miles, do hereby solemnly promise, that I will give all due obedience to the Canous of the Episcopal career. When the public conduct of this gentleman Church in Scotland, drawn up and enacted by the bishops of that Church, in a synod holden for that purpose at Edinburgh, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirtyeight; and I, in like manner, promise that I will shew, in all it is worthy of respect, or at least of a very indulgent of the said Episcopal Church, and will not appeal from any sentence to a civil court, but acquiesce in the decisions of the ecclesiastical authorities, in all questions falling under their of politicians; but because he cannot degrade him-

to his charge, the Bishop 'authorising and licensing him Globe and its friends have no bounds to their disapas minister of the congregation assembled in the chapel of St. Jude.' On this the Bishop observes:—

ohey me in all lawful things, as defined by Canon and regulated by the usage of the Episcopal Church. At his Ordination, he also promised, in a manner the most solemn that can be imagined, the obedience and submission to which allusion is now made. The Bishop, 'in the name of God and of his Church' made. The Bishop, in the name of God and of his Church,' demanded of him: 'Will you reverently obey your Ordinary, and other chief ministers, unto whom is committed the charge and government over you; following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, and submitting yourself to their godly judgments?' To this question, which admits of no a abiguity, he replied. 'I will do so, the Lord being my helper.'

"The peaceful harmony of the congregation of St. Jude's was destined soon to be interrupted by the uncaledge of the fact that Sir William Dunbar had been excommunicated by the Bishop of Aberdeen, and was in from the Globe :open rebellion against the authorities of the Church, Mr. Miles thought proper to adopt a course, which is thus described by Bishop Russell:

\*On the 16th June, in the current year, Mr. Miles officiated had taken place in that city more than twelve months previously. By this most injudicious step he openly violated the thirty seventh Canon, wherein it is decreed, 'That the clergy of one

"The Bishop of Aberdeen naturally complained to Mr. Miles's Ordinary of this uncanonical proceeding, but when Mr. Miles was remonstrated with by his Bishop, he de-

or resistance to the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Exeter defended on the grounds that the recusant had been ordained in the Diocese of Chester, and a fair idea formed of the nature of the independence claimed cases being this, that the civil power cannot here be made use of to compel Mr. Miles to submit, and punish his opposition to the commands of his eccleasiastical superiors.
"But the following extract will afford a tolerably fair

'Your Reverence,' writes Mr. Miles, 'is not at liberty to impose upon me anything that the Canons leave unsanctioned, and consequently I have resolved, after much deliberation, to hold the fullest communion with Sir William Dunbar, even to the exchange of our pulpits. I here then respectfully acquaint the Bishop of Aberdeen] and if you are not responsible for his deeds, it is scarcely fair that you should so far publicly sym-

even common wisdom and common prudence? Then parishioners of St. Jude's-some of whom appear to have

'Surely Mr. Miles had not this awful scene [his ordination] a sunbeam throughout the revealed word of God, may present to his mind, when, in reply to an earnest exhortation it, by God's, grace, lead you to the next enquiry, on my part, to devote all his thoughts and exertions to the duties of his own charge, he wrote on the 5th of the present month, the following sentences: 'I beg to acquaint you that I am no longer in connexion with the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and that your Reverence must henceforward consider me as entirely withdrawn from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Glasgow. On the 14th December last, I signed "The Bishop goes on to observe-

'It is, certainly, a strange species of 'Christian liberty,' which can be so exercised as to exempt a man from a solemn obligation, incurred in the presence of God and of his Church, as soon as he finds it inconvenient to comply with its requisi tions. Had Mr. Miles resigned the charge of the congrego when he discovered that he could no longer hold it on the terms to which he acceded when he received it from my hands, he would have on his side a good show of reason, but to retain the charge

ted him with it, is, to say the least, not equally intelligible.' most gratifying, however, to witness the spirit and feeling with which our Bishops regard the difficulties of our sis-

ter Church in Scotland.
"In acknowledgment of the receipt of this 'Address' of the Bishop of Glasgow, the Bishop of London writes as

' Fulham, 21st Nov. 1844. 'RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR, - Accept my thanks for the copy which you have been so good as to send me of your Ad-

dress to the Managers and congregation of St. Jude's Glasgow. I carnestly hope that it may produce the desired effect, and make the parties to whom it is directed sensible of the schis-'My opinion, as to the obligation which binds an English clergyman, desirons of officiating in Scotland, to seek for au-

thority to do so at the hands of the Bishop within whose diocese he is to officiate, and to pay him cononical obedience, has ong been made known in that country. I retain that opinion

'As to the jurisdistion which, it appears, some persons suppose me to possess, as Bishop of London, over English clergy-men residing in Scotland, I absolutely disciaim it. Were I to pretend to any such jurisdiction, I should be intruding into a province which does not belong to me; and any attempt to exercise it would be productive of schism and confusion. If I possessed any authority over Mr. Miles or Sir William Dunbar, I should exert it for the purpose of inducing them to return to the spiritual allegiance which they owe, whole in Scotland, to the fathers of the Church in that country. The duty of pay-ing that allegiance I very strongly urged upon Sir William Dunbar, when he quitted the diocese of London, to take charge of a congregation in Aberdeen. The refusal of it must lead to disorder, and to a weakening of the Church, at a time when all her energies are needed, to resist the assaults of those who are equally hostile to the Scotch and English branches of Christ's holy Catholic Church, as possessing the apostolical inheritance Believe me.

'My dear Bishop of Glasgow, 'Your affectionate Brother and Friend. C. J. LONDON. 'THE RIGHT REV.

'THE BISHOP OF GLASGOW.' The foregoing recital of facts is fully corroborated | TERESTS OF CANADA EAST MUST NOT BE SACRIFICED." by the admirable letter of the Rev. Robert Montgo-

was the first incumbent of St. Jude's, and the prede- | Government have been unwise enough to foster, are cessor of Mr. Miles; and the letter we have published not to be limited by religious scruples, but to include is in reply to a communication received from one of sectional interests also. We wish the Provincial 'Six years passed in open and mutual confidence, during the the managers of that Church, who had adopted the Executive well out of the difficulty they have created cause of Mr. Miles, and who sought for sympathy from for themselves; but if, in sacrificing real friends they Mr. Montgomery. This is a letter which deserves to have failed to conciliate inveterate opponents, there be studied both by clergy and laity; and none, in is little hope, we apprehend, of our being enabled to The Number of Persons brought to Trial during the last eight these excited times, can fail of being benefited by its tender to them the language of congratulation. careful perusal. We earnestly solicit to it the thought-

ful and solemn attention of our readers.

In the Toronto Globe of the 11th inst. we find it argued that a sentence of religious excommunication should be virtually pronounced upon the Hon. S. B. career. When the public conduct of this gentleman nd order | consideration Mr. Harrison, we believe, has never self so much as to adopt the lowest grade of radical "On the 14th December, 1843, Mr. Miles was instituted opinions, and consequently of factious conduct, the

pointment and chagrin. But putting out of the question the political prin-But putting out of the question the political principles of Mr. Harrison, we always considered it as people, Mr. Miles acknowledged at once the authority with which, as his Ordinary. I am invested, and his obligation to quite distinct from political bias, and that no pecu-The authors and advocates of publications like these are always capacious enough, to be sure, in their professions of liberality; but their measure of benevolence becomes not a little stinted when they have occasion to stoop from the altitude of theory, and descend to the vulgar realities of every day life. A specimen of this harsh contrariety between philanthropic profession and matter-of-fact dealing, will be

"As regarded Mr. Harrison, we had no fear that he could ever again raise his head among the respectable portion of his fellow-subjects. However much individuals might differ in political matters, we thought that all in Sir William Dunbar's chapel at Aberdeen, and thereby, so would join in showing their utter contempt for a man far as lay in his power, gave countenance to the schirm which ly, for a mess of pottage. It was, therefore, with mingled feelings of astonishment and disgust that we heard that the British Methodists of Canada had chosen Mr. Hardiscose shall not interfere in the concerns of another; nor take rison,—had nicked him out as the man of all others in

an earnest desire to promote the peace, unity, and order of the tains that right and discriminating sense of truth and ters and bishops were always seated in the chancel, and error, which will cause him to rejoice at the position into which, unsolicited, the Globe has thrust him,—
the congregation to see what was going on. The chancel was in fact called  $\beta \eta \mu a$ , from  $\alpha \nu a \beta \alpha \nu \epsilon \nu$ . And it is more clared that he would persevere in his disobedience until he should see 'Sir Wm. Dunbar righted,' and establish his bis party hold their political revels; and if it be the own privilege of officiating where he chose, on the ground of his English Orders, independently of any license by a territory, it is better than the snare-beset sphere from B. viii. C. 5, 6). He is wrong, however, in supposing the Scottish Bishop!

"Let the reader conceive for an instant, a presbyter in the Diocese of Armagh falling back on his Dublin orders, nounced.

political opinion a test of religious communion. We the galleries for singers in modern Greek Churches. political opinion a test of tengrous tended are well aware that a certain shade of political bias is where, except in very modern Churches, pulpits are never necessarily imparted by religious association with particular denominations; and, in the case of the Church "But the following extract will afford a tolerably fair idea of what Mr. Miles conceives to be the duty of a presbyter to his bishop, and as to how he interprets the spirit byter to his bishop, and as to how he interprets the spirit sentiments of loyalty to the Throne; but what we are byter to his bishop, and as to how he interprets the spirit sentiments of loyalty to the Throne; but what we are place, and desk should be provided, (without saying any place, and desk should be provided, thing as to their situation), and the communion-table be tian tendency of the doctrine, advocated by the Globe, that political sentiment should be a recognized test of worthiness or unworthiness to participate in spiritual

We regard the custom of selecting a member of kind still remain. That in the Church of Tenby, it is, as the exchange of our pulpits. I here then respectively acquaint your Reverence, that probably at an early period, I shall either again visit Aberdeen, or Sir William Dunbar will be in Glasgow; the Church of England to preside at Methodist annihity of this distinct avoiral of my fixed determination, I afford you the opportunity, if you deem it proper, to transmit a prohibitory warning. If you have no control over Bishop Skinner, bitory warning. If you have no control over Bishop Skinner, the impression, that the religious enterprises of that the impression, that the religious enterprises of that a Wrexham.

And when we consider that the most solemn and impression, that the religious enterprises of that the most solemn and impression, that the religious enterprises of that the most solemn and impression, that the religious enterprises of that the most solemn and impression, that the religious enterprises of that the most solemn and impression, that the religious enterprises of that the most solemn and impression, the same may be observed of the fine Church of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and of that at Wrexham.

And when we consider that the most solemn and impression, the church of England to preside at Methodist annihity that the Church of England to preside at Methodist annihity that the Church of England to preside at Methodist annihity that the Church of England to preside at Methodist annihity that the Church of England to preside at Methodist annihity that the cathedral of Chester is approached by six or seven rather steep steps; and the same may be observed of the fine Church of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and of that at Wrexham. pathize with him as to prevent me from giving a public testi- ticularly the good-will of members of the National psthize with him as to prevent me from giving a public testimony against his deeds. If the college of bishops will take the matter in hand. I will gladly be sleut; but I cannot be sleut and the sleut in the same time that it is but the assent of an individual to the apparent strength of their claims, other parts of the service. It is as fit that all the congrean industrial to the apparent strength of their claims, an industrial to the apparent strength of their claims, and that individual, in many cases, very reluctantly was really intended to be—or I will withdraw from your dioce-This gives to the whole transaction a character of "The Bishop, in reply to this insult, wrote to Mr. Miles imposition; and whether or not it should be ultimately in a spirit of gentleness scarcely credible—certainly not successful in procuring the additional aid which it is

even common wisdom and common prudence? Then may God grant that you may begin to-day, that you may secretain this great point to your own conviction; and the part of their minister—in the pamphlet from the pamp sions. We can understand how ungracious it may appear to decline a request thus formally made by a owner, had the pulpit and desk of the same height, religious body, backed as that often is by some local and opposite each other.

