COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1844.

Cash

43

E.

lon

1-

y.

NX,

, may

ICE.

ficacy,

out the

amn or ake the any one he real we use convin-bottles, re such

its, and

E.

ect from

BOURG, ers, TEN

Joyous Birds! preparing
In the clear evening light
To leave our dwindled summer day
For latitudes more bright! How gay must be your greeting, To miss no faithful wing of all that started in your flight!

Every clime and season Fresh gladness brings to you, Howe'er remote your social throngs Their varied path pursue; No winds nor waves dissever-No dusky veil'd FOR EVER, Frowneth across your fearless way in the empyrean blue.*

Mates and merry brothers Were ye in Arctic hours,
Mottling the evening beam that sloped
Adown old Gothic towers!
As blythe that sunlight dancing Scattering afar through tropic groves the spicy bloom in showers

Haunters of palaced wastes!†
From king-forlorn Versailles To where, round gateless Thebes, the winds Like monarch voices wail, Your tribe capricious ranges, Reckless of glory's changes, Love makes for ye a merry home amid the ruins pale.

Another day, and ye
From knosp and turret's brow
Shall, with your fleet of crowding wings,
Air's viewless billows plough, With no keen-fang'd regretting Our darken'd hill-sides quitting, -Away in fond companionship as cheerily as now!

Woe for the Soul-endued-The clay-enthrallèd Mind— Leaving, unlike you, favour'd birds! Its all—its all behind. Woe for the exile mourning, A mateless bird wide torn apart from country and from kind!

This moment blest as ye, Beneath his own home-trees, With friends and fellows girt around, Up springs the western breeze, Bringing the parting weather— Shall all depart together? Ah, no!—he goes a wretch alone upon the lonely seas.

To him the mouldering tower-The pillar'd waste, to him Until his eyelids swim. None heeds when he complaineth, A mother's lips shall bless no more sinking to slumber dim.

Winter shall wake to spring, And 'mid the fragrant grass
The daffodil shall watch the rill
Like Beauty by her glass. Where the clear water shineth, Where the clear water sintern.
With no voice near to say — How sweet those April evenings pass!

Then while through Nature's heart Love freshly burns again,
Hither shall ye, plumed travellers,
Come trooping o'er the main;
The self-same nook disclosing That saw you revel years ago as you shall revel then.

-Your human brother's lot! A few short years are gone— Back, back like you to early scenes— Lo! at the threshold-stor Where ever in the gloaming Home's angels watch'd his coming,

A stranger stands, and stares at him who sighing passes on. Joy to the Travail-worn!

Omnifie purpose lies Even in his bale as in your bliss, Careerers of the skies! When sun and earth, that cherish'd A home is his where partings more shall never dim the eyes. [Blackwood's Magazine.]

IN AMERICA. (Continued from The Church of 26th July.)

In 1703, Mr. Henderson Walker wrote to the In none of the States did the missionaries undergo forty negroes.

Mr. Rainsfo

children in three precincts. The people were service and good order;" but that the Quakers soon "My humble duty to the Society." have express Scripture for all they are to do or ob- by reproaches and ill-usage. He adds, "The abuses severely from the fever of the country. That he had, serve: there is not a schism or corruption broached in and contumelies I meet with in my own person, are however, resumed his journeys, and had baptized 269 England, but here it hath its defenders."

na, it seems only the natural consequence of leaving it profaned and ridiculed. We had a communion lately, tism. But his labours and exposure in all weathers awful and responsible an affair is given. this point, it may be well to cite the impartial testi- cabals spare not to give about their bread and drink 1723, much to the grief of his people.

lina having thought fit to honour me with the govern- few good persons who then received it."

the government, where I found no clergyman upon them, 60, others above 70 miles distant. I bless the the place except Mr. Urmston, one of your missiona- Lord I have had my health well, and I pray God to ries, who is really an honest pains-taking gentleman, give me his grace so to direct my ways in this troubleand worthy your care, but, poor man! with utmost some and unsettled country as not only to acquit myself endeavours, is not able to serve one-half of the coun- with applause to those good men who sent me, but ty of Albemarle, which adjoins to Virginia, when as that I may be likewise able to give a comfortable acthe county of Bath is of a much larger extent, and count of my stewardship at that dreadful tribunal wholly destitute of any assistance. I cannot find but | where the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed." the people are well enough inclined to embrace all He had baptized since his arrival, 213 children opportunities of attending the service of God, and to and two adults; but though out of a population of contribute to the utmost of their ability towards the 1332, there were 211 negroes, some few of whom support of such missionaries as you shall, in compas- were instructed in the principles of the Christian relision to their circumstances, think fit to send amongst gion, it is humiliating to read, "that their master Abraham and the prophets, and John the Baptist, or them; but our tedious Indian war has reduced the would by no means permit them to be baptized, ha- in His own person. And certainly in His own person, dy seduced by Quakerism.

sable obligation to lay before you, for your serious and misery both in body and mind."

the beginning of the war, above fourscore unbaptized believe, than any of the society's missionaries ever infants, and there are a great number in the county of has done before me. I am not able, as the country to consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profes-Bath, even to seven years old now, under that cir- now is, to endure much longer, but intend, God willcumstance, for no other cause but want of opportuing, next summer or fall, to set out for Europe." prevent. I wish I could be any ways instrumental in to the society:serving anything sent by you in these parts, whenever "Mr. Adams, during his abode among us, hath betlemen, your obedient and most humble servent,

CHARLES EDEN.

"North Carolina, Oct. 8, 1717." speaks of the "urgent want of clergymen amongst us. very unjust to his character if we did not give him the all he is able in discharge of his function, and spares for no pains, yet still there are hundreds of children of doctrine, hath so much conduced to promote the

the parents neglect. I found the fell sick, and died in Carolina.

vestry the payment of his dues, till the year 1721, the great distances which he had to travel. when he returned to England.

The history of the Rev. Giles Rainsford is in many "To the Secretary. respects similar. He went out in 1712; was sta- "Sir-After a long and fatiguing voyage of above At his first service, many persons were present; myself and little family (blessed be God) are safe armethod of singing praise to God.

before the Society, turned the scale."

for want of air, ever caused me to disappoint a congregation; albeit they have often failed to meet me."

The Rev. James Adams states that on his first are ecclesiastical constitution here, by, rival in Pascotank, he "found the government in the "Sir, your most obedient and here." He had baptized, at the date of his letter, 154 hands of such persons as were promoters of God's "mightily averse to godfathers and godmothers. stirred up all the ignorant and irreligious against them, almost entirely without the means of grace; and on and the looser sort at their drunken revellings and brought on severe illness, under which he sunk in mony of Governor Eden addressed to the secretary. in the words of administration, to bring in contempt "Most honoured,-The lords proprietors of Caro- that most holy sacrament, and in derision of those

ment of the north part of their lordships' province, I On the other hand, the support he received from his take leave (as I think it my duty) to remonstrate to congregation was miserably insufficient, not so much take leave (as I think it my duty) to remonstrate to you the deplorable state of religion in this poor province.

as to pay for "his diet and lodging," while his duties were very heavy. "I have," he says, "a very laborious mission; the places I preach at being, some of the disciples ordained—Bishop Hall's lucid exposition of the disciples ordained—Bishop Pall's lucid exposition of the disciples ordained—Bishop Pall's lucid exposition of the disciples ordained—Bishop II is

out, and those who retained any remembrance of it speaks of the deplorable condition of the country moral- materials of which the Christian Church would be will be wholly led away by the Quakers; whereas a ly, and goes on to say, "Nothing but my true concern spiritually built. As the author of the Christian faith few of the clergy, of a complaisant temper and regu- for so many poor souls, scattered abroad as sheep ha- and Christian Church, He was the first Head and lar lives, would not only be the darlings of the people, ving no shepherd, and my duty to those good men who Archbishop of the Church, and the first disciple of the but would be a means in time to recover those alrea- reposed this trust in me, could have prevailed upon Christian Religion could claim no other. He had me to stay in so barbarous and disorderly a place as thus no helpers in the beginning of Christian ordinan-"This is what I thought myself under an indispen- this now is, where I have undergone a world of trouble ces, for He himself fulfilled all the ministerial duties

"There has been destroyed by the Indians since and barbarous people, in general, and endure more, I pastor, Apostle, and Bishop of souls. And thus St.

nity, and, as yet, there are no Quakers in that county. His labour, however, was not in vain. As soon as words, I am the good Shepherd: the good Shepherd The growth of their sect in it, I hope, the charitable his intention of resigning his mission became known, giveth his life for the sheep, (John x. 11.) And St. care of your most honourable society will effectually the vestry of Carotuck and Colonel Glover wrote thus

an opportunity offers; with great readiness I shall be haved himself, in all respects, worthy the character of glad to shew how much I am, most honourable gena minister, exemplary in his life, and blameless in his

your souls, (1 Pet. ii. 25.) That Jesus Christ really conversation; and now being bound for England, we with sorrowful hearts, and true love and affection, take our leave of him. We shall ever bless that In a subsequent letter, January 17, 1716, he again Providence that placed him among us, and should be Notwithstanding this gentleman (Mr. Urmston) does testimony of a pious and painful pastor, whose sweet-

"North Carolina, June 29, 1722. "perfect strangers to the method of the worship of rived at Carolina. The late Governor Eden being our church." At an old Indian town on the north dead, I thought it my duty then to wait upon the shore, great crowds attended, but expressed little de- President (who is a very worthy gentleman) and comvotion, and he baptized seventeen children of various municate my affairs to him; he read my credentials, greater hardships from the dearness of provisions, the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the great hardships from the dearness of provisions and the great hardships from the great extent of their cures, and the indifference or hostility of the vestry for the non-payment have also purposed to have a church built out of hand.

Mr. Rainsford, like his fellow-labourer Urmston, Sound to go to Eden Town, where the vestry there complains bitterly of the vestry for the non-payment have also purposed to have a church built out of hand.

It may be the control of their cures, and the indifference or large that the control of their cures, and the indifference or large that the control of their cures, and the indifference or large that the control of their cures, and the indifference or large that the control of their cures, and the indifference or large that the control of their cures, and the indifference or large that the control of the cure that the control of the cure that the cure The Rev John Urmston, writing to the Secretary, and so the sevent Sunday I go to the chapel on the south shore, the Rev John Urmston, writing to the Secretary, and so the sevent Sunday I go to the chapel on the south shore, but apostolical, and spiritual: for civil rule the was subjected in so wild and inhospitable a low twelve miles by water; and so the sevent I go was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was subjected in so wild and inhospitable a low twelve miles by water; and so the sevent I go was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was subjected in so wild and inhospitable a low twelve miles by water; and so the sevent I go was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was subjected in so wild and inhospitable a low twelve miles by water; and so the sevent I go was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was subjected in so wild and inhospitable a low twelve miles by water; and so the sevent I go was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was subjected in so wild and inhospitable a low twelve miles by water; and so the sevent I go was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was a church out of many of the people.

* See Môsheim Instit., b. 4, cent. 16, sect. 3, part 2, chap. The was a church out of the people in 1711, says, "I am at last, together with my family, country as Carolina then was. For instance, he says, day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?"

The above is a day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?"

The above is a day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?"

The above is a day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?"

The above is a day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?"

The above is a day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?"

The above is a day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?"

The above is a day, begin ut suprâ, except once every quarter I go up and by their derivation episcopal?" in manifest danger of perishing for want of food; we have it to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion of the best of my time in this gov to a place and conclusion. have lived many a day only on a dry crust and a raught of salt water out of the Sound, such regard have the remote that I may go my rounds, and visit the remote of the Christian draught of salt water out of the Sound, such regard have the remote that I may go my rounds, and visit the remote of the Christian draught of salt water out of the Sound, such regard in my bed, to the injuries and violences of bad weather that I may go my rounds, and visit the remote of the Christian draught of salt water out of the Sound, such regard in my bed, to the injuries and violences of bad weather that I may go my rounds, and visit the remote of the christian draught of salt water out of the Sound, such regard in my bed, to the injuries and violences of bad weather that I may go my rounds, and visit the remote of the Christian draught of salt water out of the Sound, such regard in my bed, to the injuries and violences of bad weather that I may go my rounds, and visit the remote of the Christian draught of salt water out of the Sound, such regard in the service dogive in the service of the words we are now considering, empowers presbyters to the muto Him, and said: Ye know that the princes of in the words we are now considering, empowers presbyters to the words we are now considering and the five last Sundays of the year, the vestries do give in the words we are now considering and the five last Sundays of the year, the vestries do give in the words we are now considering. have the people for my labours—so worthy of the favoir the Church of Israel, it is also shewn that our Lord took the pattern of the Church of Israel, it is also shewn are great exercise authority upon them; but it shall not themselves, and denied the exercise of this right immediately the people for my labours—so worthy of the favoir the Society has shewn them in providing missionaries and sending books." Speaking of the diffieulty of visiting the different parts of his mission, he
says, "In 1714, he abandoned his mission, being as he
says, "In 1714, he abandoned his mission, being as he
says, "In 1714, he abandoned his mission, being as he
so of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minisso of the country, where the inhabitants live some
myself where I thought I had an opportunity of doing
myself where I thought I had an opportunity of doing
myself where I thought I had an opportunity of doing
so added the exercise of this night manch ther, with infinite other inconveniences, only to settle
myself where I thought I had an opportunity of doing
so added the exercise of this salso shewn
here that our Lord plainly instituted different orders
or degrees in the Church of Israel, it is also shewn
here that our Lord plainly instituted different orders
or degrees in the Church of Israel, it is also shewn
here that our Lord plainly instituted different orders
or degrees in the Church of Israel, it is also shewn
here that our Lord plainly instituted different order says, "In many places, there are great rivers from one, two many places, there are great rivers from alledged, "unable longer to undergo the fatigue of that it was only for present expediency, and for prudent considerations suspended for a season; but that the exercise of its deration is deration. ferry, neither will they be at the trouble of setting me over.

The Rev. William Gordon and the Rev. James of the that will answer the end of his boat must not only have a good horse, but a good horse are the fent of printer constraints of the torminist and to ministered unto, but mission, must not only have a good horse, but a good to North Carolina in 1707. From the former, we and, by consequence, liable to any impression made any matter they take in hand.

But it seems that He selections are not apprehensive. boat, and a couple of experienced watermen."—
Then referring to the straits to which the elergy were the world goes, must be planters too, if they have a good horse, but a go families, or starve; the salary alone will not do. I trymen, yet they seemed serious and well-disposed to am forced to the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity under the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and prosperity and the mountain with the newly ordained Apostles, and great worldly power, pomp, and great wor am forced to work hard with axe, hoe, and spade. I receive instruction." He baptized in the year of his agreed to work hard with axe, hoe, and spade. I receive instruction. I trymen, yet they seemed serious and well-disposed to heard of His miscoulers which relate to our spoken of with so much zeal in Ignatius's Epistles? have not a stick to burn for any use, but what I cut down with means of overdown with means of

"Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, "THOMAS NEWNAM.

The following year, 9th of May, 1723, he informs

THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH IN ITS EPISCOPACY.

twelve thrones—Example of Episcopal Ordination—It is lawful to apply for Ordination—The second Ordination held by our Lord—Seventy disciples ordained—Inferiority of the latter—Remarks on objections raised from Matt. xxii. 24, &c .- Capital remarks of Bishop Hall-The third Ordination

21, 22, 23 .- Nathaniel not ordained.

