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## COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1845.

#### Poetrn.

THE BY-GONE YEAR. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

The by-gone year! O send it not Without one thought away: Full freighted for eternity, It passes hence to-day; And, like a crystal vase, filled up With mingled smiles and tears, Young hopes, false dreams of happiness,

Which gladdened other years;
Bearing memorials of the past,
Records of mcroies given,
And all our dark unpardoned sin, Ah! silently as it may pass,
It is not speechless there: Send it not hence unblessed by praise,

Or unredeemed by prayer! O, by-gone year! take hence with thee The mourner's tearful prayer— For sorrow in our daily lot Hath still the largest share— The contrite spirit's bitterness; The broken heart's deep woe, When God hath rent some silver cords Which bound it fast below;
The hour of parting, and the gloom
Laid on the sickening soul By sorrow's heavy, smiting hand, When dark days onward roll: Bear those away but let thom be Borne on the wings of prayer, That better hopes and brighter hours

O, by-gone year! as step by step The lingering heart goes back,
It clings to every sunny spot
Upon the chequered track;
It turns to where the light of love Fell softly on its way; Where blessings, like the spring's young flowers, Unfolded day by day;
And where the hand of God was seen
Weaving our life's dark web;
Through which his own bright providence

May bless the coming year.

Ran like a silvery thread:
O, cold and thankless is the heart, That, from its backward gaze Can send thee hence, thou by-gone year! Unblessed by grateful praise.

BISHOP HEBER.

(From the Saturday Magazine.) There is scarcely a name, within our own day,

whose very sound excites more delightful recollections and associations, than that of Reginald Heber. He is here called by the simple title by which he will always be the best known, and the most fondly remembered, by his friends; and his friends were almost all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. Few men have ever been in fuller possession of the enviable power of making themselves universally beoved. Without popular arts, without compromising his opinions, which he always maintained steadily and decidedly, he yet was able to win the affections of all who approached him, high and low, old and young, grave and gay, in a manner not easily paralleled. And he great secret of his attraction was this :- he had a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness. Hence, his benevolence was not studied or affected; it was not overbearing or ostentatious; it imparted a mild and unpretending tone to his general habits; and led him, not merely on great and trying occasions, but in the ordinary intercourse of life, to consult the deelings, to study the temper, and almost to lend himself to the fancies and foibles, of all with whom he as-Sociated. And when to this benignity of manner we add the greatest alacrity of spirit, and a gay and animated style of conversation, it will not be matter of id indeed with almost all really great men, dwelling on blemishes and faults; and into whatever society he was cast, his happy alchemy seldom failed to extract something commendable or agreeable, out of subjects the most unpromising, and almost desperate.

Reginald Heber was born April 21, 1783, at Mal-Pas, in Cheshire, of which place his father was rector. Extraordinary instances are related of his early piety, as well as of his early talent; but on these our limits forbid us to dwell. He received his education principally under a private tutor, Mr. Bristow, at Neasdon; and in 1800, he removed to Oxford, where he first was a commoner at Brazen-nose College, and afterwards a Fellow of All Souls. It was at Oxford that he laid the foundation of his high fame. Beside being known for his general acquisitions in scholarahip, he gained every distinction which the University then had to bestow, the regular Undergraduate's and Bachelor's prizes,—the one for a Curmen Sæculare, and the other for an Essay on the Sense of Honour. He was also the successful competitor for an extraordivary prize that had been offered for an English Poem on the subject of Palestine. This poem is now of standard reputation; and certainly, for fancy, for Plendour of imagery, and for poetical diction, it has deservedly placed its author—scarcely twenty years old when it was written—in an elevated rank amid

our English poets. After taking his degree, Heber left the University strong religious bias, determined him to devote himthe war, he bent his steps towards Russia and have been, or what consequences may ensue. the east of Europe. He went with a mind full of observation and curiosity; and some of his notes having holding up to our view precedents stamped with his ble part of that author's volume of travels in Russia.

age, containing a population quite rustic. Yet here to the end thereof. Before their decease, it is evident, Heber devoted himself to the humble office of a village pastor, with no interruption, except occasional In Acts xiv. 23, we read that they ordained elders Lincoln's Inn. This was an appointment peculiarly New Testament dispensation.

Europe, with his clergy scattered about at stations branches. religious matters. Yet to all these difficulties Bishop | which it is intended to uphold.

and apostolical zeal never allowed him to despair of any useful undertaking; and his conciliatory temper well to take heed" (2 Pet. i. 19), they would find -crossed the northern provinces of India, -and, after (Prov. xix. 27). visiting Bombay and the island of Ceylon, returned men and things were delivered after casual inspection, has respect to all the will of God. the most beautiful pictures of the human mind that man's mistake. ever was exhibited to view.

drowned in a bath, owing, it was supposed, to the sud- tiality-will allow no private offence at minister or which he had in common with the late Sir Walter enlightened friend. It is our part to submit in meek which we should belong. resignation to the decrees of Providence, assured that that of looking at the brighter and fairer side of every they work together for the accomplishment of good, object presented to his view. He had no taste for even when that good may be totally concealed from our sight. But, in the present case, we seem almost to perceive the beam of mercy behind the dark cloud. Even Heber, if he had lived, could not have escaped | Christ, however mysterious, is not a figurative, but a the common lot of humanity. What man could do, true, substantial, and living union. Stronger words and misrepresentation; and his greatest and most "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also vinced the Christian world will never relax in their so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me."

> THE CHURCH TO WHICH WE SHOULD BELONG.

(From the "Tuam Tracts," by the Rev. P. Pounden.)

This inquiry is matter of special interest to someto engage in active life. The living of Hodnet was of serious importance to all. If the Lord, by his holy at his option; and this circumstance, coupled with his word, clearly shows, that he called into existence a peculiar society, to which it was, is, and always will self to the Church, as his profession. But as he was be, the privilege of his people to belong; such a disstill young for Holy Orders, he wished to employ two covery of his will is enough to command the dutiful or three intermediate years in foreign travel; and the submission of all who believe and desire to obey that customary route upon the Continent being then shut will; no matter what their former prejudices may

The mind of the Lord is made known, as well by cen communicated to Dr. Clarke, form a very valuait is matter of fact that he caused the foundation of a But at length the time arrived, when Heber was to Church to be laid in our world. As he works gradudevote himself seriously to the duties of his sacred ally in the kingdom of nature, he does the same in that profession. In 1807, he took possession of his living of grace; and, therefore, in the investigation of the of Hodnet, and soon afterwards married Miss Shipley, Church's constitution, we are to look not at the comdaughter of the Dean of St. Asaph. Hodnet, almencings or continuance of the apostles' career, but though beautifully situated amid the rich and wooded rather at the close of it, for the completion of that pasts. Pastures of Shropshire, is no more than a large vilsocial system which they set a-going in our world, even

visits to Oxford, to officiate as Bampton Lecturer, in every Church. This referred to the southern parts and and select preacher before the University. There is of Asia Minor. As to the western parts of Asia, it on his monument, in Hodnet church, a delightful tes- is clear, from Rev. ii. 3, that one president, styled antimony how, for fifteen years, he performed his pas- gel, presided over each of the seven churches there. torial duties, "cheerfully and diligently, with all his In Greece the churches had their bishops and deacons. heart, and with all his soul, and with all his strength." (Phil. i. 1.) Titus was placed in Crete, "to ordain And. and in this calm retreat, which the subsequent elders in every city' (i. 5). Now these all were final changes in his fortune seemed only the more to endear to him, he would cheerfully have closed his days: settlement; and, therefore, these arrangements, sealed but his reputation would not allow him to be buried in retirement. In 1822, he was elected preacher at the Church in what may be called the control of the control of

suited to him. This was an appointment peculiarly Without being altogether separated New Testament dispensation.

New Testament dispensation.

New Testament dispensation.

New Testament dispensation to the Father is in them too, and they likewise in the the state, and after some trouble succeeded in having from his beloved Hodnet, he passed a part of each their respective congregations in Crete, can we supyear in the metropolis, in the society of the polished pose the humble and devout of any of their cities venand the learned; and he had an auditory for his disourses from the pulpit, that might well call forth all ordinance? to decline the authority either of Titus ordinance? to decline the authority either of Titus ordinance? That they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, his powers. With what credit he acquitted himself or them? or finally to withdraw from the worship and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." And diminished authority (for they had no more the power his acceptance of the proffered bishopric of Calcutta. not of impiety.

of affluence; he had the fairest prospects before him; Paul says, "some shall depart from the faith;" and joined himself to his Church in a most close and per- for his execution, and the incensed populace brought away." cently built for himself at Hodnet, at considerable of God." Hence the duty of reformation in the been pleased in mercy to account himself maimed and mockeries and derision. His disciples may not have

proposal; but his exalted piety considered it as a but to cleanse it; not to throw down the seats of of- And, let it be spoken with most deep reverence, we but half their object. His followers spoke now so call from heaven, from which he might not shrink; fice, but to have them suitably filled; not to destroy can neither form a perfect and complete idea of the much the louder and more freely, and the Jews who and he resolutely determined to obey the summons. the body when he would only get at the disease. He Church without Christ, nor a perfect and complete adhered to the old laws were hated by the followers His career in India was short, but brilliant. It is is to leave untouched what is essential to the being of idea of Christ, except in connexion with his Church. of the new doctrine on account of this murder, and not easy to conceive a situation of greater difficulty a Church—her baptism and her ministry—only taking It is obvious, then, in how different a light the doc-

rative, to relate all that he did, during his short rule, selves to the foreign church and court of Rome, rather would have been passed by as hopelessly obscure. in the way of promoting various plans for the ad- than to their own native Irish branch of the Church of vancement of Christianity in the East. His fervent | Christ? Specially as, if they regarded "the more sure and manners persuaded discordant parties to act in Rome deeply sunk in the apostacy from the faith, and unison together. But his most memorable exploit hopelessly so from her plea of infallibility. Were her was his extraordinary Visitation of his diocese; start- clergy angels from heaven (Gal. i. 8, 9), God's coming from Calcutta, he pursued the course of the Ganges | mand is clear: "Cease, my son, to hear the instrucalmost to its source, -visited the Himalaya Mountains, tion that causeth to err from the words of knowledge"

If, as has been shown, episcopacy is an ordinance again to Calcutta. We may easily imagine what must of God, can it, we would affectionately ask-can it be have been the delight to a mind ardent and poetical consistent with a due respect to his will and word to like Heber's, to have had the opportunity of visiting try to dispense or get rid of it altogether? The soundscenes so interesting and so novel; and we have the ness of our brethren, on other points, will not, if they advantage of knowing the impression which they made act thus, compensate for want of respectful obedience on his mind, by the posthumous publication of his upon this. Would the elders of Crete have ventured Journal. This book we consider quite invaluable.- to cast away the supremacy of Titus as of no warrant We should make some allowance for a work which and no use? Or should any man be satisfied with a never received the author's finishing hand; we ought, defective ordinance-shorn of the honour that the perhaps, to remember that some of the judgments on Lord himself put upon it? Surely not. The humble

and that further and better opportunities of observa- But alas! that many whom we greatly esteem tion might have corrected some of them; but we can- should, in this our day, have been seduced to discard not wish the work other than it is. It comes so fresh the ministry altogether, to frame their notions of a from the mind of the writer,-it contains so much church the very reverse of the kingdom of heaven, spirit and original thinking,—it throws so much light delineated by our Lord in Matt. xiii. and xxv.; who on subjects, new and old,—and, above all, it is the narrow where Christ expands, close where Christ opens, outpouring of a heart so pure, so single, so candid, so exclude where he admits; who seem to hold up the affectionate, so thoroughly imbued with the love of God | pharisee, while the Lord holds up the publican; taking and man, that we consider the Journal, not only one their own comment upon scripture for the word itself; of the most interesting books ever written, but one of and, in some cases, led to adopt, in lieu of God's verity,

It is by no means a matter of option with us as to It was not long after Bishop Heber's return from what church we should belong to. The diligent serthe visitation of which we have been speaking, that he vant of God will endeavour to shun the sin of schism; undertook another episcopal visitation, when the hand and, when he finds one branch of Christ's institution of death arrested him in his career of usefulness. On | in our world, faithfully maintaining the truths of the the 3d of April, 1826, at Trytchinopoli, he was found everlasting gospel, he will lay aside prejudice and parden transition to cold water, after great exertion in people to interfere with his allegiance to his Lord;

### UNION WITH CHRIST.

The union into which Christians are brought with he would have done; but in his difficult situation, he and more express could not be found to describe it, would have been exposed to opposition, to obloquy than those which our Lord himself has employed, successful efforts might have been little known beyond which shall believe on me through their word, that the scenes where they were performed. But, from they all may be one, as thou Father art in Me, and I the tomb he speaks with a voice that reaches to the in Thee, that they also might be one in Us: . . . . I in end of the earth, and thrills through every human them, and Thou in Me, that they may be made perfect heart. His book has been read by thousands and ten in one." "At that day ye shall know that I am in my thousands, to whom his living name might have been Father, and ye in me, and I in you." And as our almost unknown; and so pleasing is the light in which Lord in these passages speaks of his union with his he has unconsciously placed himself; such also is the people as corresponding to the union of his Father interest which he has excited for the cause of Chris- with him, so, elsewhere, he compares the consequence tianity in India; that, as his example distinctly marks of one union with the consequence of the other, "As out the proper course to be pursued, so we are con- the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father,

efforts, till the cross is planted in triumph upon the It is to be borne in mind, that in the union between deserted Mosques of Mahomet and Pagodas of Bramah. the Father and the Son thus referred to, the Son is spoken of not as God only, but as God Incarnate, God and man in one person. There can be no other ground on which to institute the comparison. The union between the Father and the Son, the Son being considered irrespectively of his incarnation, cannot bear an analogy to the union between Christ and his people. If any doubt remained, another passage, in which the Philip? He that hath seen me, hath seen the Father, being the proper place for it. and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Father?-

in retirement. In 1822, he was elected preacher at Lincoln and the control of the Church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the Church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the Church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the control of the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of our lincoln and the church in what may be called the mount of the church in what may be called the m is well known; and it was generally believed that the lighest honours of his profession awaited him at home, when he was called to another sphere of action, by a light acceptance of the light accept and with his Son Jesus Christ."