The truth is, that the time when the altars were influence or consideration which a sense of self-inter-est may render it even harder to resist; but principle of the pulpits exalted, was, as I have already noticed, when the Puritans were in power: several instanshould be superior to feeling, and religious conviction paramount to every selfish consideration. An enlightened and consistent member of the Church of England cannot consider it right to sid in proportion. certain Canons, whereby I readily acknowledged you as my Ordinary, and cheerfully promised obedience—obedience in all lawful matters; I now, in the exercise of my Christian liberty, recall my subscription, and, in virtue of this deed, hereby claim in itself,—by irregular and unauthorised agents; at exemption from your authority, and cease to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading for his success to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading for his success to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading for his success to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the success to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the success to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the success to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the success to be a presbyter of the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment, too, when his own Church is pleading the very moment. ing for his succour to transfuse these blessings by ment at once so convenient and so elegant. means of a duly constituted ministry, and on a principle which repudiates religious disorganization and secures the unity of the faith. We should be glad history of our liturgy, made me anxious for his opinion, he said. "the only difficulties which occurred to him to see Churchmen, in a conscientious adherence to were, that old and infirm communicants would find the their own distinctive principles, unanimous in discountenancing this most inconsistent custom; and led to throw the weight of their religious convictions. led to throw the weight of their religious convictions, as well as the means with which a kind Providence by making the stairs sufficiently easy, or perhaps by making the stairs sufficiently easy, or perhaps by placing them within the communion rails, so that the has blessed them, into that cause which, by the most priest only, and not his communicants, would have to ask up abligations they are bound to adhere to and ascend and descend. But the fact is, that even in the "The preceeding statement will speak for itself; it is solemn obligations, they are bound to adhere to and

> Montreal Baptist Register, that "the plot thickens" in regard to the University agitation, and that every step in the unrighteous measure which proposes to cancel a Royal Charter, and transform a religious institution into one with a skeleton head of infidelity and limbs of "all denominations," is best with fresh the human voice is best heard by all parts of a large perplexities and accumulating difficulties :-

> Government plan for the future management of King's College is matured, and will be forthwith aunounced.—
>
> the transmission of sound, and in the construction of which both sight and hearing are most studiously consi-It is proposed to separate the Theological Department from it, that the instructions given in the University may be confined to Literature and Science, and fully open to roung men of all religious described to the spirit and their significant deriving are more standously considered. On the whole, my impression is, that your plan needs only to be once tried to be very generally imitated; and that you have not only contrived an extremely consumption of all religious described in the contribution of the spiritual derivations of the confined to the spiritual derivation of the spiritual derivations of the confined to the confined to the spiritual derivations of the confined to the c oung men of all religious denominations. It is further proposed that the Denominational Colleges shall be located at Toronto, in order that candidates for the Christian Ministry may enjoy the benefits of the University, in regard to general education, prosecuting their theological and clerk, with its back directly turned on those myste studies in the Institutions to which they respectively be- ries which are, or ought to be in every Church, the chief ng. This arrangement, it is thought, will be acceptaterary training, and participation of its endowments .-We have not learned, however, what arrangements are be made with the present tutors, nor how future tutors are to be appointed; but if the suggestions contained in the pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the University Question" are to be regarded as expressing the views of the Government, (and is is supposed that they are at least demi-official), the University will only be so far changed as to become Episcopo-Presbyterian, since the tutors will be brought from English and Scotch University. sities. This will not be satisfactory. There are other objections to the plan, which we shall place before our readers as soon as the measure is made public. We will confine ourselves at present to one remark, which will be the text for our next article on the subject-The In-

We have not space this week to discuss the merits mery, which will be found on our first page, at the of this question, in its features as portrayed in the now I hope to be able to resume my regular series of letsame time that the sinful and unchristian abettors of above extract; but our readers will be edified by the this unhappy division are strongly and honestly ex- concluding paragraph, and the significant hint it conposed. Mr. Montgomery, it must be remembered, tains, that the objections to King's College which

> We have been favoured with a copy of a Sermon preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston on occasion of the lamented death of John S. Cartwright Esq., with a request from the Churchwardens that it should be inserted in The Church .- With this request, we shall be most happy to comply in our next.

## Communications.

THE STRUCTURE OF CHURCHES

Mr. Editor,-Perhaps the following Letter from Bishop Heber, written so far back as 1822, and before he became a Bishop, will be interesting to the readers of your journal at the present moment, -as throwing the weight of an important testimony in favour of arrangements which, though receiving a very enlightened advocacy on the one hand, are very unceremoniously condemned on the other. Your's.

A LAYMAN AND CONSTANT READER. (From the Life of Bishop Heber.) Lincoln's Inn, June 24, 1822.

To R. C. COCKERILL, Esq. My dear Sir,-I can assure you that I have not lost sight of your question, whether any grounds of objection are to be found in the canons or precedents of the Church, to such an arrangement of the communion-table, desk, and pulpit, as you showed me in your beautiful design for Lord Lansdown's Chapel; and I am happy to say that my subsequent inquiries have fully confirmed the opinion which I, in the first instance, expressed, that the custom of ascending to the chancel by a flight of steps was, at once, most suitable to the public and decorous celebration of the service performed there, most consonant to the practice of Christian antiquity, and to the general arrangement of our Christian Churches, before the Puritans, and notion of an altar, sank the communion-table to the level of the floor, and obscured it as much as possible with the

pulpit and reading-desk.

In the earliest Christian Churches, and so far down as the seventh or eighth century, so far as I have been able to discover, the communion-table and the steps which led to it were the places whence all the principal parts of divine service were delivered. There was, in fact, nothing in those Churches which properly answered to our notion of a pulpit. We find, indeed, towards the west end of the nave, and near the partition which separated it from the and picked him out as the man of all others in "rison, —had picked him out as the man of all others in Canada, to be Chairman of their Annual Meeting!"

Whatever may have been the errors or defects of when he signed the Canons, that he would 'shew, in all things, and near the partition which separated it from the "marthex," or station of penitents, one, or sometimes two, "tribunes" or "ambones," where the singers stood, and whence the deacons and other inferior officers of the Church chanted the litany, introits, &c. But the presbywhich were generally pretty numerous, so as to enable al frequently noticed that the gospel was read and the ser n preached there.

You will find this substantially the same account which 'ambo" to have resembled a pulpit, inasmuch as it most certainly was a kind of gallery, capable of holding many But what we are concerned more particularly to notice is, the injustice and the wickedness of making to sing. It answered, in fact, to our organ loft, and to

seen; but the reader or preacher lays his book or manuscript on a small moveable desk, like a music stand, on the steps leading to the "Royal Gate" of the άγιον.

The rules prescribed by the English Church in this parrailed in and placed against the eastern wall of the chan-cel. But the chancel itself is ordered to be left "as in times past;" and it is very certain that all the old chancels, anterior to the Reformation, were much elevated, and approached by many steps. Some instances of this

pressive part of our liturgy is celebrated in this situation, gation should hear the commandments, as it is that they should hear the litany; as necessary that the gospel should reach their ears as the sermon; nor can I understand how the priest can be said to consecrate the elements "in the sight of all the people," when he is enclosed with pews higher than his head, and when a pulpit fifteen feet high

And we regard this custom to be even more objec- were a more important office than prayer, or the commen

On talking over your plan with a friend, whose expe largest Church, no great elevation would be necessary or desirable. Our modern pulpits are very much too high; we all know that sound ascends; and we therefore easily It will appear by the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the following extract from the understand why, in most London Churches, though the galleries hear well, the aisless can hardly hear at all; and why, in order to remedy an evil of his own creating, the builder has usually had recourse to a sounding-board, to auditory. It is, in fact, nearly the height of the stage in "We have the best authority for asserting, that the most theatres, buildings of all others best calculated for venient and picturesque arrangement of the necessary furniture of our Churches, but that you have got rid of what I have always considered the great deformity and inconsistency of a step-like edifice for preacher, reader, bject of a Christian's reverence.

The best, however, and the only legitimate judge of

proper sense, a Provincial Institution, and proffer to all lasses, without restriction, the advantages of superior of our Church, it belongs to determine where the communion-table, &c. are to be fixed in every place of worship.

Believe me, &c. REGINALD HEBER.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-I beg leave to send you herewith a number of he Britannia of 28th December last, in which you will ind an extract from the new series of the Law Magazine, n which, from statistical reports, the learned author learly proves that mere secular education, unconnected with sound religious instruction, has a direct tendency to lead the poor to the commission of crime. As this opiliary for grant of Travelling Expenses, Rev. F.

I am, Sir, Your most obed't serv't, ters very soon.

Toronto, 10th Feb'y, 1845.

THE GROWTH OF CRIME. (From the Law Magazine.)

Crime has increased rapidly during the last few years in England. Its statistics afford matter of deep interest to society, as well as data for jurisprudence. Much light is thrown upon the subject in the official "Table of Criminal Offenders in 1843,"

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. which we have been at some pains to analyze.

years, in England and Wales, were as follow :-

Years.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against the Property, with Violence	Offences against Property, with out Violence.	Malicious Offences against Property.	Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Other Offences not in the above Classes.	Total Offences.
1843	2208	2263	22,095	188	619	1325	28,698
1842	2127	2178	23,995	201	634	2174	31,309
1841	2140	1873	22,017	94	437	1199	27,760
1840		1934	21,484	145	541	1202	27,187
1839		1432	19,243	105	436	1218	24,443
1838		1538	18,278	89	503	827	23,094
1837		1400	18,884	114	456	1039	23,612
1836		1310	16,167	168	359	1024	20,984

In the winter of 1843 there was a third assize: the commit-

ments for trial at that assize are not included in the above table, lest they should disturb the comparison.

The safest way of ascertaining the actual progress of crime, Saint Paul's Church, Carryingpresented in this table, is to compare the average of the four first years with that of the four last. The following is the ag-

regate increase of crime thus shown to have taken ween these periods, and in a floating space of four	
	per cent.
Of offences against the person	10-6
Of offences against property, without violence	45-2
Of offences against property, with violence	23-4
Of malicious offences against property	31-9
Of forgeries and offences against the currency	
Of other offences not included in the above classes	
	24-7

During this period, population has increased by four and a Society is in a state of transition: strange new doctrines, and

stranger revivals of old ones, perplex minds which are themselves in the infancy of reflection. Among the informed classes there is vast indolence of intellect, as regards the teaching or restraining of the floods of ignorance with which the growth of population has inundated England. The great currents of wholesome thought, and the incentives to worthy effort, have been unusually sluggish; but there has been great scope for passions and lusty appeals to evil desires and appetites. The abstract power of knowledge has been, it is true, increased, instruments have been perfected, and placed within the reach of workmen sure to use them, but untaught how to use them well and wisely. The evil is, that the powers thus diffused cannot be misused without disastrous mischief to the vitality of social welfare. The spread of a scant and barren instruction in reading and writing, and the mere implements of education, are among the number of the agencies thus perverted to evil. We hasten to extract from the Tables of Crime the following synopsis of the degree of in-struction possessed by the criminals whose offences are recorded

Manufacturing Agricultura 30-9 34-2 Unable to read or write ... Able to read and write imperfectly 59-0 Able to read and write well . 5-4 Instruction superior to reading and writing well..... 0-6

Thus the majority of the whole body of criminals consists not of the wholly ignorant, but of the class who have a smat-tering knowledge of the steps to education: enough to increase heir cunning, and inflame their tendencies to vice, without an ota of the knowledge which can improve the understanding or the heart. Is this used as an argument against all education?
To us the facts we have cited seem to afford the strongest reason for the vigorous furtherance of sound secular and Christian education. We regard it as the highest means of rescuing the people, and replacing the household gods of English virtue upon their olden thrones; staying the spirit of incendiary vice, which is stalking with devastation in its footsteps through the fields of industry and peace; and we should equally deem such an education the ark of safety for a people, were it as practicable to recede and restore the shadow of darkness, as it is impossible

With a people thus weltering in real ignorance, with light enough to ferment and empower passion, selfish and debased from birth, mark the appliances at work! Hosts of writers instruct and ply them with the devices of crime decked in every allurement; adepts in felony infest the towns and travel the country, who have a cogent interest in contamination, whose road lies over every species of legal and moral restraint, and whose success is dependent on their defeat.

Our punishments are ingeniously devised to abet their efforts,

for not only are our prisons admirably planned for the further corruption of youthful offenders by the society of the vilest criminals before trial, but they induce the after-destitution, which, with valuable opportunity for the purpose, they do but little to Imprisonment, in the abstract, so far from improving, may

harden the offender; and it often deprives him of the means of supporting himself with honesty when it terminates, thus driving him to a return to dishonesty as his only accessible resource. It would be far otherwise if prisons were schools of industry as well as correction; and seeing the wonderful effects produced by the industrial system where it has been fairly tried, and a useful trade is taught, it appears a national wrong to defeat the chief object of punishment by neglecting the means of improving, whilst we imprison criminals. Measures for the tion of the improvement of prisoners is yet to be begun. In the meanwhile let us remember that about eighty per cent. of merited by the past or present conduct of that gentleman and which it is built up between himself and his congregation. Nor all our convicted offenders are forthwith consigned to these normal schools of vice; that being the real character of our prisons him to subjection, has limited himself to addressing the moral impropriety is the same.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, February, 1845.