Jesus Christ was the first teacher in the Christian Church, whether we consider Him as preaching through in His own person. He was the only minister of the "I have struggled these two years with a lawless infant Church, the High Priest of the profession, the Paul addresses his Christian converts, calling on them sion, Christ Jesus, who was faithful to him who appointed him, (Heb. iii. 1.) And St. John relates our Lord's Paul also designates him as the Great Shepherd of the sheep, (Heb. xiii. 20.) And St. Peter calls him both Shepherd and Bishop, Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of and truly exercised the office of a bishop, we learn from the performance of all the duties which we read in the Scriptures belong to the office of a bishop .bishop, and which Christ was the first to perform, was that of Ordination-or the solemn and official appointment of Bishops, and Presbyters or Priests.

THE FIRST ORDINATION.

for no pains, yet still there are hundreds of children and others unbaptized, and are like to remain, unless and others unbaptized, and are like to remain, unless God hath enabled him to sow, will bear fruit upplace after that our Lord had passed a whole night in of Him (Luke xxii. 19; 1 Cor. xi. 24—26). Twelve where else is such a power given? And when he had place after that our Lord had passed a whole night in of Him (Luke xxii. 19; 1 Cor. xi. 24—26). From time to time he undertook a missionary visi- wards." Similar testimony was given by the vestry prayer on a mountain (Luke vi. 12), and it was also thrones were appointed, on which these twelve men said this, he breathed on them and said, Receive ye the tation of his district. Thus in 1716 he reports, "I of Pascotank, who concluded by saying, "As for the after he had healed a number of persons, at various should sit to judge the twelve tribes of Israel, (Matt. Holy Ghost. Whosesoever sins yeremit, they are remitted travelled, as soon as the heat of the summer was over, quite through the government from end to end, 100 difficulties he met with, he hath waded through the met with, he hath waded through them alicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all, all under the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all. The me reports, at various should structure the view enemation of the vigilant eyes of the malicious enemy all. The me reports, at various should structure the view enematical and whose soever sins ye retain, they are all through them all through through them all through them all through through through them all through through through them all through through them all thro miles southward beyond Neuze river, 60 westward of Virginia, and as far north-east. I baptized in the virginia is a virginia in the twelve Apostles, disciples having been called before at the raising of Jairus's daughter, and who alone had impenitent in the Christian Church. The Rev. Thomas Newnam was sent as a mission- (Matthew iv. 18, &c.) He freely chose them Himself, surnames of honour given to them by our Lord, (Mark In the account given in St. Matthew's Gospel, the people of a temper, throughout the government, very people of a temper, throughout the government, very people of a temper, throughout the government, very ary to this province towards the close of the year (Mark iii. 13; John xv. 16). And why He ordained v. 37; Mark iii. 16—17) and the same persons only deciple all parions; that is convert them to the Mr. Urmston continued in his mission, struggling with his embarrassments, and vainly demanding of the with his embarrassments, and vainly demanding of the ordained this number to be, under Himself, the exten- the garden, (Matt. xxvi. 37). Others were permitted Christian fairh: secondly, to initiate them into the tioned at Chowan to take charge of the western shore. four months, from December the 1st to April 10th, several tribes, who were all subject to Moses (Num-Luke xxii. 30; Rev. xxi. 12-14). Bishop Hall pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast over a surface commensurate only with that of the the fanciful language of Chateaubriand, "This daughter of a habitable globe, and now to baptize and nourish the swallow) still seems attached to grandeur; she passes the rainist the ruins of Versailles, and the winter among those of structure of God? For, whereof structure of Go owever difficult to be credited, it seems to be ascertained beout, that the same pair which quitted their nest and the limited
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return to the very same nest again, and
of their residence here, return laid out for me. The first Sunday I preach, going by ces of the tribes of their fathers, heads of the thousands beyond all doubt shews the inferiority of the Seventy ing over all nations, and further, that if her daily ser-"By much importunity," he says, "I prevailed on water and land some few miles, at Esquire Ducken- of Israel, (Numbers i. 16.) They had their seventy is the fact, that the bishopric vacant by the death of vices were attended, the people would hear all the LABOURS OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES Mr. Martin to let me baptize three of his negroes.—

"By much importunity," he says, "I prevailed on the says, "I All the arguments I could make use of, would scarce till we have built a church, which is hereafter to be 16, 17). The son of God affects to imitate His for- up—it matters little whether from the body of the the space of each year. affect it, till Bishop Fleetwood's sermon, preached called Society Church, and in order to it, we are now mer polity; and therefore chooses His twelve Apostles Seventy or not—but if from the latter, (on the good Some pers us suppose that the above words contain making a collection through the whole parish. The and seventy disciples to gather and sway His evange- authority of Eusebius, St. Jerome, and Epiphanius,) a commission to presbyters equally with the apostles,

down with a stick to burn for any use, but what I cut filled with complaints of the same sort, and probably sponsors.

Many other letters are not unfounded. Indeed, a salary of 50l. from the paid, when paid at all, in bills, when paid at all, in bills, when paid at all, in bills, when paid of a stock to burn for any use, but what I cut filled with any own hands." Many other letters are suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. So that with care suasion, twelve in the government. He gave the new power of preaching, healing sick-now and pains, I am now in great hopes we shall ever have the Liturgy of the Church of England perfectly established amongst us without interruption from any Quadant their importance of the Apostles, and casting out devils: a power which, when a death of the Apostles, and casting out devils: a power was it imposed gainst Cæsar—the Apostles believed they were to flied death of the Apostles, and casting out devils: a power was it imposed gainst Cæsar—the Apostles believed they were to flied death of the Apostles, and casting out devils: a power was it imposed gainst Cæsar—the Apostles believed they were to flied death of the Apostles, and casting out devils: a power was it imposed gainst Cæsar—the Apostles believed they were to flied death of the Apostles, and casting o disposed of at excessive discount, afforded but a sorry rovision for a missionary with a wife and family.—

They redoubled their disposed at excessive discount, afforded but a sorry rovision for a missionary with a wife and family.—

They redoubled their disposed and their right to this work always exertions on his arrival, and violently opposed all his power continued after His death (Mark xvi. 20; Acts approved and condensed, and their right to this work always exertions on his arrival, and violently opposed all his measures.

They live in two towns by them—

They live in two towns by The consequence was, that he was frequently involting debt, and much of his influence and usefulness

The consequence was, that he was frequently involting is similar.

The consequence was, that he was frequently involting is similar.

The water was brackish and much of his influence and usefulness

The water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which thus neutralized.

The water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which thus neutralized.

The water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which thus neutralized.

The water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which the water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which thus neutralized.

The water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which the water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which thus ordinary world the construction of the water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world disappointment, We trusted that it had been He which the construction of the water was brackish and muddy; their ordinary world the construction of the constr

They'll not harken to the ordinances of man, but will and that encouragement and civility were succeeded the society that he and his family had been suffering God, because we read if a man desire the office of a appointments in the Christian Church. presbyter, he desires a good work, (1 Tim. iii. 1).— Bishop Hall well remarks, after shewing the vast disparity between "the Twelve" and "the Seventy," but small troubles to me in respect of that great grief persons; that he proposed immediately to set out for work, and since it be a good work it should be a good and that this disparity was to continue during all ages Lamentable as was this condition in North Caroli- of hearing the most sacred parts of religion impiously Bath county, where 300 children were waiting for bap- man for it, and thus a caution against all haste in so in the Christian Church, that our Saviour enjoined

tion of Judas Iscariot, were they made bishops.

THE SECOND ORDINATION HELD BY OUR LORD.

In the tenth chapter of St. Luke, at the first verse,

held by our Lord—Further commission to the Eleven—
Commission and mission—Bishop Hoadley and Hall; obserChurch, admit a second body of preachers into it.—
St. Matthew xxviii. 16. At both these meetings there vations—Succession of the Apostolic office—The Scriptures read in the Church—Every society requires government—To Apostles only the government of the Christian Church, committed—Distinction of "The Twelve"—St John, xx.

Church, admit a second body of preachers into it.—
It does not appear that the Seventy now ordained were a mere addition to the twelve Apostles ordained before, so that you might say, that as seventy and twelve a mere reminding of the Ordination given in the sixth rather, it appears that the seventy were not a mere The Seventy were not collected at these interviews, addition, but a distinct order, and endued with sepa- although they would have required equally to be rate privileges. Scripture informs us of this. For reminded only; but the Eleven alone are summoned. county so low, that without your nursing care the very footsteps of religion will, in a short time, be worn out, and those who received their commission at the first Ordination, were always distinctly called "The Twelve;" those who received their commission at the first Ordination, were always distinctly called "The Twelve;" one connected with the harmony of the Gospels. The meet-

His death to bless the bread and wine, and afterwards under very solemn circumstances. On our Saviour's to go forth teaching and baptising all nations. The first appearance to the Eleven, after His resurrection, their success to our Lord, they are never mentioned so send I you. Here is a mission or sending forth, and 1); while the Apostles were commissioned to preach received it himself from a divine source. And one very main duty pertaining to the office of a a whole night in lonely prayer. The Twelve only from the nature of the words, but from the subsequent ders of the Christian Church after the twelve patriarchs to heal by their touch: these even by their mere Church or Christian congregation by baptism: and who, under God His Father, were the extenders of the shadow. Others had the Holy Ghost-the Apostles thirdly, when baptised, to teach them to do all the Church of Israel. The twelve tribes of the literal gave it. Philip the Evangelist preached and wrought commandments of Christ, that is, to instruct them in Israel were led by twelve officers, the heads of their miracles, converting and baptising the Samaritans; all the doctrines and progressive duties of the Christian bers i. 4-16). In the same manner under Christ, John could the converts receive the Holy Ghost (Acts unto the end of the world; not only to the end of your the supreme head of the spiritual Israel, twelve viii 14-15). They were "the Twelve," with the individual lives or in eternity, but with you and those Apostles were appointed to sit on twelve thrones, and exception of Judas who was gone, for whom our Lord after you who sustain the office to the end of the to judge the twelve tribes of Israel (Matthew xix. 23; especially prayed in John xvii. 9; I pray for them: I world. In these commands they were told to preach the plain question may be asked, "if the two bodies and that all whom the Apostles ordained were bound Bishop of London that, to his own knowledge, the Proving the Chowan Indians, who are the Church; the Proving the Chowan Indians, who are the Church; the Proving the Chowan Indians, who are the Church; the Proving the Chowan Indians, who are the Church; the C Province of North Carolina had been for twenty-one years to this question must inform us.

The twelve tribes then are the Church; the dection from the one into the other?" (Acts i. 20— not the least implied in the words, and not at all twelve Apostles must be their judges and governors. formed without priest or altar." The Quakers, who here are the most numerous party, resolutely opposed, here are the most numerous party, resolutely opposed, here are the Apostles held a rank which the Apostles held a rank which the the area to be hardly worth a serious notice. Yet those the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than hone elsewhere, every provision for the church.—

He states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, that in one year he baptized no fewer than the Apostles held a rank which the equality of power; their sitting to judge, power and the states, the states are the states and the states are the stat about thirty miles journey. Fifth Sunday, I cross the exercise of jurisdiction; their sitting to judge the Seventy disciples did not possess. We shall see this who might entertain any difficulty on this point will

Mr. Urmston gives the following account of his ission—"I have hitherto supplied three precincts, and in this they are so careless and uncleanly, there of the channel. This Ordination was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution to the Christian IaIII, it is a thing that I switch in St. Mark xvi. 18. This Ordination was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution the institution is institution to the Christian IaIII, it is a thing the institution was almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst their institution the institution is institution. The number I have been recorded; and they asked the question the first ages were the purely in the divine plan in the institution the institution is institution to the Christian IaIII, it is a thing the institution to the Christian IaIII, it is a thing the institution the institution the institution the institution the institution the institution that it is written in St. Mark xvi. 18. This Ordination is almost despair of ever seeing effected whilst amongst the institution the institution that it is a thing the

"The day before V——"s departure for the last time from the commodities, of which corn, pork, pitch and tar are the chief." Mr. Gordon did not remain more than been my credit of the passages. So long as I was on terms of swallows that came swarming fell, has trolled with an old election to set time on the foods and gables of the manor-house. This they do for several days preparatory to their departure for the last time from the constraint of the possible of the search of the passages. So long as I was on terms of the temporal singled manufacture of the passages. So long as I was on terms of the temporal singled manufacture of the passages. So long as I was on terms of the word of the next temporal singled manufacture of the passages. So long as I was on terms of the temporal singled manufacture of the passages. So long as I was on terms of the chief." Mr. Gordon did not remain more than of swallows that came swarming fell, has trolled with an old election to set time on the office. As to burials, we have but very few, and those were dangerous places, wet or cold weather in winters of Swallows that came swarming from all discussions to their departure to their departure for the last time from the chief." Mr. Gordon did not remain more than of the chief." Mr. Gordon did not remain more than of the chief." Mr. Gordon did not remain more than afford time, as well as expense, to wait upon me, so that they go to the listency of the passage. So long as I was on terms of the passages. So long as I was on terms of the chief." Mr. Gordon did not remain more than of the chief." Mr. Gordon did not remain more than afford time, as well as expense, to wait upon me, so that they go to the listency of the passage. The chief. The chief. The chief. The chief of the chief. The chief. The chief of the chief of the chief. The chief of the chief of the chief. The chief of the chief. The chief He himself arranged the solemn matter in due order. that they think it wrong for any Christian to exercise Neither did they apply for ordination, but He called the civil duties of kings, princes, or magistrates.*whom He would. It is lawful now for men to make This text is clearly directed against individual pride, application to a bishop after that they are called by and has nothing to do with the ordering and official

> "That the highest in place should be the lowest in These then, at the first Ordination, were ordained | mind and humility of service;" and to this Christian to be Apostles, or missionaries, according to the rank observation let every heart and tongue cheerfully and power of presbyters only, and not until after respond, amen and amen. So be it ever, as it is now, Christ's resurrection, as we shall see, with the excep- in the Christian Church of England-England blessed in the privilege of nurturing among her people a veritable Apostolic Church.

> THE THIRD ORDINATION HELD BY OUR LORD. we find a second Ordination held by our Lord. At Our blessed Lord held a third Ordination after His this Ordination seventy disciples were commissioned resurrection, which circumstance is recorded in the to the ministerial office and work, to preach that the twentieth chapter of t. John, at the twenty-first verse. kingdom of God was come nigh, and also to heal the This Ordination is also alluded to in the parallel passick, (Luke x. 9-11). It appears afterward, that sages of St. Mark xvi. 14, and St. Luke xxiv. 33. It the devils were subject to them through Christ's name. occurred at Jerusalem, and there is another remark-Thus did Christ himself, as Archbishop of his able meeting of our Lord with the eleven recorded by make eighty-two, therefore, there were eighty-two chapter of St. Luke, &c., but it is clearly an Ordina-Apostles of the same order sent forth by Christ. But tion upon an Ordination, the creation of a new office.