Never, it is believed, did any man accept an office from a higher sense of duty. He was in possession from a higher sense of duty. He was in possession from a higher sense of duty. When, therefore, the eternal Son took upon him to judge in cases of life and death,) would be totally that body which the Father had prepared for him, he expense, a parsonage-house, combining every comfort with elegance and beauty. Once he declined the with elegance and beauty. Once he declined the with elegance and beauty. Once he declined the without his people; his Church being the fulness or complement of him who filleth all in all.—

been numerous enough, openly to oppose this measure. By his death the Pharisees attained, however,

than awaited him there. He had to preside over a care that the shroud be removed from the lamp of trines of the Gospel must appear when viewed in constanding the forgiveness granted them by Jesus; be-Diocese much larger in extent than the whole of truth, and that its light shine around from its golden nexion with this union, from that in which they are sides, Christianity must have gained much, in the eyes seen when regarded as detached and isolated points. of every friend, by the voluntary death of its founder; thousands of miles apart. Although the foundations Such was the plan on which was ultimately settled "There is one God, and one Mediator between God to this came afterwards yet the news of the resurrecthousands of miles apart. Although the foundations of an ecclesiastical establishment had been laid deep of an ecclesiastical establishment had been laid deep of an ecclesiastical establishment had been laid deep of the reformation of our glorious English Church. Her of an ecclesiastical establishment had been laid deep of the reformation of the first jets of the reformation of the refor and strong by his venerable predecessor, Bishop Mid- doctrine identified with that of the best and purest in Father that in him should all fulness dwell." Christ of Christianity. But to the Jews, the new doctrine dleton, yet much of the superstructure remained for the apostolic age. Her standing in the Church un- as God and man in one person, is the bond of union seemed therefore so much more suspicious; those of the hands of the new Bishop. He had no one at changed in the reform of her faith. Her baptism between God and man, and the fountain and wellhand to consult in his difficulties; yet every act of his was to serve as a precedent for future cases. He had to preside over a body of Christians, living in least of the land and the fountain and well-the Jews who had already embraced some of the dog-the Jews who had already embraced some of the dog-the Jews who had already embraced some of the dog-to the Jews who had already embraced some of the dog-to the Jews who had already embraced some of the dog-to the Jews who had already embraced some of the Jews who had already embraced some of the dog-to the Jews who had already embraced some of the Jews who had al He had to preside over a body of Christians, living in seats occupied, as of old, in the days of Titus; so that be united to him. Union with Christ, then, is the obliged to withdraw still further behind their barrier, the midst of an overwhelming multitude of misbe- to depart from such a communion is wantonly to stand very central doctrine of Christianity. It is that into when the new doctrine formerly so like the old law, lievers; and those Christians, if such more than in out as a witness against the ordinance of God in our which all the other doctrines of the Gospel are joined, was now assuming a form wholly opposed to the belief lievers; and those Christians, if such more than in majority have rejected the application, and the establishment of the Gospel are joined, and the establishment of the Jews: with their idea of God even when puriof the Jews: with their idea of God even when puriof the Jews: with their idea of God even when puriof the Jews: with their idea of God even when puriof the Jews: with their idea of God even when puriand it will be found, in proportion as it is thoroughly fied of all that is material, they were obliged to reject THE WELSH BISHOPRICS.—We learn from a correspondent Heber resolutely addressed himself. He went forth In thus giving expression to our views of holy scrip- embraced and comprehended, a key to unlock number- the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus, of his mission, dent, whose information we have no doubt is derived from Heber resolutely addressed himself. He went forth strong and invincible; first, in his trust in God, and next, in that kindness of disposition, and that suavity of manner, which almost disarmed opposition.

In thus giving expression to our views of holy scriptore difficulties. St. John's Gospel especially addressed himself. He went forth dentity and invincible; first, in his trust in God, and next, in that kindness of disposition, and that suavity of manner, which almost disarmed opposition.

In thus giving expression to our views of holy scriptore difficulties. St. John's Gospel especially addressed himself. He went forth dentity of Jesus, of his mission, redemption, resurrection, &c. &c. For that reason has the rise of Christianity at first had little influence of the divinity of Jesus, of his mission, redemption, resurrection, &c. &c. For that reason has the rise of Christianity and the Epistless will be seen, when read with the Epistles will be seen, when read with the Epistles will be seen, when read with much affection.

Ah, why should our countrymen prefer to link them.

Ah, why should our countrymen prefer to link them.

It is only in a latter period that we see Christianity and efficiency, should not the repeal of the from its native country, and converted the heathen.

It is only in a latter period that we see Christianity and efficiency, should not the repeal of the difficulties.

St. John's Gospel especial transmitted to unlock number the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus, of his mission, redemption, resurrection, &c. &c. For that reason has the rise of Christianity and the Conscience of those with the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus, of his mission, the dentity of Jesus, of his mission, and the strong the next season to the doctrine of the difficulties.

In thus giving expression to our views of holy scriptory of the doctrine of the doctri

ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

In the mean time Jesus of Nazareth had grown up to manhood, and commenced to exercise his office of teaching. Nothing is known of his former life, except that he was once, when twelve years old, conversing by the offsprings of Judaism, and how many of their with the Pharisees in the temple, about the dogmas in religion. John, who is known by the name of the Baptist," was long preparing for the event which was now to agitate the world; he taught in the desert, risaical religious persecution might cease? should exexhorted the people to repent, and baptized many of them in the river Jordan.

This was considered by the Jews as a holy act, through which people not only became members of the covenant, but were also cleansed from their sins; at this time of enthusiasm, when the promised Messiah was anxiously expected, and his delay ascribed to the wickedness of the nation, every one endeavoured to be penitent, and to extinguish the weight of his sins. Jesus also went to John and suffered himself to be baptized by him, in order to uphold the national custom; from this moment he entered the course of a public national teacher, and announced his views. Although he outwardly conformed to the old law, it was nevertheless soon perceived that he aimed at a reformation of the then prevailing opinions concerning the relation of the Deity to mankind.

been mentioned, placed a high value upon the observance of outward ceremonies; he rejected this thought towards the new church at Grewelthorpe, near Ripon, in the parish of Kirby Malzeard. as pernicious, and raised immediately upon it the whole new structure.

This is not the place to state by what means he according to custom with proofs from the Scriptures

more revealed his intention. He cured many sick. Those who believed him, recognised these effects as the direct influence from at that time the devil stood high in the belief of the the latter especially by the Pharisees, because in the performances of his wonders he had sometimes disregarded the celebration of the Sabbath. From that time he spoke distinctly of the purposes of his coming, and of the object he had in view. He now declared himself openly as the Son of God, as the Messiah and Redeemer from sin promised by the Prophets, called himself frequently a king, yet not one of an earthly ous views against the State, notwithstanding all the cost £13,500. temptations of the Pharisees, who were constantly seeking his destruction, especially by an accusation as

a political revolter. By degrees he was joined by several of the Samacause Jew and Gentile were equally welcome to him, and he endeavoured to instruct every one without distinction. But in Judea itself he found less belief, and

even to his friends he remained long incomprehensible. request, "Shew us the Father." "Have I been so noticed, though it will be difficult to ascertain the long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, reason of it. Nor shall we attempt it here; this not

From the time that Jesus showed himself as the Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the founder of a new covenant, he was called Christ (the Father in me? The words that I speak unto you, I Anointed), and his followers beheld in him a Deity speak not of myself, but the Father that dwelleth in under human covering. The Pharisees, however, me, he doeth the works." Our Lord, throughout this thought it now their duty to persecute him, because passage, is evidently spaking of himself as the word his doctrines were in their opinion wholly opposed to the promises of the Prophets. They saw that by ana-There is another passage in which the union between lyzing the idea of an expected great King, he was Christ and his people is mentioned, as corresponding destroying all the hopes and wishes, prayers and cerethe union between the Father and the Son; and it monies, connected therewith; that by extracting the perhaps the more to be remarked, inasmuch as moral doctrines, and rejecting all the other laws, he occurring in a different part of the sacred volume, the was making the reading of the Holy Scriptures superoneness of thought on so abstruse a doctrine, though fluous, or unnecessary; that he was degrading the expressed in different words and under different figures, value of the sacrifices and of the theocracy as it had an indirect testimony of the oneness of the source, until then existed; in short, that he threatened an the same eternal Spirit, from which both flowed. "I overthrow to the whole condition of things. That would have you know," says St. Paul, "that the head however all Pharisees were not thinking so, may be the living masses, to whom this daily service is a blessed mentioned, the sum of £100 for the first prize; the subof every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is concluded from the facts, that so many synagogues the man, and the head of Christ is God." Where the were open to him, and that so many communities were relationship of the Father to the Son and of the Son listening to him with pleasure. They did not see to his people are both described under the same image. these important effects, and therefore the new Teacher Thus we may see, that this mysterious and awful was nowhere persecuted except in Jerusalem and in And it follows, immediately, that Christ being in them, ous to them. They therefore put several insidious

and interesting .- ED. CH.

(Translated by a Correspondent from "Jöst's History of the Jews, merely as a striking event, but one that so eager in their desire to prevent the extinction of one that might happen every day, and did not even connect it of the Welsh sees, he trusted that means would be found with the other events of the times.

mighty revolution of states, what innumerable changes | is a way;" we therefore trust, that the meditated spoliain the culture of mankind, would one day be produced children would outlive the aged, suffering, and power-

Should the time not yet have arrived, when all Pha- rant. perience not yet have sufficiently taught mankind, that the spirit of persecution will at last turn its weapons against itself? It may be true that the constant struggle of the mind will sharpen the faculty of thinking, promote the truth, and keep the will awake and active; it may be true that friction will often produce sparks of refreshing light, and act beneficially upon the heart; but when the soul forms an alligned with low discording the total state. The class List.—Nov. 29.—I has morning the total size of the successful candidates in Literis Humanioribus was issued by the examiners; the names are placed in the alphabetical order prescribed by the statute.

Class I.—Coleridge, Henry J., Scholar of Trinity; Fortescue, Chichester S., Student of Ch. Ch.; Slegg, but when the soul forms an alligned with low discording the total state. but when the soul forms an alliance with low discord and unmeaning contention, then let the above deed and its endless consequence serve as an admonition.

### English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Queen Dowager has given £20 in aid of the fund for rebuilding the ancient parish church of Bednell, Staf-

Captain Vernon Harcourt, of Swinton Park, Yorkshire, Above all, he showed himself openly opposed to the Pharisees. They, from motives which have already new church at Healey, in the parish of Masham, and £100

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—
The Rev. Prebendary Luney has returned to his residence, in this country, from a tour in the adjacent Dioceses of Bath and Wells, where he has been pleading the cause of gained so many disciples; this can be seen in the Gospels, and the innumerable expositions of the deeds in Foreign Parts, with equal ability and success. In less than six weeks Mr. Luner attended no force then this than six weeks, Mr. Luney attended no fewer than thirtyof this teacher. His history can only be touched here two public meetings, in various parts of that extensive in as far as it has any connection with the Jews, and Diocese. His efforts were principally directed to the formas F., Commoner of Queen's; Swanwick, Philip S., has been the cause of any change in this nation. As mation of parochial Associations, and it is gratifying to surprise how he made all hearts bow unto him. Only on a brief sketch of the life of Heber; viz., that he possessed in an eminent degree the habit,—a habit which he had in common with the late Sir Walter Scott, and indeed with almost all really great men,—the confirming some native Christians. The deep and confirming some native Christians. The deep and paramount duty. Thanks the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first one there general remark shall be added, before entering on a brief sketch of the life of Heber; viz., that he possessed in an eminent degree the habit,—a habit to have lost its most zealous, most active, and most all really great men,—the often disputed with great ingenuity, and indeed with almost all really great men,—the often disputed with great ingenuity, and indeed with almost all really great men,—western Luminary.

den transition to cold water, after great exertion in confirming some native Christians. The deep and the private affection he feels for individuals to the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the private affection he feels for individuals to the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first disciples joined him. In many synagogues, and the private affection he feels for individuals to the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the private affection he feels for individuals to the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the private affection he feels for individuals to the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the private affection he feels for individuals to the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the Pharisees hated him, he spread his doctrine first the private affection he feels for individuals to the Pharisees hated him, he able able to God, he has, on all other matters, clearly exprisions the Pharisees hated him, he able able to God, he has seemed to meither the private affection he feels for in

BAPTISM OF JEWS .- Amongst a number of persons against the then prevailing doctrines, and thus always lately confirmed by the Bishop of Antigua on the Island of St. Croix, were five converts from Judaism. In Cheltenham, on the 27th September, a Jewess was baptized in St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. J. R. Watson. In Liverrecognised these effects as the direct influence from on high, as the power divine; the more indifferent more indifferent pool, on September 4, a Jew was baptized by the Rev. Moses Margoliouth. Since the commencement of the prepaid little regard to them; the opponents looked upon his deeds as the work of the devil, as witchcraft; for at that time the devil the devil high in the heliof of the at that time the devil stood high in the belief of the people. Jesus was therefore, on account of these Jewish teacher was baptized at Cracow, in the presence nedical works, also partly adored and partly hated, | of about fifty Jews. On the same day two Jewesses were baptized in the Lutheran Church, at Paris,

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has given £30 towards the erection of a Church-parsonage house, and village school-room, on the moor near Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire; £25 towards the erection of a new Church at Kingselere, near Newbury; £25 to the Bloomsbury Institution for the Relief, Employment, and Religious Instruction of the adult Deaf and Dumb; and £20 in aid of the hingdom; so that he could not be accused of traitor- Malta, was built at the sole expence of Her Majesty, and

other ivory palaces. But to build a Church, a house for God, surpasses all. Solomon, David's son, wondered at himself that he could build a house for the honour of God; ritans, and was much revered in Galilee, chiefly be- and it was a noble strife between a King and his subject, David and Araunah the Jebusite, about the threshing-floor, when Araunah would have given it freely because it was for God's service; but David scorned to build unto his God upon that which cost him nothing.—Staveley's posed prize. History of Churches in England.

Figure 1 depth of the stands of the foregoing scheme, the sum of the farmed forms in the foregoing scheme, the sum of the farmed forms in the farm to be a handsome altar piece, with a painted window, at the east end: an open ceiling is to replace the present lath and plaster one. The Church is to be heated with lath and plaster one. The Church is to be heated with hot air, which is to be brought in to the building by flues years. laid along the floor. The exterior is also undergoing extensive improvement, so that this will be one of the finest edifices in the county of Cumberland. The estimate for the whole is upwards of £3,000; and this expense is wholly borne by one individual, James Stanyer, Esq.,

> requires no ordinary share of devotion to the important duties of the sacred profession, to prosecute with unwearied industry and unremitting ardour, a work which must necessarily occupy so large a portion of time. Still when it is considered how great an amount of good may be effected by such a practice, there can be little or no hesitation with every true Minister of Christ as to whether accounts of the state o thing. The retired tradesman, who having shared the vicissitudes of life, and who at length is enabled to enjoy the repose and quietude consequent upon well directed.
>
> A Grace will be offered to the Senate on Wednesday the repose and quietude consequent upon well directed aims and successful enterprise, may feel all the happier, in having the "sere and yellow leaf" of life's autumn gilded with the sunlight of Heaven. To the House of God er; and thus prepare himself for that change which is the common lot of humanity. The sick and afflicted, who have so far recovered as to need the intermediate the common lot of humanity. ave so far recovered as to need the invigorating influence of air and exercise, may wend their way to this voices, in humble thanksgiving to Him, by whose goodness they have been preserved from death. To the poor man, whose grey hairs and halting gait speak of failing strength and proximate mortality, the daily service is a privilege of a high order. It must assist him to endure, with patience and fortitude, those evils which are ever allied to limited means and narrow circumstances, whilst and the limited means and narrow circumstances, whilst and the limited means and narrow circumstances, whilst and the limited means and narrow circumstances, while the limited means and narrow circumstances, whilst and the limited means and narrow circumstances.

their less fortunate brethren; since it must serve to remind them, that this "is not their resting place," and that "riches sometimes make unto themselves wings and fly of affluence; he had the fairest prospects before him; Paul says, "some shall depart from the faith;" and joined himself to his Church in a most close and perform the faith;" and joined himself to his Church in a most close and perform the faith;" and joined himself to his Church in a most close and perform the faith; away," We may, therefore, venture to hope that in every parish, this good old custom will be restored, and that and it may not be superfluous to add, that he had reevery Clergyman, fearless of the sickly cant of raving fanatics, will do his best to establish that uniformity of worship, which is so essensial to the well-being of the Christian Church. We can hardly conceive a greater anomaly, than that of a true member of the Church objecting to the "daily service." It is impossible to understand without it the beauty and appositeness of the most perfect formulary ever written for the benefit of mankind.