The LORD BISHOP in the chair.
At the General Meeting of the Society, held Thursday,
February 6th, 1845, the minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts One Quarter's Rent of the Society's House,

Richard Brewer, Stock .......... £3 7 0 Expenses ..... 0 2 6 Petty Expenses, December ..... £2 4 5 January ...... 1 7 8½ 3 12 2 Furniture .....£ 1 18 9 Thos. Champion's Salary.....£10 8 4 Boy's Wages..... 1 13 4

£114 18 4 The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his accounts, including part of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and Septuagesima Collection, shewing a balance in hand of £515 17s. 10d.

The receipts during the months of December and January have been-Collections for Widows' and Orphans' Fund, £ s.

Collections on Septuagesima Sunday, Jan'y. 433 15 10 Dividends on Stock in British America Assurance Company, December, £13 12 1 January... 17 10 0 Donation for Propagating the Gospel....... 0 10 Annual Subscriptions, Toronto, December... 15 2 0 10 0 January..... 62 17 2

Midland and Victoria ..... £32 1 3 Newcastle ...... 12 10 64 5 2 

January 125 16 3\frac{1}{2} Total.....£1077 0 7½ The payments for the same period have been: To Trinity Church, Toronto, special donation for a Stone Font...... 9 

lent paper, I think you will be glad to receive this convincing proof of its practical accuracy.

Numerous avocations have prevented me from addressing you upon my usual topics for some weeks past, but now I hope to be able to resume my regular series of let - 109 1 Collector's Commission...... 3 1 3

Total.....£ 893 2 6 A proposition having been made to print a Collecting Card, it was referred to the Standing Committee. It was ordered, that the Standing Committee do meet and the public, we are at an utter loss to conceive how on the last Wednesday in each month, at 3 o'clock, P.M. any intelligent and unprejudiced mind can come to any Five deeds of lands were passed under the Corporate

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

Previously announced (in No. 111), in am't... 490 1 103 aint Margaret's Church, Sear--through the Rev. W. Stewart Darling ... 113 Collections, amounting to.....£491 13 7

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septuagesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:

£ s. d.

Solutions that the several Churches, Chapter, and is no evidence in this case that can justify this Court, or any jury on earth, in finding a verdict against my client."

Of the witnesses, and their testimony, we wish to say

Previously announced (in number 84) in am't 517 The Church in Huntley ..... £1 0 0 -through the Rev. W. Ker ..... .... 10 5 0 -through the Rev. P. G. Bartlett ..... The Church at Merrickville-through the Christ's Church, Mimico, Etobi-

The Congregation in the township of Brock-through the Rev. A. Jamieson, 1 16 0 Saint Margaret's Church, Scar-.£1 6 Saint Paul's ditto ditto 0 14 0 through the Rev. W. Stewart Darling ..... Saint John's Church, Cavan ..... £2 18 3 2 0 6 Saint Paul's do. do. ..... 1 8 0
—through the Rev. S. Armour ......

The Church in Binbrook ....... £1 11 0
The School-house, Stoney Creek, 0 11 7 corner of Barton and Glanford 0 12 5 -through the Rev. J. L. Alexander..... 2 15 0

99 Collections, amounting to..... £544 10 51 The Treasurer has also received-

For Indian Mission Fund,-from Mrs. H. F. Nichols, of England—thro' John Cameron, Esq. .....Sterling £2 7s. 9d.; Currency, £2 18 0 T. W. BIRCHALL. 19th February, 1845.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. To the Editor of The Church.

February 7, 1845. Rev. Sir,-You will greatly oblige our parishic inserting in your paper the answer of the Rev. J. A. Allen to the address which they have sent him. We are, Rev. Sir, Your obedient servants,

J. H. RIPLEY, WILLIAM BIRBUDGE,

Alwington, Kingston, Jan. 29, 1845.

My dear Brethren,-I feel very grateful for your warm expression of affection towards me, and for the interest you have ever manifested in all that concerns me. But the two years during which, in comparative seclusion and apart from the noisy arena of angry controversy, we ennappuy together in the interchange of mutual kindness and good-will; and be persuaded, my brethren, that nothing but the plain sense of imperative duty could have induced me to abandon a sphere of labour to which I had been appointed by our much esteemed Diocesan, at the request of our beloved patron, the Hon. Major Christie, in which every thing conduced to be negative. in which every thing conduced to be peculiarly agreeable to me. The ill health of Mrs. Allen was, as you are all aware, the sole cause of my withdrawing from amongst May God grant that the seed which we have ende youred to sow, may bring forth fruit abundantly. May we all remember, that we are sinful by nature and sinners in practice, and that, consequently, we stand in need of a Saviour to atone for us, and of God the Spirit to regenerate and sanctify us, and that the blessings of salvation become available to each of us only by such a personal faith in Christ as influences the heart and ref character; and, knowing these things, my humble prayer is, that you may firmly believe these fundamental doc-trines, and live in the practice of those precepts which separation of untried prisoners are, it is true, in progress in bring glory to God and good to man, good in time and in

I am, dear brethren, Your's very faithfully, JOSEPH ANTISELL ALLEN. To the Churchwardens and Parishioners of Trinity Church, Christieville, C. E.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION

[The following is a copy of a Petition, extensively cir-ulated, we understand, in Canada East, and presented to the Legislature]:-

The Petition of the undersigned, &c. &c. &c. Most humbly sheweth: That they have seen in the public journals of the

Province notices of several petitions presented to your Honourable House, praying that the Charters of King's College, Toronto, and McGill College, Montreal, may be so modified as to be made satisfactory to the various religious denominations in the Province, by rendering m more "liberal" in their nature than they now are. That, without offering any opinion as to the justice of such a procedure in regard to these two Institutions, your Petitioners would respectfully represent that the Charters of Queen's College, Kingston; Victoria College, Cobourg; the Congregational Institute, Montreal; the Baptist College, Montreal; and the numerous Roman Catholic Co

eges, in that part of the Province called Canada East, are not less, if not more, exclusive than those of the Institu-Your Petitioners, therefore, deeply regretting to observe that so lively a concern for the "liberal" constitution of Institutions of Learning, as is exhibited in the above mentioned petitions, should be confined in its operations. to such only as are supposed to be connected with the Church of England, and strongly deprecating all partial Legislation, humbly pray, that no action may be taken in respect of the Charles of Kind, College of the Charles of

respect of the Charters of King's College, Toronto, or McGill College, Montreal, which shall not in like manner affect all other Chartered Institutions of Learning in the

And as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray. UNITED STATES.

REPORT OF BISHOP B. T. ONDERDONK'S TRIAL.

(From the Banner of the Cross.) The official Report of the proceedings in this most painful and unprecedented case, has no doubt, ere this, been perused by all our readers. They have now heard, and been enabled to judge for themselves, the precise extent of the charges against the Bishop of New York, and the actual character of the testimony; and we feel persuaded that the effect must have here they are under the support of suaded that the effect must have been to convince such of them as may have hitherto doubted, of the correctness of the course which this journal has felt in solemn duty bound to pursue, from the moment that the court's deci-sion was proclaimed. For ourselves, we have read the Report with the most earnest and candid attention of which we were capable; we have divested our minds, as far as possible, of all previous impressions; we have endeavoured to lay aside all feelings by which we might be supposed to lean towards the "Respondent;" we have caimly reviewed our first judgment; and have weighed as carefully all that could be brought to sustain the "Presentment," as to overthrow it. And what shall we say is the result? We must either be wholly silent, or honestly avoy our real origin. The Chart has a priority. ly avow our real opinion. The Court, by a majority, has spoken, and nothing that we can say can affect its decision. We bow to that decision! We shall render to it, as in every other case, the canonical obedience which we are bound to pay. But we no more believe in the infallibility of eleven particular Riskops, than in that of him fallibility of eleven particular Bishops, than in that of him who wears the triple crown; we must exercise the common sense and judgment which God has given us; and therefore we say, unhesitatingly, that although the perusal of the Raport has account. sal of the Report has acquainted us with no material facts of which we were not before in possession, it has increased our confidence and satisfaction in our original position, and added to our conviction that the verdict was .... 370 0 0 most unjust, and the course pursued heartless and cruel in the extreme. We say nothing of the motives of accusers, witnesses, presenters, or judges; our only business is with the facts of the case, and the record of the court; and looking simply at these, we are lost in wonder and amazement that such a verdict should have been rendered upon such testimony? There are some things not re-corded on the Journal, that ought to be known, and per-

> any intelligent and unprejudiced in other than one conclusion.
>
> "My plea of 'not guilty," says the Bishop, in his Statement, &c. p. 18, "was made with a good conscience, and is still sacredly" [not secretly, as was erroneously printed in our paper of last week] "adhered to." Again, "my original plea of not quilty is here solemnly. p. 30: "my original plea of not guilty is here solemnly renewed." And no less solemnly, with God as our witness, do we renew the thorough conviction which we at first expressed, of his, "ENTIRE INNOCENCE."\* We cannot dealer a great and the solemn and dealers are solemn. nest expressed, of his, "ENTIRE INNOCENCE." We can not declare our sentiments with more sincerity and reverence than in the language of Mr. Ogden, in his very able and truly Christian address to the Court on the summing up of the evidence, (p. 211): "If I know any thing of my own heart, if I am any judge of my own feelings, I wish not to protect the guilty, nor to interness any shield beown heart, if I am any judge of my own feelings, I menot to protect the guilty, nor to interpose any shield between justice and its victim. . . . But after having given this evidence the most calm and deliberate consideration which God has enabled me to bestow upon it.

I have arrived at the decided conclusion that is no evidence in this case that can justify this Court, or We perfectly agree, then, with the Bishop of North Caro-

lina, (p. 269), that "the absurdities of the testimony are too palpable and enormous for any human belief;"—and with Mr. Ogden, "bringing to bear upon it," as he had previously said, "the professional experience of now nearly fifty years," (p. 216), that "if all the witnesses on earth were to swear to it, I would not believe it;"—the alleged facts, he truly says, are "contrary to the very principles of human nature, which ought not, and cannot, be believed, no matter how sworn to." (p. 222.) With no little pain and regret do we feel compelled to

notice the fact that the three Right Rev. Presenters thought it their duty to place their Right. Rev. brother upon his trial, upon eight or nine charges, involving, as they supposed, the most beinous guilt, when but one of them was proved by upon thing like least to the but one of them was proved by any thing like legal testimony before the presenting body! The following is an extract from Mr. Graham's masterly speech, (p. 161), the truth of which no one called in specific speech. in question, although the attention of the Court was par-ticularly drawn to the point by the Bishop of South Carolina:-

"I cannot forbear adverting to the fact, (said Mr. G.) the the Right Rev. Respondent has been placed upon trish, upon a Presentment founded on charges, only one of which was attempted to be sustained by the oath of any party directly cognizant of an alleged offence at the time the Presentment was

"Bishop GADSDEN.—I wish the counsel to repeat the last

"Mr. GRAHAM.—This Presentment, I mean to say, w made upon mere rumor, mere hearsay evidence, in regard to this every charge embraced in it, except one. . . . I advert to this matter with becoming delicacy, I trust; but at the same time, heast, heast, heast, I cannot help adverting to it, as revolting to my sense, at less, of what is due to the character and rights of every citizen; and as a circumstance which, if it had occurred in a civil tribuna, would have been frowned upon most indignantly by the Court.

But we have reserved for our last remarks what we consider the most solemn objection of all to the proceedings in this case, and which we should once have thought it impossible to be said of a Court composed of Christian Bishops—that their verdict and sentence are directly opposed to the plain law of Gop, as revealed in the posed to the plain law of God, as revealed in the Gode Scripture; being founded upon testimony which the pel explicitly and imperatively declares shall in no case be sufficient to sustain an allegation against an accused minister of the Church. After hearing all the evidence, the Bishop of South Carolina (p. 143) moved the Court to pass an order in the pass are order in th to pass an order, in the following terms:-That inasmu. as each of the charges in the Presentment has been sustained by only one witness, contrary to the injunction laid down by the Apostle Paul in his first Epistle to Timothy, 19, that the Presenters has been sustained by the Apostle Paul in his first Epistle to Timothy. v. 19, that the Presenters have leave to withdraw it terest other words, that the whole matter be dismissed.