> second Ordination were always as distinctly called and then the other meeting by solemn appointment "The Seventy;" and never were the two separate (Matt. xxvi. 32, also chapter xxviii. 7-10) in Galilee. bodies treated as of one and the same order or privilege. Which then par excellence is the Ordination; or is one To prove the distinction with which "the Twelve," but the continuation of the other? It does not seem and also the inferiority with which "the Seventy" proper to found any arguments on the seasons or were received, we read that the Apostles were ordained places of our Saviour's actions as recorded in the to be with our Lord, (Mark iii. 14), and throughout Scriptures, for the Evangelists themselves do not the Gospels are mentioned as being constantly with appear to have regarded chronological order, and com-Him, both before they went out to preach and after mentators thereon variously differ. But however this their return; never during the Lord's abode on earth, may be, and we must not build arguments upon conbeing sent out a second time, or receiving any further | jecture, it is very certain that an extension of authoomission until they were commanded just before rity was given to the Eleven, and to the Eleven only, Seventy were ordained to preach; and after relating He says, Peace be unto you, as my Father seut me, even again. And, moreover, they were only sent into those since our Lord's mission was divine, so this must be places where our Lord would shortly come, (Luke x. divine also; indeed it came from a divine person, who

> to all the Jews. The Ordination too of the Seventy Further, our Lord's commission extended to the was not so solemn as that of the Twelve before which sending of others, a commission He had fully practised our Lord bid His disciples pray that labourers might as we have shewn, but which He had not yet delegated be sent forth into His harvest, and Himself continued to others. This, therefore, as we fully learn, not only were assembled around Jesus at the last supper, the conduct of the Apostles, was given to them. And it labours of each being suspended in order that they was necessary, since our Lord in His ecclesiastical might be present; and while the Seventy are not capacity of bishop or overseer was removed from the mentioned at all, the Twelve are commanded at this earth, that, therefore, the visible office which He himlast supper to do as their Lord had done; that is, to self held should be supplied. If this proceeding did

with the idea of any jurisdiction of one Christian over them had they not had originally the right of ordination? To

That it was given to the Apostles only and not in any way to the Seventy, we learn from Scripture. For St. Mark plainly describes the Eleven only as being present. St. Luke tells us in Acts i. 4, that He had given commandments unto the Apostles whom He had chosen; a manifest allusion to the meeting above described, and to the Eleven as a distinct body among them that were with them:* also St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 5. And it is a singular fact to shew the distinctness of "the Twelve" as a body, that Thomas was not present when the commission was given as described in John xx. 21, &c., and in the twenty-fourth

strangely impotent that dares maintain it; and wickedly creditions that can believe it."

* It is very plain that this expression in Mark xvi. 33, and the mention of "the disciples" in John xx. 21, cannot be read of all the disciples, for all the disciples were not ordained neither could be ordained. There must have been many of excellent character and ability among the early Christians, but these qualities, without the solemn Ordination of superiors, were not sufficient to license ministerial acts of a public nature of any person.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—To Swallows on the Eve of Departure.

Labours of the Early Missionaries in America.

The Primitive Church in its Episcopacy.—Chap. iii.

Fourth Page.

Henry Howard—Chaps, iv. and v.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren of the Clergy, that he intends (D. V.) to confirm at the following list :-

August 29,-Thursday, Brantford, at 2 P. M. 30,-Friday, Norwich, at 11 A. M.

" 31,-Saturday, Ingersol, at 11 A. M. September 1, -Sunday, Zorra, at 11 A. M. 2,-Monday, Woodstock, at 11 A. M.

3,-Tuesday, Woodstock, -4,-Wednesday, Blenheim, at 11 A. M. 5,-Thursday, Woolwich, at 11 A. M.

6,-Friday, Stratford, at 11 A. M.

The Circular Letter from the Secretary of the and excellent Institution. Perhaps some feelings of alarm and apprehension may be begotten by the details which it furnishes, -as appearing to shew that the pecuniary affairs of the Society are in a state of serious of New Brunswick, as soon as an adequate endowment had been and even critical embarassment, which must cripple its efficiency, and in many a sphere of its present operations cause it to withdraw its long bestowed and The comparatively small sum, therefore, of £3,000 is all that indispensable assistance. We do not ourselves, how- remains to be provided for this important object; and we are ever, participate in any such alarm; but are strong in persuaded, that when it is generally known how little is wanting for the attainment of the end in view, the necessary funds the hope and persuasion that a benevolent and religious institution which has stood the storms and trials of nearly a century and a half, and which, during that long period, has been the instrument in the hands of Brunswick, combined with other circumstances peculiarly aflong period, has period, has gracious Providence of planting the good seed of the word in every dependency of our vast empire, so far from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from being allowed to fail or even to languish in its from the personal months and proposed the country from the personal months and proposed to the country from the providence of planting the good seed of the fecting its religious interests at the present moment, render the instrument in the bands of fecting its religious interests at the present moment, render the missing family. Though for some years absent from the missing family. Though for some years absent from the missing family. Though for some years absent from the missing family. Though for some years absent from the mother country, neither he nor Mrs. Blackney have lost any portion of that gentleness of manners and high breeding by which at home persons in their condition are charged in the spiritual care of these his red brethen: he ard him. He stated that he felt he had a heavy charge in the spiritual care of these his red brethen: he for civil importance is the country heavy some and the providence of planting the providence of the Church in the providence of the Church in the providence of the country, neither he nor Mrs. Blackney have lost any portion of that gentleness of manners and high breeding the providence of the Church in the providence of the church and the providence of the ch beginning as it were a new life, -starting upon a fresh career of wider charity, and more extended blessing.

A glance at the history of this noble Society will shew that we are not expressing ourselves rashly in this hope. For many years, and long after it had taken root in the land, when the Mother Country was combating a world in arms, its operations were necessarily circumscribed; but even then there were no signs of languor, far less of decay, but a progressive advancement rather in the extent and efficiency of its operations. Even in those days of the nation's trial, when wars on every side were raging, and their fearful tide appeared about to overwhelm even England herself, she appeared, even in those stormy times, less forgetful, than in her days of peace and prosperity, of a nation's duty to her distant subjects. In the days of her greatest public peril, a Parliamentary grant was tion which no commendation of ours could increase; steadily made to the Society in aid of the Propagation of the Gospel in her North American Colonies; and long before those dangers were past, and while the sured, on the American Continent, and which may country was burdened with a fearful amount of taxa- now take a respectable place amongst the far-famed tion for the maintenance of vast fleets and armies, public schools of England. that annual grant was largely augmented.

But after the nation had time to breathe from the calamities and desolations of long protracted war, in the spirit of a short-sighted and niggard economy,and under circumstances, too, which involved not a little of national dishonour,—that grant was largely reduced, and some years since was wholly withdrawn. The immediate result was necessarily a serious damage to the resources of the Society, and with that the reduction in most instances of the humble stipends allotted to their missionaries, and the total impossibility of adding a single individual to their number.

But the Society was not to be crushed, or even depressed, by this ill-advised exercise of national economy. On the contrary, fresh exertions were made in its behalf; new District Committees were continually formed in connection with it throughout the king- PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO dom; and its annual income was raised far beyond what it had ever been rendered by the largest pecuniary grant from Parliament. This, indeed, is shewn in the very circular letter to which, at the commence- ilton on this day at 12 o'clock, on his route to Caledonia; ment of this article, we have adverted. And as the effect of this enlarged income and increased promise of prosperity, the Society were enabled about seven years ago to promise twenty additional Missionaries than fulfilled; and even now it is with a visible reluctance, a painful constraint, that they can bring themin our many remote and spiritually destitute places.

It is true that all the hopes and promises by which the Society were moved to this largely increased generosity, were not realized: commercial and agricultural depression in the Mother Country exerted their natural effect; while the almost boundless multiplication of Churches, and Clergymen to supply them, in every part of the United Kingdom, withdrew, as was to be expected, much for immediate and local purposes expected, much for immediate and local purposes and local purposes flowed into the treasury which otherwise would have flowed into the treasury of the Society. The fact, therefore, that the public support had not kept pace with the wants of the Society,-wants vastly increased by its enlarged operations in almost every quarter of the world, -accounts for the depression in its finances which is now com-

plained of. But are we allowed to fear that this will continue? Does the history of the past warrant any serious apprehension for the future? By no means. During the last few years, the religious spirit of the nation has been quickened and extended to an incredible degree; new life and fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear to have been degree in the fresh youth appear degree; new life and fresh youth appear to have been given to the moral energies of the empire; and in such a revived sense of spiritual obligation, can it be feared that an Institution which has been the main stay and

and others. Be it remembered, it is not at all necessary to suppose that this is the commission even of the Apostes the stress, which is erroneous, as he has to suppose that this is the commission even of the Apostes that the properties of the conspired power to presbyterian ordination. The Apostles thus received power to presbyte at the configuration of the Church in the configuration of the Church in the constitution of the construction of the Church in the constitution of the co

We are happy to see from the subjoined statement, that the prospect of providing a Bishop for the Province of New Brunswick, is now so near its realization. the several Missions and Stations in accordance with The small sum still required for this most desirable purpose, cannot long be wanting; and a few weeks probably will see it accomplished. Right heartily do we congratulate that rising and loyal Province upon such an accession to their best interests; and in the persuasion that "there can be no Church without a Bishop," may the boon of immediate Episcopal superintendence and direction with which they are about to loose principle has been the engendering of envy and be favoured, draw them more closely than ever to the strife, instead of promoting harmony and correct Chris-Church of their fathers, and cause New Brunswick to be remembered to the end of time amongst the bright

and living spots in the kingdom of the Redeemer :-"BISHOPRIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK .- We, the undersigned Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which appears under our head of English Ecclesiastical Intelligence, will be read with much interest by the friends and well-wishers of that ancient | the members of the Church of England to the following brief

"In a Report, dated the 23rd day of June, 1843, we announced our intention of recommending to Her Majesty's Government the erection of a separate Bishopric for the Province provided; and we estimated that sufficient endowment at a sum of £30,000, invested on good security. Of this amount, nearly £27,000 has been contributed at home or in the Province.

"We need not here repeat the expression of our conviction,

J. G. ARMAGH.

"W. CANTUAR. RD. DUBLIN. C. WINTON. J. LINCOLN. G. ROCHESTER." E. DUNELM.

In another column will be found an account of the result of the late Examinations at that excellent instition, Upper Canada College. It is to us a cause of great regret that we were unable to be present ourselves at an examination which, as we understand from every quarter, proved so highly interesting and satisfactory, and evidenced in so marked a degree the diligence of the Masters, the proficiency of the pupils, and the admirable system of instruction which is pursued. Upper Canada College has obtained a reputayet it is pleasing to bear testimony to the merits of an Institution which stands unrivalled, we feel well as-

A Collector will proceed eastward from this office, on or about the 15th August, instant, and will solicit the outstanding dues to The Church, through the Newcastle, Prince Edward, Victoria, Midland, at a spot where he had been merely known as a farmer. Johnstown, Bathurst and Eastern Districts, as far as Cornwall inclusive, -and we trust his reception will be every where satisfactory.

A Collector will about the same time visit the Townships lying between Cobourg and Toronto, as well as the northern portion of the Newcastle District, and the District of Colborne.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Wednesday, June 14.—The Bishop of Toronto left Hambut found the road almost impassable, in consequence of the preparations for planking that were in progress. What with the cutting down of hills and the building of bridges, it was almost impossible to get along; but the in the best society both in England and India, and all of years ago to promise twenty additional Missionaries to this Diocese,—a promise which they have more than fulfilled: and even now it is with a visible reluc-Bishop was nearly four hours in accomplishing a distance of fourteen miles. At a little distance from Caledonia, selves to refuse compliance with fresh demands for aid in our many remote and spiritually destitute places.

of fourteen intes. At a fittle distance from his Lordship was met by the Rev. B. C. Hill, who kindly conducted him to his residence at York on the Grand Ri-York is prettily situated on the banks of the river; which, Steamboats as far as Brantford, while the plank-road now his strength being constructed at a small distance from the village

> dates for Confirmation, who live at a great distance. At ten o'clock the Bishop proceeded to Caledonia, a village which has grown up within two or three years at the bridge crossing the Grand River on the line of the plankroad from Hamilton to Dover. As the business on the Grand River must increase, the navigation being continued to Lake Ontario through the Welland Canal, Caledonia promises to be a place of some importance. No donia promises to be a place of some importance. No Church, however, has as yet been erected at this spot, and the service on the present occasion was held, of necessity, in a large room of the principal inn,—an arrangement by no means convenient or desirable, though the host and hostess did every thing in their power to render twenty miles, and, without prejudice, I think Canada does

rese Thomas is called "one of the Twelve," though, in fact, there were but eleven. And so St. Paul speaks of "the Twelve," when but eleven were in the episcopal commission.

It may be observed, by the way, that Nathaniel, the Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile, and who was seen by our Saviour fishing with some of the Apostles in the Lake of Tiberias after their second Ordination, was not contained to present as it would be, were his mission more compressed and the population more dense.—The building a church, when practicable, would appear to be one of the first steps that should be taken; for all our Missionaries declare that they can never measure their success with a detail set before them of the good achieved in every far-off appendage of the empire through this their bounty, that individual bounty, we can believe, and attached to our services and likely to become their bounty, that individual bounty, we can believe, ance and attached to our services, and likely to become Take of Tiberias after their second Ordination, was not ordained to preach or perform any ministerial duty;—and it is no answer to this to say, that Nathaniel was not qualified in point of talent or any other ability, for neither were any of the rest until Jesus made them so.

their bounty, that individual bounty, we can believe, ance and attached to our services, and likely to become the first fruits of a congregation; yet in country places, would in most instances be doubled and trebled. And if with this accession of income, there should be appropriated to its funds only one annual offertory columns of the rest until Jesus made them so. lection from every parish in the United Kingdom, The people, in such cases, are generally without the means; And, in the mean time, the several Colonies will not themselves be idle, but forward, in proportion to themselves be idle, but forward, in proportion to these augmented wants, to contribute according to their comparatively scanty means to the same object which the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has so long been engaged in promoting. Our "Church Society must shew themselves, in the Colonies, what twenerable Society has proved itself in the motter country; and the care and affection of the great wants and on afty leaf is written, who was prandfather's, Patrick Young's, Esquire, who was prandfather's, Patrick Young's, Esquire, who was prandfather's, Patrick Woung's, Charles the First, and on a fill leaf of the Society's ordinary income, but the absorption of the Society sordinary income, but the absorption of the Society's ordinary income, but the absorption of the Society's ordinary income, but the absorption of the Society's ordinary income, but the absorption of the Society sordinary income, but the absorption of the Society's ordinary income, but the absorption of the Society sordinary income, but the absorption of the Society so especially after its objects and benefits became more correctly known,—there could be no fear of the best realization of the best hopes of this ver.erable Society.