> MANCHESTER .- On Thursday last the new Church of St. Barnabas, just finished, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The district in which this Church is situate has, by an Order in Council, been created a new parish, and is named "The District of St. Barnabas, Manchester." The Church is one of the ten erected in this the occasion to a crowded and highly respectable congre-

of those societies, to have divine service performed daily in their Church. The benchers of the Inner Temple have in their Church. The benchers of the Inner Temple have resolved that the petitions for daily service ought to be

It is only in a latter period that we see Christianity having any effect on the form of Judaism.

At that time this occurrence was looked upon by to establish a bishopric at Manchester, without depriving the principality of one of its episcopal rulers. In this case it may truely be said, that "where there is a will there tion of the Ecclesiatical Commissioners will at last be abandoned : but let no rumours, however encourageing divert the friends of the Church in Wales from renewed sions of their desires in this matter, lest advantage should be taken of any apparent apathy .- Chester Cour-

#### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

The Class List .- Nov. 29 .- This morning the following

John W., Commoner of New Inn Hall; Turner, Edward T., Scholar of Trinity. Class II.—Arnold, Matthew, Scholar of Balliol; Blomfield, Frederick G., Commoner of Balliol; Engleheart, Gardner D., Commoner of Ch. Ch.; Harper, Hugo D.,

Gardner D., Commoner of Ch. Ch.; Harper, Hugo D., Scholar of Jesus; Hughes, George E., Commoner of Oriel; Orger, John G., Commoner of Wadham; Prichard, Theodore I., Demy of Magdalene.

Class III.—Armitage, Edward, Scholar of Univ. Col., Balston, Thomas, Commoner of Brasenose; Banks, James, Scholar of Lincoln; Barrett, William, Exhibitioner of Lincoln; Butterworth, George, Commoner of Balliol; Hamilton, Arthur H., Bible Clerk of St. John's; Kaye, William F. J., Commoner of Balliol; Lloyd, Charles, Student of Ch. Ch.; Ryder, Richard C. W., Scholar of Wadham; Whateley, Henry T., Commoner of Ch. Ch., Class IV.—Bevan, Beckford, Commoner of Ch. Ch., Brown, Henry W., Commoner of Ch. Ch.; Calman, John James, Commoner of Worcester; Clarke, William G., Commoner of Oriel; Craner, Henry E., Student of Ch. Ch.; Gronow, William L., Commoner of Ch. Ch.; Lawson, Robert, Student of Ch. Ch.; Lousada, Percy M., Commoner of Merton; Marson, Charles, Commoner of Ch. Ch.; Scalf, George, Exhibitioner of Lincoln; Smith, Tho-Scholar of Brasenose; Walker, Henry M., Bible Clerk of Oril; White, Gilbert F., Exhibitioner of Lincoln; Wyatt, Henry H., Commouer of Queen's.—Examiners: Henry George Liddell; John Matthias Wilson, Edward Cooper Woolcombe, Arthur West Haddan.

CAMBRIDGE.

St. John's College,-The St. John Port Latin Exhibition of £50, recently founded in this college for the best pro-ficient in classical learning among the freshmen whose names shall have been entered on the college boards before the end of the Easter Term next preceding their residence, was adjudged last Saturday to Charles Thomas

Calvert.

Queen's College.—The Theological Prize for the present
year has been adjudged to W. H. Bodley, B. A.

Christ's College.—William Mandell Gunson has been
elected a Foundation Scholar of this Society, and an Exhibitioner on Bishop Otway's Foundation. Mr. Gunson has also been presented with a donation amounting to nearly £50, in consideration of his superior attainments in academic knowledge.

Trinity College.—The prize of £10 left by Mr. Greaves, of Fulbourn, for the best Dissertation, by a Bachelor of Arts, on the "Conduct and Character of King William III." has been adjudged to Joseph Holmes, B. A.

NEW UNIVERSITY PRIZE. The Vice-Chancellor has laid before the members of the Senate the following particulars respecting a new prize offered to the Univer-

restoration and repair of the Church of Wellow, Diocese and Bath and Wells. The new Church just consecrated at Malta, was built at the sole expence of Her Majesty, and cost £13,500.

Church Builtone.—Cain built a city, Absalom a pillary and the cost of the c The friends of Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Mait-Others built towers; the rich man, barns; and an-rivory palaces. But to build a Church, a house for scholarships at Bishop Corrie's Grammar-school at Madras—such prize and Scholarships to be associated with the name of Sir Peregrine Maitland.

The founders of the prize have commissioned P, Cator.

In pursuance of the foregoing scheme, the sum of

of Dove-cot, Keswick. This gentleman has been a great benefactor to the parish. Some time ago he erected a school at a cost of £1,500 and presented the Church with an organ.

Daily Service.—Through the instrumentality and degree of Masters of Arts, to be nominated by the Vicebecoming zeal of the Rev. Mr. Surtees, the daily service has been restored at the Lower Church, Brixham. It names should be announced together with the subject of

Dr. Elrington, the Regius Professor of Divinity, in his opening prelection this term, mentioned to his class the would be privileged to address them as an officer of "a Protestant University." It is said that the Divinity Stu-dents of Trinity College intend to meet publicly next

It may induce them to cultivate kindly feelings towards derstood to mean The Warder). The Rev. Doctor said

tions of her Majesty's Ministers to open the college to Roman Catholics. He had no information upon the sub-ject, save that which was before the public. In allusion to a meeting of the students of the college, spoken of by the newspapers as being about to take place at the Rotunda, to remonstrate with her Majesty's Ministers, the Doctor said he did not approve of any such meeting, and that he would recommend the students not to hold any such meeting. Last year he had given similar advice, when announcing the fact that the college was threatened by its enemies. At the close of his observations there was a manifestation of applause, which he prevented by saying the best manner in which they could manifest their approval would be by paying deference to his advice.

are placed in the order of their s anding on the College

SENIOR MODERATORS .- In Mathematics and Physics .-Patton, Joseph; Clarke, William S. In Classics.—Nesbitt, William, Sch.; Ryder, Arthur, Sch.; Batt, Narcissus, Sch.; Heron, Dionysius C. In Ethics and Logics.
Steele, Thomas, Sch.; Groves, Henry C.; Olden, Thomas;

One of the charges grave Sharkey, John, Sch.

JUNIOR MODERATORS .- In Mathematics and Physics .-JUNIOR MODERATORS.—In Mathematics and Physics.—
Rutledge, John Y., Sch.; Battersby, William A., Sch.;
Hickson, William. In Classics.—None. In Ethics and
Logics.—Martley, James F., Com.; Irvine, William, Sch.;
Mayne, Edward G., Sch.; Leathly, James F.; Blackburne,
Edward. Grier, Robert: Jackson, Arthur: Kenny, Pat-Mayne, Edward G., Sch., Leathy, and Laterly Pat- that where this practice has latterly been resorted to,

First Rank: None. Bates, Ebenezer.

Senior Freshmen.—In Science.—First Rank: Mr.
Fowler, Robert; Gilmore, James B.; Barrington, Edward
L.; Barlow, James W.; Walsh, Richard H. Second
Rank: Fogarty, Joseph. In Classics.—First Rank:
Fleming, Horace; Doyne, Richard; Reilly, Francis;
Wynne, Henry; Higginbotham, Robert; Leslie, Thomas Rank: Fogarty, Joseph. In Classics, First Rank: Stevenson, James; Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, Robert; Rank: Mr. Fowler, Barlow, James Risk, John; Harnistopher; Barlow, James, Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, John R.; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler,

Walker, James; Smyth, George. In Classics .- First Rank: Brougham, Henry; Higginbotham, George; Halpin, William H.; Twigg, John J.; Lewers, William; These were forbidden in King Edward VI's second book, which ordered that The Minister at the time of W.; Taylour, Henry; Stevenson, James; Kellet, Law-rence; Stavelly, Robert; Walker, John J.; Dowling, Barre B.; Catheart, Nassan; Millar, Joseph E.; Brad-being a Priest or Deacon, he shall have and wear a Barre B.; Catheart, Nassau; Millar, Joseph E.; Bradshaw, Robert; Mathew, Henry W.; M'Sorley, Hugh; surplice only.'
Armstrong, William; Sherrard, Hugh; McDowell, John R.
"This was

Divinity Professor's Premium.—First: Ds. Hall, Henry F. Second: Ds. Lee, Richard, Sch. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes.—First; Ds. Twigg, Thomas, Sch. Second: Barry, David J.

IRELAND.

pointment, if it take place, will be the first practical carrying out of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated letter to Lord with its Rubrics, in the form in which they now stand. to support Dr. Murray and the Natiinal Board.

INSPECTORS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.—We underWhy have these been disused? Because the parishstand that two vacant Inspectorship in the Board have been filled up this week - one by a Papist and one by a We are informed that of the thirty-two Inspectors now extant, seventeen are papists, two Socinians, three Presbyterians, and ten Protestants of the Church of Ireland. Sic itur ad astra.—Dublin Statesman.

JERUSALEM.

In the English Church in Jerusalem there are three full In the English Church in Jerusalem there are three full services on the Lord's day, and one on the Wednesday, besides the daily Morning and Evening Services during the week. At the ordination held there on September, all the candidates were Gentiles, viz., the Revs. H. Wimbolt and M. Vicars, ordained Priests: and Dr. Kerns, ordained Deacon. Mr. Veitch preached. The Bishop, though only just recovered from a short illness, was enabled to perform his high functions on this interesting on. n his high functions on this interesting oc-Dr. Kerns preached his first sermon in the eve-

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE

First Page.
Poetry.—The By-gone Year,
Bishop Heber.
The Church to which we should Union with Christ.

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Our New Church—(Concluded).

Pilgrims to the River Jordan.

Grievances and complaints in modern times have become a sort of system, and it is one the carrying out of which is productive often of as much amusement as tesque,-character of the grievances often preferred, properly be applied to either the one or the other. are such as, in spite of the depravity which they evince, it is impossible to hear without a smile; and yet it is it is impossible to hear without a smile; and yet it is by the long and general, however irregular, prevalence the fostering and encouragement of this vicious propensity which has produced most of the convulsions in connivance on the part of the Bishops.

"There is one, and one way only, in which all appearnuman society of which the past and present century

have been the startled witnesses.

If matters in which the things of this world only have concern, are often rendered the subject of groundless complaint, we cannot wonder that this temper has been brought to influence the high and holy solemniencouragement which this pernicious disposition is and are daily arising, from suffering the law of the Church allowed to experience even in the highest quarters, people should be judged to apply it to the great and people should be induced to apply it to the great and cheering revival of the sound principles of the Church which, within a few years, have, with the divine blessing, gained so wide an influence. In some places,and here we refer more particularly to the Mother Country,—where the effort has been made to carry out, and bring into more wholesome exercise, the temarks, is the complaint of Mr. Blunt's "disuse of by the exhortation to feel that he ought not to communigenuine principles of the Church, these have been any prayer before or after the Sermon." On this his cate, the shame of exposing his own sense of his own unregarded as innovations,—as something of supersti- Lordship thus speaks: tious fancy grafted upon her doctrines and her teaching; while a little patient inquiry must have begotten the conclusion, that in no one instance was the spirit others may desire, to look carefully to the 13th and 14th or the letter of the ritual departed from, but that both | C. II c. 4, the Act of Uniformity in public worship, were more rigidly adhered to, and this from the per- cause that is the law which all the authorities in Church and suasion that the end and object of those who framed State have concurred in making decisive and conclusive suasion that the end and object of those who framed it would by this means be most completely and effectually answered. The intemperate and unchristian sons, declared to be the object of the statute, and in order thereto, 'that all Ministers shall be bound to say and use the introduction of these changes, as they have been the Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, celebration and the introduction of these changes, as they have been administration of both the Sacraments, &c., in such order erroneously termed, are productive of the more pain administration of both the Sacraments, &c., in such order and form as is mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer. and regret, because it is too evident that the complaints so loudly and vehemently expressed are not the result | mon Prayer, or administration of Sacraments, &c., shall of any religious scruple, but merely of whim and caprice,—begotten, not because the changes so earnestly

be openly used in any Church, &., other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book.'

It is plain that this latter clause prohibits all addition to, denounced served to damp any high spiritual aspira-tion, but because they have tended to shake from a "When, therefore, I receive, as I now do, a complaint tion, but because they have tended to shake from a lethargic sleep many who, in a round of ill-understood against one of my Clergy for 'the disuse' or non-use, 'of any prayer before or after the sermon,' I examine 'what and uncared for solemnities, were glad to indulge, as

worldly-mindedness.

It is very possible that, in some cases, a blameable degree of indiscretion has been evinced in the introduction of usages of the Church which, from the earthduction of usages of the church which, from the earthduction of usages of the church which which is the chard which which is the church which was a state of the church whi bound selfishness of the times more than from any the Priest return to the Lord's Table and begin the Of- the 26th November:other cause, had been allowed to fall into neglect: fertory, &c. perhaps they have, in certain instances, been adopted with a needless haste, and with a fulness and completewith a needless haste, and with a fulness and completewho uses no prayer, either before or after the sermon, ness for which neither the temper nor the knowledge strictly conforms to the law of Church and State, and is, of the people had been antecedently prepared. This therefore, not open to any censure or discouragement from may be true, and yet, in a great majority of instances, his Bishop.

called upon to interpose for their settlement or removal.

certain allegations which were made against the Rev. Walter Blunt, Curate of Helston,—the burden of which is the same in substance with those which have provoked the remonstrances, and have even led to the The following is the result of the Examination for Honours, at the Degree Examination, held in Michaelmas of Ware. It is not our purpose to gnter at length Term. The names of the Senior Moderators are arranged in the order of merit. The names of all other Prizemen analysis of its details; but to extract from it certain opinions, which will have a practical bearing and a practical usefulness every where, and which necessarily derive weight and authority from the quarter from

One of the charges gravely preferred against Mr. O'Brien, William P.; Hutton, Henry D.; Carson, Robert; Blunt was, that "he preached in his surplice;" the parties who made it, forgetting that this is a custom

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS .- In Science .- First Rank : Bowles, it is solely as a matter of convenience, -- in order that, Henry; Saul, Henry; Connor, Richard M.; Smyth, before returning to the altar from the pulpit to read frederick. Second Rank: Beautish, Peter. In Classics. The Sentences of the Offertory, the officiating clergy-first Rank: None. Bates, Ebenezer.

son, James; Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; were in this Church of England by the authority of Partness, Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; were in this Church of England by the authority of Partness, Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; liament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward the fifty-fifth Canon, which orders the Bidding Prayer, VI. in other words, 'a white albe plain, with a vestment

Second Rank: Mr. Darby, Christopher; Luby, Thomas the Communion, and at all other times of his ministra-

"This was a triumph of the party most opposed to the At the Divinity Examination held on November 20th and 21st, the following result has been announced: to the very furthest point.

to the very furthest point.