But decision of the question thus raised was laid over for subdress, you have been influenced by a sense of duty and spoke as you felt, yet am I deeply sensible how little I dress, you have been influenced by a sense of daty and spoke as you felt, yet am I deeply sensible how little I deserve the encomiums you have bestowed on me, and how greatly your kindness has caused you to overrate my humble abilities and efforts to be useful to you. Often do I recur with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret to receive not an accusation, but before or an accusation or the mnority of the course of the accusations coult argued that on this principle alone the accusations coult argued that on this principle alone the accusations coult argued that on this principle alone the accusations coult argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations could argued that on this principle alone the accusations argued that on this principle alone the accusation argued that on this principle alone the accusations argued that argued that argued that argued that argued that argued that argued t the margin, and as the Rhemish version has it, byed in our little parish the blessings of peace, and lived applity together in the interchange of mutual kindness and good-will; and be persuaded my by the

\* Since this article was written, we have received The Churchman of last week, from the leading editorial of which we take pleasure in extracting the following testimony to the character of Bishop Onderdonk, by the Rev. Dr. Seabury:—

We have known Bishop Onderdonk from our childhood, that is to say for nearly thirty years; for twenty years we have known him instimately, and for the last ten years have been in the habt of media intercourse. We have seen him in various companies, in the freedom of the social circle, and in the privacy of his study, and have had ample opportion in the social with the social circle, and in the privacy of his study, and have had ample opportion in the study of the social circle, and in the privacy of his study, and have had ample opportion in the study of the social circle, and in the privacy of his study, and have had ample opportion in the study of the social circle, and in the privacy of his study, and have had ample opportion in the study of the social circle, and in the privacy of his study, and have had ample opportion in the study of the social circle, and in the privacy of his mind and the true character of his life. In this time we have never known him utter an unchaste word or instituate an unchaste thought. His whole conversation, so far as it has ever digressed from the arduous and absorbing duties of his station, has been of a tenor diametrically opposite, and such as is eminently worthy of a Christiau Bishop. Our confidence, therefore, in the purity of Bishop Onderdonk's character is founded on an intimate knowledge of his life; and to surrender it on such testimony, as he had a sufficient to doubt his chastity on the same testimony, of gross injustice; but to doubt his chastity on the same testimony, of gross injustice; but to doubt his chastity on the same testimony and act of gross injustice; but to doubt his chastity on the same testimony and the matter of the moral and intellectual powers have surroundly deemed sufficient to invest its possessor with the mantle o

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

lands to the amount of £1500 a year was read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. McGill alluded to a clause in the Bill which conferred upon the Institution the privilege of receiving lands by donation, and recommended the application to this provision of the principle of Mortmain; -which required for the validity of a deed the lapse of a sufficient interval between the donation and the decease of the donor. The Speaker in reply stated that such a principle was already recognized by the Law of the land, and that no deed in consequence could be regarded as legal which was at variance with it. On these grounds he observed that the clause in question was not liable to objection, for "if a donation were granted by a person about to die, or a person otherwise incapable, it would be null and void, and have no effect whatever." To an objection made by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, that the laws of mortmain did not exend to the colonies, the Speaker replied that the usage was established by the French Law. Hou. Mr. NEILSON was of opinion that the peculiar circumstances of this religous comnunity would prevent the rapid accumulation of property. The bill was read a second time and referred to a committee of

Hon. Mr. WALKER said that shipwrecks were frequent and ous, and many unfortunate men succeeded in saving their lives, but without saving anything beyond. They had no other resource than to return to Quebec, naked and exposed to all the severities of a journey of many miles of country covered with snow. The inhabitants of Quebec, he was happy to say, with a humane liberality, had afforded relief to those poor ows; but it was not right to leave such cases of misfortune to the claims on private benevolence. It had accordingly been submitted to the Government, that a portion of the fund raised by 6th William IV., should be applied for their relief. But the answer was that the fund was for the relief of sick marihers, and, could not legally be devoted to the purpose desired.

This bill was, therefore, to authorise a portion of the revenue, derived under that Act, to the amount of £150 a year, to be set aside for their relief. The fund was got from a tax of 1d. a ton upon vessels arriving at Quebec, and was more than was required. required. There was, therefore, nothing unreasonable in the meet with no opposition.

ton did exceed the charges made upon the fund it created.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30. The Hon. Speaker read a letter of this day's date from the Hon. W. H. Draper, intimating that he had resigned into the hands of the Representative of the Sovereign from whom he received it, the Commission he held as a Member of the Legislative Council, and that the Governor General had accepted

just read and learned that henceforth the House was no longer to be benefitted by his presence. He readily confessed, that ir some respects the place of the hon, gentleman could not be supplied. The House had often derived advantage from his great talents, and had been kept in the right path by his expetience. In a recent case, particularly, which was brought before the House, involving questions of great difficulty and nicety, and in which the House was called upon to proceed without any precedents to guide them, the House had derived great along the state of th great advantage from his knowledge and experience. That case referred to a branch of law, in which members could not expected to be very deeply read. Nor would the House ve succeeded so well, had it not been for the hon. gentleman, and it will feel its loss when the question again comes up. repeated again, that he felt deep regret at the absence of their The Bill to relieve shipwrecked and destitute mariners, was

read a third time and passed without amendments. FRIDAY, Jan. 31. The Attachment of Salaries Bill was read a first time.

And Report of the Committee on the Birch. It was in accordance with the views expressed on Friday, and the Committee with the views expressed on Friday, and the Committee with the Birlh. tee recommended the House to proceed no farther with the Bill.

the Canada Company to pay certain taxes laid for Municipa Purposes on the wild lands, but which cannot be now levie from defect of form. The Bill was supported by Messrs. Fer-guson, Ferrie, Dionne, and the Speaker and opposed by Messrs. M'Gill, Knowlton, Neilson, Massue, and Bruneau. Mr. Morris (Receiver General) asking for time, the question was postponed to Wednesday.

The Hon. Speaker, Messrs. Ferrie, Dionne, and Massue apported the Bill, and maintained that to their personal knowledge it was too much required; and that there were public offiers who rode in their coach and pair, who refused to pay their bakers and their butchers and set them at defiance. It was

The Bill restoring the right of voting to the Clergy was read

The Report on the Bill for District Treasurers paying in doney was concurred in, and the Bill is accordingly defunct.

The report of the Committee on this question is as follows:

Monday, Feb. 3, 1845.

Your Committe cannot but express their extreme regret that any necessity whatever should have existed in any District of that part of this Province, heretofore called Upper Canada,

ire such a Bill to be brought before the Legislature. pay all warrants drawn upon them by the competent authority, in current money and in no other way. To pass the Bill in Ones. ed Districts, where the Treasurers may have presumed to act others. Your Committee, therefore, do not think fit to recom-

your Honourable House to take any further action upon the Bill, but prefer leaving the parties who may be aggrieved to address themselves to the Executive Government, which would soon apply an efficient remedy to their complaints by the immediate dismissal of any District Treasurer, who would endea-Your to pay such warrant in any other manner than in current

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

JAS. MORRIS. Chairman.

Amongst the enactments so sanctioned are the following :-An Act to provide more effectually for the collection of cerain arrears of Taxes on Lands in the District of Wellington other Districts, and better to define the limits of the Dis-

at the last General Election, in ignorance of the law.

An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6. The Committee appointed to try the contested election of mont declared the sitting member duly elected, and that the petition against his return was not frivolous or vexatious REGISTRY LAW OF UPPER CANADA.

than one office of their plurality.

the Registrar should reside in the County Town. There were only two persons who would be effected by this Bill, one than come forward, as they were invited to do, to aid and supof whom was Mr M Lean, of Kingston, who held three offices.

That gentleman was now very old, and in the course of nature

Som

The Bill was put, clause by clause, and a tedious technical them aloof from it. discussion arose, and was continued until ten o'clock.

The Committee rose and reported it had made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. PAPINEAU introduced a bill to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and to transfer its duties to the Department of Crown Lands. The bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday week.

MR. LAFONTAINE'S ELECTION BILL. The House after an animated debate, negatived by a consid-

erable majority, considering the actual state of parties (37 to 30), a Bill introduced by Mr. Lafontaine to "repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and to regulate elections in Lower Canada of members of the Legislative Assembly."

The division on the hostile amendment was as follows:

Yeas - Messrs. Boulton, Brooks, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Duggan, Dunlop, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Johnston, McDonald [Cornwall], McDonnell [Kingston], McDonell [Dundas], McConnell, Meyers, Moffat, Murney, Papineau, Petre, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood [Brockville], Sherwood [Toronto], Smith [Frontenac], Smith [Misisquoi], Stewart [Bytown], Stewart [Prescott], Webster, Williams.—37.

Nays-Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Cauchon, Chauveau, Christie, De Witt, Drummond, Jobin, Lacoste, La Fontaine, Lantier, Laterriere, McDonnell [Stormont], Merritt, Methot, Morin, Powell, Price, Prince, Roblin, Rousseau, Scott, Small, Smith [Wentworth], Tache, Tachereau, Thompson, -30.

A Message was received from the Legi-lative Council that they had passed the "Act to enable the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers to hold real estate," the "Act to provide for the Geological Survey," the "Act to amend that portion of the Act for ecuring the independence of Parliament so far as relates to the voting of Clergy," and the "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," without any amendments.

Upon the motion of Mr. Papineau for the Second Reading

appropriation contemplated by the bill, and he hoped it would meet with no opposition.

of the Elementary Education Bill for Lower Canada, a considerable debate ensued. Messrs. Papineau and Lafontaine spoke at considerable length in French.

The SPEAKER said upon looking over the Bill, he found that it imposed a tax, and could therefore only originate in a Com-

Mr. PAPINEAU gave notice that he should move the House into Committee upon it on Monday. MONDAY, Feb. 10.

TOWN FREEHOLDS QUALIFYING FOR COUNTY VOTES. Mr. McDonald, of Glengary, wished to postpone the third reading of a "Bill to remove doubts of voting in certain cases," because those who wished to throw out the bill had mustered strong. [The object of this measure, now defeated, was to de-prive persons, having freeholds in towns, of county votes in ight of such freeholds. ] Mr. McDonell, of Dundas, in moving that the Bill be read a third time this day six months, acknowthat the Bill be read a third time this day six months, acknowledged that he had been a streuuous supporter of this measure,
but was not ashamed to say that he had been convinced that he
was in error. The members who opposed the measure encountered it mainly upon the ground that it implied a power of legislating upon an Act of the Imperial Parliament which that
House did not possess. In the words of the Hon. Attorney
General Smith, "the passage of this law would be an unconsitutional Act for these supports in the Union Act. stitutional Act, for there was nothing in the Union Act to jus

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT. Mr. Gowan's Bill for securing the independence of Parlia ment was then brought b fore the House, and, after exciting considerable discussion, was ultimately withdrawn.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11. The House was engaged for some time in Committee of the whole upon the Bill to consolidate the Laws relative to District Courts in Upper Canada, introduced by Mr. Sol. Gen.

the Bill to preserve the Peace upon Public Works; Mr. John ston in the chair.

The object of this measure, introduced by the Executive, was thus explained by Mr. ATT. GEN. SMITH :- The object of the Bill it was the intention of the Administration to introduce was fully stated in the preamble of the Bill before the House, and he now moved to resolve that it was expedient to provide the necessary funds to carry this measure into operation. The principle introduced in this measure was to give power to the Executive to declare by proclamation to what portion of the Public Works of the Province this measure was to apply, and to discontinue that application when the necessity should cease to exist; that persons upon the line of the Works should be ed to the Bill. They considered that every body was bound to pay their debts, and it was a reflection upon the honour of the mounted Police force, under the control of the Executive, to be placed upon the various portions of the Public Works re-

A very long and, we are sorry to observe, a rather disorderly debate ensued, which was at length terminated by putting the question of the second reading, which was carried almost una--Ayes 65; Nays 2,—the Nays being Messrs. Ayl-

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12. In the Legislative Council there were but two orders of the

day to dispose of, neither of any public interest.

In the Assembly, there were thirty-two, most of them postconements, set down for consideration, only one of which, up ten o'clock, had received any. The debate on that one was one of the most animated and

interesting that has taken place during the session; but, from the extreme loquacity of honourable gentlemen on the two proceedings, which has fairly distanced the Reporters, will receive very inadequate attention Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood moved the second reading

of a Bill for the Registration of Votes in Upper Canada, with the view, as he stated, not of pushing it through, but of getting the subject referred to a select committee, who would examin its merits, and report on it in the next Session.

Mr. Baldwin opposed the principle of the Bill altogether, and moved, in amendment, that it be read that day six months.