The people is such as them, it is not easy to induce them to apply their energies and substance to a spot in which few comparatively can feel the strength of a local interest. Not that such an objection should really have

> liberty to open it to other denominations,—so that it can-not be reckoned as the property of the Church of Eng-land. To build churches for "all denominations," was an expedient adopted in several of the settlements at an early period, when the inhabitants were few in number, and no body of Christians sufficiently strong to build a place of worship exclusively for themselves. In such Mr. Giv cases, they thought it generous to unite their subscriptions, and by this concentration of means erect a church which all persuasions in turn might occupy. This is a specimen of false liberality which the well-instructed in religious truth would not consider themselves justified by any circumstances in adopting; and it is very certain, from abundant experience, that the practical effect of this

On this subject a more correct feeling is fast growing p. Members of the Church of England, in becoming ress wherever it is met with, - when this is presented, | the day. o question is asked as to creed or country; but the case is widely different where religious opinions at variance with what we believe to be the truth, are to be cherished

old enough to commence their education .- From Mr. heard the enlightening truths of the Christian Religion Blackney's his Lordship proceeded to Mr. Stewart's,—a gentleman similarly situated, but apparently not so well comforts with which they had been blessed, although it fitted to endure the privations and roughnesses of a new was true that others possessed many more: he compli-

borough, which he reached a little after five o'clock; here vered from the pestilence, they should look to God with the road became very bad, and in going through a deep slough, the principal bolt, which mainly supported the tance of the Sacraments of the Church; and shewed the earriage, broke in two; but accustomed to such accidents,

Lake Shore as his residence, a few miles from Dunnville. Finding, however, from an experience often too dearly purchased, that farming was not likely to answer his expectations, he expressed an anxiety to resume his proper employment, and having exhibited satisfactory credentials, his Lordship promised to bear him in mind, but with a candid assurance that he must, if an opening occurred, be employed in some other part of the Diocese, and not

Saturday, June 17.—Dunnville was not found to have improved much since the last visit of his Lordship: the ongregation was very small, and only two were presented for Confirmation, and one of these did not properly belong to the station. This, however, might in some de-gree be accounted for from the fact that the mission of Dunnville and the Lake Erie Shore was at this time vacant, and there was no one to catechize and prepare the young people for confirmation. Nevertheless, from the attention paid by the congregation to the Prayers, Sermon, and Address, a reasonable impression was begotten, that had there been an active, zealous clergyman upon the seat the repeated of cardial test for according to the seat the property of the seat of the spot, the number of candidates for confirmation would have been very considerable. Service being ended, Mr. Hyde and three young gentlemen kindly volunteered their services to take the Bishop in a boat to the Lake Shore, the road being deemed impassable for any sort of vehicle. His Lordship was kindly entertained there by Mrs. Imlach,—a pious and benevolent lady, who shewed him the greatest kindness and attention. Here the Bishop was much gratified at meeting several of the principal in with the cutting down of hills and the building of habitants of the neighbourhood, many of whom had moved whom appeared to evince a most friendly feeling to the Church, and expressed the strongest anxiety to have the present vacancy filled up. This was offered by his Lord-ship to Mr. Hill, as a far more eligible and less laborious sion than his own; but this gentleman is so devoted to his numerous stations and to the people who form his ver,—insisting, with Mrs. Hill, that he should remain with them during his short stay there. The village of welfare accrue from his leaving them, that he declined the offer, and with a most praiseworthy feeling prefers within the last two years, has been made navigable for his present position, called upon as he is to labour beyond

will connect it with the thriving town of Hamilton on OPENING OF THE NEW MOHAWK CHURCH ON THE BAY

To the Editor of The Church.

In the year before last, sixty four thousand persons, and they for the most part, of the poorest class, left this debarkation on the Sunday appointed, I proceeded with the many others who had come to visit the Mohawks, to their very chaste Church, where the usual service was being performed. This neat Christian edifice, but lately are ready is carable of contributions of the Sunday appoint for the most part, of the poorest class, left this learning, industry and research, will also be taxed to the country to settle in some one or other of our Colonies; and they are ready account to the most part, of the poorest class, left this learning, industry and research, will also be taxed to the cuntry to settle in some one or other of our Colonies; and they are ready to the sunday appointed in th being performed. This neat Christian edifice, but lately erected, is capable of containing about five hundred people: I will not say that it is capable of containing five hundred comfortably; but on Sunday, through the eagerness of the multitude, five hundred managed to gain admitted to the supply of their spiritual necessities, of the emigrant is added the still more fearful destitution of the convicts in our penal settlements it will be admitted into Holy Orders by the Bishop of Kildare.

Liverpool Mail.

KING CHARLES'S BIBLE.—At Brownfall.

be best rewarded by an evidence on the part of the children that it has been usefully bestowed, and is reaping its legitimate fruits, in a more extended and reaping its legitimate fruits, in a more extended and deeper attachment to that blessed faith and those holy ordinances without which neither kingdom nor colony can prosper,—without which neither social quiet nor happiness can exist, but the land must be spiritually a wilderness and morally a curse.

energy, and self-devotion which he gives to the work will, it must be believed, soon manifest an abundance of fruit. Friday, June 16.—A gloomy morning, but it soon as being one of the first memorials of their willing adoption of the Church, is placed the Lion of England and the Unicorn, which was also, I believe, a gift of the same beneficent donor. How trivial soever this valuable present without which neither kingdom nor colony can prosper,—without which neither social quiet nor happiness can exist, but the land must be spiritually a wilderness and morally a curse. prize them highly, and so long as the two Tables of the Law endure, they will be less likely to forget the moral lessons which these were meant to impress upon their the Society's income. hearts; and so long as the "Lion and Unicorn" last, I "On looking careful

of God; their demeanour and devotion might put to shame many of their white brethren, who, with more pretension, do not receive the wholesome truths of the Gospel, with half the earnestness exhibited by the civilized Mohawk. I noticed that they were strict in their attention to the whole service, and in their prayers shewed the most eartian feeling. It must be admitted that members of the Church have not often been enticed into so erroneous a proceeding. Out of two instances in which is Church have not often been enticed into so erroneous a proceeding. Out of two instances in which it was resorted to, the members of the Church were, in one case, obliged to buy up all the interest which other denominations possessed in the building; and in the other, though our people had furnished two-thirds of the expence of the erection, by the cunning and skilful management of their opponents, they were thrust out altogether!

On this subject a more correct feeling is fast to a subject as help being pleased with the system pursued by the Rev. Mr. Givins in conducting the service. In some parts he himself would read in English, while in others Mr. Hill better acquainted with their own tenets, become less disposed to aid in fostering error and division: none better than they are alive to the duty of relieving temporal disfrom the truly beautiful, as well as edifying services of

After the service the Rev. Mr. Givins preached a most excellent sermon, taking his text from Ephesians v. 20,— "Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the and maintained,—then it becomes a positive dereliction of duty to contribute of our substance to its growth and advancement.

After Service at Cayuga, the Bishop proceeded to Mr.

Blackney's about two miles distant to dispare Mr. Blackney's, about two miles distant, to dinner. Mr. Blackney is an English gentleman of much intelligence and in easy circumstances, who has purchased a farm in this secluded spot, and settled upon it with a fine and promising family. Though for some years absent from the mother country, neither he nor Mrs. Blackney have lost in the feet he had a heavy charge in the reverend gentleman, and the parental solicitude especially which he man, and the parental solicitude especially which he man if ested towards his brethren the red men, whom he so frequently and significantly addressed as "his Mohawk brethren." His whole sermon was such as could not fail to leave a lasting impression on the minds of those who heard him. He stated that he felt he had a heavy charge ntted to endure the privations and foughnesses of a new country. Both are excellent Churchmen, and always ready to assist Mr. Hill in the advancement of his religious objects. It is, indeed, a great comfort and support to him to have two friends, so intelligent and so willing to second him on all worthy occasions; while the opportunity to render such service in so good a cause, must be equally gratifying to themselves. equally gratifying to themselves.

Leaving Mr. Stewart's, the Bishop proceeded to Cancase out of every seven; and that now, having been del it did not much discompose his Lordship, and the carriage having been secured with thongs, the party proceeded slowly forward and got to Dunnville without further difshowly forward and got to Dunnville without further dis-ficulty, about 8 o'clock, where lodging for the night was taken at Mr. Thompson's inn, where every attention and of the day, the spectator could come to no other concluthe most obliging treatment was experienced.

Here his Lordship met with the Rev. J. Pope, a reway a father to them in all the offices of ministerial kindness. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper being aptor invited his red brethren to participate in it, and it was pleasing to see with what eagerness they availed themelves of the summons. About fifty communicants of the Mohawks partook,-a greater number than frequently come forward in places boasting a far greater population

than the Mohawk tract. Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to give you some account of the very interesting proceedings on the occasion of opening the Church in the Mohawk tract; which I find I have prolonged to a much greater length than I originally intended. I must beg you and your readers to excuse its tediousness; and perhaps the information it contains may in some measure repay a perusal on the part of the members of the Church interested in her growng prosperity, even though it is felt to be very defectively

Yours, &c. Belleville, August 5th, 1844. TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. PHILLIPS.

presented their venerable and highly-esteemed Pastor with a surplice and gown, and with a folio Bible and Prayer-Book for use in the Church, as a testimony of their affection and regard. The Rev. Dr. Phillips came to this country in the summer of 1825, as Master of the Grammar School at Toronto, then York. Upon the formation of Upper Canada College, his services were transferred to that institution as Vice-Principal; but after a few years of honourable employment in that distinguished seminary of solid learning and religious education, he removed, at the instance of the late Bishop of Quebec, to

The congregation of Weston Church, Etobicoke, lately

a country mission, where his zealous services and kind of Divine Service, on Sunday the 4th instant, to the members of his Weston congregation:— "I take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge to this

congregation the very great obligation I am under to them for the folio Bible and Prayer-Book, and the Surplice and Gown which I received yesterday from them, and I tinued for some years yet amongst them, to use these emblems of their christian regard and brotherly affection."

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, July 6, 1844. The following letter has recently been addressed to the Secretaries of Associations:-

Rev. and Dear Sir,-I am directed to send for your information the following copy of a Statement which has been laid before his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in furtherance of a Resolution, passed at the last monthly meeting of the Society, appointing a Special Committee "to take into consideration the present state of the Society, and the best means to be adopted for raising the income of the Society, so as to meet its expenditure:—
"The present condition of the Church in the Colonies

and Dependencies of Great Britain is such as to demand the immediate attention of the whole body of faithful

the absorption of the Society's ordinary income, but the total exhaustion of its funded capital.

"Henceforward, therefore, the amount of assistance which the Society can render to the Colonial Church and its Missions among the heathen, must depend on the yearly contributions of Christians at home. The Colonies themselves are making every effort, both for the present support and the permanent endowment, of their own Church. In the North American provinces, in the West Indies, and in the Australian Settlements, a spirit has been aroused which shows that not want of zeal, but want of ability, compels them still to look to the English Church, and to that Society which has so long and so largely administered to their wants. Deeply important, therefore, it is that the Society should be enabled to mainlargely administered to their wants. Deeply important, therefore, it is that the Society should be enabled to mainthan £60,000. There is, then, a present deficiency of £20,000 to be made up; and this sum is not merely required once for all, but must be added permanently to the Society's income.

"On looking carefully into the several sources of the

"On looking carefully into the several sources of the have little fear of their forgetting the loyalty due to their Sovereign.

Sovereign.

M. Girise by Jimes die fast Chick and Ch Mr. Givins has disposed, in front of the altar, a Font for the purposes of Baptism; and I am happy to say that the Mohawks do not slight this ordinance. I was much interested by the behaviour of the Mohawks in the House of God; their demeanour and devotion might put to shame many of their white hystern who with more pretension.

It is augmented supplies was in its parochial associations, and that in proportion to their growth and prosperity has been the increase of the Society's funds. The Committee, therefore, saw that it needed only to extend widely enough the system of Barochial Associations, in order to many of their white hystern who with more pretension.

It is augmented supplies was in its parochial associations, and that in proportion to their growth and prosperity has been the increase of the Society's funds. The Committee, therefore, saw that it needed only to extend widely enough the system of Barochial associations, and that in proportion to their growth and prosperity has been the increase of the Society's funds. The Committee, therefore, saw that it needed only to extend widely enough the system of Barochial associations, and that in proportion to their growth and prosperity has been the increase of the Society's funds. The Committee, therefore, saw that it needed only to extend widely enough the system of Barochial associations, and that in proportion to their growth and prosperity has been the increase of the Society's funds. The Committee excellent reply.

Diocesse of Ross and Argyle arrived was the suppose you have any real religion?" None to speak of, was the excellent reply.

The only constitute of the proportion to their growth and prosperity has been the increase of the Society's funds.

The committee of man. A young divine who was much suppose you have any real religion?" None to speak of, was the excellent reply.

The construction of the proportion to their growth and prosperity has been the increase of the Society's funds.

The construction of the Mohawks in the House of the constructio

be specially commissioned to recommend and assist in the formation of Parochial Associations, for the special pur-

'That, as such commission can come, with full authority, only from the Bishops of the several Dioceses, a deputation be appointed to wait upon his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, respectfully to submit to his Grace these views of the Committee; and, provided they approve themselves to his Grace's judgment, humbly to solicit his grace to adopt such measures as he may deem most proper to commend them to the attention of the Bishops of

bishop of York, for the same purpose."
In compliance with the above Resolution, a deputation was appointed, which waited upon his Grace the President and laid before him the substance of the foregoing Statement. His Grace was pleased to sanction with his approval the plan proposed by the Committee, and promised to bring the subject under the consideration of the Bishops of his Province. The Society, in the meanwhile, is happy to express its

confident reliance upon your zealous assistance in carrying out any plan for the general formation of Parochial Associations which may come duly recommended by ecclesiastical authority.

Resolved,-"That it is highly important that it should either double his own subscription, or procure new subscribers to an equal amount; and that this suggestion be respectfully communicated to every Incorporated and Associated Member.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir, Yours very faithfully, ERNEST HAWKINS.

RE-OPENING OF YORK MINSTER.

Sunday, July 7th, was a memorable day for York Minster. A new existence as it were commenced, the pletely restored and thrown open to the public aisle of the nave and the south-western tower were fearfully damaged; but by the great public spirit and liberality of the county of York, and also of more distant friends, and by the indefatigable exertions of an able and zealous restoration committee, these have been entirely renovated, and one of the noblest monuments of by-gone times is now completely restored, and its interior is to be seen in a state of greater perfection than has ever before

been witnessed by any person now living.

Since the last fire the nave has been completely separated from the transept by brick walls, which filled the great lantern tower, and many an anxious desire has been experienced by our fellow-citizens as they looked upon windows of a considerable portion of the sacred edifice from their eyes, and marred its beauty, that the day would soon come when those walls would be removed, nave would once more be seen in all their pristine beauty.

was announced on Sunday morning last by a merry peal from the new bells, for which we are so deeply indebted br. Beckwith. As the time for divine service approached, ndreds of persons of all ranks were seen towards the Minster, the spacious aisles of which were soon crowded in every part by a multitude of anxious spectators, who appeared much delighted, and full of awe and veneration as they, passing to and fro, contemplated Thursday last, after Earl Powis had withdrawn the Bill, of Thursday last, after Earl Powis had withdrawn the Bill, of the covers which the Government of the covers which the Gover and admired the grandeur and beauty of this wonderful building.

the choir was crowded to excess. The City High Sheriff and Aldermen Sir John Simpson, Meek, Hudson, Sir W. S. Clarke, Matterson, and Scawin, attended divine "The friends of the Church who supported this

York ringers, and in the afternoon the fine company of a company. Industrious they have undoubtedly been to acquire such command over bells so much heavier than active young men; their manner of ringing is both easy and graceful, and we hope this was not the last time we shall have the pleasure of hearing them, and that when the illustrious Great Peter Clock Bell arrives, we shall have a ringing day of large and the state of the presence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Early The royal precedence is the pretence of the royal precedence in the royal precedence is the pretence of the royal precedence in the royal precedence is the royal precedence in the royal precedence is the royal precedence in the royal precedence is the royal precedence in the royal precedence in the royal precedence is the royal precedence in the royal precedence in the royal precedence is the royal precedence in the royal precedence in the royal precedence in the royal precedence is the royal precedence in the royal precedence in the royal precedence in the royal precedence in the

The Leeds ringers expressed themselves much pleased with the bells, and the style in which they were hung (which notwithstanding their calibre, are perfectly easy and at command), and they politely returned their thanks Manchester having also a seat, let him by all means be to the Dean for his kindness in allowing them the treat Bishop of Manchester without one: he would not be the only which they experienced on Sunday.

of accomplishing to the fullest extent those noble plans of a wide and boundless benevolence which it is the study and effort of its supporters to put into operation.