"But their triumph was brief—within a few months
Queen Mary restored popery—and when the accession of
Queen Elizabeth brought back the Reformation, she, and the Convocation, and the Parliament, deliberately rejected the simpler direction of Edward's second book, and re-DEANERY OF LIMERICK —It is said that Dr. Wilson is to be appointed to the Deanery of Limerick. This apof Uniformity established the Book of Common Prayer,

De Gray, desiring that no promotions should be made in the Irish Church, excepting to those who were prepared may be objected to with some reason; but then it must be because the law requires 'the albe and the vestment

ioners, that is, the churchwardens, who represent the parishioners, have neglected their duty to provide them: for such is the duty of the parishioners by the plain and express canon law of England (Gibson 200). True, it would be a very costly duty, and for that reason, most probably churchwardens have neglected it, and Archdeacons have connived at the neglect. I have no wish that it should be otherwise. But be this as it may, if the churchwardens parishioners never provide a gown, nor if they did, would be have a right to wear it in any part of his ministrations ining of the same day, from Hosea xiii. 9: and he reads the Evening Service in English, while Mr. Wimbolt reads in Hebrew.

He line a right to wear turn any part of maintaintaints. For the gown is no where mentioned nor alluded to in any of the Rubrics. Neither is it included, as the albe, the cope, and three surplices expressly are, among 'The furniture and ornaments proper for divine service,' to be a considered by the variationary of source particle (Cibron etc.) provided by the parishioners of every parish (Gibson ubi

> "The fifty-eighth Canon of 1604 (which however canno introl the Act of Uniformity of 1662) enjoins that 'every Minister, saying the public prayers, or ministering the sacraments, or other rites of the Church, shall wear a decent and comely surplice with sleeves, &c., to be provided at the charge of the parish.' For the things required for the common prayer of the parish were and are to be provided by the parish. If a gown were required, it would be to be provided by the parish.

'The commissioners say, that Mr. Hill told them at the time of the inquiry, 'that he should not object to the use of the surplice, if it were not the badge of a party." This, I am aware, is a very common cry. But I cannot forbear from saying, that if any of the Clergy deserve to be called a party, in an invidious sense of the phrase, they who agree in violating the law of the Church ought to be so designated, not they who observe it. But in the presen painfulness. The extraordinary,—we may call it growho observe the law ought to be protected from all re-proach by their faithfulness; they who do not observe it,

ance of party and division among the Clergy, in this respect, may be avoided. I mean by all of them complying with the easy requisition of the Church, that they one and the same garb, during the whole of the Commu-nion service, including the sermon, which, I repeat, is only a part of that service. And the experience which I have had, not only at Helston, but at several other places, of ties of religion. We cannot wonder that, from the the great practical evils and scandals, which have arisen obedience to the law, by wearing throughout their min-istration that dress which is provided for them, the sur-

Another point upon which the Bishop of Exeter

"I further read (s. 17) that 'no form or order of Com-

a more cherished appetite, their self-indulgence and of Common Prayer, in this respect; and I find there after

"The result is, that no prayer being prescribed and ap-

"Very true it is, that this practice is now unusual—and the complaints preferred have been in the highest that almost all Clergymen have been for a very long time degree frivolous and uncalled for, and in some cases grievously derogatory to the Christian character.

that almost all Clergymen have been for a very long time accustomed to use, in their parish churches, a collect and the Lord's Prayer before the sermon. So entirely is this Of this nature were the complaints proposed by certain of the parishioners of Ware, in the Diocese of London,—complaints so miserably frivolous that the

that his meaning had been misunderstood-that he did Bishop of London found it utterly impossible to enter- the sixth of those directions expressly calling on them port of the funds of this so-called 'Church' Society; but tain them, and withal so groundless that they left no now esteemed so fixed and certain, that the departure room for the rebuke of the parties against whom they

> alled upon to interpose for their settlement or removal.
>
> In our late English papers we find detailed at great the Bidding Prayer, as it is commonly called, which is "Have the gentlemen connected with this plan forgotlength a judgment of this distinguished prelate upon required by the 55th Canon of 1604, to be used before all ten the existence of the venerable Society for the Propa-

mon, which is part of the Communion Service, and could have effect only in the case of sermons at other times, such as in Evening Prayer or in the Morning Prayer on days when the Communion service is not used, or in the Universities, where by an express provision of the Act of Uniformity (s. 23) sermons may be had without being preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer.

"But the direction of King George L is to the effect of requiring the use of the Bidding Prayer generally before sermon;" and the notorious practice in cathedrals, even mon, which is part of the Communion Service, and could

ermon; and the notorious practice in cathedrals, even before the serimon in the Communion Service, is in conformity to it. Whether such a royal mandate, and such a practice in cathedrals, be of sufficient authority to counterbalance the letter of the Act of Uniformity, or rather to show that the act is to be construed as approving the use of this form—are questions which I am not competent to solve. My own opinion, not unaccompanied with doubt, (by reason of the above cited authority, and of that only), is, that the Canon is superseded, so far as concerns

the sermon in the Communion service. "But at any rate, and under any view of the matter, the collect with the Lord's Prayer is not in accordance with the Rubric, and is repudiated by all authority, however generally used. If therefore a prayer before the sermon be insisted on, it can only be the Bidding Prayer.

"Mr. Blant, it seems, at first used that prayer, but entertaining some doubt on the matter, he consulted me.— Being so consulted, and not being at the time aware of King George's letter, I resolved his doubt by saying, that, I considered the Act of Uniformity as having superseded the Canon, in respect to the sermon in the Communion

"If it be the wish of either Clergy, or laity, at Helston, that I should reconsider this my resolution of Mr. Blunt's doubts, as to the necessity of using the Bidding Prayer, I am quite willing to do so; and then, if I cannot, by further consideration and inquiry, relieve my own mind from doubt on the subject, I will do, as I rejoice that I am enabled by law to do, submit the doubt to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury for his final and conclusive judg-

Meanwhile, I think it right to say, with reference to Act of Uniformity, it will not necessarily follow that it

ought now in all cases to be enforced.
"For, the Canon law differs in this respect from the temporal law. Where the reason for any Canon has ceased, and where, on that or any other account, it has long been suffered by the Ecclesiastical authorities to remain unenforced, it is not necessarily to be at once called

again into activity; certainly not without previous notice.

"So far, therefore, as regards parish churches, in almost all of which the Bidding Prayer has long ceased to be used, it may be within the discretion of the Ordinary whether to revive the use of it or not. Every Ordinary before he shall resolve in the affirmative, will probably consider well, whether there be sufficient cause for reviving it. Is it, for instance, an edifying prayer? No-h is not, strictly speaking, a prayer at all-it is a direction to the people, bidding them to pray, and telling them for whom to pray. And this direction is fulfilled most effectually and most faithfully in the prayer for the Church Militant. Whenever, therefore, the prayer for the Church Militant is used in its proper place in the Communion ser vice, as it ought to be on every Sunday and holiday, in every church, whether the Holy Communion be administered, or not—there the whole matter of the Bidding Prayer, is repeated as a prayer, except as regards the Queen's titles, which it would be manifestly irreverent to recount in an address to Almighty God. Now it was the assertion of these titles, that the Queen is 'Defender of the Faith, and in all causes and over all persons ecclesiastical as well as temporal, within her dominions supreme, which seems to have been one, if not the only main end and object of the Canon requiring the use of the Bidding Prayer. I will not, at present, enter into the proof of this position. I content myself, now, with saying, that the object of the 55th Canon is very similar to that part of the first Canon which requires 'all ecclesiastical persons having cure of souls, and all preachers, to the uttermost of their wit, knowledge, and learning to teach, manifest, open, and declare in their sermons, four times at least in the year, that all usurped and foreign power (repugnant to the ancient jurisdiction of the Crown over the State Ecclesiastical) hath no establishment by the word of God, and is for the most just causes taken away and abolished. Both the one Canon and the other are equally stringent and imperative, and both have long been suffered,

wisely I think, to lie dormant. "Should the time ever come, when it shall be necessary o re-assert the Queen's supremacy every Sunday in every thurch in England, and four times in every year to teach t in sermons, I trust that the Bishops will not fail in their times, and on some special occasions, such as visitations of the Clergy, elsewhere."

The only further topic upon which we shall adduce the judgment of the Bishop of Exeter in this case, is as to the time when non-communicants, on Sacramen-his Lordship expresses himself as follows:-

"What may be the particular part of the service, and whether there be any, when those who do not propose to partake of the Holy Communion, may properly leave the hurch is not declared. Manifestly they ought not to go before that part of the service begins, which is used only at the actual celebration of the Hoty Communion – not there-fore until after the prayer for the Church Militant. But ought they to go then? There is no direction requiring them to go, or recognizing their departure. The earlier books of Common Prayer plainly contemplate their remaining during the whole administration; for the invita-tion of those who come to receive the Sacrament, was, intil the last review, worded thus: 'Draw near and take this Holy Sacrament to your comfort: and make your humble confession before Almighty God, before this congregation here gathered together in His name, meekly kneel-

ing upon your knees.
"In the present form there is no such recognition of a congregation, besides those who are about to communicate; yet there is, I repeat, nothing to indicate their departure

before the close of the service. "Mr. Blunt wrote to me, requesting my direction, where the pause is to be made," in order that non-communicants may depart. He stated that he had long been plice, if the use of the other more costly garments be not (as it is not desired by any that it should be) revived among us."

Includes may depart. He stated that he had long been accustomed not to make any pause, until the end of the exhortation, 'Dearly beloved in the Lord.' His reasons were, that the exhortation is, not to communicate in an were, that the exhortation is, not to communicate in an improper state of mind—that it is a fearful thing to reworthiness by withdrawing, when none but communicants remain, might tempt him to resist his awakened concience-that such an evil would be prevented, if the congregation continued in the church till the conclusion of e exhortation, when any person who felt himself unfit

"My answer appears to have been as follows: - Dewarmly assent to, for encouraging them not to depart until after the exhortation. Its fitness is specially indicated by the address following 'Ye that do, &c.' (I may here observe that it accords with the Rubric in the order of Communion of Ed. VI. 'Here the Priest shall pause awhile, to see if any more will withdraw himself.")

The extracts we have given will be perused with interest, and we trust with satisfaction, by our readers generally; and we cannot but feel a hope that, while they will serve to inform the minds of many who have and aim,—the edification and holiness of the people.

We copy the following from that excellent and sound periodical, the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal of

"The following advertisement has lately appeared in a Dublin newspaper:

\*COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY, for sending Clergymen, Catechists, and Schoolmasters to British Emigrants in the Colonies and other Countries.—A SERMON in behalf of this Society will be preached (D. V.) in the BETHEL CHURCH, Society will be preached (D. V.) and the specific of the Society's Funds.

Our profiler, and a success when we are at home, when we are at home, and we both belong to the Episcopal Church, reformed from the old place at Barrie on Saturday last. Several hundreds were on 10th, by the Rev. S. H. MERRICK, A.M., Secretary of the Lordon to the Episcopal Church, reformed from the old the specific of the Society's Funds. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Preacher, &c. &c.'

were preferred. Such complaints, however, are contagious; and some other Bishops,—the Bishop of Exeter especially,—have been from time to time called upon to interpose for their settlement or removal.

sermons.

"But in respect to the Canon, which requires the use of this form, if there were no authority or practice to the contrary, it must be deemed to be superseded by the Rubric which we have just read, so far as concerns the sertility of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel?

> synchronizing significantly with the formation, or at least with the appearance in Ireland, of the 'Colonial Church Society.' A short extract from this article, will shew the spirit in which it has been conceived :-

born of water into the visible Church, whether the Papal or the Reformed, but who have been born again to the spiritual life of God by the Holy Ghost. Such men alone can be true missionaries of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ: and while multitudes rejoice to believe that there are many such men among

"It is very painful to notice such attempts to sow dis-sension in the Church, and to produce distrust among the on behalf of unreflecting towards our most venerable and useful institutions. No apology, however, can be needed for calling upon the clergy to be on their guard against. The Colonial Church Society, if it be the case that it is the offspring of such suspicions and insinations as are implied by this extract from the *Record*. It is not impossible that some, misled by names, and by the excellence of the proposed object, may be induced to sanction what is only an attempt to introduce the leaven of party feeling among the supporters of the missionary cause, without considering, that by countenancing such a Society they are really giving their aid to oppose the oldest, the most useful, and the most noble of all our Church Societies. Surely we have dissension enough among us already, without transplanting our discords to the colonies, and that, too, respecting a subject on which, of all others, we should all agreed-the Propagation of the blessed Gospel of the

and wicked? Surely the one or two of our brethren who expressed themselves much offcuded by the freedom of those remarks, will now not only admit that we were justified in making them, but feel themselves called upon, as faithful and dutiful members of the Church of England, to reject from their firesides a periodical which, like the Record, appears to rejoice in sowing the seeds of religious division in every de-pendency of the British Empire, and out of a United Of the five canons, three grew out of the unhappy state pendency of the British Empire, and out of a United

will not repudiate so gross and ungrateful an attack upon one of our most venerable and useful Societies,

We observe in one of our Church contemporaries in the United States, a quotation from an English ournal,-the Tyne Mercury,-in which the following erroneous statement is made :- "Her doctrine, [that of the Church of England] as to the Holy Eucharist, does not deny the Roman Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation." We have no hesitation in affirming that this declaration is literally at variance with those public formularies by which, - as by the authentic exponents of her principles and pretensions, -the doctrines of our Church are to be estimated and ascer-

Amongst the Thirty-Nine Articles, which are unquestionably the standard and measure of the Church's teaching, the Twenty-eighth, touching the Lord's Supper, contains this emphatic clause :- "Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of bread and wine) in the Supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament, duty to observe them. Meanwhile, it will be considered by most men quite sufficient that the Bidding Prayer be, as it is, used in cathedrals and in universities, and someof Edward VI .- was appended to the Communion Service in our Book of Common Prayer, at the last Review, containing the assertion, that "The Sacramental Bread and Wine remain still in their very natural substances, and therefore may not be adored."

We have no acquaintance with the principles or professions of the Tyne Mercury; but the quotation in question would appear to indicate that its conductor is a member of the Church of Rome; for, in opposition to all Scripture and Christian antiquity, he ventures to describe the irreverent and absurd dogma of the "corporeal presence" in the Eucharist as "one of the great Catholic doctrines of the Christian faith." At the same time, it is sufficiently evident that, if a Romanist, he is a person of enlarged and tolerant views; for the general bearing and spirit of his remarks evince a considerable degree of candour and mildness,-the design of the entire article being to deter any professed adherents of the Church, who may happen to entertain a secret preference for the Romish ominunion, from open separation, by the rather extraordinary attempt to shew that the Church of England embodies in her creed all the Catholic features of Romanism, amongst which the unscriptural device of Transubstantiation has been enumerated.

It is scarcely necessary, on the present occasion, to reiterate what has been so often and so explicitly declared, that we,-the members of what we are persuaded is a true branch of the Church of Christ,profess to hold nothing in common with Rome, but profess to hold nothing in common with Rome, but Gillett, Miss Jones, Miss Morse, with the Chinese teacher what she holds in common with the Word of God and and attendant.— Banner of the Cross. the universal practice of the primitive Church. Farther than this limit no genuine son of our Anglican Church can extend communion of sentiment or practice with Rome; and in transgressing it, he should be obliterating our essential characteristics, and disparaging the purity and truth of our faith. Unity is a name of charm; but it would be fictitious, unreal, and unfruitful, on any other principles than those of the Gospel; and it must ever be impracticable, if it is meant to involve the surrender of any of those prominent and essential truths on which the Protestantism of the English Reformation has been constructed.