The question being put on the amendment, there voted against ong whom were Colonel Prince, Mr. Merritt (both of The District Treasurers, in the opinion of your Committee, are already bound by law, and the obligations of their office to pay all. names of the two last were received with deri-ive cheers by the

There voted for the amendment 33, including Mr. Scott and shout the Province, to be law in some one or two isolat- Mr. Drummond, the vote of the latter gentleman eliciting some

The main question of the second reading was then put, and carried by the same votes.—Montreal Gazette.

The Bill was subsequently referred to a Select Committee, in compliance with a motion made to that effect by Mr. Sher-

od, which was carried by a majority of 38 to 32. Mr. Secretary DALY presented a message from His Excellency, transmitting certain reports relating to the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick, and informing the House that as the subject is yet under discussion between Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, he does not consider it advisable to re communicate the correspondence asked for by the House in its address.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14. REPORT OF BOARD OF WORKS. In the House of Assembly a debate, in the course of which

bjection was made to this by the Inspector General, who referred to the expense, and was of opinion a less number wo complained of the delay which had taken place in laying the was a greater number of reports had not been printed, in the first instance, the object being to expedite the publication; and were constantly being made on the Government by the Member for Terrebonne and his political friends. He asked that Hon. gentleman why, instead of making these petty and insignificant attacks, he did not at once come boldly forward with a be against the Administration, he, for one, would at once retire

Church to ordain any thing that is contrary to God's word was first for every County, and that uo Registrar should be allowed to hold more than one office. It also provided that allowed to hold more than one office. It also provided that allowed to hold more than one office. It also provided that allowed to hold more than one office. It also provided that allowed to hold more than one office. It also provided that allowed to hold more than one office. It also provided that in the County Town. There the though the decision had been that of our whole twenty-like though the decision had been that of our whole twenty-like though the decision had been that of our whole twenty-like the decision had been that of our whole twenty-like the office were looked into, it was found that 600 memorials had never been registered, but were stored in the thouse. He was affairs of the office were looked into, it was found that of the thouse. He was affairs of the Office had then:

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Wednesday, Jan. 29.

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Canadian party from their fair share in the Government, and South America, and all the neutral fields of commercial enter-

the Board of Works, but our space does not permit us to give a fuller report at present. Ultimately, it was agreed that 500 copies of the report should be printed in French and English, and there the matter ended. — Montreal Gazette.

This is partly attributed to the duty payable in British ports on raw cotton, now, there is every probability, about to be repealed, but still more to the fact that in articles, the manufacture of which requires expenditure of labour and capital, the

The following petitions were presented, praying that the por-tion of the Clergy Reserves pertaining to the Church of Eng-land be vested in the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto: Lord Bishop and others of the Diocese of Toronto

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

It was mentioned in the Montreal Correspondence of our last issue that the Government measure in relation to what the Globe would call "liberalizing," and we "desputting," King's College, would shortly be brought forward. Since then we have learned that the question has assumed a tangible shape, and that a synopsis of the proposed enactment has been privately

-and, as we hope, to enable others who, upon principle consider interference with existing "arrangements" neither legal nor in-deed called for, but who, for the sake of peace and an unwillingness to be instrumental by opposing this measure, to endanger the stability of Sir C. Metcalfe's vantage ground—to offer those suggestions as regards its modification which they may deem

So far as the provisions of the enactment have found their way into general conversation—though doubtless much of what we have heard must be looked upon as mere rumour—we have reason to believe the prominent trait of the change proposed to be made will be found embodied in the withdrawal of all relicalled the University of Upper Canada; and the establishment of enominational theological Colleges as appendages - the Univocation every four years,) a Vice Chancellor, (to be appoint-Judge, (U. C.) for the time being, the "Heads" of each Col-College, with the GOVERNOR GENERAL AS Visitor. As re-Charter, may be incorporated with the University, on certain conditions, and be entitled to be supported on the same principle, as King's and Queen's College - said allowance not to extify such an assumption of power. That House might vary ceed £1000, nor be less than £300 per annum, and to be Provincial Laws, but it could not change an Imperial Statute, apportioned by the University Council, in proportion to the it could not alter the qualification of a voter, or deprive a single individual of the right to vote." The question being put, leges.

Mr. McDonell's amendment was carried: Ayes 35; Nays 34. There are, of course, many minor matters of detail necessary to organize the machinery of the proposed enactment; but as we have heard them variously stated, we refrain from noticing them at all, lest we might be the unintentional means of misleading the public. Indeed, what we have said upon the gene

Sherwood. The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked the matter of King's College as existing under a Royal Charthe matter of King's College as existing under a Royal Charthe matter of King's College as existing under a Royal Charthe matter of King's College as existing under a Royal CharThe next order of the day was the House in Committee upon

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or an extensio to such a proceeding-which, without the direct invitat the Crown which grunted, and the express sanction of the Intution which received that Charter, we conscientiously con sider, and as fearlessly pronounce, to be no better than spolia Legislation, and so afford to every section of the Province the amplest opportunity of consenting to, or dissenting from, the

visable, it can only be justified by making such Legislation final. It will not do to pass a Bill that shall be accepted now, only as tion be approached with temper, and whatever Legislation is effected, in the name of all that is just and peaceful, let it have AN IRREVOCABLE FINALITY.— Toronto Herald.

amend the perusal of the observations which follow it, which are from a letter received by us from a mercantile friend

now in Scotland :-"Millers, as well as other practical and observing parties in the Corn trade, have for years past, considered the Farmers' deliveries after harvest the best and soundest, probably the only safe criterion of the yield, and of their correctness. judging from long experience, we have no doubt. On comparing the returns of Wheat sold in the five largest producing counties (we exclude Yorkshire, as her returns include Wheat grown in these counties, and sold a second time in her markets) from the 1st September to the end of December, 1843, with those of the same period for 1844, being the four months immediately following harvest, we find, as will be seen at foot, an excess in favour of the latter growth amounting to 150,348 quarters, or nearly equal to an increase of 25 per cent. upon the former; the aunexed arrivals of British-grown Corn in this Port for the same period corroborate the above. Persons unacquainted be so great, there is so much less left in the hands of the grow-ers, but a reference to former years and experience contradict it, and we have good reasons for believing, from the knowledge we have derived through our connexion in business with the Farmers, that they have been most unwilling sellers since harvest; supposing prices must rise simply because they considered them low, in consequence of which very few, excepting those compelled by necessity, have yet brought their Wheat to market; the above reasons satisfy us that the stocks they still hold are much larger than they have been for many years, and we would therefore advise all parties looking to, or depending upon the English markets, for a realization of their Flour or Wheat, rather to anticipate a decline than advance in prices during the spring and summer months, unless the weather and a good deal of temper was shown, took place on a motion made by Mr. Hall, the Member for Northumberland, for the printing of 1,000 copies of the Report of the Board of Works. Some

on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

ture of which requires expenditure of labour and capital, the freight and charges of carrying the raw material across the Atlantic, probably not less than twenty-five per cent. on its value, are spared. The gradual loss of this trade in foreign markets is one to which we believe the English manufacturers have generally made up their minds, viewing it as the natural consequence of the increase of population in the United States, and of the lowering of the value of the staple, and they have consoled themselves by the still greater increase in the export of the finer articles of the cotton manufacture. But, we believe, they are scarcely prepared for the loss of the market in the North Ame-

Such, however, is now taking place. We are assured that the sale of British grey cloths is now being rapidly superseded in Canada by that of American domestics, and that unless some in Canada by that of American domestics, and that unless some change in the law takes place it will soon cease altogether.

The duty on the former is five per cent ad valorem, that on the latter twelves a difference obviously insufficient to place

Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms,

Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, the latter twelve; a difference obviously insufficient to place

If a general system of free trade prevailed in the and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be and its intercourse with the Mother Country, there might be a country of all kinds; and the might be a country of the might b case. The principle which pervades our commercial inter-course with Britain is, that we shall each stand in each others markets in as favoured a position as is reconcileable with the general interests of both—that there shall be a moderate protection not amounting to prohibition. In this arrangement, we benefit to an immense extent, particularly as respects timber, shipping, and corn; and to secure the continuance of these benefits we must show a reciprocity of advantages, and one them certainly ought to be the affording a market for British

We do not believe there is any one in Canada, who will dispute this position, or who will grudge any reasonable sacrifice to draw tighter the commercial connection with the Mother Country. If it rested with our own Legislature, we do not think there would be any difficulty in repealing the duty, which would probably have the effect of turning the tide of import the unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and other way. It is, however, out of their power to deal with any portion of the evil of which we complain. The five per cent, t is true, is a Colonial duty, which the Colony might rescind, known as "Williams Feather Renovating Machine." but it can only do so by repealing it as respects all alike, for it is not allowed to Colonies to levy differential duties for the purpose of favouring any particular branch of trade. That bebut it can only do so by repealing it as respects all alike, for it | All p is not allowed to Colonies to levy differential duties for the study ec ongs to the Imperial authority alone.

ege incorporated with the University, and the Principal of U.C. by the Imperial Parliament repealing the duty of five per cent, as respects all heavy cotton fabrics of British manufacture; for not merely in grey cloths, but in prints and grey yarns, is the trade rapidly passing into the hands of the Americans; or by

are now exerting themselves with every prospect of success to obtain the repeal of the duty on raw cotton, will also endeavour to secure the Canadian market by the repeal of a duty which is rapidly excluding them from it, and transferring a trade which, anproductive duty on raw cotton, were repealed, our na-cent Britain have, what at present they have not, the very smallest amount of protection to which under any thing short of absorevenue duty, this article not being one of transit or export from the Colony like flour and provisions.—Montreal Gazette.

he triumphant return of the Hon. W. H. Draper for the town of Londov. His competitor, Mr. Farley, retired from the contest at 4 P. M. on the first day's polling, leaving Mr. Draper at that time in a majority of seventy votes.

THE "CHATHAM GLEANER."-It affords us much satis-Our sentiments with regard to Colonial Legislation, upon faction to observe that the services of this worthy Conservative RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D.,

J WOODS' COMMITTEE ROOM, Chatham, February 8th, 1845.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY-That the thanks of this Com-Conservatism and the character of the county, during the late ontested election between Joseph Woods, Esq., the elect, and the Hon, H. J. Boulton; and we congratulate them the fact, mentioned to us by many of our late opponents, that the honourable yet temperate conduct of their paper during the struggle, has already added to their list of subscribers, and is likely to do so to a great extent.

By order of the Committee, A. STEERS, Secretary.

Methodists, says :-"In ministering the sacrament, their Bishops and clergy retain the beautiful and appropriate custom of antiquity-ap-

'It is really a pity that all who put their shirt above their charge. clothes should not be sure of the succession. Pari passu, if such be the sympathy with those who wear the white robe ou certain occasions, how much more strongly ought it to be exercised for the London draymen, who wear it every day of the year?"

Scriptures, and in the doctrines and practice of religion, and that paternal supervision and control, which he bestows on his own

to the "Religious Department" of a Christian Newspaper?

NEW BRUNSWICK .- The Legislature of New Brunswick was opened on Wednesday, the 29th January, by the Lieutenant Governor in person. As the subjects adverted to in the

made for a new line of road to be carried through this Province to Quebec, I recommend to you, in accordance with the instructions I have received, that such facilities may be given for the settlement of the lands adjacent to the line as will provide | English Education, Needle-work, Botany, Music and Singing. for keeping open the road when completed."

An increase in the Revenue is stated to have taken place .-

upon the system of "Responsible Government," and a depar nor has hitherto been the strenuous advocate. Four Members of the Executive have resigned in consequence of this procedure. The retiring Councillors have signified in the House of Assembly their intention, at a future period, to state in writing the reasons of their resignation. The particulars are thus represented by the St. John's Courier of Feb. 19-"Members of Council, we understand were divided on the

Messrs. Simonds, Saunders, Cunard, and Montgomery; Against — Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Wilmot, Hazen, and Chandler. — The Governor, it is said, remains firm; a collision with the House will, therefore, probably be the result; as there is without doubt a large majority in the House who will cordially sup-port the retiring Councillors. A dissolution is even spoken of as not unlikely; but it is probable the matter will be settled at less expense and trouble to the country by a remonstrance to

NEWFOUNDLAND .- The numerous friends of Sir John Harvey in this Province will be glad to learn that the services of that distinguished officer have been rewarded by the Commander in Chief with the Colonelcy of the 50th Regiment. Excellency will still retain the Government of Newfoundland,

ness on the 30th January. The Speech of the Lieutenant Governor, on opening the session, embodies little of general nterest or importance. The addresses in reply from Houses had been concurred in on the 31st. On the second day after the opening of the session, Mr. Howe had asked the members of the government for information relative to the mails from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick not having been carried Mr. SMirn, of Frontenac, wished to know if this Bill would have the effect of depriving those Registrars who held more than one office of their plurality.