The plan of action developed in the letter of the Secretary which we have published, will serve, we are persuaded, not only immediately to augment the resources of the Society, but to promote throughout the United Kingdom, a better knowledge of its principles and objects,—all the guarantee that, under the Divine blessing, can be required for its success. If, as has been suggested, each subscriber should procure another, and another would soon be added; and, the full state of the study and effort of its supporters to put into operation.

The plan of action developed in the letter of the Secretary which we have published, will serve, we are persuaded, not only immediately to augment the resources of the Society, but to promote throughout the United Kingdom, a better knowledge of its principles and objects,—all the guarantee that, under the Divine blessing, can be required for its success. If, as has been suggested, each subscriber should procure another and another would soon be added; and, the full state of the full subscribers and another would soon be added; and, after the part of the study and effort of its supporters to put into operation.

The plan of action developed in the letter of the Secretary which we have published, will serve, we are persuaded, not only immediately to augment the resources of the Society, but to promote throughout the united states of the Society, and his people are very timiny in this stand is transfer and the provided with all the means of Church, the cape that the church of the Empire is daily expectation. The there are the provided with all the many others dead the there are the many of the population at home, to seek a settlement in some distant Colony, it must be held adulty second only to that of the treach and they cape that the church, and they cape that the church of the subscriber and the ording to a very n

matte

with which of the Count the quadioces Lord he did

In a Conto a

of the emigrant is added the still more fearful destitution of the convicts in our penal settlements, it will be admitted that unusual exertions have been required. Those exertions have been freely made; and one hundred and fifty clergymen have been added to the list of the Society's Missionaries since the year 1838.

A thick Charles & Bible.—A throunded, has ford, is a Bible which belonged to King Charles the First, the date A. D. 1529, Norton and Bill, printers. It is a folio, bound in purple velvet; the arms of England richly embroidered on both covers; and on a fly leaf is written, "this Bible was King Charles the First, afterwards it."

therefore, it is that the Society should be enabled to maintain and extend its operations. Those operations cannot be maintained, even on the present scale, at a less charge than £80,000 annually. But the present receipts of the Society, from all sources, (including the collections under the Owen's Letter) cannot be stated at a higher amount of the Creat Western Reiway. Queen's Letter) cannot be stated at a higher amount ting in the Swindon Station of the Great Western Railway.

serious consideration, they came to the conclusion, that it was expedient that one or more Clergymen for each Archdeaconry, or smaller Ecclesiastical Division, should be specially commissioned to recommend and are accounted by the confirmation was holden in St. John's Chapter of Monday, the 24th, the Bishop proceeded to Strathnairn, where he held a confirmation in the chapel there, and on Tuesday, crossed into Ross-shire where he had a confirmation was holden in St. John's Chapter of Monday, the 24th, the Bishop proceeded to Strathnairn, where he held a confirmation in the chapter of the conclusion, that it was expedient that one or more Clergymen for each archive and the confirmation was holden in St. John's Chapter of the conclusion, that it was expedient that one or more Clergymen for each archive and the confirmation was holden in St. John's Chapter of the confirm the week, he visited the congregations at Allangrange, Fortrose, Highfield, and Dingwall, returning to Inverness in time to hold his visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese on wednesday last, the 3d instant. On that occasion, the morning prayer was read in St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. William Greig Skye, and an admirable sermon preached by the Rev. John L. Ross, from 1st Tim. iii. 14, 15, after which the venerable Bishop addressed the Clergy assembled. Clergy assembled. At 5 P.M., the Bishop entertained his Clergy and a few lay guests at dinner in the Caledonian Hotel. The Venerable Prelate has proceeded to the western parts of the Diocese, where he is to consecrate a large and handsome chapel lately erected near Glencoe, on the estate of Mr. Stuart of Ballachulish.

the Province of Canterbury. And that a like deputation be appointed to wait upon his Grace the Archbishop of York, for the same purpose."

THE AFGHAN MASSACRE.—A handsome tablet has been erected in Alverstoke Church, near Gosport, to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment who fell in the Affghan war, over which hangs the colours of that ill-fated regiment. The following is the inscription.

tion:—
"Sacred to the memory of Colonel T. Mackrell, A.D.C.
to her Majesty; Major W. B. Scott, Captain T. Swain,
Captain R. B. McCrea, Captain F. R. Leighton, Captain
T. Rebisson, Captain, F. C. Collins, Lieutenant W. H. T. Robinson, Captain F. C. Collins, Lieutenant W. H. Dodgin, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant W. G. Wade, Heutenant H. Cadett, Lieutenant S. Swinton, Lieutenant F. J. C. Fortye, Lieutenant A. W. Gray, Paymaster Bourke, Lieutenant and Quarter-master R. B. Hallahan I avail myself of the present opportunity of communi-ating to you a Resolution agreed upon at a meeting of the Special Committee above referred to: battle in the disastrous Affghan war of 1841 and 1842. Lesolved,—"That it is highly important that it should be made generally known among the members of the Society, that its present operations might be maintained in their full efficiency, if each member would either double his own subscription, or procure new subscribers to an equal amount; and that this suggestions with arms in their hands unconquered, but overpowered by the united horrors of climate, treachery, and barbarous warfare. Their colours, saved by Captain J. Souter, one of the few survivors, hang above this store, which is erected to their memory by the officers of the

44th Regiment.—June 1844."

"And if Thy people Israel be put to the worst before the enemy, because they have sinned against Thee; and shall return and confess Thy name, and pray and make the property of the shall return and confess Thy name, and pray and make the shall return and confess Thy name. upplication before Thee in this house, then hear Thou from the Heavens, and forgive the sins of Thy people Israel."—6th chapter of the 2d book of Chronicles, 24th and 25th verses.

From our English Files.

SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.

(From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.) In our Journal of the 5th ult, we noticed in terms of congratulation the majority in the House of Lords on the Earl of Powis's motion for continuing the separate existence of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, and expressed our hope that Government, seeing the powerful stand made for the inviolability of the two dioceses, would give up their opposition to the Bill.

It was therefore with surprise and regret that we found all further proceedings on the Bill obstructed by the Duke of Wellington or the ground that it is not for the ground that it lington, on the ground that it interfered with the royal prero-gative. We do not recollect ever to have seen this plea so ted from the transept by brick walls, which filled the eat lantern tower, and many an anxious desire has been perienced by our fellow-citizens as they looked upon ese barriers, which hid the vaulted roof and storied reders of a considerable portion of the content of the conte ters relating to the Church could be debated in Parliament without the royal consent first obtained: it was conferred by an Act which Earl Powis seeks to repeal, and which emp

ber Majesty, by Order in Council, to clevate Manchester into 5 Bishopric, on the demise of either the Bishop of Bangor or St. Asaph. We are convinced that if the Queen's consent had been asked, her Majesty would have unhesitatingly yielded her per asked, her Majesty would have unhesitatingly yielder appearance to the decision of the House of Lords expressed by no mean majority; but it has not been asked; the Duke of Wellington admits that the Ministers have acted upon their own responsibility;—he says—"Her Majesty has not been adverted to this Bill being taken into consider that the Ministers have acted upon their vised to give her consent to this Bill being taken into consideration by this House." there is nothing the formula. "eration by this House;" there is nothing said of the roy No sooner were the several entrances thrown open than asserting a few wholesome truths, of which the Legislature. The

"The friends of the Church who supported this Bill were n service in their state robes. The prayers were read by removed, at the instance of the late Bishop of Quebec, to a country mission, where his zealous services and kind attention to the members of his flock have justly engaged their warmest gratitude and esteem. The following brief but very touching acknowledgment of their kindness in the memento above alluded to, was made during the time of Divine Services on Sound of the late Bishop of Quebec, to the Rev. E. J. Raines, and the lessons and litany by the Rev. H. S. Markham, the Canon in Residence, and the Rev. T. Egerton and the Rev. Edward Churton, Honorary Canons, officiated at the Communion Table. The sermon was preached by the doctrines taught—the apostolical order of the constitution inherited and theniet and tool with the State; but they knew that the true strength of the Rev. W. H. Oldfield. The Rev. H. S. Markham, the Canon in Residence, and the Rev. T. Egerton and the Rev. Edward Churton, Honorary Canons, officiated at the Communion Table. The sermon was preached by the doctrines taught—the apostolical order of the constitution inherited and theniet and tool with the State; but they knew that the true strength of the Rev. E. J. Raines, and the lessons and litany by the Rev. W. H. Oldfield. The Rev. H. S. Markham, the Canon in Residence, and the Rev. E. J. Raines, and the lessons and litany by the Rev. W. H. Oldfield. The Rev. H. S. Markham, the Canon in Residence, and the lessons and litany by the Weith the State; but they knew that the true strength of the Rev. E. J. Raines, and the lessons and litany by the Rev. W. H. Oldfield. The Rev. H. S. Markham, the Church, its best support, its most abiding security, was that which was inherent in itself—that which was found in the purity of the Rev. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. The Rev. H. S. Markham, the Church, its best support, its most abiding security, was that which was found in the purity of the Rev. We will here introduce a few remarks respecting the the sacred functions entrusted to them. If any one thing The peal in the morning was performed by the ingers, and in the afternoon the fine company of lation which now existed between Church and State, it would be a sometimes of the calculated more than another to excite dissatisfaction with the reringers from the parish of St. Peter's, at Leeds, ascended the tower, and rang for the space of 35 minutes, and although under the great disadvantage of the vibration in the chamber, noticed in our last, they acquitted them selves as an experienced and elever company, and rang several changes, in which every bell was heard to the greatest advantage, in time and place of the varied. greatest advantage, in time and place of the varied change. Their manner of ceasing the bells at the conclusion of their performance although president and the conformance and the conformance although president and the conformance although president and the conformance and the conformance although president and the conformance and the conformance although president and the conformance although president and the conformance although president and the conformance and the conforman novel, and harmonious treat to us. The inhabitants of Leeds may be justly proud of so clever and industrious which was supported, with but few exceptions, though of the company. Industries the land the supported which was supported, with but few exceptions, though of the supported which was supported. their own. The company for the most part consists of and which their Lordships had affirmed by no inconsists of majorities to be conducive to the public good. (Hear, hear, he

The royal prerogative is made the pretence of opposing Earlowis's salutary Bill; but the Duke of Wellington does not have a ringing day of love, and not for prizes, in honour Powis's salutary Bill; but the Duke of Wellington conceal the fact that the main objection is to the presence another Bishop in the House of Lords; but surely to say thing of the repeated creation of temporal Peers, with seats in thing of the repeated creation of temporal Peers, with that House, if there was any valid objection to the Bishop of the the the Right Rev. Prelate so circumstanced.

Towards the conclusion of the debate on Thursday, the Bi-Towards the conclusion of the debate on Thursday, the Bishop of Bangor thus feelingly alluded to the disappointment which the result would occasion in Wales:—

"Approving as he did of the course pursued by the noble Earl in not pressing the House to any further decision upon his Bill after the report from the Committee who had been required to report upon the question of the Royal assent, he at the same time must express the regret which he felt upon the subject. He was sure, too, that that regret would be felt by every person in the principality of Wales, as he knew it to be by all with whom he had either conversed or corresponded on the subject. If the Bill had been thrown out by a majority of their ject. If the Bill had been thrown out by a majority of their Lordships' House or the House of Commons, then his country-men and neighbours would have submitted with regret, but without any strong feeling of disappointment; but when they heard that the Bill had been disposed of upon a formal and technical objection, they would feel the deepest sorrow at the matter. It could not be contended that the Bill affected the property or the prescretive of the Crown. He was bound to property or the prerogative of the Crown. He was bound to say that he was fully convinced that the measure adopted was one which would have no operation upon any other question connected with any bills that had already passed through the Legislature, and that it would not even affect the Cathedrals Bill or the Act the two players of which it represent the measure adopted was one which would have no operation upon any other question certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church relative to the certainly expresses the intentions of the Church r Legislature, and that it would not even affect the Cathedrals Bill or the Act the two clauses of which it proposed to repeal, with the exception of those two clauses. It was a measure which tended to produce no organic change in the constitution of the country. It did not aim at revoking any order in Council beyond the one. He could assure their Lordships that the question was one which was deeply felt by the clergy of his diocese from the first. The working clergy—as one noble Lord chose to call them, by an individious distinction which he did not pretend to understand—the working clergy thought the old authorities, and to compile a body of ecclesiastical chants, adapted to every part of the service appointed to be a division among the poorer clergy of the revenues of the diocese. As for himself he had no personal interest in the Bill since he would remain where he was during his lifetime. He certainly, however, felt deeply for his diocese, and he knew that all his clergy felt deeply on the subject also. It was therefore that he felt it his duty to support as strenuously as he could the Bill which the noble Earl had presented with so much ability and zeal to their Lordships. In conclusion, he hoped that the Government would take the whole subject into hoped that the Government would take the whole subject into their consideration for another session, and that they would adopt a different view of it from that which they had at present uses on the stake for heresy along with three others, who perished in the flames, but his life was spared through powerful interession. His compilation of the music of the Cathedral and technical obstacle to the Bill, and with that hope he would

In this hope we cordially concur, for we cannot believe that a Conservative Government will persevere in their opposition to a measure which has the support of the whole of the Right Reverend Bench of Bishops, and a large body of the Laity throughout the kingdom, who have petitioned against the separation of the two Bishopsing. ration of the two Bishoprics.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE. - This noble edifice is rapidly approaching completion, and at present no obstacle is apprehended that will delay its being opened beyond the early part of September. The Gresham Committee have not as yet appointed the day, although preparations are going on to cele-brate the event, so as to render the ceremony of an imposing and interesting character, it being clearly understood, that Her Ma-jesty and the day, although preparations are going on to cele-tain that he made no attempt of the kind. Whether the at-tempt has succeeded in the present work, must be left to the judgment of the learned and musical reader. Few changes companied by her august consort, will honour the city of London by opening it in person. The exact arrangements have not been as yet determined; it is, however, known that a ral reading would find any difficulty or have any scruple in the area, and that the whole proceedings will be conducted in an unusual degree of splendour well becoming the opening of In the Appendix to the volume which contains the Psalter.