The first number of a religious periodical, called The Canada Christian Advocate," devoted to the interests of the Episcopal Methodists, and established not given any serious consideration to this subject, in this town, has been received by us. We have likethey will, at the same time, strengthen the hands of wise to acknowledge the receipt of "The Periodical to come. such of our Clergy as, in obedience to the directions Journal," published in Toronto, and at ached to the against one of my Clergy for 'the disuse' or non-use, 'of any prayer before or after the sermon,' I examine 'what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the Book of our zealous Diocesan, are desirous of rendering our noble ritual as productive as possible of its great end noble ritual as productive able to judge; its political design appears to be par- and that the patent will be issued as soon as he shall have sigticularly directed against the views and proceedings of nified his wishes on the matter. - Montreal Courier. the Rev. Dr. Rverson.

\* This attack is in reference to a late meeting at York, on behalf of the Propagation Society, and the writer comments at considerable length, on a speech delivered on that occasion by Archdeacon S. Wilberforce. In the Record of the 18th ult., the observations in question have been followed up by the insertion of a letter, turning the Archdeacon's speech into doggrel rhyme; the concluding lines of which will give a specimen of the tone and spirit with which subjects of a solemn and religious character are treated by publications like the Record. By the 'brother' mentioned in this sorry attempt at wit, is to be understood the Church Missionary Society:

Our brother, ladies and gentlemen, lives in London, like ourselves, We are her only two Missionary Societies, candidates for a place in

reign Parts.'
Of course it would be very invidious to name
Our brother, whom, so far from intending to blame,
I befriend, and advise all everywhere to do the same.

Our Travelling Agent will proceed forthwith posed. The polling will take place on Friday and Saturday

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY. On Thursday evening, Jan. 2, after Divine Service, Meeting of "The Gore and Wellington District Church So was held in the Sabbath School Room of Christ's Church in this town, and which was well and respectably attended. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by several Clergymen and Laymen, who were listened to with marked attention; and we were happy to perceive a strong feeling of interest and unanimity pervade through the meeting. The Report of last year's proceedings were with the appearance in Ireland, of the 'Colonial Church Society.' A short extract from this article, will shew the pirit in which it has been conceived:—

'But we speak of missionaries, who have not merely been 'But we speak of missionaries, who have not merely been has such truly Christian objects at heart, and the healthy

The objects which were more immediately brough the labourers of the Propagation Society, they grieve to know, from the avowed principles of many of the chosen leaders and supporters of the Society, that other labourers of a TractaRIAN ORDER have been and will be sent."

under the notice of the Meeting were the religious destiration of Settlers in remote parts of this wide Province
—who, it may be said are exiled from the voice of the Gospel,—and for providing means for ameliorating their

> "The poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind." And in behalf of the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen who have spent their lives in the service of God. Want of time and space prevents us from entering more at length into the details of this very interesting meeting. May its holy objects receive the warm support trust the day is not far distant when the ardent anticipations of its projectors will be fully realized .- Hamilton Gazette.

> > UNITED STATES.

THE LATE GENERAL CONVENTION. (From the True Catholic.)

was placed by the Lord of the vineyard. All that human legislation has done, has been to remove the shackles which human legislation had imposed. It is simply restoring to the Bishops the free exercise of their inherent powers,—powers of which they could not be deprived, but in the exercise of which they had been trammelled

of affairs in Pennsylvania; and two of them were called into action in its final settlement. The old canon for the We are relieved to think that such language as has been quoted above from the Record will have few to sympathize with it in this Diocese at least; and there are no Churchmen any where, we should presume, who has certainly been useful, under which a Bishop may oufess himself guilty of offences of which he has not been sensible, from their mode of dealing with the office of Sebeen formally accused, and submit himself to the discipline of the Church. Our readers know that this was the result in the unhappy Pennsylvania case; and it is the best result to which things can be brought, when a Bishop has fallen from the purity which becomes his office.

Intimately connected with this canon was another, providing for the exercise of the Episcopal office in any diagrees whose Bishop may have been suspended from their mode of dealing with the office of Screening From their mode of the Board of Works.

With respect to the general question of salaries, it is rather a difficult one to deal with. The popular cry is always for retaining for the salaries of public med a difficult

Another of the five canons regulated the election of which does not a tract to its counsels the first talents a foreign missionary bishops, and defined their position and

ordinarily to aspire to the presbyterate. They are ex-pected to provide for their own subsistence, and to per-ruption, careless of principle and indifferent to any results rm gratuitously the proper duties of a deacon. tound, who in this way may be of important service to the Church. Such men in our great cities may act as the pioneers of the Church, and establish relations between ther and those who might otherwise the conters to secure themselves in its spoils.

How wisely the present ministers have steered clear of these two different classes of dangers, it is for the public to judge. Their conduct has at least how the property of the content of the conduct has at least how the public to judge. within her fold, and in other ways give relief to the overworked clergy of large parishes. Every thing will depend upon the character of the men selected; if they can be found of the right stamp, we think the arrangement will

Convention, we omitted the adoption of a new standard Prayer Book. We have reason to believe that the care nd attention which has been bestowed upon the subject, must have secured the important quality of correct advantage of the Church.

On Saturday, the 14th ult., the following Missionaries of our Church embarked for China, from New York, in the ship Horatio, Capt. Wood, viz.:—The Right Rev. Dr. Boone, (Bishop), Mrs. Boone and son; the Rev. Mr. Woods and wife; the Rev. Mr. Graham and wife; Miss

### Colonial.

SIR CHAS. METCALFE RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.—The last English mail brought to Canada the gratifying intelliraising our noble and beloved Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the dignity of the British Peerage. At this mark of the decided approbation with which Her Majesty views Sir Charles Metcalfe's successful administration of the Provincial Government, we are sure every loved gran in the Colour point in the Gross and Net Revenue arising from Public and Net Revenue arising from Public Revenue ari ment, we are sure every loyal man in the Colony must be highly gratified. We, the loyalists of Canada, are honored in our own persons by the honor conferred upon him, whose policy we have so triumphantly assisted in carrying out. Certain it is, that on more worthy brows the coronet of the Peerage could not be placed, and, in addition to the usual good wishes which we have or Sir Charles Metcalfe's health and happiness, on this the first day of another year, we beg to offer him our humble congratulations on the requisition of his well-earned honors, and our sincere hope that he may enjoy them for many long years

The bestowal of the Peerage on our noble Governor, is a

S. B. HARRISON, Esq.-We understand that S: B. Harrison, Esq., has been appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court, Home District, in the room of W. Hume Blake, Esq., resigned. His acceptance of the office vacates the seat for Kent, the candidates for which, it is said, will be the late member, Mr Woods, on the conservative interest, and the late member for this town, Mr. H. J. Bulton, on the radical ticket. Kent has always been a conservative county, and when the politics of candidates are clearly defined, as they will be in the ensuing contest, there can be little doubt as to the result .- Niagar

COUNTY OF SIMCOE .- The nomination of candidates took enthusiasm, and the show of hands was in his favour by abou And our's is 'The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Fotors at great length and was not listened to with much attention. Mr. Duggan also spoke, and other gentlemen. We are told that not a dozen cried "Aye," when Mr. Blake was pro-

Although we have no fear for the result, we entreat every Toronto and other out-voter to be at his post on Friday. Reform Association is working hard—working, in fact, with the convulsive energy of a "last kick." We know the "Men of Simcoe" will do their duty. We trust the "Men of Toronto" will do theirs.

Let us return the Inspector General by an overwhelming majority, large enough to convince the Association that its character and influence in the county of Simcoe are as black and trifling as they are in the loyal city of Toronto. The following are the townships in the county:—West Gwillinbury, Tecumseth, Mono, Adjala, Muhner, Vespra, Essa, Medonte, Flos, Tiny, Tay, Sunnidale, Tossorontio, Nottawasaga,

9	Oro, Orillia, Matchedash Toronto Patriot, Tuesday, Jan.
2	The begone year! O send it not
,	REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.
ij	OFFICE. Currency
1	President of Executive Council,£1000
	* Chief Secretary, 1111
	* Private Secretary,
1	T Secretary West,
ě	Attorney General Lower Canada,
9	Solicitor General Lower Canada,
i	Att'y General Upper Canada, salary and allowances, 1350
i	Solicitor General Upper Canada,
g	Receiver General,
i	Inspector General, 1000
g	Clerk of the Executive Council,
	The state of the s
	Do. do. West,
	Messenger, do. do. do. 50
ē	Messenger, do. do
	Reductions, £5500 0 0
•	Less Augmentations, 591 12 6
	and dealt a many and and and
	Net Reductions, £4918 7 6

\* The daties of these Officers are discharged by His Excellence's Private Secretary as Civil Secretary.
† This office has been abolished. We publish above a statement of the cost of the Civil Go-

trasted with 1843, evinces (after deducting additional expenditure) a clear saving of nearly £5000 per annum. The following remarks of the Montreal Gazette on this subject are worthy f perusal:—
The whole of this saving, with the exception of the reduction

of the Secretary West, is due to the present administration, and would have been still larger but for the addition to the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries and other laborious working officers who, though not conspicuous in the field of polities, are expected to bring to the administration for the time being, a large contingent of industry and official knowledge. Had the object of Son of God."

After this, who can doubt of the propriety of our past strictures upon the London Record, or deny that we were right in rebuking its principles as schismatical and wicked? Surely the one or two of our brethren who expressed themselves much offcuded by the freedom of those remarks, will now not only admit that be judicious, but at all events no one can deny that it is disinbe judicious, but at all events no one can deny that it is disinterested. It is impossible, but in a country like Canada, where people look with such a jealous eye to the saving of money in salaries, such reform should be appreciated.

It will be observed that very much of the saving is due to the retrenchment of the number of Executive Councillors, and to the reduction of the salary of several officers whose previous rank as ministers of state entitled them to be let a position which

rank as ministers of state entitled them to hold a position any particular executive services they had to render by no means required. The Executive Council as formed a particular required. we had no fear of the discretion thus given being abused.
But a feeling of a different character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the charact wisdom to remove the objection. We could have wished, however, that the martial phrases of "charges and specifications" had not found their way for the first time into the canon law. We suppose that we owe their introduc-tion to the military education of two of our Bishops, and the former military connexion of a third. The canon contains also a clause which was probably necessary, and has certainly been useful, under which a Bishop and the political merits of the individuals, independent of their legal status. Of the inconvenient num-

viding for the exercise of the Episcopal office in any diocese whose Bishop may have been suspended, from the exercise of his functions, by a decision of his peers.

The enactment of some canon on the subject was, if not the older States of Europe, particularly in Russia, we find a significant means what the State refuses to concede openly. necessary, at least expedient; and we know not what better provisions could have been found than those emodied in the canon actually passed.

The Pennsylvania case had sufficiently exhibited the that there are no retiring pensions, and, except for the highest character which the best classes of its soc the nature of their connexion with this Church. As will speedily lose in dignity, and honour, and efficient manage the Church had determined on consecrating such bishops, ment of its business, much more than the value of what it can be consecrated as the characteristic of the control of the characteristic of the control of the characteristic of the c some canon on the subject became necessary. The one adopted is doubtless as complete as it could be made without the experience which future events only can give.

Save by not employing the best men to discharge the highest duties. But on the other hand there is the danger, by salari too numerous, and disproportioned in amount to the public control of the public control of the c out the experience which future events only can give.

The same remark may be applied to the remaining canon, which provides for a class of deacons, who are not adding the state of society, of calling into existence a society of the provides for a class of deacons, who are not confined by the provides for the pro ruption, careless of principle and indifferent to any results hat such as directly affect themselves, employ the power which of fice confers to secure themselves in its spoils.

ing features, they have only anticipated, as Re-ponsible heads of Departments, a policy which would probably, in some shape the or other, have been before long forced on their attention by the

found of the right stamp, we think the arrangement will be found highly beneficial. They are prohibited from taking charge of a parish; a prohibition which we suppose will in time be extended to all deacons.

In our enumeration of the business completed by the In our enumeration of the business completed by the convention, we omitted the adoption of a new standard ponding officers of Canada West, and very properly so, from the convention of the business completed by the ponding officers of Canada West, and very properly so, from the convention of the business completed by the property so the convention of the business completed by the property so the convention of the business completed by the property so the convention of the business completed by the property so the convention of the business completed by the property so the convention of the business completed by the property so the business convention of the business completed by the property so the business convention of the business completed by the property so the business convention of the business convention of the business completed by the property so the business convention of the busi sacrifice of their professional business by leaving their own tion of the Province. We think that justice and prud and that this measure will, therefore, also redound to the Canada East, the Law Officers of Canada West should enjoy some advantage of the same kind. A lawyer who mingle much in politics,—especially in Canada, where his business of so miscellaneous a description, uniting, as he usually do the business of attorney and agent with that of advocate rarely do so without a sacrifice of his pecuniary interests, for politicians are not always in place. But, for a leading lawyer to move from Toronto, or even from Kingston, to Montreal is almost an antice second of the control of t without prospect of compensation, for the law in the totions of the Province is so different that it torbids comments of practice, even if a practice could be formed in one place as readily as it can be relinquished in the other. At a crisis, as that we have just passed through, patriotic men rise ordinary considerations; but we very much doubt that future, such salaries as are placed after the offices of Attol and Solicitor General West will tempt to the aid of any gov

> Works and Receipts on Account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between

Works.				Net Amount Currency.		
Welland Canal	£ 16159 7822 852 600 600 120 1000 88 344 944 745 384 571 130 1200 600 1918 618	0 0 0 10 8 19 2 1 15 18 0 0 5 16	3 2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 0 3 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	£ 15862 5069 78 600 600 120 1000 88 344 844 745 309 477 130 1200 1818 463	s. d. 3 4 10	
Totals in Currency£	34604	13	81	31211	7 1	

subsequently to the 31st Jan., 1844,...... 5134

Net Revenue in Cash, Currency,.....£ 26076 11

and Roadsleading thereto 60196 16 0
London and Brantford Road 28380 10 8 Hamilton and Dover Road 23268 12 0

Military Road, L'Original. 132 15 Gosford Road ..... 2867 5 St. Lawrence Improvements 141763 12 0 

"Your committee have observed that the amount of Harbour Dues collected in 1843 has not been so large as in the present year; but they trust the return for 1844 will show a compensating increase. It will have been noticed in the public accounts, that in 1842 the Net Customs of the Province amounted to 1865 acc. to £265,386, but that in 1843 they amounted to only £218,-2265,386, but that in 1843 they amounted to only £218, 923; thus showing that the imports of the latter year had fallen considerably below those of the former. The Harbour Dues of Toronto being levies exclusively on imports, we should have expected to meet with a diminution corresponding with that in the Net Castoms. It is worth observing, however, that while the general Net Customs of the Province fell off 18 per cent, in 1843, the Toronto Harbour Dues fell off only 8 per cent. Per cent.; showing that the decrease in the Imports of this ty in 1843 was much under the average decrease of the whole

"The following are the nett annual returns of the Harbour

	Total	£2564	18	31/4
1843,		477	1	7
1842,	Married Married Lines	516	4	3
1841,		449	3	2
1840,		323	13	61
1839,		349	2	8
1838,	***	329	1	53
In 1837.	and a supply of the supply of	£121	11	7

There can be no doubt, that the amount of Harbour dues collected in 1844, will have been much more than adequate to put in possession of the facts connected with this subject, as no doubt, in that case, application would have been made to the Executive, praying for the cessation of this impost, in conformity with the Statute thereto pertaining."