To this challenge, Mr. Lafontaine made a very long reply of the course of which he declared that he was prepared to propose a vote of want of confidence, so far as the Lower Canada Memthan one office of their plurality.

To this challenge, Mr. Lafontaine made a very long reply of the course of which he declared that he was prepared to propose a vote of want of confidence, so far as the Lower Canada Memthan one office of their plurality.

For reference, Street, Toronto, at Kingston and Montreal. All this calls for prompt attention, and I can assure you, I have been told by nearly all the following day what information could be given.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The members of this Association are respectfully reminded

TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and

DUNDASFOUNDRY

MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES,

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms,

HE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city,

UPHOLSTERER,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH,

Beds can be returned same day if required.

G. & T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

TORONTO,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

JUST RECEIVED,

THE TRIAL OF THE

BISHOP OF NEW YORK,

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Towels; all of which will be returned.

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August 12, 1844.

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

town or country.

scale, her husband is the head of that family; and he exte

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H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street.

Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

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Committee Room, Feb. 18, 1845.

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February 20, 1845.

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17th February, 1855.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Teronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Thursday, March 6th, a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr.

THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary.

THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 18, 1844.

GOVERNESS.

COMMITTEE of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Thursday, the 27th instant of 2 o'cless P. P. indebted to the said Estate, either by Account, Note, Bond, Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him, or either of the undersigned, without delay.

JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH, Executors.

Milliners & Dress-Makers, BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their comabout Cohourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq, who holds a list of mencement in business.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

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

together with a large supply of ELEGANT MILLINERY, HE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies.

MR. MEREDITH,

FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF NIAGARA,

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845. TOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countrymun, and Chamber's Edinburgh Journal,

No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Strbet, Toronto. TERMS:

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to

as soon as possible. Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

CLEANSING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS,
By which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getthey will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos-

> being executed with care and precision.
>
> H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.

WALTER TELFER, Surgeon J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D.

> Cash, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-

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Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,
Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend
their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small

396-5 A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial, of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

> FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. RENJAMIN CLARK.

A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly applified for the Armerican Mercantile business. Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks- lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete DRY GOODS,

BENJAMIN CLARK.

N.B .- Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,

INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most The Lady herself conducts and takes a share in their ordinary instruction, and endeavours to treat them as her children; and expressly intended for the trade of this place.

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long may be obtained by letter (post paid) addressed-Box, No. 284,

practical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, 3s. 9d. per dozen 394-1m Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

> ton, the lady of D. McKyes, Esq., of a daughter.
>
> At Toronto, on the 16th inst., the lady of R. P. Crooks, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 10th Oct., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Lord

In Toronto, on Thursday, 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Selly, Baron Rudolph DeFleur, Principal of the Queen's Musical Academy, to Miss Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Joseph Sherburne, both of that city.

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. On Tuesday, Feb. 18th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., aged 4 years and 9 months, Eleanor Maria, eldest daughter of H. Rowsell,

On the 15th ultimo, at the Parsonage, Rawdon, Fidelia, wife of the Rev. R. H. Bourne, after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 20; hranches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess to Young Children in a respectable family in Huntingford; R. Armour Esq.; Rev. Dr. Bethune; R. Gar-Rev. J. Shortt; Rev. S. Givins; T. Champion Esq. (2); Rev

The bill for the relief of shipwrecked and destitute seamen in certain cases, was then read a second time.

ion. RECEIVER GENERAL said, that the duty of 1d. per

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON had heard with deep regret the letter

third time, and passed without amendments. MONDAY, Feb. 3. Only eleven members were present.

The Report of the Committee on the Bill compelling Dis-

The second reading of the Huron District Taxes Bill was moved by the Hon. J. Morris. It is the Bill introduced into the other House by Dr. Dunlop, and its object was to compel the Canada G.

The official Salaries attachment Bill was read a second time. The Hon. Messrs. M'GILL, BRUNEAU and NEILSON object only part of the world, where such a Bill had ever been heard of.

The Hon. Speaker, Messrs Frence, Dronne and Massure.

It further provided for the establishment of a ernment, and country, that Lower Canada should be the

The Report of the Select Committee on the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers Bill was concurred in,—(Hon. Wm. Morris,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 1. The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill from Legislative Assembly, entitled "An Act to prevent District reasurers in Upper Canada from making any payment as such, herwise than in current money, and for other purposes," have the honour to report that they have carefully examined the Bill

question, will be only to declare that which is already law

Monday, February 10. At half-past 3 o'clock His Excellency the Governor Genetal came down to the House, for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to several Bills which had passed both branches of the

An Act to Indemnify Clergymen and others, who have voted

The first order of the day was the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada; Mr. Merritt in the Chair.

regretted that their own obstinacy and extreme views had kept them aloof from it.

A good deal was also said in the course of the debate about increasing, and that of Great Britain as gradually declining.—

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Monday, February 3 .- Sixteen petitions from Whithy, Distriet of Ottawa, Paris, Galt, Newmarket, Burford, Mohawk Mission, Georgina, Chatham, and William Henry; and of the THURSDAY, Feb. 13.—Four petitions from Amherstburg, Scarborough, Dunnville, and Thorold.

circulated among the gentlemen of the Assembly, with the view, as we suppose, to render the measure as acceptable as may be to the majority—many of whom on the Conservative side of the House are committed to their constituents on the question

versity to confer degrees in Arts and Faculties only, and the Colleges, each in its separate capacity, to grant degrees in Divinity. The affairs of the University to be managed by a Council, to consist of a Chancellor, (elected by the Coned by the Crown,) the Chief Justice, and Senior Puisne gards the filling up of the scheme of which this is a mere out-line we are very imperfectly informed; but we understand that King's College, as the Diocesan College, with its Council appointed by the Church Society, and THE BISHOP as Visitor, and Queen's College, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland, with its Council as at present constituted, are to be at once incorporated with the University, and supported by an allowance from the general funds. All other Colleges now chartered, will be, and those which shall hereafter receive a Royal

ral character of the measure, is not upon any direct authority; but is the substance of what we have gathered in conversation with indifferent parties, likely in their Legislative capacity to

be informed upon the subject. ion by the strong hand of power. But, it despite the chartered rights of King's College, Legislation is to take place, then we say, let the country at large, let both the opponents as well as the friends of the Institution, know the full measure of that

proposed enactment.

We are of opinion, that if Legislation is in any respect adan instalment towards "liberalising" King's College, and at the next general election, or most likely at the next Session, have a renewed agitation of the subject, and further "liberalising," demanded, with the same factious clamour which has terrified the Government into taking the present movement. Let "Ministers" save the mark! print their Bill, lay it on the Table of both houses, as a pledge of the sincerity of the Gov. rnor General's repeated declaration on the subject -- as an ter the maturity of several months consideration, let the ques-

CANADIAN FLOUR .- The Commercial intelligence brought by the packet of the 4th ultimo, contains little of interest-Prices generally ruling the same as for the month previous. The following extract from Messrs. Kingsford & Lay's letter of the 3rd ultimo, is deserving the attention of such of our readers as are engaged in the flour trade; and to them also,—more especially to our friends the Millers and Forwarders, -we would

"I wish you would, through the columns of the Herald, en-deavour to impress upon the minds of those engaged in it, the ruinously careless manner in which our flour trade is being carreport before the House, and charged the Government with general incompetence in the management of public affairs. He was replied to by the Attorney General, who explained how it cided stand and convince the parties to blame that such slovenly work will not do, the flour trade, our Main Export, will be was a greater number of reports had not been printed, in the first instance, the object being to expedite the publication; and who then proceeded to animal vert on the "petty attacks" which were constantly being made on the Government by the Memturned out, is positively disgraceful, and you know when the English public once loses confidence in an article, it takes a generation nearly to restore it. The great fault it appears to vote of want of confidence, and challenged him to do so, decla-ring that if the opinion of that House and the country should then the barrels have been to a shameful extent unseasoned. There must also be some blame attachable to the Forwarders, To this challenge, Mr. Lafontaine made a very long reply, in in allowing flour, which is chemically a very delicate substance.

that the next meeting will be held (D.V.) at Belleville, on Wednesday 5th, and Thursday the 6th of March next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.

nort it.

Some excellent remarks were afterwards made by Mr. Moffor some years heavy American cottons have been gradually their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY.

> of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to the two manufactures on the same footing.
>
> If a general system of free trade prevailed in the Colony, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES,

The only way in which the case can be adequately met, is

permitting the Colonial Legislature to do so.

We hope the merchants of Manchester and Glasgow, who according to every received principle, ought to be British, to their American tivals. If, in addition to this, our own totally nanufactures would bave fair play, and both they and those of ute free trade they are entitled, namely, twelve per cent on the namnfactured article, and which may fairly be considered as a

about the 25th of February. LONDON ELECTION .- We have much pleasure in recording

Proposed by J. G. Weir, Esq., J. P., seconded by Walter wittee, and of the county of Keut generally, are due to Messrs. Wiggins & Gould, for the great benefits conferred by them, brough the columns of the Chatham Gleaner, to the cause of

(From the Toronto Patriot.) An United States Religious paper speaking of the Episcopal

pearing always in a plain white surplice." The Toronto Banner, remarking on this extract, exhibits such a delicately beautiful spirit of criticism, mixed with such a remarkably reverent and considerate style of language, that we cannot resist a short insertion for general edification :-

Is it possible to fancy anything more exquisitely appropriate

Speech possess little more than a merely local interest, we do not conceive it necessary to publish the document entire. projected improvement of considerable importance is noticed in "Her Majesty's Government having caused a Survey to be

The total receipts for the past year-as we learn from the Loyalist-were £92,333 14s. 2d. The appointment of Mr. Reade to the office of Provincial Secretary by Sir Wm. Colebrooke, without any previous consultation of his Council, has been regarded as an infringement ture, it is said, from principles of which the Lieutenant Gover-

subject of the recent appointment, as follows: - For-Hon.

- St. John's (N. B.) Courier. Nova Scotia. - The Legislature met for dispatch of busi-

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT,

PETER DIEHL, THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON,

Kingston, 22d January, 1845. To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

397-tf nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder.

either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO

163 King Street.

IMPORTERS. KING STREET, COBOURG, BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the Euglish, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for

lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.
Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils,
Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS,

396-tf Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can FIHE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the A N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman bolding an official station in Toronto, who receives into her fami-y a few young Ladies to educate with her daughters,—baving very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. now the assistance of a Lady from England of some experience, whom she knows to be highly qualified, and well principled,—wishes to increase the number of young persons under her

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. children. The religious principles incule ted are strictly and exclusively those of the Church of England, as taught in the RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-Catechism and brought out devotionally in the Offices of the Church. The young people are expected to take their share with the voice in the family devotious and in those of the Church,—and they will be encouraged early to prepare them-selves for Confirmation and the Holy Communion.

and so to form their personal habits, that they may be fitted for In purchasing their heavy Stock of domestic relations, and be trained to act with that delicacy, heerfulness, and attention to the wants and feelings of others, they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities which characterize the Christian gentlewoman.

The instruction given consists of the ordinary branches of an altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be NIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes

> BIRTHS. On Wednesday, the 13th inst., in the Township of Hamil-

Catherine, second daughter of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Bart. K.C.H., Governor of Bombay.

At Kingston, at the residence of Charles Willard, Esq., on Tue-day the 11th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. James S., second eldest son of Lient. Col. McGuaig, to Miss. Julia Isabella, only daughter of the late James Glass, Esq., of Belleville, C.W.

In Toronto on Thresdey, 12th inst. by the Propose of the late Bishop of that Diocese, H. Bartle Edward Frere, Esq. C.S., to

DIED

own or country.

For reference, apply to Mr. Thomas Champion, 144, King Dr. Winder; B. Babington Esq.; Rev. H. C. Cooper, rem.; 393-5 J. Wilson.