In the Appendix to the Volume which contains the Psalter. the recent meetings of the committee most important improvements have been arranged, which will render the structure far fermo, or Plain Chant, which differs totally from the musical more attractive than was anticipated, the original intention being that it should be free from all decorative and sculptural embellishments. In the centre of the quadrangle will be raised a beautiful marble statue of the Queen. Feelings of delicacy and loyalty prompted the committee to leave the choice of the sculptor to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to name Mr. Louch. Lough. The committee have allowed £1,100 for the execusuch knowledge. But the truth is, that it is generally also been decided on. It will be fifteen feet in height, chiseled out of Portland stone by Mr. Behnes, at a cost of £550, and when completed will be placed in the niche at the eastern end of the Portland stone by Mr. The old of the Exchange, immediately under the tower. The old status of the wealthy founder that withstood the ravages of the fre at the burning of the former Exchange, has been safely preserved, and will be erected in another part of the building. New statues of Sir Thos. Whittington and Sir Hugh Myddelton will also decorate the area—the artist selected for the former being the status of mer being Mr. Joseph, cost £450; and the latter, Mr. Crewe, cost £430, who has also been appointed to execute the Royal arms that will adorn the western entrance. Amongst the Bost in... most important decorative improvements is the painting of the whole of the roof of the merchants' colonnade. It is termed encausation of the merchants and with molten wax encaustic painting; the colours been mixed with molten w instead of oil, and is a style entirely new to this country. is materially different from fresco, the latter being laid while the cement or plaster is in a wet state, while the form such the cement or plaster is in a wet state, while the selected on the walls when perfectly dry, after having under gone a strong layer of oil paint. The artists (14 in number ate all foreigners from the vicinity of Munich, under the dirtion of Munich are all foreigners from the vicinity of Munich and the direction of Munich are all foreigners.

Vices characteristic of the produce of the several countries.—

which formed the pavement of the area having been saved, it was at first intended that they should be relaid in the present area. Within the last three or four weeks, however, that determination has been rescinded, and the quadrangle is now to be paved with tessellated pavement, at a cost of £700. The tower is quite completed, and in a few days the peal of fifteen bells, at Messrs. Mesrs's in Whitechapel, will be raised. The clock and chime work, by Mr. Dent, of the Strand, is also ready for placing, the tune being now under the consideration of Professor Taylor. Mr. Westmacott's sculpture has been fixed over the grand of the strand over the grand façade, and workmen are now engaged in completi pleting the work and cleansing the masonry, when it will be thrown open to the view of the public. THE NAVY. RETRIBUTION STEAM-FRIGATE.—This vessel, which was launched on Tuesday at Chatham, is the largest steam-frigate and the finest vessel of her class in her Majesty's service. She In longer by five feet than the Penelope, which ship it will be IV. The Frogs, ARISTOPHANES. recollected was originally a sailing frigate of the 38-gun class.

The Retribution is one of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture. architecture we have seen, and has been turned off the stocks in a manner highly creditable to her constructor. Her frame is of Italian oak, her planking and decks are of teak, and her beams of African teak. She is frigate-built, with ports fore and aft on her not only for her own crew, but for troops; as, in addition to her own ship's company, which is to consist of 200 men, she can convey a full recipient of soldiers a thousand or eleven huncan convey a full regiment of soldiers a thousand or eleven hundred strong. She is constructed upon the surveyor of the navy's improved. improved system, with iron diagonal riders at reverse angles, with wood trussing in the frame and shelf pieces fore and aft. Although longer than the Penelope she is not so broad as that vessel by three inches, but she carries twenty-five tons more, and has

dimensions of the two ships are as follows: The Retribution.
Length ... 220 feet.
Breadth ... 40 ft. 6 inch.
Tonnage, 1,641 tons.

Eugines 2001.

The Penelope.
Length ... 216 feet.
Breadth ... 40 ft. 9 inch.
Tonnage, 1,661 tons Engines ... 800-horse power. Engines ... 650-horse power. The draught of water of the Retribution, when she is fully

and has engines of 150-horse power greater; the comparative

equipped, and has her water, provisions, stores, and five hundred tons of coal on board, will be eighteen feet. She is not to be ship-rigged, but will have two masts, like the present menof-war steamers, which have only two masts, like the present of the D of the Penelope, which have only two masts, with the end main mast. The armament of the Retribution will consist of two 8-inch. 8-inch guns of 112 cwt. each, four 8-inch guns of 65 cwt. each, and four 8-inch guns of 65 cwt. each, Armour, J.

Good Conduct,

1. Good Conduct,

1. Good Conduct,

2. Elliot, H. as the Penelope, as that vessel carries twenty-four guns, namely, ten 8-inch pivot guns, two 42-pounders, (pivots), ten 42-pounders (can pivot guns, two 42-pounders, (pivots), ten 42-pounders (can pivot guns, two 42-pounders). ders (carronades), and two boatg-uns. The machinery for this noble vessel, manufactured by Messrs. Maudslay, Son and Field Rield, is quite ready to be put on board. There are two engines, each having two cylinders of six feet diameter and seven feet length of stroke. The paddle-wheels are thirty-four feet in diameter and thirteen wide. The shafts which carry them are of wrought iron each party thirty feet long and one foot are of wrought iron, each nearly thirty feet long and one foot ten inches in diameter in the middle. We believe they are the largest shown are the largest shown as the contract of the shown in the middle. largest shafts which have ever been made for any purpose.— The boilers are four in number, and so constructed that they may be not a solution with the state weight of may be worked separately or alltogether. The entire weight of the machinery, including water in the boiler, is six hundred tons. The Retribution is to be taken into dock and coppered, and brought for hay be worked separately or alltogether. The entire weight of the machinery, including water in the boiler, is six hundred tons. The Retribution is to be taken into dock and coppered, and brought forward for commissioning immediately. She will be commanded by a nest centain. Times.

PRIZES FOR DILIGENCE AND PROFICIENCY DURING THE LEAR.

Classics—7th Form, Cosens, C. S.,; 6th Form, Shaw, J.;
5th Form, Crooks, A.; 4th Form, Ridley, H.; 3rd Form, The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

Ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every de Instrument, drawn.

N. B.—All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1st June, 1844. be commanded by a post-captain. — Times.

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

The Order of Daily Service, the Litany, and Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion, with Plain Tune, according to the use of the United Church of England and

The Psalter; or, Psalms of David; pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches.—Burns. These two beautiful volumes, though they have separate titles, are one publication. They contain the whole Book of Common Prayer and Psalter, beautifully printed in Black Letter; all those parts which are chanted being accompanied with the proper musical notes. In the first volume there is a prefere and in the second an anneady, by Mr. Dyce, the edit

adopt a different view of it from that which they had at present unfortunately taken. He hoped that when again brought before the House, Ministers would present no merely formal and technical obstacles at 20 and technical obstacles. We will be sent unfortunately taken. He hoped that when again brought before the House, Ministers would present no merely formal and technical obstacles at 20 and 20 an Common Prayer, Noted. It was intended for the use of the Chapel Royal; and, though it did not expressly receive any Chapel Royal; and, though it did not expressly cauthoritative sanction, it appears to have been generally adopted in the ecclesiastical choirs. The only other book of this sort was that of Lowe, printed at Oxford in 1661, and afterwards in 1664. Dr. Burney says:—"As it is now more than 120 years since the second edition of Lowe's little tract was published it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled it seems high time for another to be drawn up by the second edition of Lowe's little tract was repliabled in the ecclesiastical choirs. The only other book of this ber, E.; 2nd Form, Monro, Hart, & q.; 1st Form, Esten, H.

Arithmetic—6th Form, Arnold; 5th Form, Crooks, C., Clarke, T., Kirkpatrick, & q.; 2nd Form, Arnold; 5th Form, Wilkins.

Geography—Partial Class, Anderson; 3rd Form, Barton, Barto The Earl of Powis has withdrawn the St. Asaph and Bangor Dioceses Bill. After what had taken place, he could scarcely adopt any other course. To proceed with it would have been useless a separated for nearly two centuries—in our opinions. useless, as respected its becoming law, while it might have been attended with undesirable consequences as respected the rights and privileges of Parliament and the prerogative of the Crown.

Our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has at least Our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has at least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has at least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book, "he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book, "he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book, "he says, "has no other merit, it has a least our onjugate with the book," he says, "he says, " and privileges of Parliament and the prerogative of the Crown.

Our opinion remains unaltered as to the position in which the and privileges of Parliament and the prerogative of the Crown.

Our opinion remains unaltered as to the position in which the Government has suffered itself to be placed in this matter. It has too much the appearance of taking shelter behind the throne to escape frrom the declared will of Parliament. The proper time to raise the question of the Crown's prerogative was at the first introduction of the Bill, and not after an unsuccessful attempt to defeat it by argument and reason. A recourse to forms and precedents under such circumstances will always be regarded with suspicion.

At the book, as say, that of completeness, so far as the Order of Daily Service and the office of the Holy Communion are concerned. The publication of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance to raise the question of the Crown's prerogative was at the first introduction of the Bill, and not after an unsuccessful attempt to defeat it by argument and reason. A recourse to forms and precedents under such circumstances will always be regarded with suspicion.

At the book, as say, that of completeness, so far as the Order of Daily Service and the difference of the Holy Communion are concerned. The publication in Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of the Holy Communion are concerned. The publication in Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck, as has been already stated, wanted the Litance of Marbeck and suffrages, which are inaccurately printed: there was not, therefore, in existence any publication in which the scattered fragments of Guelph, on Wednesday, the 28th instant; a morning and evening prayer, and in the office of the Communion: the music, accordingly, required to be re-adapted to suit the changes made in the revision of 1662: and though Lowe, to the members of the eastern clerical association.

Reference is kindly permitted to the R. LLD, Vice President of King's College. in the preface to his work, professed to do this, it is quite certain that he made no attempt of the kind. Whether the athave been made that were not absolutely necessary; and the additions are such as no one versed in the ancient rules of cho-

system now in use. One may be conversant with the whole range of modern music, and may yet be ignorant of the principles on which the Gregorian chan's are constructed, the modes, or tones into which they are divided, and even the notation in cians, even professional ones, are thoroughly innocent of any such knowledge. But the truth is, that it is generally among

Colonial.

There has not appeared during the past week a single item of Colonial news of the slightest importance. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1844. RECITATIONS.

whole of the roof of the merchants' colonnade. It is termed	PART I.
instead of oil and it is colours been mixed with molten wax	1. Polyxena about to be sacrificed at the 10mb of 22cm
while the company and the first it is the first being laid on	Hecuba Hadspeta, 1.
gone a strong laws of it is a class when perfectly dry, after having under-	Polyxena (daughter of Hecuba) Cosens, C. S. Ulysses Draper, R. H.
tion of M. Langs. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on his	II. Debate concerning the fate of the Conspirators, Sallus
self highly gratified at it	III Food Commun
in-laid with gold and the include extreme. Fortions of it are	Faust
Sia, Spain, Portugal Palaine, America, Russia, Austria, Frus-	Spirits Elliot, H.
and the rest of the nations, so as to correspond with the shields above the colonnade. That of the Royal arms of England is under the western side of the arcade, in a line with the grand entrance.	IV. Paraphrase on the Eighth Psalm, RABBI A. CEN SHAB
entrance t western side of the arcade, in a line with the grand	V Battle of Lake Regillus, MACAULAY T B. Cosens, C. S.

Spirits..... Lawrason, W. IV. Paraphrase on the Eighth Psalm, RABBI A. CEN SHABT under the western side of the arcade, in a line with the grand HACOHEN..... Anderson, G. entrance. In addition to the arms, there are a profusion of de-V. Battle of Lake Regillus, MACAULAY, T. B., Cosens, C. S. VI. Le Grondeur, BRUEYS ET PALAPRAT. The sum, we believe voted to the artist for this novel and super-Mons. Grichard Wickson, A. tior work of art is £1,740. The whole of the Turkey stones Lolive Cosens, C. S.

Catau McKenzie, M.
Brillon Arnold, W. Mamurra Shaw, J. VII. Moscow, FITZGERALD Thorner, W. I. Scene from the Andrian, TERENCE.

Davus Arnold, W. Simo Shaw, J.
Pamphillus Wickson, A. II. The last day of Herculaneum, ATHERSTONE, Hudspeth, T III. L'Important, BRUEYS ET PALAPRAT. Bacchus.....

McKenzie, M. Draper, R. H.
Marling, Al.
Jones, C.
Newbigging, R.
Robinson, C. V. English Homes, HEMANS (Wells, C. VI. King John, SHAKSPEARE. King John..... Philip King of France Lewis, the Dauphin Ridout, T. Archduke of Austria..... Draper, R. H. Arthur, Nephew of King John...... Constance, Mother to Arthur Falconbridge

Prince Henry, Son of King John PRIZE LIST. 1. His Excellency the Gov. General's Prize, Wickson, A. 2. The Mathematical Cosens, C. S. Hudspeth, T. 6. The German Crooks, A. COLLEGE PRIZES. 2. Marling, S.

" 2..... Helliwell, T. " (Preparatory School) Ridley, A.

Mathematics-Whitt, J., Jack, A. French-Crooks, A., Esten, H. Arithmetic-Whitt, J., Stinson, E. Geography-Gordon, J., Cathcart, R. Writing-Bethune, J. W., Assignack, F. PRIZES FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF

EXAMINATION.

First Class-7th Form, Wickson, A.; 6th Form, Shaw, J. 5th Form, Marling, S.; 4th Form, Ridley, H.; Partial Class, Cameron, H.; 3rd Form, Helliwell, T.; 2nd Form, Helliwell, J.; 1st Form, Assignack; Prep. School, Ridley, A. Second Class—5th Form, Palmer, G.; 4th Form, Evans, G.; 3rd Form, Watson, J. H.; 2nd Form, Abraham, H.; 1st Form, Rykert, G.; Prep. School, Marsh.

FIRST PLACES.

Greek-7th Form, Cosens, S., Wickson, A., &q.; 6th Form, Arnold; 5th Form, Crooks, A.; 4th Form, Stinson, E., Evaus, G., eq.; 3rd Form, Armour, J.

Greek Theatre—7th Form, Wickson, A.

Greek Paper-7th Form, Cosens, C. S.; 6th Form, Arnold; Latin—7th Form, Cosens, S., Wickson; 6th Form, Thompson, C.; 5th Form, Crooks, A.; 4th Form, Ridley, H.; 3rd

Whit; 4th Form, Stinson.

French—7th Form, Wickson; 6th Form, Shaw; 5th Form,
Crooks; 4th Form, Jack, A.; 3rd Form, Armour; 2nd Form,
Latin and Greek Exercises—6th Form, Arnold; 5th Form,
Marling; 4th Form, Evans; 3rd Form, Watson; 2nd Form,
Marling; 4th Form, Evans; 3rd Form, Watson; 2nd Form,
The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit
Trees, in full bearing. The situation is within the limits of the picturesque and rising town of Port Hope, near to the Lake
Shore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. Jellett, on the premises.

The New Irish Pulpit; or Gospel Preacher.

The New Irish Pulpit; or Gospel Preacher.

The New Irish Pulpit; or Gospel Preacher.

Elliot, Cathcart, Helliwell, eq.; 1st Form, Assignack.

Chronology—7th Form, Hudspeth, T.

History—6th Form, Thompson, C.; 5th Form, Crooks; 4th
Form, Stinson, E.; Partial Class, Anderson; 3rd Form, Barber, E.; 2nd Form, Monro, Hart, eq.; 1st Form, Esten, H.

Arithmetic—6th Form, Arnold; 5th Form, Whitt; 4th

Shaw, eq.; 2nd Form, Helliwell, J.; 1st Form, Assignack, F. Maps-McKenzie, K., Watson, J. H. Reading-7th Form, Cosens; 6th Form, Arnold; 5th Form, Marling, S.; 4th Form, Beaven; Partial Class, Anderson,

Thorner, eq.; 3rd Form, Preston, J.; 2nd Form, Elliott; 1st Form, Esten; Preparatory School, Fraser. Spelling—Partial Class, Anderson; 3rd Form, Armour, Stinson, eq.; 2nd Form, Abraham; 1st Form, Esten; Pre-

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. a Collegiate or Professional Course of Study.