The Kingdoms of Great British and Tream, the Position of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Territories Thereunder Brentoness.

The Ringdoms of Great British and Tream, the Position of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Territories Thereunder Brentoness.

The Ringdoms of Great British and Tream, the Position of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL The Brentoness Therefore, and Town of Wales, and Town of

NAVIGATION OF THE OTTAWA. - We conceive the im- here as at home, so far as its title and discipline are concerned Provement of the Ottawa to be one of the few public works which would pay the cost of their construction, and at the same in the Colonies is entitled to the same privileges which it posting confer a great national benefit. It is not, properly sesses at home; every one knows that it is not; but we assert that duties alone, would pay the interest on the whole cost of completing a water communication from Montreal to Lake Huron, for State" are united in Great Britain.

PROPOSED STEAM BOAT BETWEEN TORONTO AND GODE-RICH.—The etimates of a Steam Boat, to be worked by a propeller, in order that it may pass the We land Canal, have been brought. brought to our notice by a correspondent. It is proposed to build a steamer, at St. Catherines, which would cost £4,600, to ply between Toronto and Goderich. It is expected that such a vessel will make twelve trips during the season, carrying 2500 barrels of flour, 100 tons of mercdandize, and 60 passengers, and that this will produce a clear profit, after all expenses are Paid, of £3000, or above 50 per cent., after all allowances are made for contingencies. Various individuals are mentioned as willing to take shares. The people of Goderich are said to be willing to take £2000 of it, and the Canada Land Company Pays fify dollars to an American boat as a premium every time it touches Goderich, which they would prefer paying to a Canadian. We are unacquainted with the grounds on which these calculations have been made, but would recommend the parties who have made them to come openly forward with their names, and lay the plan regularly before the public, if they cannot have sufficient subscriptions privately. One thing is certain, that Toronto and Goderich, the terminations of the pro-Posed line, would derive material benefit from such a new me dium of intercourse, as well as every place on the line where it

might be deemed expedient to touch .-WILD LANDS. - In connection with the subject of wild lands, would beg to direct the attention of the "collective wisdom" to a matter upon which, we believe, several petitions are now before them. We allude to the powers granted by the Municipal A. cipal Act, (or, at least, assumed by some of the Municipal Counils,) of taxing wild lands, not according to their value, but extent—an acre of swamp or rock, yielding nothing and worth nothing, being assessed at the same rate as an acre of pine or hard-wood timber; and, in the instance of the Sher brooke District Council, not even consenting to laying out the produce of the tax in the improvement of the Townships in which it is levied. It appears to us almost a waste of time to Point out the iniquitous injustice of such a tax, but as there lasts a strong—and, perhaps, not altogether an unjust—pre-alice against the holders of large tracts of wild land through-ut the Province, it may be as well to counteract this prejudice, ng the injustice of the tax in question palpable and evie commonest understanding; and this, we think, we

he Sherbrooke Municipal Council have laid an assessment of one penny per acre, on all wild lands situated in that Disderived from them. Now, let us see how this system would their comfort and convenience, and we are persuaded our contemporary would have no objection to this. work, and we think we shall be able to shew, that such a tax aly, does not increase at the rate of the amount as-

the manner in which the Brock Monument Fund is invested, We are most happy to bear testimony to the sound judgment of e gentlemen who have been entrusted with its management. of £3,800, bearing interest, two-thirds in Debentures at 6 per cent: the state of t ent; the remainder is in Bank Stock, yielding most probably eight per cent; which is certainly most gratifying, and we ho ng to see this truly national demonstration of gratitude to the Hero of Queenston Heights in course of erection.

The statement above referred to, is the best refutation of any dendoes, cast upon the characters of the Managers of the Fund, and the country at large interested in the completion of the Monument must be gratified to find it in so prosperous a condition, owing to their judicious management.—Brit. Whig.

FIRES.-Two fires occurred in this city since our last pub-Metcalfe & Cheney, who recently purchased in from Mr Robert Law 7

bert James, Jr.—British Colonist of Jan 7. MacDonnell, Bishop of Olympus, Vicar Apostolic of the British tish, Danish, and Datch West India Islands.

TESTANT CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

scribe an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Chu-ch of England and the doctrines, worship, the payment of the balance due on the grant of £2000, with the interest. It is to be regretted that the Board was not sooner put in possession of the facts connected with this subject, as no of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ALL THE

speaking, a grant, but an investment of the public money sequired; even the money now drawn from the Ottawa, received; even the money now drawn from the Ottawa, received; even the money now drawn from the Ottawa, received; even the money now drawn from the Ottawa, received in its improvement, would do much to develope its vast resources. It is believed that the revenue from the Timber duics alone, would now the interest on the whole cost of completions. The one is called at home "the Clourch" and the other "the Kirk," and so they will be called wherever the Bridging and the colonies is entitled to the same privileges which it possesses at home; every one knows that it is not; but we assert that it is recognised as an Established Church, and that none other but the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same specific the Kirk, and that none other but the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same specific the Kirk, and that none other but the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same specific the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same specific the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same privileges which it possesses at home; every one knows that it is not; but we assert that the received the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same specific the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same specific the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same provileges which it is not; but we assert that the Kirk of Scotland, proper, can lay claim to the same provileges.

The water communication from Montreal to Lake Huron, for the seeds of sufficient size to navigate the upper Lakes.

At first we did not see the reason why the Editor of the lit is needless to speak of the vast advantages of such an improvement, of the thousands of miles of inland coast trade the church; but upon reading a little further than the inguity of the Church; but upon reading a little further than the inguity of the church; but upon reading a little further than the inguity of the church; but upon reading a little further than the inguity of the church; but upon reading a little further than the inguity of the church; but upon reading a little further than the inguity of the church; but upon reading a little further than the inguity of the church of the of fertile lands which it would open to our settlers; they are sufficiently plain to any one who looks at the map of Canada.

The Upper Ottawa, Lakes Huron and Superior, have no repre
The Upper Ottawa, Lakes Huron and Superior, have no repre
The Upper Ottawa, Canada Superior, have no repre
The Upper Ottaw are to our commerce, of the millions of acres on we found the gist of the objection, and here it is: Sentatives in our legislative halls; but surely our great commercial interests are not unrepresented; surely we have some statesmen of enlightened views, why, looking beyond the mere expediency of a day, will sow the seed which promises so great a harves. But the same place of the King's College." And so it does—and because it consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and because it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and the cause it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and the cause it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and the cause it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the college and the cause it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the cause it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the cause it consists as the managing committee, consisting of the Clergy and the cause it consists as the consists as the man ileges granted to it by the Crown and Parliament since the

Revolution of 1688 The principal objection which the Toronto Colonist advances TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. received their to the incorporation of "The Church Societies" is the power given to these Societies to acquire lands and other real estate to an unlimited extent. He sees great danger in this, and pictures to bimself all the evils arising out of the Feudal System in Europe. Our contemporary cannot but be aware that the Romish Church in this Province hold all their lands by this tenure; and is the Church of England to be refused privileges which, when compared with those secured to the Church of Rome, are but trifling? We hear of no objections made to the acquisition of property by the Presbyterians, Congregational-ists, Methodists, and other sects: but the moment the Church of England is named, a general outcry is raised by the "Liber-als." "Beware of corruption," says one party.—"Allow nothing to be done which in our opinion may interfere with the freedom of conscience," says another—and thus the whole Protestant community is set in a blaze and becomes a prey to dis-

editorial, appears to have been to state his objections to the scheme of a present division of the Clergy Reserves. But to exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders any person possessing but one half the acuteness of the Editor of the Gazette, the flimsy nature of those objections ought to be apparent at first sight. His first objection is "that the pro-perty taken out of the guardianship of the State and the su-pervision of the second pervision of the representatives of the people, would be very likely to be wasted." The force of this objection amounts to this, that he would prefer the continuance of a certain was order to prevent the possibility of a contingent one, which all the circumstances of the case would incline us to think, never would take place. It is well known from the present system of management adopted in reference to the Clergy Reserves, that the whole of the proceeds are likely to be swallowed up in paying agents, &c., and that no denomination in the Province will probably be benefited by them. This objection would come very consistently from those whose only object is to deprive the Church of England of her right, but is uttered with a bad grace by the Editor of the Gazette, who, we presume, is influ-

enced by no such motive. Upon the second objection we have little to say, as we are as great enemies to the secularization of the Clergy as any other person can be: but it is to be observed that a clergyman renires, as well as other men, some place of residence, and if he have a family he requires the produce of a piece of land for

But his third objection is the most extraordinary of all. He would amount to confiscation of the property in question, which generally yields little or no revenue, and the value of which, most a work of think that the Clergy Reserves should be kept as a generally yields little or no revenue, and the value of which, cation of sects amongst us, which are at present too numerous the sectarians themselves being judges. BROCK'S MONUMENT. -Having seen the statement showing put no other construction on his remarks; and must, therefore, dissent from him in toto. We had always thought that the adjustment of the Clergy Reserve question was final; but in this it appears we differ from the Editor of the Gazette. We can-

(From the British Canadian.)

We very much regret that the distress of several of the clergymen in the Diocese of Toronto, owing to a "discordant nterpretation," on the part of the Imperial and Colonial Government, of the Clergy Reserve Act, which "secures permanently the sum of £7,700 sterling, annually, towards the support of the Church of England in Canada West," should have left the Bishop no alternative but that of addressing the clergy and laity of this part of the Province upon the subject, Watkins; but by the exertions of the neighbours and the fire department, the house and furniture were saved, but with partial damage. The other fire broke out yesterday, in the Pail Bell, Esquire, Barrister. The wind blew fresh, and but for the extraordinary exertises. The wind blew fresh, and but for the extraordinary exertises. The wind blew fresh, and but for the extraordinary exertises. extraordinary exertions of the fire department, considerable property must have been destroyed; but fortunately the flames were small three property must have been destroyed; but fortunately the flames were small three property must have been destroyed; but fortunately the flames were small three property must have been destroyed; but fortunately the flames were small three property must have been destroyed; but fortunately the flames were in possession at the time of the passing of the Act, are were in possession at the time of the passing of the Act, are re confined to the pail factory, which we are sorry to say was assumed. We understand it was in the occupation of Messrs.

We understand it was in the occupation of Messrs.

While her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals say— "That having attentively examined the provisions of the two Acts of Parliament, 3 & 4 Vic. chap 35, and 3 & 4 Vic. chap. The Trinidad Gazette records the death of Right Rev. Dr. acDounell, Bishop of Olympus, Vicar Apostolic of the Brithe burthen of making up any deficiency in the Clergy Reserve

SCARLET FEVER.—This complaint is still very prevalent in the city, and the present unseasonable weather is not calculated to check it. That it is not to be trifled with is very evident, when the deaths arising from it in London, during one quarter, amounted in the tenth week to 99; while those from the smallpox never exceeded in one week, within the same period, 371—British Canadian.

The Weather continues extraordinarily mild for this advanced period of the season. On Friday a quantity of rain fell, and our bay remains perfectly open. No such thing as sleighing in this part of the country; in fact we almost despair of hearing the merry sleigh bells this season.—Hamilton Gazette.

The Church and fer opponents.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

We read with regret an article which appeared in the Montreal Courier of the country which is the management of the Clergy Reserve Fund, in order that such distress might, as soon as possible, be arrested in its progress," We read with regret an article which appeared in the Montreal Gazette a few days since, relating to Church matters and to the management of Church property.

It has been noticed for some time past that several of the Upper Canada Journals have been making covert attacks upon the Church of England, and have been endeavouring to prejudice the public mind against this Church, by misrepresentations of every kind. of every kind.

The only remarks that have been noticed and commented an extent as to render hopeless the expectation that the Clergy

Language with a single part of the friends of free Charch of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be maintained, and we should be very properly taxed with cowarding the Church of Eighard can no longer be the Governor Ceneral the Solt fance of the Governor Ceneral through the Governor General did not see the same times of the Church of Eighard can no longer to the Governor General did not see the sound in the sound the present to inform the Patrons. The 1830 through the covernor the Church of Eighard can no longer be the Governor General did not see the same times developed the court of the Church of Eighard can titled to the appellation of "the Church," a branch of it established in this Province is entitled to the same appellation; in proof of which we give the following extract from a despatch addressed to the Governor of Canada so far back as 1818, entitled "the King's Instructions."—

"Whereas the establishment of proper regalations in matters of ecclesiastical concerns is an object of very great importance, it will be your indispensable duty to take care that no arrangements in regard thereto be made, but such as shall give full satisfaction to our new subjects in every point in which they have a right to any indulgence on that head, always remembering that it is toleration only of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome only to which they are entitled, but not to the powers and privileges of an Established Church.

That being a preference which belongs to the following extract from a despatch to act in this affair as I could have wished, I have no reason to that the is indifferent to the situation of my suffering clergy; but, right or wrong, he believes that the remedy is not in his power. I have, therefore, no other resource left, than to appeal in favour of my distressed clergy to their brethen, lay and circical, throughout the diocese, to come forward in their behalf." And sincerely do we hope that the call will be responded to upon the appointed days—Sinday, 12th day of January, and on the 19th of the same month, when a collection will be made for their relief. In the mentione, it is the duty of the Government to give the matter the earliest consideration, in order to remedy an evil that can be looked upon only as a reproach.

Should our contemporary dispute this authority, we will give him something more ancient—an extract from the act which united England and Scotland into one Kingdom, 5 ANNE, Chap. 8:—

"After the demise of Her Majesty Queen Anne, the Sovereign next succeeding, AND SO FOR EVER AFTERWARDS, every King or Queen succeeding and coming to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Great Britain, at his, or her Coronation, shall, in the presence of all persons who shall be attending, assisting, or otherwise then and there present, take and subscribe an oath to maintain and preserve inviolable the settle-

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Dear Brethren,-I hereby inform you, that the next Meeting of the Association is po-tponed from the 8th, to Wednesday January the 29th, then to be held (D. V.) at the Rectory. Your faithful brother,

HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 16th, 1844.

THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) at Perth, on Thursday, 30th January, 1845, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Secretary begs to be furnished with the Parochial Reports

BOARDERS, a limited number of Boys attending the U.C. or 1844, as soon as practicable.

J. G. Beer Lindsay, Secretary.

Rectory, Cornwall, 26th Dec., 1844.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Members of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, resident in the District of Niegara, are bereby notified, that the next General Meeting of their District Branch The Managing Committee, consisting of the Clergy and the

Churchwardens of the District, will meet at the same place, at

Thorold, Dec. 19th, 1844.

Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. John Rothwell, A.B., near Ingersoll,

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. S.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getsensions of the very worst kind.

The great object, however, of our friend of the Gazette in his they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos ting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself being executed with care and precision.

H, & W. ROWSELL.