(From the Edinburgh Observer and Churchman's Family

this Society was held in the Hopetoun Rooms; on which occasion we were gratified to observe an unusually large attendance, comprising a numerous body of the dignitaries and clergy of the Church, as well as of the most influential of the laity, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

Amongst the Bishops and Clergy who were present we observed-the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Very Rev. the Dean of Edinburgh, Secretary to the Society; the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Andrews; the Venerable Archdeacon Williams; the Rev. C. J. Lyon, M.A., of St. Andrews; the Rev. Norman Johnstone, B.A., Kirkaldy; the Rev. James Traill, M.A., Haddington; the Rev. W. Spranger White, M.A., of St. John's Church, Jedburgh; the Rev. J. W. Ferguson, M.A., St. Peter's, Edinburgh; the Rev. Berkeley Addison, amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present werethe Earl of Morton; Lord Dalmeny; the Honourable George Frederick Boyle, the Hon. Henry Walpole, the Hon. Bouverie Primrose; Sir James Ramsay of Banff, Bart.; Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B.; John Stirof Blythswood; Robert Trotter, Esq. of The Bush; E. D. Sandford, Esq. Stewart of Kirkcudbright; Adam Urquhart, Esq., Sheriff of Wigton; W. Forbes, Esq., advocate; John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg; Major Maclaren, Portobello; H. Robertson, Esq., advocate; George Forbes, Esq.; W. Walker, Esq. of Bowland; William Smythe, Esq., advocate; W. H. Sands, Esq.; Robert Rollo, Esq., advocate; Charles G. Reid, Esq., W.S.; R. Mackenzie, Esq.; John Anderson, Esq., W.S., &c. The whole of the Edinburgh clergy attended, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Coventry of Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Suther of St. John's, and the Rev. Mr. Alexander of St. Paul's, Carrubber's Close; and we regret to find that the last-named gentleman was prevented from attending the meeting by severe indisposition. The Bishop of Glasgow, as se-

The SECRETARY said, before proceeding to read the Report, according to the rules of the Society, he might mention that they had been deprived by death, during the year, of one office-bearer, the late Sir Francis Walker Drummond, who had been replaced by Mr. Trotter of The

The Secretary then read the Report as it appeared in Lord DALMENY then rose and said,-In rising to move that this report be printed and approved, I cannot but congratulate myself that this opportunity has been afforded me of publicly declaring my approval of this society, and my hearty concurrence with the objects it has in view. I am the more anxious to seize the opportunity thus offered, because circumstances beyond my control, at one time permitting only my partial residence here, at another compelling my total absence, have hitherto precluded my taking any part in its proceedings. I cannot, therefore, but rejoice that I have been chosen to move a resolution on the present occasion. Born and bred a member of the Episcopal communion, I am naturally desirous to further any measure tending to promote the interests of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and to testify towards it my reverential admiration, as one of the purest forms ever assumed by Christianity. (Applause.) Its doctrine is scriptural and sound; its ministers are distinguished for their enlightenment, their learning, their spiritual dili-gence and zeal, their devotion to their high calling, their fidelity to its duties; and I may truly and conscientiously affirm, that the Episcopal Church of Scotland presents a model of apostolic Christianity, embodied in institutions of a primitive simplicity. (Great applause.) For the aid and sustenance of this Church has this society been founded; and how can this Church be extended, or even adequately maintained, save by the united assistance of those who make profession of its tenets, and know the value of its blessings? I say "united assistance;" he-cause all isolated, disconnected efforts, however excellent their motives, however skilfully applied, are utterly inefficient, utterly futile and vain, in comparison with those which are the result of combination. Let a man have the wisdom of a Bacon, the philanthropy of a Howard, the eloquence of a Chatham,—let all these rich and rare ifts be inspired by the most hallowed intentions, stimuated by the most unwearied activity, and sustained by the most plodding perseverance, still will his success be feeble or fruitless, compared with that of a confederacy composed of men of even common-place abilities, leagued together for one end, and animated by a common princi-(Applause.) The experience of all ages, and especially of this country, proves that nothing great can be achieved, no great cause can secure a triumph, no great objects can be attained, except on the conditions of mu-tual co-operation and support. It seems a law of nature, or rather, I should say, a decree of God, issued, it may be, in order to foster our social dispositions, that mankind should advance by mutual dependence, that they should realise no improvement, except by their union, and that all the great ends of civil and religious amelioration should be obtained by mutual confidence, mutual aid, and mutual struggles alone. This appears ordained by the analogy of Divine example, as well as by the sanction of Divine law. Let us remember that Christianity, founded by One, was propagated by an association; and from the hour when its Divine Author commissioned twelve men to bear the glad tidings of his Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, until the present moment, when, at an immeasurable distance, we are feebly endeavouring to second His design, the dissemination of religion, the extension of ci-vilisation, the diffusion of knowledge, all that has raised man from a sensual animal to be but a little lower than the angels, has been achieved by the coalition of those their strength. (Applause.) But if such be the worth of associations in the abstract, how emphatically applicable are my remarks to this association in particular! contemplates the purest and most legitimate ends; it inflamed by no party spirit, by no spiritual ambition, by no sectarian antipathies, by no theological rancour. If it be aggressive, it wars solely on infidelity and irreligion. Its only conquests are made in the wilderness of ignorance and sin. Its main objects are, to relieve the spiritual wants of the poor, and to provide a decent competence for the ministers of its communion. (Applause.) It also proposes to secure some small provision for those who have worn out youth and health in the spiritual serwho have no their fellow-creatures. Surely no society ever proposed to itself more unexceptionable objects. When proposed to itself more unexceptionable objects. When I cast my eyes over the northern portion of this kingdom,
—when I find that in this land, pre-eminent for intellicultivation, -above all, for its religious zeal and moral elevation, -there are thousands in a state of spiritual destitution, utter heathens in a land pre-eminently Christian,
-thousands whose darkened souls no ray of Gospel light has ever pierced,-can I fail to cherish an ass which seeks to lighten this curse, and to assist in rescuing these benighted myriads from the depths of ath and crime. It is a fact, that the very savages of the Pacific are better provided with spiritual instruction than large masses of our fellow-countrymen. Shall we be more zealous about the heathen at our antipodes than about the heathen at our very doors? (Hear, hear.)— Hence it is I heartily approve one chief end of this society. But, besides this, it proposes to augment the stipends of some of the poorer ministers. Now, I conceive that even those who are most adverse to the splendour of a richly-endowed Church, will at least agree that the minister of religion should be secured a proper maintenance, and should be raised not only above want, but placed in a position of decent independence. If the extreme of alth be injurious to a clergy, the extreme of poverty is still worse: religion is thus degraded in the person of its ministers. If you debase your clergy into panpers, they will have the spirit of panpers,—they will forfeit the respect of others by losing their own. Besides, if a bring up our younger brethren "in the nurture and admoition of the Lord." I beg, in conclusion, to move "That in the opinion of this meeting, the Society should, among its other objects, especially give encouragement to endeavours for promoting religious education." (Much minister of religion be engrossed by the sordid cares of subsistence, by thoughts about the present and anxiety about the future, how can he bend his whole mind to his spiritual duties? Chained to the earth, how can be soar which his profession forces him to witness? He must either turn the starving wretch from his door, or, if he yield to the kindlier impulses of his heart, must risk bank cuptey and ruin. And with regard to the provision for the infirm or superannuated clergy: Conceive the situa-tion of a minister, who having exhausted his vital energies in tending the spiritual welfare of his flock, having sacrificed health, leisure, and ease, paralysed by age or cation. I need not, therefore, say much to enforce the tormented by disease, is cast desolate upon the world, without relations and friends. The smallness of his previous pittance has prevented his making provision against bers of the Church to the nature of the education that is rgencies; or perhaps he has shared his little all

with the widow and the orphan. What has this faithful

the poorer sects of this country we find an extraordinary Gazette.)

On Wednesday last, the annual general meeting of Society was held in the Honetonn Rooms: On Society was held in the Honetonn Rooms: On Gazette and Churchman's Family generosity in supporting their ministers, and in contributing to the exigencies of their worship. True it is, they give but little; but, then, they have but little to give. We who are the natural leaders of the poor, let us here the society was held in the Honetonn Rooms: On Gazette. eagerness to impart them, and that every guinea subibed to this association may save a soul from perdition

and restore a sinner to his God. (Great applause.) The noble lord concluded a most eloquent address by moving the following resolution:—"That the report now read be approved of, printed, and circulated among the members of the society.' The Rev. Mr. Lyon-I rise to second the resolution which has been proposed; and I do this the more readily, because I do not remember the time when there ever was more need for the "circulation" of sound principles The Rev. John Boyle, B.D., of St. Mark's, Portobello; than at present. It appears to me we live in very difficult times, - such as may be truly called sad times; and the only way in which we can hope to escape from the evils around us, is by the dissemination of sound religious views. Amongst the many bad signs of the present times of St. John's, Edinburgh; the Rev. R. Robertson, as- may be mentioned the total disregard of unity which is sistant-minister of Trinity Chapel, Edinburgh; the to be observed amongst men who call themselves Chris-Rev. T. H. Jones; and the Rev. W. J. Church; and tians; there are many who even think this want of unity not to be sinful; and, what is worse still, men with the greatest pretensions to evangelical principles are the most reckless and insubordinate. (Applause.) The unbounded right of private judgment, coupled with undisguised con-tempt for primitive authority and primitive testimony, has had the effect of splitting Christians into a hundred minations, all striving with each other, and all proling, Esq. of Kippendavie; Archibald Campbell, Esq. fessing to draw their license from Holy Scripture;—a fact of Blythswood; Robert Trotter, Esq. of The Bush; not only proving the necessity for a standard of truth in Scripture, but for a standard of interpretation; and where that is to be found, if not in the Holy Fathers of the Church, I am at a loss to imagine. (Much applause.)—Had this diversity been confined to anti-Episcopalians, we should not have been much surprised; but, alas! even our small communion in this country, once peaceful and have hoped better things from those who have troubled I will not speak with the spirit of the men to whom I allude,—I will not return railing for railing; I would rather speak of them and their followers with sorrow. We cannot but regret that they should have broken their canonical vows in such an unprecedented manner. I am not, indeed, sure that I am right in using the word "unprecedented." Their conduct may, indeed, be compared precedented." Their conduct may, indeed, be compared to that of the men who figured in this country, two hundred years ago, as the promoters of the grand rebellion, and whose proceedings resulted in the destruction of the severe indisposition. The Bishop of Glasgow, as senior Bishop, was called to the chair, and proceeded to open the meeting with the usual prayers.

The Secretary said, before proceeding to read the Report, according to the rules of the Society, he might mention that they had been deprived by death, during the thet of the secretary servery the theory of the constitution, and the murder of the King. The presbyters of that day, feeling hampered by their oath of allegiance, resorted to an ingenious mode of getting quit of it. They simply passed an Act of their Assembly, by which they absolved themselves from the destruction of the Church in Scotland, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the murder of the King. The presbyters of that day, feeling hampered by their oath of allegiance, resorted to an ingenious mode of getting quit of it. They simply passed an Act of their Assembly, by which they absolved themselves from the destruction of the Church in Scotland, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the murder of the King. The presbyters of that day, feeling hampered by their oath of allegiance, resorted to an ingenious mode of getting quit of it. They simply passed an Act of their Assembly, by which they absolved to an ingenious mode of getting quit of it. ike that of others in our own day. And here I must remark, that it is indeed very strange that men who are accustomed to pray, "from all heresy and schism, good Lord deliver us," should fall so plainly into schism. (Applause.) But we are assured, on the very highest authoy, that there must be heresies and schisms among us, that they who are approved may be made manifest. I refer to this in order to excite in us not only a dread of schism, but a feeling of commiseration for these unhappy men; and next, to suggest the remedy for the evils I al-lude to, which is the dissemination of the principles con-

tained in the report just read. (Applause)