Dundas, August 6th, 1844. Dear Brethren,-I beg leave to remind you, that the next Meeting of the Association, is appointed to be held, with divine permission, at the Parsonage, Brockville, on Wednesday Sept.

I remain your faithful Brother, H. PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, August 3rd, 1844.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICTS PAROCHIAL BRANCHES OF to the Rev. Alexander N. Bethune, Cobourg.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Clergy of the Gore and Wellington Districts are requested to take notice that the annual meetings of their respec-tive Parochial Branches of the Church Society, will be held agreeably to the following appointments, which it is hoped will suit their convenience, and which they are particularly reques-

ed to attend.		FRIE L	September 1	
Galt, Monday,	19th A	lugust,	2	P.M.
Paris, Tuesday,	20th	46	11	A.M.
Brantford, "	66	46	7	P.M.
Ancaster, Wedn'y.,	21st	"	I	P.M.
Dundas, "	**	- 66	7	P.M.
Oakville, Thursday,	22nd	66	11	A.M.
Wellington Square "	46	46	7	P.M.
	G. G.	AMBLE	GEDDES, Se	cretary
Hamilton, 1st August,	1844.			
				*

University of Ring's College. MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844.

MATRICULATION. HE Vice-President will examine Candidates for admission, at 2 o'clock on Mondays and Wednesdays during the month of October. H. BOYS, M. D.

Registrar King's College.

University of Ring's College.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844. FACULTY OF THE LAW. COURSE OF LECTURES will be delivered by W. A H. BLAKE, B.A., Professor of Law, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A.M.
H. BOYS, M.D.,

Registrar King's College. Toronto, August 6, 1844.

University of Ring's College. MICHAELMAS TERM, 1844. FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

THE Professor of Divinity will give Lectures to Occasional Students, in St. Luke's Gospel, in the Book of Common Prayer, and in select Fathers of the Church, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at half an hour after noon.

H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar King's College.

Toronto, August 9, 1844.

MRS. GILKISON

With His Excellency's Replies:

DEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that on the 9th day of September next, she will re-open her

ROARDING AND DAY SCHOOT.

MRS. GILKISON

with His Excellency's Replies:

Adopted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying a dapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; A. Davidson, N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

MRS. GILKISON

At Grimsby, on the 2d of last month, by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Mr. I. W. Lewis, Lumber Merchant, to Sarah Anne, 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. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

IN THIS CITY, FOR YOUNG LADIES. n that commodious house at the Corner of York and Adelaide (la'e Newgate Street), and formerly occupied by Mrs. Colonel

MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German It will be Mrs. Gilkison's particular duty, personally, to nstruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children.

H. & W. R. respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants, and others, to their large and varied stock of ong experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may

Mrs. G. has accommodation for two Young Ladies as Parlour The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be used as references: -- The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto; The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington; The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon. William Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh; Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCor-

mick, Esq., Niagara. Toronto, 13th August, 1844. THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT COBOURG,

CONDUCTED by the MISSES CROMBIE, while the opened, after the Midsummer Holidays, on Thursday, the 29th instant. The Misses Crombie, truly grateful for so respectfully and so steady a patronage, respectfully of a very superior description, and of better manufacture that are usually imported, have just been received. success, they will resume their duties in confidence of still

The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., Rector of the Parish,—who has kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the School; as also to—

THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER WORKS,

Continued. ENCHIRIDION THEOLOGICUM ANTI-ROMANUM, including Works by Bishop J. Taylor, Dr. Barrow, Bishop Burnet, Dean Stanley, Archbishop Tillotson, Dean Sherlock, Archbishop Wake, Bishop Stillingfleet, and others, S vols. 8vo. Oxford......£2
Fuller's Werthies, 3 vols. 8vo...... Do. Church History, 3 vols. 8vo.

Hawker's Morning Portion, 12mo. Jenning's Antiquities of the Jews, 8vo. Luther's Commentary on Galatians, 8vo. Macknight's Translation of the Epistles, imp. 8vo... 1 2 6 (To be continued.)

Orders from the country, with a remittance, punctually at-ended to. J. WALTON, tended to. 195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, August, 1844.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN,

The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit

Port Hope, 12th August, 1844.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED, in this Institution, an Assistant Master, qualified to teach the Franch qualified to teach the French language, and to take part in the general business of the School. Salary from Government.—Residence with Head Master. Application to be made, by letter, (post paid), and testimonials of character and ability, to be forwarded to the Head Master, on or before the 20th of August, instant.

The business of the Institution will be resumed, after the Summer Recess, on Monday, the 2nd of September next, at

9 o'clock, A.M.,—the usual time of meeting.

There are at present a few vacancies for Resident Pupils. The practical and solid system of Instruction maintained in this School, throughout the whole range of Reading, will doubtless warrant to its pupils future success and superiority in

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master.

limited number of young gentlemen, whom he will brepare for the University of King's College.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. John McCaul.

WANTED,

N a Clergyman's family, resident in Canada West, as governess to three girls between the ages of nine and four-teen years, a lady accustomed to tuition, competent to teach the usual branches of a good English education and to instruct likewise in French, Music, and Drawing. Apply (post paid)

EDUCATION.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

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

(Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,

College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. Scott Burn. Price 3s. For sale by Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co., that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dundas; and by the publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, August 1, 1844. THE LANCET,

A Journal of British and Foreign Medical and Chemical Science, Criticism, Literature and News; EDITED BY MR. WAKLEY, M.P. Is received regularly from England twice a Month by the Subscribers. Subscription, £1 12s. 6d. a year.

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

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE-2s. 6d. The Addresses presented to His Excellency the

GOVERNOR GENERAL,

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

May 9, 1844.

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, 163, King Street, Toronto,

RE now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS from England, comprising a large and varied assortment of Account-books and Stationery OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Which, for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed; and also, a great variety of Works, by *late* and *Standard* Authors, including all those in use at the *University of King's College*. Their stock of SCHOOL-BOOKS is very extensive, and comprises all such as are in use in *Upper Canada College*, and the various *District Schools* in the Province.

Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Bill-books, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Letter-papers, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing-papers, plain and ruled, of the best and cheapest qualities. Sealing-wax, Wafers; Office-tape and Ribbon; Quills, Steel Pens, in great variety; Pencils, Envelopes, Drawing-papers, of all sizes and qualities; Drawing-pencils, Bristol-boards, Colour-boxes; Tinted, Gold, and Silver Papers; Embossed Drawing boards, &c. &c.; and every variety of Plain and Fancy Stationery. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed, and on the most reasonable terms. BOOK-BINDING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Copper-plate Printing & Engraving, &c.

Orders for Account-Books, Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern promptly and carefully attended to.

N. B.—A liberal Discount allowed to Schools and Teachers. Toronto, June 17, 1844.

General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court indly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the chool; as also to—

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson,
The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice President of King's College business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

Online on Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, Rue St. Laurent, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

NEW WORKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY H. & W. ROWSELL,

THE Warden of Berckingholt; or Rich and Poor; by F. E. Paget, M.A. 7s. 6d
Tales of the Town; by Henry W. Bellairs, M.A. 8 0 Theophilus Anglicanus; or instruction for the young Student concerning the Church and our own Branch The Nursery Rhymes of England; collected by Jas.
Oubard Halliwell.
Bernard Leslie; a tale of the last ten years; by the

Rev. W. Gresley, M. A.

The History of our Blessed Lord in easy verse for TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A most desirable residence for a Private Family,

A Companion to the Services of the Church of Eng-

370-tf Sermons &c.; by the late Rev. William Howels with a Memoir by Charles Bowdler. 2 vols. 36 0 A Course of Practical Sermons; 4 vols. expressly adapted to be read in Families; by the Rev. Harvey Marriott. per vol.

> THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND Copies of this Book have been published. Orders received by the Subscriber, and by Booksellers generally.

ALEX. DAVIDSON. Niagara, 5th August, 1844. TWO BLOCKS OF WILD LAND.

9000 Acres. FOR SALE, two large blocks of most excellent land; one situated in the Talbot, the other in the Western District.

MR. CROMBIE will receive, as PRIVATE PUPILS, a limited number of young gentlemen, whom he will HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, conveniently and comfortably arranged, in the vicinity of Cobourg, with or without about fifty-five acres of Land, one mile from the

Church, Market, &c. A planked side-walk passes the door.

This Property will be found an excellent investment, as the whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in Apply to Mr. HARGRAFT, Post Office, Cobourg; if by

FOR SALE,

NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romancic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore.

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of

LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruction to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street.

343-tf

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the States, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel of the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for the best in the Province. Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or

> to the Proprietor, LEWIS MOFFATT.

Toronto, June 22, 1844.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Sincoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property car be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, Sc., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toront April, 1844. 353-

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at 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.

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.

357-tf

Name Markaters of Collabore, district of Cinton district of Niagara.

At Toronto, on the 6th inst., Adam Paterson, Esq., to Isabella, eldest sister of Alexander Ogilvie, Esq., Merchant, To-Toronto, May, 1844.

TOHN BLOMFIELD, then aged twenty-four years, left England in June, 1835, and arrived in due time in America, and went to the Messrs. Wilsons', at or near Guelph, remained there for a few days and left, was seen afterwards at work at Galt, Gore District, Upper Canada, in 1837 or 1838, cutting down a pine tree for logs for a Saw Mill. He may hear monathing to his adventage on application to Messrs. TREHERN

from some of the first manufactories in England, an elegant and extensive assortment of

CUT AND PLAIN GLASS; CHINA, IN FANCY PATTERNS, WHITE AND WHITE AND GOLD; IVANHOE WARE,

IN TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS; Toilet Ware, &c., with Crockery and London Stone Ware of every description; And from the newness of style and pattern, combined with their excellent quality and lowness of price, believes that his Goods cannot fail to give every satisfaction to a discerning public. Terms, Cash. The lowest price asked and no abatement. Country Merchants can be well supplied by the Crate or Hhd.

N.B.-Also, an entire new stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors, gifted, devoted, self-denying, and most affectionate friend .-Which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. WILLIAM HARRIS,

Opposite Stone's Hotel.
King Street, Toronto, July, 1844. New and Splendid Assortment of Summer Goods.

362-6m Cobourg, June 17, 1844.

SMITH & MACDONELL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. N. G. HAM, BARRISTER AT LAW. Office over the Post-Office, 365-3m COBOURG.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4. VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET. TORONTO.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS.

KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO. DENTISTRY.

P. 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. 362-tf Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers, PLAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS.

157 King-st, Toronto J. G. JOSEPH,

Optician, Spectacles & Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 2, Victoria Buildings, ADJOINING BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK, KING STREET, TORONTO,

IN returning thanks to the public generally for the liberal support he has received since his commencement, would state that he has opened, in addition to his former Stock, an extensive assortment of SPECTACLES, adapted to every sight within the reach of artificial assistance. Compasses, Theodolites, Levels, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers These lands will be disposed of very low for cash, and few such chances will ever offer for investment in Canada again. For the E. NICOLLS, No. 4 Victoria Row, and SILVER WARE.

All articles in the above line made and repaired to order. Toronto, 17th July, 1844. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. R OBERT 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 well-

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c.

WITH VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844. 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 assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, 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 Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes,

by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. HORSE-SHOEING AND FARRIERY. THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Cobourg and vicioity, for their liberal patronage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to nform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horse-Shoer and Farrien, who engages to cure the

He has also engaged a good STEEL SPRING-MAKER Cobourg, August 15, 1844. THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

snal Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Good Stabling for

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

ENGRAVER, &c.

At Christ's Church, Montreal, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, John Ogilvy Moffatt, Esq, eldest son of the Honorable George Moffatt, to Amelia, daughter of the late 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 ment, and of Aberdeen, Scotland.

work at Galt, Gore District, Upper Camaus, work at Galt, Gore District, Camaus, work at Galt, Gore District, Camaus, Camaus,

every one that knew him: and this mournful occurrence cast a gloom in all Torquay among every class of people.—But, far above all, as some testify who are well competent to judge, he was decidedly pious. His heart had been for some time set on heaven and heavenly things, (as his conversation the very night before this melaucholy event evidenced,) and his hope and reliance was firmly placed on the Rock of Ages,—on Christ his Saviour in where presence was have confidence he is not recommended. Saviour, in whose presence, we have confidence, he is now re-joicing, though his relatives are sorrowing (as well they may) t his removal; yet not as some which have no hope: for such are the bright rays of consolation which enlighten the darkness

At Cornwall, Canada West, on Sunday night, 4th August, after six days' illness, Louisa Frances, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Scott Esq., of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland. She has left an aged mother and a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore her loss. Her's was no common character; for filial affection and self-devotion to the former, she stood prominent; and the latter have cause to regret the early demise of a highly

At Paris, in the Gore District, on the 6th inst., of dysentery, William Henry, son of the Rev. William Morse, aged thir-

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 15: J. HOLMAN,

WERCHANT TAILOR,

Begs leave to call the attention of his Customers, and the public in general, to his stock of the newest and most fashionable assortment of Summer Goods, consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Coloured Broad Clother. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice President of King's College University,
The Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M., Examining Chaplain to He Lord Bishop,
The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

Boulton, of Cahourg, Esquire.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary at Colborne; and to Geo.

The Rev. J. Chapping Codes, consisting of Super-Ine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Coloured Broad Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Plaid and Striped Doeskins, Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Plaid and Figured Tweeds, Military Drills, &c. &c.—all of which he will make up in his usual good style, and at very ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn. In the letter of the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, published in "The Church" of the 2nd inst., the sum of £50 raised in Guernsey,

A beautiful assortment of Vestings. 392-tf should have been inserted Currency instead of Sterling.

d on

ncoe,

before and

to be its

HENRY HOWARD.

CHAPTER IV. THE BAPTISM.

In due time
A day of solemn ceremonial comes;
When they, who for this minor hold in trust Rights that transcend the humblest heritage Of mere humanity, present their charge,
For this occasion daintily adorned,
At the baptismal font. And when the pure
And consecrating element hath cleansed The original stain, the child is the received Into the second ark, Christ's Church, with trust That he, from wrath redeemed, therein shall float, Over the billows of this troublesome world, To the fair land of everlasting life. Corrupt affections, covetous desires, Are all renounced, high as the thought of man Can carry virtue, virtue is professed; For due provision to control and guide, And unremitting progress to insure

In holiness and truth. WORDSWORTH. which we narrated in the first chapter of our tale. servant, having been employed in the establishment Peter expressed himself prepared for the operation, before Bradwell became a partner; and from uniform and the surgeons were admitted. Poor Hannah, who When, therefore, Bradwell heard the request, that he was totally overcome when she saw the persons apwould stand sponsor to his child, his first impression proach, upon whose skill, humanly speaking, hung her over, and stated to him what had occurred.

opinion that single persons should undertake the office of godparents, in preference to the married."