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844. A. MCMORPHI,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

TOGS and CATTLE will be taken in at the Ontario Dis-OGS and CATTLE will be taken in a tillery, to feed, on or after the 9th instant, by the week tillery, to feed, on or after the Distiller, W. Hopor on shares. For particulars apply to the Distiller, W. Hop-kirke, or the Miller at the Ontario Mills. Cobourg, January 8th, 1845.

JOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET. TERMS:

The Albion ...... £1 10 0 per annum. The Old Countryman...... 0 15 0 "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal 0 7 6 " As the new volumes of these commence the beginning the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844. JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1845,

MBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING (size 16 × 8 inches), of the

NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, And containing a great variety of useful information, including a correct list of the Members of the present House of Assembly, &c. &c., -forming both an useful and ornamental appendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c.

For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's, Cobourg; A. Davidson's, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal; By a and at the Publishers. PRICE 2s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King-Street 388-391 Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, at Cobourg, under the superintendence and tuition of the MISSES CROMBIE, will be re-opened after the Christmas recess, on Monday the 6th of January, 1845. C. E. CROMBIE. Cobourg, 31st Dec., 1844.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN on the 6th January, 1845. J. P. DE LAHAYE,

Collector Pro. Tem. TERMS: EXTRA CHARGES, (optional.) 

PORT HOPE SEMINARY, RS AND MISS RYLEY'S Establishment for Young Ladies will re-open on Tuesday, the 14th of January. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Shortt. Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; J. D. Smith, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke, Parsonage House, Dec. 20, 1844. 389.3

Situation wanted, as Governess. YOUNG LADY, who has been for some years accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a situation as Governess in a family where the Children are young. Terms, &c. can be known on application. The most respectable references can be given. No objection will be made to a situation in Town. Letters (post-paid) addressed to T. Champion, Esq., 144, King-Street, Toronto, will meet immediate attention. 2nd January; 1845. don and it and the

GOVERNESS. LADY, accustomed to Turrios, wishes to obtain a A LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain situation as DATLY GOVERNESS to young children in

a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 18, 1844. 388-tf EDUCATION. ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establishment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her

residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W. TERMS:

Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy. Use of the Giobes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (Piano Forte), Drawing and Calisthenics, Plain and Fancy Southey's Life of Nelson do.

Needle Works, per annum ......£61 0 0 Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Stationery, Bed, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 4 vols. 8vo. do. 5 15 Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to

be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School. Payments, Quarterly in Advance: Letters, post-paid. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Papil. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as the has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844. N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

College. A Tutor, if required, can be procured to attend in

REFERENCES:
The Lord Bishop of Toronto; and
The Hon. the Chief Justice. December, 1844.

To the Ladies. THE MISSES MACKECHNIE. Milliners & Dress-Makers,

BEG leave to tender their grateful scknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal atronage they have received from them since their com-The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportu nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS. together with a large supply of ELEGANT MILLINERY,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies.

WANTS A SITUATION,

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business charge of a Country Store. Address F. II. HALL, Auctioneer,

November, 1844. We we have a superior of Jan 383 tf WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as TAILOR. Apply to Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for a few months, being called to England on business, requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who may have claims against him to present the same forthwith. BENJ. SMALL.

Cobourg, Dec. 17th, 1844. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Eight per Cent per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th January next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st

to the 11th day of January inclusive. By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, 23rd December, 1844.

MR. GRANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. BAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROPESSION,

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 361, YONGE STREET,

OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock. Toronto, November, 1844.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. 388-tf | assortment of

MORTGAGES.

PERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing to dispose of the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E NICOLLS, Notary, Toronto City Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted Land Scrip bought and sold. HENRY E. NICOLLS.

28th November, 1844.

STATIONERY. &c. & W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shipme have already arrived, and other arrivals by the Pearl, Ottawa, Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including DRAWING MATERIALS of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain LETIER and NOTE PAPERS; Embossed, Silvered, Plain and Black-bordered Envelopes; Black, Red, White, 388-5

and Fancy coloured Seating Wax, &c. &c. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the Waiting Papers, which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually

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

Just Published. THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, FOR 1845.

Oct. 10, 18-14.

mation, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, including correct lists of the Bi-hops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in all parts of the world. Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c.
For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto

by Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg: Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Picton; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Pundas; Thorne & Barwick, Holland Landing; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Wal-Barwick, Helland Landbug; Atanaction, Montreal; and by the publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.
382-tf

BOOKS, IN HANDSOME BINDINGS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

SCHOOL PRIZES, &c. BLUNT'S. History of the Reformation, bound in Turkey Morocco, extra, with gilt edges, &c,... Cream of Scientific Knowledge, do. do. Southey's Life of Nelson do.
Life of Alexander the Great do. Croker's Fairy Legends do. do. 0 12
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November 8th, 1844.

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Cohourg, 4th November, 1844. Reep your Money at home, & encourage

Home Enterprize. TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY.

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Toronto, August, 20, 1844. JOHN BROOKS.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY. A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY 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 Pieture-frame Making; House, Sign, and

Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhauging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil rints, --made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints, Mnps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

the best style.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on band. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths

of an acre each.) cheaper, (see hand-bills.) and upon ensight terms than any lots how offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VorE in the First Riding of the County of York,

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoc, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURS CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all 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 cover

f which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto

April, 1844.

BIRTHS. In Cobourg, on Wednesday, December 25, Mrs. M. H.

Hildreth, of a daughter.

At Toronto, on Monday, the 30th December, Mrs. J. Dodsley Humphreys, of a daughter At Fort Eric, on the 27th December last, the lady of James At Fort Erro,
Stanton, Esq., of a son.
MARRIED.

At Toronto, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, Mr. R. W. lindinning, Printer, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Donald McLean.

DIED. At Graston, on the 26th ult., after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and christian resignation, Anna, wife of Mr. T. M. Spalding, aged 61 years. The deceased was an affectionate wife, a tender kind friend. Her death is justly and universally regretted by all who knew her. — Communicated.

At Metcalfe, in the Township of Emily, on Saturday the

28th December, Letitia, wife of George Hughes Esq., aged 65 At Bushville, Miramichi, on the 21st ult., after a lingering illness, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Horsfield Peters, Esquire, - we gladlier rest

Our darlings on earth's quiet breast,

And our hearts feel they must not break. Far better they should sleep awhile Within the Church's shade, Nor wake, until new heaven, new earth, Meet for their new immortal birth For their abiding place be made,

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

KEBLE.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 9; R. Garrett, Esq. rem. (Jan. 1); Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Mr. F. Taggert, rem. to end of Vol. 7; F. Griffin, Esq. (next week); H. Rowsell, Esq. (with enclosure); R. H. Street, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. W. Jones; Mr. Lulm, Nimme: Thomas Champion, Esq.; A. C. Verner, Esq. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

N.B.—Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork aken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

Bisnop of Toronto, Rev. In John Nimmo; Thomas Champion, Esq.; A. C. Verner, Esq. rem.; A. Lawrason, Esq. M.P.P.; Rev. J. G. Geddes; W. Hepburne, Esq. rem.

STATEMENT of Amount Expended by the Board of Works in

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is just whathe wants to give him steadiness and judgement, and soundness of heart and mind.

Reuben .- Well, my good friends, so you are chatme to the meeting this evening?

"I'll tell you why, since you ask me," replied where men ought to worship, and that the parish clergyman is the minister to whose care we are commitand I would not willingly treat either the one or the thing,' and 'be perfectly joined together in the same success, a short season of repose. other with disrespect."

R .- Why, what can be the harm of going for once united in one fold again." only to the meeting-house? It would do you good

G.—Going once to such places leads on to more. seeming agreement with its letter.

tried church twenty years and never got any good them better opportunities of seeing that ours is in-

ing to grow in meekness of wisdom? Or did you which prepares us to become 'blessed with all spironly go to hear the sermon, and to pass your judg- itual blessings in heavenly places in Christ.' ment upon it?

G.—Stay, stay, my good friend. Why, whatever church doctrine, than pride and self-righteousness the church; and others when they have more time to and evil-speaking any where else.

"Yes: and I wonder too that you are not afraid to ters. Did not St. Paul say, 'Know them that labour may be sure he'll attend, and with a glad heart." among you and are over you in the Lord, and admon-

see you are poor unenlightened people. If you never could bear that anything disrespectful should would come to our meeting you would hear the true be said of the church; and always refused to join the gospel there, and then you would know a true minis- dissenters, otherwise than as attendants at their meetter from a dumb dog.'

"No!" replied Goodman, rather warmly, "no one shall easily persuade me to worship with those who have separated from the church. Still less will I novelty of the thing. And what is more, I have good way. lend an ear to any that rail at its ministers. Railing hope he'll stay with us; for he told me the other day, cannot be any part of true religion; and as to the that he had tried all the kinds of dissenters in the gospel, I am sure we hear the blessed word of God's neighbourhood, and had found that they had their pardoning mercy in Christ Jesus at church, and are faults quite as much as church people; and he added, instructed carefully in the way of true religion, if only that he had never found any form of worship so full we will mind what we hear. I want no other gospel of excellencies, and so richly ministering to edificathan what I hear there; for I am sure it will bear to tion, as that of the church. be brought to the light of Scripture, and that it is the church services a good deal of late, he said, and able, with God's blessing, to make me wise unto sal- now wondered how he could ever have slighted so vation. How then could I justify it to my own con- safe, so instructive, so devout, so holy and faithful a science if I forsook the church? Our church is a guide in the worship of the Most High God. very ancient branch of the church founded in the M .- So then we shall be able to gather a tolerable aided in their descent into the water, and in re-ascendtimes of the apostles; the martyrs in this country company, you think? were bishops, ministers, and laymen of the church; G.—Indeed I do. But if it be only a small num- they were probably regarded by their associates members of the church; and its Common Prayer that flock which abides in the right fold, however not learn that any attempt was made to recover their can by prayer and watchfulness and self-correction to grow in grace yourself, but do not set yourself up for have this in our favour; we do not forget that the sepulchre at Jerusalem. Many of them--I underhim, and so rendering his ministry of no effect, and in the bond of peace. preventing his doing good to the souls of his people. Oh! this is a great sin; this, be assured, can be no true fruit of the Spirit. Look well to it, lest you be found unawares fighting against the Lord. If any man thinks that his own soul's good requires him to leave the church, let him show, by the meekness and charity and holiness of his conduct, that his designs at least are pure and good, even if his separation from the church be, as we believe needless and wrong. Then his example will, in some respects, be profitable to all that witness it, whether church people or dissenters. But he, whose religion ends in nothing but finding fault with the church, and whose talk shows that he knows nothing rightly about that church which he takes upon himself to abuse, but that pride and malice are rankling in his heart, that man not only does no good to others, but has great need to tremble for

R .- Oh! I see you think all's right with the church and church people.

G .- No, by no means. I see and grieve over many evils among the members of the church. I have no wish to justify what's wrong; but at the same time I cannot forget that she is our spiritual mother; and that the faults of her children are not to and not only that, but to persuade my neighbours be made the subject of scornful abuse against her .-Where ever you see any fault in us, her members, I fall under this condemnation. would, by all means, wish you to pray God to restore us to what is right in his sight. This would be becoming in you, and do you good and may do us good remember, too, that God is a Spirit, and must be too; but scornful and spiteful words profit no one, worshipped in spirit and in truth. All mere formal and least of all him that utters them.

indeed he had need to be; for he was not like many dissenters, pious at heart though mistaken in some points. But Reuben was far from true religion .-While he frequented church his zeal was all shown in in Christ Jesus. But it is now grown late, and I railing at dissenters; and now he had turned over to must be hastening home to assemble my young family them, he was as bitter in railing at church people and for a little reading and familiar instruction, and for the clergy. He was much the same in character, prayer, before they retire to rest. So farewell, God though so different in profession.

"Well, I am glad he's gone," said Meanwell.-"He's a sad troublesome fellow. He must have strange notions as to what true religion is. However, thank God, there are many among the dissenters who are truly pious men. We must not judge of them all by such a specimen."

G.-No indeed, that would not be fair. But how and watching for the morning. Groups were assem-I wish that those among them who are truly pious bled, standing or sitting upon the ground in all direcwould return back to us, and do good in the way of tions through the camp and grove, either silent or con-

would be really fulfilling the Apostle's precept to edi- to find every one upon his feet, by the side of his horse

stature of the fulness of Christ."

ter to the Ephesians. It is a wonderful lesson to the beset with the prevailing tendency to watchfulness, members of Christ's church, upon the duty of meek- and we walked together to the north side of the camp. G.—But see, here comes Reuben, on his way, I ness and lowliness in the discharge of our duties, and suppose, to yonder meeting-house. I fear the church of godly agreement in the truth. Well, as we cannot mounted a horse, and, lifting a blazing flambeau on service has too much quietness and sobriety to satisfy make others do what we think they ought to do, let high, shouted at the top of his voice, "Yellah," his restless and excited disposition. And yet that us do what we can ourselves; let us study to walk as ("Go")! A hundred torches were blazing in an us do what we can ourselves; let us study to walk as Christians, and to adorn our Christian profession, and to adorn our Christian profession.

("Go")! A hundred torches were blazing in an instant, and the whole field was illuminated as by a of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. that the truth and Christian order which we have may flash of lightning. In the same breath, as if moved by be recommended by our example to those who have a single volition, the whole pilgrim army was mounted ting away there, eh? You don't seem to have any- separated themselves from us. It may be that, if we and in motion towards Jordan. In five minutes more thing to hinder you, why should not you come with are irreproachable in our lives, speaking the truth in the governor and his suite followed, attended by a love, and maintaining the unity of the faith in the band of music, which struck up a lively air. Whether bond of peace, and so are as careful to live godly in this simultaneous movement was the result of previous Goodman. "I believe that the church is the place Christ Jesus, as we are happy in keeping to the true concert, or of the universal eagerness and excitement, church and to sound doctrine, God will give us his I know not; but it had almost the appearance of blessing, and cause their eyes to open and see that it enchantment. It was now after three o'clock, when ted, and whom therefore we are to hear and to obey: is their duty to unite with us and to 'speak the same I returned again to my tent, and sought, with better mind and in the same judgement,' and so we may be Not being aware that it was the intention of the

to hear a fine stirring sermon such as we have there. help to bring about such a happy union again?

deed a reasonable and holy service, promoting edifi-

M .- May the good Lord hasten so good an effect!

good others may get, you do not seem to have got and will not cease to pray for such a blessing. And countenance. There was in many an expression of much by going to meeting. Are you not speaking indeed I have good hope we shall enjoy it. We can- ecstasy, and many eyes overflowed under the influence like one of the proud Pharisees, thanking God that not, I know, expect that all this people, so long scat- of strong emotions. All saluted us, as they passed, FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT you are not as other men are; despising others, and tered abroad for want of a shepherd nigh at hand, with a warmth and cordiality that went directly to my trusting in yourself that you are righteous? If this should be gathered again into the fold of the church heart. is what you get by going to meeting, for my part I at a moment. Many bad habits, and prejudices, and had rather try to learn humility and charity, where I mistakes, and attachments, must be first overcome.am sure it is taught, even at the despised school of But some, I have no doubt, will immediately frequent

reconsider their duty, will return one by one. "There's Stephen Faithful for one," said Meanspeak disrespectfully of God's appointed ministers," well, "will be sure to come. I never could get him said Meanwell, joining in the dispute; "why, I think to go with me to the meeting-houses, when I used to your Bible must have several pages left out, or you visit those places. He never would forsake the would never be so ready to 'despise dominions,' to church on any account. Rain or snow could not 'speak evil of dignities,' and 'reject' Christ's minis- keep him away, even when he had so far to go. We

G .- And there's Thomas Child, and Henry Goodish you, and esteem them very highly in love for their heart, and Samuel Upward, and Joseph Hopeful, and several others, have declared they will come back to "Oh!" replied Reuben, with a disdainful look, "I church as soon as the new building is finished. They ing-houses, chiefly for convenience sake.