W. SMYTHE, Esq.—The resolution I have been requested to submit refers to what is called in the report the second head of expenditure; and relates to a subject of no small importance,—that of education. Happily for us, the benefits of extending education among the poorer orders is at the present day fully recognized and universally admitted. We have, therefore, no prejudices to contrary with or that score On the contrary we consider tend with on that score. On the contrary, we consider education as the grand panacea by which crime and irreli-gion may be diminished, if not wholly averted, and the prosperity of the nation itself placed upon a safe and sound basis. This is at all events, the language held by the rulers of the land; and I believe, that to no object would the liberality of Parliament contribute so amply as to the advancement of education. I need not, therefore, speak here as to the defect of education generally, for that is their business; but I would engage your attention and enlist your sympathies on behalf of the religious education of the members of our own communion—(Applause)—and the necessity of devoting a portion of our funds to this most legitimate and laudable object. I am aware there are some who would disconnect religion from ducation. This is not the fitting arena to enter into discussion with those who hold such views. To a meetbut one answer,—in the affirmative. (Applause.) In giving men education, you expand their intellect, stimulate their energies, and increase their knowledge; but that intellect and knowledge, and these energies, so stimulated, increased, and expanded, but become instruments of evil rather than good, if they be not directed and controlled by sound religious education. (Applause.) The vessel may be sound in every part, the sails spread, and the wind favourable, but where is the pilot to direct its course through the troubled waters of life to the shore where it ought to rest? (Applause.) It is incumbent, therefore, on us to take care that those over whom our influence extends should not be misled by the glare of false lights, but guided in their progress by the light,—the clear, guiding light,—of the Gospel of truth. (Applause.) It is with great satisfaction that I would refer, on this subject, to the authority of the late Rev. Dr. Arnold, -a man who, with all his failings, is not open to the charge of illiberality or narrow-mindednes. His acute and vigourous mind saw so clearly that all education no based on religion was vain, that he ceased not to labour day and night till he had produced a thorough change in that respect among his own pupils. I question much whether anything will redound more to his credit with posterity, than the fact, that to his simple piety, his unwearied zeal, and persevering efforts is chiefly attributable, the material change which has of late years taken place in regard to religious instruction in the great public schools. (Applause.) I know the resources of this society are far from being adequate to meet all the purposes which it embraces; yet I trust you will agree with me our Church is an essential object, and one which ought great, and the consequences we must deeply deplore. The younger members of our Church have not the means of procuring an education harmonising with the principles they profess. Does it appear surprising, then, that, in ignorance of the distinctive principles of the Church, many should have fallen away from the faith of their fathers? (Applause.) No. We are told that in some cases, whole congregations are in danger of becoming ex-tinct, not from any defection of the older members, but from want of others to supply the places of those who have been carried off by death. This is surely an evil which we are called upon to avert,—that we "quench not the light of Israel,"—that the light of our own Holy Church be not extinguished in those places where it has once been kindled. (Applause.) It has been suggested that much may be done by Sunday schools,—by furnishing them with books, and providing a salary for the teachers. Sunday schools will form a nucleus,—a stock upon which regular schools may be ingrafted when our resources permit. In the meantime, the children will have an opportunity of gaining the elementary truths of religion,—the Church Catechism, if properly enforced and explained, will be sufficient to imbue their minds with the most important doctrines and truths, and lead them to cling with warm affection to the rites and ordi-(Applause.) I am afraid I have trespassed too long in bringing under your notice a subject with the importance of which I am myself deeply impressed. Surely there is no need of further words of mine on behalf of a cause which in truth speaks for itself. Let it not be said that we have suffered our poorer brethren to droop, to languish, or perhaps to perish for lack of spirit-

The Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON-The gentleman who has The Rev. Mr. Kobbatson—The gentieman who has preceded me has very properly remarked, that the object we have been appointed to advocate is one which all will enter into. All are agreed as to the necessity of educating the young. What we are as members of civil society,—above the savages of Africa,—we are made by educating the young are considered by the property of the Church; but there is one thing which such wishes the way are and will do: if they be not extend upon to the best of What we are as Christians, -above the men of can and will do; if they be not acted upon to the best of bers of the Church to the nature of the education that is required. It is not merely education,—not the ability to read the Bible and Catechism; these children are taught servant of God to rely on except your liberality, administered through the medium of this society? Can there refers, is education in the principles of the Church to instered through the medium of this society. Can there be a more worthy object of our Christian sympathy and support? (Applause.) Let us remember that the members of this association, and of the Scotch Episcopal Church, belong to the wealthier classes of society, and Vou profess to be Christians,—but Christians belonging to

your,—both clergy and laity,—to secure that every child in the Church should be taught, not only the Bible and resolution. Catechism, but taught to know what its principles are, and what the arguments are upon which it founds its claims as the only Church. (Applause.) The ladies have much in their power in connexion with this object,—and I am happy to say there are many bestirring themselves and coming forward to the assistance of the clergy. This conduct deserves the encouragement of all the members of the went of the salways paid to the business, and much conduct deserves the encouragement of all the members. enduct deserves the encouragement of all the members more, for what is not so well known,—the unwearied paof the society; and how can we do so? It appears the tience and good temper with which everything is gone only way of doing this is to place ample funds at their through, and the smoothness of mind which has contribudisposal, so that they may never be at a loss when they apply for Bibles and Prayer-Books and Catechisms, and which the business of the society had always been contracts of the Christian Knowledge Society. (Applause.)
It is said in the report that the fund already placed at the lisposal of the committee towards the education of the oung, amounts only to £223, and the committee say it might with advantage be increased to £300. The difference is only £77; and really, if I were a wealthier man than I am, I would not come before such an assemblage as this and beg that sum: I would at once table down the seventy-seven pounds as a practical proof of my sincerity. But what I wish, more especially, is to interest the feelings and affections of this Church in favour of this great object. Nay, I would go farther, and demand it from them. There is one thing I am anxious to refer to in connexion with this object,—namely, Trinity College; for this is an institution intended to train the youth of the Church in a knowledge of those principles which their fathers profess. (Applause.) It appears to me there is as much need of training the children of the aristocracy in the principles of the Church, as there is in regard to the poor. I can say here, and I wish I could say it in a parties advertising. igher assemblage, that I have met with gentlemen edu cated as Episcopalians, who could not render a reason why hey were Episcopalians rather than Presbyterians. shows that we ought to have our own college,—our Alma Mater,—where the youth of this class may be brought up. Why should our youths be sent to Oxford, if we can educate them at home? By this means we should get all BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, the affections of the Episcopalians in Scotland to centre in Scotland; and I will venture to say that if we had it established for twenty years, we shall have as many endowments. But it must be practically encouraged; for so long as it is in perspective, comparatively little can be done. I say, give us such an institution as Trinity Colege, around which our affections may centre, and we fear not good will result to the Church in this country. s really too much need of it, when we consider that the principal seminaries around us embrace mere education in which religion forms no part; however good for in-struction in classics, mathematics and physical education, they make no provision for the education of gentlemen in Christianity,—nay, there are opinions advocated by the Professors in these institutions, which strike at the root of those principles we hold here; and principles are taught in their lectures upon history which it requires a long course of subsequent study to set aside. In Trinity College we shall not only have our own teachers, but men to teach those points in history upon which we lay stress in their report, regret that no English collection has been made this year; and the reason is, that the English clergy have had enough to do in making provision for their own Church. I do not regret this; I rejoice rather that Eng land has thrown you upon your own resources. The Church of England has much to do with her own resources; and she is showing, by her exertions, a noble example to her sister in Scotland. It may be supposed, however, that they have looked over our list of members; and, seeing that we are able to do for ourselves, they say, let them bestir themselves. I would endeavour to persuade you that you are able to do all that is required of you without such aid; you have enough, and to spare. £1000 only is required to make our society as efficient as can be;—let all those who subscribe double their subscriptions, and it is done. I will not inflict such an absurd and incredible charge upon my brethren in Scotland, as that they are not able, far less that they are not willing, to come for-

ward and support the Church. Let them examine what they can give, and the means will not be found awanting. JOHN STIRLING, Esq., of Kippendavie-I regret very much that it has not fallen into the lot of a better speaker, and one of more influence than myself, to move the next resolution, calling attention to the want of endowments Much has in this respect been done within the last few years; but much remains to be done; and I must say, that with the exception of the Duke of Buccleuch,—who not only builds, but endows his church-(Applause)-our higher classes have not done what they ought; and that, looking at their wealth, they have not done so much as other Christians do. I brought this subject before the discussion with those who hold such views. To a meeting constituted like this, and met for Church purposes, impressed with the importance of the truths of religion, I would address but one argument,—simple, indeed, but as it appears to me, incontrectible. If we are fully persuaded of the value of religious knowledge ourselves, is suaded of the value of religious knowledge ourselves, is the clergy. I do not see that there should not be a separate our hounder duty to endeavour to give that knowsuaded of the value of religious knowledge outset know-it not our bounden duty to endeavour to give that know-ledge to others, who enjoy fewer worldly advantages than we do? (Applause.) To this question there can be we do? (Applause.) In provide endowments as education, and seats for the poor One reason of the deficiency is, that some give when they are not asked; some do not give when they are asked; and very few will ask themselves. But surely none need end very lew will ask themselves. But surely none need feel ashamed of doing so; and I feel confident, that if-they embark with confidence, none will refuse them; and that Episcopalians only require to be asked, to give liberally. I speak strongly upon this subject; but my feelings urge me to do so, considering the facts as they stand. If you consider that the Episcopal is the right, the true Church, you can have no excuse for not giving of your means towards its support. Mr. S. concluded by moving,—"That while this meeting are desirous of offering thanks to the Almighty for the success which has attended the operations of the Society, they are still of opinion that its real character and importance are not fully appreciated by the Church, and therefore earnestly request the clergy to

bring it before their congregations." The Rev. Mr. Church-I have the greatest pleasure a seconding the resolution just submitted, because it is o me a source of great pleasure to identify myself with the Church in this country, and because it will give me an opportunity of making a few observations as to the manner in which it ought to be supported. (Applause.) And in the few remarks I shall make I will speak merely the impressions,—not of a stranger after twelve months residence with the clergy I see around me, but of one who is highly interested in the Church; and I trust I will not be censured if I speak with the warmth which every English Churchman must feel in regard to a branch identical with the Church of England in the truth of her for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with doctrines,-equal to her in her Apostolic constitution, but not equal to her in the means of carrying out the things intrusted to her. Not that the Church of England itself has all the faculties she ought to have, but she has, undoubtedly, more at her disposal than the Church in Scotland; and this brings me to the point to which I must confine my observations. If, with no other acquaintance than I have with your members, such a reso lution had been put into my hands, with a request to propose it, it would have appeared to me so strange that I would have felt some difficulty in doing so. I should have felt that, notwithstanding all the professions of love for the Church, the claims it puts forth upon its members are not fully appreciated. But upon hearing the report read, showing that all the efforts of the clergy can only wring from the Church an annual sum not am ing to a poor two thousand pounds, every difficulty vanished, and I felt I could truly say, that the character and mportance of this Church are not fully appreciated. I wish to make plain the grounds of my belief. nual receipts, it appears are about £1800. Now, not to speak of the demands upon the Church being on the increase, is it right, is it seemly, that a sum which, if divided amongst all the Episcopalians of Edinburgh alone, would scarcely raise the quota of each individual above ten shillings, -is it right or seemly that this should be the result of the united efforts of the whole Church in Scotland? I do not doubt that there are princely instances of liberality to be found; but these are not universal. I wish I could speak differently; but the speech of the noble mover has armed me with confidence. are not here to bandy compliments, and this £1800 or £1900 is to me a startling fact indeed. Now, I think there must be some misapprehension here,—a misapprehension which may be cleared away, but by which, if we close our minds to it, we cannot fail to suffer severely. We all accustom onrselves in our several stations to provide, in the first instance, for all the comforts, luxuries, and amusements of life; and then we give to the sacred purposes of piety and charity the wretched leavings of our abundance. In other words, we give back to the boun-teous Giver of all we enjoy,—as an old author has said, —the devil's savings. This is the reversal of the Chris-

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY. that if they are willing, they are able to give. Among the Episcopal Church; you believe the Episcopal Church subject by one of the holiest Fathers of the Church, St. to be an Apostolic Church,—the only communion which augustine:—"Even the Scribes and Pharisees, for whom can plead all history as an evidence in its favour. (Applanse.) We do not then call upon you simply to promote Episcopal authority, but to promote Christianity in the best way which it is possible to promote it. I would call ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Consider upon all the members of our Church if they were in my hearing,—I would call upon them all to make an endea-

lucted. (Applause.)
The Right Rev. Chairman then pronounced his bene-

### Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. (d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of

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

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns,

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS. TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortwhich, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Masty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe naking, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, nitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

385-tf J. H. JONES,

# MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON.

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, the very liberal support receiv business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has FITHE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to REMOVED to

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A Shor and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A pply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha

received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint hi is and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupy Mr. Popplewell. 40, 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of EMPORIUM.

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

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

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

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

-ALSO,-A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

the Shop.
Toronto, May, 1844. CARVING, GILDING,

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

SIMON MUNRO

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and l Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS

Toronto, February 2, 1843. WILLIAM A. GARRETT. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MR. GRANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION,

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, diately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY

From Ten to Five o'clock.

Toronto, November, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

IN IS. IS IE A UIN ON 'E'. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET. NEAR TO FRONT STREET. At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844.

DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

DENTISTRY.

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

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. HYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUN July 14, 1842.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT,

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

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

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,

TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

THOMAS WHEELER. CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;

A. McMORPHI,

353-tf Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

Reep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.

RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

his friends and the Public for the encouragement which factories, &c. No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so 326-tf liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall

and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms N.B .- Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner,

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) RUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN- to the Assistant Secretary.

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

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erecti any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

BUILDING LOTS.

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To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

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Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

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