"Such," replied Mr. Milles, "is certainly my opinion; but circumstances may exist which render it desirable that married persons should not refuse this office, if pressed upon them; and this I conceive to be the case in the present instance. Peter Howard is an old and faithful servant; and your feelings towards him are such, that if he dies first, you will take his family and provide for them, fulfilling, as far as you should say, that even if you had children of your own, for thinking as I do of my recovery," was his remark UPHOLSTERY done as usual. Funerals furnished,—Hearse can, a father's duty to them. This being the case, 1 you ought not to refuse Peter's request; as, in case of his death, your office of godfather will give you authority over this child which mere feeding and clothing would not otherwise afford you; and if he lives, why then, of course, you will have very little anxiety in the matter, as Peter Howard is not a man to negno objections at present to your undertaking this my soul with Him, who has purchased it with His

all the parties concerned; and preparations were im- as He sees best.' mediately made for the christening, in order that it might take place on the following Sunday. In due and the medical attendant began to entertain fears time the day arrived, and after the second lesson in that Peter might not recover. The next day he was the afternoon-service (for Mr. Milles was particular worse; and a few days more confirmed the truth that in observing the rubrics,) Bradwell, with the other mortification had already begun, and that the sufferer sponsors, together with the father and nurse, went to had not long to live. These tidings were conveyed the font, where the child of wrath became, as our to the sick man by Mr. Milles, and were heard with catechism expresses it, "a member of Christ, a child the same composure as he had received intelligence of and received the name Henry, whereby he was to be wife for the event; and as soon as she was able to of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven;" known among the followers of the cross.

Mrs. Dewis was present during the service, and the child with the sign of the cross, as if there could the full truth broke upon her, she received it as she be any good in that; "besides," she added, "the would have done her own death-warrant: she neither vicar said that the child was regenerated, and thanked moved nor spoke, but stood gazing upon the vicar

probations to her neighbour Sally Brown, as they are walking home,—for Sally, although a rigid dissenter, nesss, almost fearing that the shock had been too had gone to church that day, just, as she said, to see great for her. the ceremony,-and turn to some others that were

ed privilege it was to be a Christian mother, and be anxiously for this, knowing that such outward demonallowed to bring little ones to Christ, that He should stration of grief is far less to be dreaded than the touch them. Earnestly and fervently did she enter silent unseen woe which preys inwardly, and feeds, as into the beautiful service of our Church on this occasion, and sent up her thanksgivings to God, with those victim of reason, and often of life. After a pause of of the worshippers around her, for the benefits He some minutes, he broke silence, by urging upon her had granted, and prayed that the young Christian the duty of submission, and encouraging her with the might lead the rest of his life "according to this beginning." Peter's emotions it is impossible to describe; in bringing his child to holy baptism, and placing him in covenant with God, he felt that he had to submit. At this point Mr. Milles requested her been instrumental to the removal of the stain of original sin, which all the children of Adam bring with them into the world, and that, by God's grace, another heir of salvation had been added to the Church .--Bradwell was not much less affected: he was aware that he had undertaken a most responsible office, for the due discharge of which he should one day have to give an account. He listened with great attention to the exhortation made by the vicar to the godparents; and silently and fervently prayed, that he might be enabled to fulfil faithfully the duties he had promised to perform.

After the service, the party adjourned to Mr. Bradwell's house, who provided the christening dinner,-a practice which, on these and similar occasions, he always observed towards his workmen. At such times the vicar was generally present; and by his well-timed remarks contrived to make these meetings, which are too often scenes of intemperance, occasions of benefit to all present. Besides this, they were means of promoting those feelings of kindliness which should always subsist between a master and his servants, and of persuading the parties present rightly to appreciate the ordinances of the Church.

CHAPTER V.

AN ACCIDENT AND DEATH. What if some little pain the passage have, That makes frayle flesh to fear the bitter wave; Is not short payne well borne, that brings long ease, And layes the soul to sleep in quiet grave? Ease after warre, death after life, does greatly please.

For three years nothing very important happened to the parties with whom our narrative is concerned. Bradwell and his wife continued to walk in the same unobtrusive path of virtue, gaining greater love from all as they were better known. Peter and his wife remained without more children; and the boy Henry was growing up a fat chubby-faced lad, full of all sorts of childish fun and mischief. At this period, however, an event happened which threw a dark cloud over the parties, and had a very important influence upon Henry Howard's future prospects in life. His father, one part of whose office it was to see that all the machinery in the mill was in right order, had gone one day into a room where some of the wheels were disarranged, and in approaching the part that was out of place, his dress caught; and before he could extricate himself, or assistance be afforded him, was so involved in the machinery, that he received some very dangerous injuries. As soon as Mr. Bradwell heard of the acci- Removed to dent, he went immediately to Peter's house, whither the sufferer had been removed; and found, to his grief, that the wounds were of a very serious nature, and that in all probability one of his legs would have to be hitherto extended to him. amputated. On the second day after the accident,

he observed, under any circumstances, was in a most perilous state. Bradwell broke this intelligence to Peter, who received the news with calm submission. "I am," said he, "in the hands of an all-merciful God; let Him do with me as seemeth Him best. I have only one request to make before the operation takes place, which is, that I may be allowed to see Mr. Milles, and pray with him, and, if the medical men will permit, partake with him of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. I may die, sir," he added, "under this operation; and if so, would wish to hallow my last moments by feeding on the bread of life, which if any man eat, he shall live for ever."

The surgeons at first remonstrated against this part of Peter's request, under a fear that it might be attended with excitement, and unfit him for the operation he had to undergo; but, upon further consideration, perceiving his mind bent upon it, they thought better to consent.

Mr. Milles was accordingly admitted to the sick man's room, where, after some previous conversation Bradwell had been married six years, and was still and prayer, he administered the holy Communion to without a child, when the circumstance occurred the party present, consisting of the sufferer, his wife, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, who, it is needless to say, was deeply affected, and Mr. Bradwell. When the service was concluded, good conduct was a great favourite with his master. had with difficulty borne up under the previous trials, husband's life; drawing one long deep sigh, she would his second impression was less positive; and a third, have fallen to the ground, had not Bradwell caught banging, &c. &c. that he would postpone giving an answer until he had her in his arms, who, at Peter's request, removed her consulted the vicar on the subject. To the vicar accordingly he went, as soon as the day's business was the preparations were made, Peter was placed in a fit situation, and submitted to the operation without a th "I come to you now, Vicar," said Bradwell, "be- murmur. He experienced great pain, indeed, as he cause I have heard you frequently say, that it is your afterwards confessed to Mr. Milles; but he felt that he was under the kind providence of an all-merciful God, and that he ought not to repine at any of His dispensations. Under a seuse of this, he acquiesced in the divine will, and was supported during the trial in a wonderful way, which he could not explain.

For some days favourable symptoms ensued; and the surgeons gave hopes, that by the vigour of a constitution which was naturally strong, and unimpaired by riot or excess, he would ultimately recover. During this time Peter was scarcely ever heard to express a hope or a fear as to his life. "I am perhaps wrong one day to the vicar; "I ought probably to wish to prov live, if not to perfect my repentance,-for, alas, I know how deeply I have transgressed God's laws,—at least Cobourg, June 11, 1844. for the sake of my wife and child; but somehow or other, though I do not dare to wish to die, I cannot venture to wish to live; I feel so sure that Almighty God knows what is best for me, that I would rather ber that you are childless, so, at all events, there are neither hope nor fear on the subject. I have trusted own blood. I have committed my wife and child to In consequence of this advice, Bradwell gave his Him who is a Father of the fatherless, and the God

On the eighth day the favourable symptoms ceased, the operation. He requested the vicar to prepare his bear it, to bring her to the apartment in which he was. Hannah's faith was less strong than that of her hussaid afterwards, that it was a very pretty sight, but band's; and although she had from the first entertained very great doubts as to his recovery, yet, when with a wild piercing look, apparently lost in unconscitell this-very likely indeed! For my part, I don't ousness; for some time she remained in this attitude, believe it; and if I did believe it, I should never like the service, it is so long; but that's its least fault."

and when conducted by Mr. Milles to a chair, sat down to all appearance bereft of her senses. The We will leave Mrs. Dewis to tell her tale of disapvicar, much affected, remained silent, waiting the time when she would return to a state of conscious-

thoughts; and as she became aware of her situation, Millicent Bradwell was there, and felt what a bless- burst into a flood of tears. Mr. Milles had looked length she was enabled to assent to the truth of the vicar's remarks, and promised that she would strive hour of need she so greatly required, to enable her to do that which she admitted to be right; and as in all cases where humble prayer is resorted to, a blessing attends our petition, so, in the present instance, God was pleased to look down upon his His heart-stricken servant, and to grant their requests. As soon as they rose from their knees, she requested to see her husband, and in a few minutes was at his bed-side, endeavouring to preserve that calmness of mind which he intreated her to keep.

It will be needless to go through the whole afflicting scene which followed; poor Peter lingered for four days more, without a hope of recovery, although apparently without pain. During this time the vicar and Mr. Bradwell were in constant attendance, endeavouring to console his dying hours. Just before his death he begged to be left alone for a short time with Mr. Milles, when, after recounting to him all the sins he could remember to have committed against God and man, and expressing his sincere repentance for having so far fallen from baptismal purity, and his lic generally to call and examine. firm but humble trust in his Saviour's merits, he requested the vicar to absolve him, which he did in the striking words of our Church, as given in the service for the Visitation of the Sick. After this, his wife and friend were admitted; and in a few minutes he friends and customers for the generous patronage he has received breathed his last, pouring forth his soul in the few but at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlement expressive words of the first martyr, St. Stephen,
"Lord Lagre receive my spirit."

of their accounts on the discount of their accounts of their favourable notice this opportunity of recommending to their favourable notice Mr. THOMAS BILTON, who has

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d, each subsequent asertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be

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

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced ess in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

Toronto, September 26, 1843. Mr. Hornby the surgeon declared that this must be A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria done, as the only means of saving life, which, indeed, Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Git Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has eceived while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occuMr. Popplewell. No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. I's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, at attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of

CARVING, GILDING, 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 Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-baroing &c. &c.

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for received by them or their Agents. ade 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.

LOOKING GLASSES. THE Subscriber has just opened a new Show Room at his Cabinet Manufactory, in Division Street, Cobourg, for the sale of Looking Glasses of every size and description, with elegantly Gilt, Mahogany, Walnut, and other frames, consisting of Drawing Room, Parlour, Cheval, and Bed-room Glasses, which he is enabled to sell as low as any House in the Province. Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she

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

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS 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.

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.

191, KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved.

Coats of Arms Emblazoned.

Steneilling and Marking Plates cut at short notice.

Jewelry neatly Repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Broaches,

All favours received from the country shall have immeliate attention, and be returned according to promise At length, however, she gradually regained her thoughts: and as she became aware of her situation, Toronto, May, 1844.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with the Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including ry article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and ch they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six titis, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices

> 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. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

P. MECCALLUM, CLOTHIER, COBOURG,

HAS just received a large and fashionable assortment of Goods, which he would request his friends and the pub-Cobourg, 6th June, 1844. NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from his present business of Merchant Tailor, would return grateful thanks to his of their accounts on or before the first day of August next .taken his establishment, and is in every respect qualified to give general satisfaction. THOMAS J. PRESTON.

Toronto, May 13, 1844.

THOMAS BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

OULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO,-A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

manner, and on moderate terms. P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord, &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, May 13, 1844. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH, SAIL AS UNDER, From Toronto to Kingston:

SOVEREIGN, Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,

Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon. From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL,

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. SOVEREIGN, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO,

ooking gass and Therure-traine Marking, Blook, Sgri and Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-panging, &c. &c.

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

> DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS. The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat

EMERALD, CAPT. VANALLEN, Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock,

which he is enabled to sell as low as any House in the Province.

GEO. STEPHENS.

All kinds of Cabinet Furniture
on hand for sale, or manufactured at the shortest notice.
Also, in a few weeks, another supply of Piano Fortes.—
Upholstery done as usual. Funerals furnished,—Hearse provided for any part of the Province.

We Cabinet Warerooms up stairs.

Cobourg, June 11, 1844.

361-ff

Chippena, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippana only, and returning will leave Chippana at 4 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippana only, and returning will leave Chippana at 4 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippana only, and returning will leave Chippana at 4 o'clock, P. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippana only, and returning will leave Chippana at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M., will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queens-ton in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Rochester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Eric. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Caps at Oucenston and the Emearld at Chippana. the Cars at Queenston and the Emearld at Chippawa, will reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M.

June, 1844. STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. consent, as before mentioned, much to the delight of and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.
Will leave Port Hope and Cobourd for Oswego, touching
at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wed-

Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Mon-Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and

HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.
Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and Toronto, May 30, 1844. DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. TWOHY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

ENGRAVER, &c.

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have ENGRAVER, &c.

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports of Company, their purplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French, and Geneva Watches and Clocks, Cleaned and Repaired with accuracy and dispatch—and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door and Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved.

Coats of Arms Emblazoned.

CAPT. I WOHI,

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have prost in the spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, tweather permitting every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

The STEAMER CORE, to the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, to the spacious STONE STORE HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, weather permitting every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

Toronto, 1844.

CAPT. KERR.

sday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, TILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Toronto, April 11th, 1844. MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS

CHARLOTTE, BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. French Creek " 5 " " Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Thursday, Ogdensburgh " St. Regis " 6"
" Coteau du Lac " 11 66 66 And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Prescott

Saturday, 1 " A.M. 11 " " Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Thursday, Grenville Friday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Oliver's Ferry Saturday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, Carillon Grenville Sunday, Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Monday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

Carillon Wednesday, 8 Bytown Kemptville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.

The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND. TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA.) NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated quantity of Land mentioned in the Printed Lists of this date. They consist of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the Country, and most of them surrounded by Old Settlements: of Blocks, containing from 1.000 to 10,000 Acres, situated in the Western District: and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 800,000 Acres, in the Hunon District, situated Ninety Miles South of Owen's Sound.

The Lands are offered on the most Liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers. By this arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS;

No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase Money for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a Liberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from further Rent.

further Rent.

These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest
In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. Per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Sawings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases. REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year remitted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3,000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last four months, they have already sent home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying personally, or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; as Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 6th May, 1844.

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

THE CANADA COMPANY, WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting

settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe. The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended.

During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom

and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland.

1075 12 2 in 85 do to England & Wales.
441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland.
35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany. £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. FORWARDING, &cc.

THIRE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

Forwarders, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards.
Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have

to require comment.

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Bro

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.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c.

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. s. WOOD,

S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. C. F. KNOWER,

DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

December 1, 1842. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Building Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Authorized by Act of Parliament to grant

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. A S AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is authorised to grant ASSURANCE either in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on

Cobourg, 3rd June, 1844. THE PRICIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson,
Benjamin Thorne,
J. B. Warren,
B. W. Smith, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. vost-paid. Letters by mail must be vost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. 48-tf TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS

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

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

Rheumatism and Lameness

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roor's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. ter and more nice and useful article was never made. All LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. HEADACHE.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billous. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, or the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness eeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and etermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in somes, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Knowski by trying.

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but wili not color the skin-SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of unal this. If you are sure to get Comsrock's, you will find it perior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A post ive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal rritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—stoughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this supplied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant, will prevent or cure all incipiont CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Company.

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

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comslock

§ Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be ad free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these icts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motton—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

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

The Church TS published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG, every Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half early, in advance. yearly, in awance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, ul companied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

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

At the Office of "The Church."