M .- And what think you of Peter Vane? G.—Oh! yes, he'll come, were it only for the and diminutive donkeys carried pairs in the same

M .- This has been too much overlooked even by and fold, one city compact together.

"There's another point to be borne in mind," added Goodman, "and it is a serious consideration.-The more opportunities and means of grace we have, the more God will expect us to profit by them. This new church will prove not only to some a great help to their advancement in the way of godliness and salvation; but to others, to those who neglect it, a cause of much sorer judgement. I pray God we may all receive this precious benefit most thankfully, and conscientiously study to grow thereby in grace. And let us exhort one another daily, while it is called to-day, lest any of us be hardened through the deceitfulness

M .- It is indeed, as you say, a serious consideration, an awful thing to think of, that if any of us refuse to take advantage of these better means of edification now to be placed so easily within our reach, our guilt will be much greater than ever. I will try, with God's help, to make a right use of them myself; also, as well as I can, to do the same; lest we should

"That's a good resolution," replied Goodman "and I desire to make the same myself. And let us worship, the drawing nigh to God with the lips while Hereupon Reuben slunk off somewhat abashed, as the heart is far from Him, is vain. We must be mindful of his presence, and sanctify Him in our hearts, by desiring to know and do his will, and to show ourselves thankful for his unspeakable mercies

> PILGRIMS AT THE RIVER JORDAN. (From Olin's Travels in the East.)

A little after midnight, I took a stroll through the encampment. Everybody was quiet, but wide awake, versing in low tones. Between two and three o'clock but since then, they have discontinued the practice. When wersing in low tones. Between two and three o clock of the morning I sallied forth again, and was suprised in the morning I sallied forth again, and was suprised on the subject, a short time since, with some Armenian priests, they said, "We have the Jordan in our Church,"

the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son been no bustle of preparation: the camp was still of God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the covered with darkness, and we had received no intimation that so unseasonable a movement was to be made. G.—Ah! I see you are referring to the 4th chap- I soon fell in with a gentleman of our party, who was

pilgrims to set out at so early an hour, our party had M.—Do not you think that our new church will fixed upon six o'clock as the time for leaving the camp. I had sufficient reason to fear we should be too late G-It ought to do so, and will, I trust, with God's for the religious spectacle, when I saw the early move-And those who went at first out of mere curiosity, or favour, contribute something towards so blessd a state ment of the host; but it was no longer practicable to just to oblige a neighbour, have learnt thereby to be- of things; though indeed, when once unity and peace make new arrangements. Our muleteers, with their come ill-affected to their true pastor, and at last to are lost, it is hard to recover them. The beginning animals, were out of the way; and a detachment of separate themselves from the church which ought to of strife, says Solomon, 'is as when one letteth out mounted men, which the governor had left behind for be dearer to them than life. Besides they learn new waters, which finding an outlet make the breach our protection, and to accompany us during the remaindoctrines and unsound practices, which they have not wider and wider at every instant till all the bank der of our excursion, were not likely to be in readiness knowledge enough to perceive to be really at variance comes down, and devastation and ruin overspread the before the hour appointed. An unusual spirit of with the spirit of Scripture, not with standing all their whole land. It is good therefore never to meddle drowsiness seemed to have fallen upon us all, and it was with strife and divisions. But, as I was saying, the past six before we started. We passed by the village, R.—Nay, the meeting's the place for good doc- new church may contribute something towards repair- making, however, but little delay, and hastened towards trine any day. The meeting's the place to be edified ing the breaches and healing up our divisions. It the Jordan, with only a slight expectation of arriving in. You only get dry husks and rags of popery at will at least show our opponents that we have some in time to witness the ceremony. We rode at a quick church. What good is to be got by going there? I zeal for what we hold to be the truth, and it will give pace for half an hour or more, and were full two miles from the river when we met the head of the returning cavalcade. The religious function, and the ablution G .- And pray whose fault was that? Did you go cation in its widest and fullest sense, and encouraging in the sacred river, had been performed a little after there, let me ask you, with humbleness of mind long- that spirit of humility and singleness of heart in look- day-break; and the multitude were now on their way ing and praying for pardon and for grace, and study- ing to Christ, to which God promises his grace, and back to the camp, where their tents had been left standing. We halted to observe the passing train, which moved slowly by us, while the rear still rested upon the banks of the Jordan. All were engaged in mi "Oh! no one ever gets any good there," said Reu- May He prosper this our handy work in which we are singing hymns; and I thought I had never seen so ben, evading the question; "they are all blinded there, parson and people alike."

They had attained the summit of earthly bliss, and an indescribable air of satisfaction:

Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Counsel's Gowns, G .- I give my most hearty Amen to that prayer, the beaming forth of heartfelt joy rested upon every

Nearly every one of the vast multitude exhibited ome memorial of his visit to the holy waters. Some had long branches of the Jordan willow, with tufts of foliage left upon the extremity, waving above their heads. Almost all had walking-sticks of the same material: and several, less affected by the prevailing enthusiasm than the desire of gain, had their beasts loaded with the trunks of considerable trees, which were to be wrought into crucifixes, caskets, and toys, or small articles of furniture, and thus to become the basis of profitable traffic. I observed a number of very aged people, who were unable to sit upon their beasts without aid from some one walking by their side or sitting behind them. Two or three were pale and emaciated figures, evidently far gone with incurable disease. They were held upon their horses by vigorous young men, probably their sons, who sat behind, grasping them in their brawny naked arms. There were a good many camels, with three or four persons upon their backs, or hanging down upon their sides in immense panniers or baskets; and many of the horses

I learned from a person who was present during the ceremonies at the river, that they consisted in chanting a short preliminary prayer by some priests of the Greek church; after which the pilgrims let themselves down into the water as well as they could, holding to the boughs that overhang the banks, and the stronger | TD ETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public This part of the ceremony was performed with difficulty and hazard, as the river was swollen nearly to the top of its banks, and swept along with a powerful, turbid current. The women and infirm persons were ing the bank. Two unfortunate persons-fortunate and the Scriptures were translated for our use by ber-a little flock, it is a blessed thing to be one of were carried down the stream and drowned.\* I did secures to us the means of holy and Christian worship little it may be. To keep with the church which is a bodies. It would probably have been thought unkind of the most instructive and editying nature: what ex- | true branch of that which was founded by Christ and | --perhaps a sacrilege-to deny them so holy a burial. cuse then could I find for dissenting and separating his Apostles, is no small benefit. In that case we are The willow-branches and canes were baptized in due from it? But I have a word of advice for you, if you sure that our sacrifices of prayer and praise will be form in the sacred stream, as were a multitude of will take it in good part, as it is meant. Do all you accepted before God, if only we will endeavour to beads, crucifixes, bracelets and other trinkets, which present them in faith, and with a true heart. We had already been consecrated by being laid in the holy a judge of others; much less of one to whom God has Scripture teaches us, that there is one Body and one stood the larger portion—had provided themselves given charge to feed his flock. Beware of speaking Spirit, one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, with shrouds, to be preserved for their burial, or for evil of him; beware of weakening his proper influence one baptism, one God and Father of all, and that we the use of their friends who were unable to make the over his parishioners, and alienating their hearts from should endeavour to maintain the unity of the Spirit pilgrimage, which they dipped in the river, and thus endowed with peculiar virtues. A coarse cotton stuff is used for this purpose, manufactured at Jerusalem. good people. It is clearly our duty to strive to be I saw it exhibited for sale in the court of the church united as one brotherhood, one household, one flock of the holy sepulchre. The purchasers, who were very numerous, carried it from the stall of the vender to a priest, stationed for the purpose within the church, who took it through a window and muttered a brief prayer over it, for which he received a piece of silver. From the priest, and with his benediction upon it, the consecrated web was borne to the holy sepulchre, to imbibe another blessing through being placed in contact with its cold marble; and to-day it received its final endowment of supernatural virtues by being immersed in the water of Jordan. By such devices are multitudes of thinking, immortal beings, who bear the Christian name, seeking a remedy for moral pollution, and providing for the urgent demands of a future state of existence. The Turkish guards, who kept along the flanks of the grand cavalcade, amused themselves by performing feats of horsemanship. This proad plain afforded a fine scope for their rapid, wild gyrations, and must have acted as a strong temptation oon such ardent lovers of equestrian sports, after salem, where a horse cannot often be put to a speed beyond a grave walk, without some peril to the neck. An oriental mounted on a fleet Arabian horse is always a picturesque and even noble object. The mane of WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. their animals is left unpruned and flowing. Their long bushy tails often sweep the ground; and when, in their rapid flight, the vast loose robes of their riders, always gorgeous and gay, rise and float on the breeze behind them, they really appear to be winged, and to fly through the air rather than to move upon the earth. Our guards combined military evolutions with these equestrian feats. They performed various exercises with their carbines, poised and lowered their long lances, alternately stood upright in their stirrups and stooped forward so low as nearly to touch the ground; all in rapid succession, and without checking the full speed of their noble chargers. They are certainly better horsemen than Europeans; and, under good discipline and encouraging auspices, would form a

\* Three persons have this year lost their lives in the river; a Greek priest of Cyprus, a Hungarian, and an infant. The mother brought her babe to the banks of the Jordan to wash it in its waters; but, melancholy to relate, the rapid stream carried it away and buried it beneath its waves. No Armenian (referring to the baptismal font); and added, "No water in the fy one another in love, and so we might all "come in or donkey, ready equipped for a start. There had world can wash away indwelling sin."-Ewald.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. cd., first insertion, and 74d. each subsequen sertion. 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 in ade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Saraka (for Saraka and Saraka (for Saraka (f

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

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS. KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. J. HOLMAN, Tailor and Draper,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE, Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD 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, Cassimere, 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 Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

superior style.

Toronto, May 13, 1844. No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

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.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

Toronto, May 30, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, 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 Cler-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.

> J. H. JONES. MERCHANT TAILOR,

in general for the liberal patronage he has received since encement 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. 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 Gilt 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 be ha Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trust by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance

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 for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with 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

f the Shop.
Toronto, May. 1844. SMITH & MACDONELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL being pent up among the steeps and gorges of Jeru- FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE.

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

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

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket.)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DENTISTRY.

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

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

July 14, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

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

THOMAS WHEELER. CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER. &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS. KINGSTON, AND KING STREET. TORONTO. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS. (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET.

TORONTO. F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING, KING STREET. INFORMATION WANTED. CATHERINE MOSSE, who was married to Hugh

THOMPSON, Shoemaker, and left Kingston in 1834, and who is supposed to be residing somewhere in the Huron Tract. Her mother, Mrs. Anne Mosse, will be thankful for any tidings about her. A letter may be addressed to her, care of the Rev J. G. GEDDES, Hamilton, Gore District. December, 1844.

TF JOHN JENNINGS, who emigrated with his family to Canada in 1841, and settled somewhere to the West or North of Hamilton, will apply, through the nearest resident Clergyman, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns,
Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in
superior style.

Clergyman, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Rectal of Raumton,
he can recover the Bible and Prayer Book which were presented
to him on his leaving Eugland by the Rev. P. Gunning, Curate
of Chippenham, Wilts, and Chaplain to the Chippenham Union.

A fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS

**Balm of Columbia**, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop at if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make at grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are pre-ented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. n it, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

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

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

and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tak out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. and more nice and useful article was never

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: ciple of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant LIN'S BLOOD PILLS.

or to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect-blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, r the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness reping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and termination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the ones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know 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 or qual this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it apperior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. tive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all intern ons brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so is, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm ghs, swelled of soil thinking and cure at once. Fresh wou 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 Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certai 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 Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any tories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE thould be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER,

JUST RECEIVED, At the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,

144, King-Street, Toronto, - QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

The Parker Society,

EARLY WRITERS OF THE REFORMED ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1844

INSTITUTED A.D. 1840, FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE WORKS OF THE FATHERS

IS SEVEN THOUSAND. A LL the Books printed for 1843 have been delivered.—

They are Fulke's Defence of the Euglish Translation of the Bible, Writings of Bishop Hooper, The Catechism and other Pieces of Thomas Becon, and the Writings and Disputations of Archbishop Cranmer relative to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Any Members of the Parker Society who have paid the subscription for 1843, and who have not received these four volumes, are requested to write to the Office. The few sets printed for Members for 1843, who have not paid their subscriptions, may be had by them, or by other applicants desired. scriptions, may be had by them, or by other applicants desi-rous to become members, on payment of One Pound Five Shillings. All Members who have requested that their Books may remain at the Office till called for, are requested to apply

The first Book for 1844 has been completed and delivered It contains the Liturgies, Primer, and Catechism of King Edward VI. A volume of Bishop Latimer's Sermons, and one of Bishop Coverdale's Works, are nearly printed, and it is fully expected will be ready for delivery in December. The volume containing Prayers and other Pieces of Thomas Becon is also far advanced at press, so that the delivery of the books for 1844 will be much earlier than that of former years.

The first book for 1845 is also begun at the press; it is another volume of Letters from the Archives of Zurich. The other books for that year, it is expected, will be The Writings of Bishop Jewell, another volume of Coverdale, Remains of Bishop Latimer, and, perhaps, a small volume of Devotional Poetry of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Each volume is a separate publication, independent of the books that have pre-ceeded or may follow. The two last volumes for 1843, viz, " Becons Cate-

chism," and "Cranmer," together with the first volume for 1844 "Liturgies of Edward VI.," were packed and intended to be forwarded to the Subscribers in Canada, but were too late to be shipped this year,—they will be shipped in the Spring, by which time the Society will be able to add the copies of two additional volumes for 1844 at least.

MR. CHAMPION, Superintendent of the Church Society De-pository, Toronto, is empowered to receive subscriptions in December 1 1844.

The Second Annual Report

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO IS now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded to the Branch Societies and Parochial Associations on application to the Assistant Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844;

CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS. BOOKS

FROM THE PERMANENT CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 3 vols.

5 Sellon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures.

7 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Abridgment of the Old Testament.

8 Ditto Ditto of the New Testament.

9 Ditto Scripture Catechism, Part I.

10 Ditto Ditto, Part II.

12 Ditto Help to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols.

13 Andrews's (Bp. (Devotions.

18 Andrews's (Bp.( Devotions.

19 Ditto, in large print.

20 Horne (Bp.) on the Psalms...

21 A Manual of Prayers for Young Persons; or, Bishop Ken's Winchester Manual, adapted to general use...

22 New Manual of Devotions.

24 Nelson on the Festivals of the Church, 8vo...

25 Ditto Ditto, 12mo. with a portrait.

26 Nelson's Practice of True Devotion...

26 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Prayers and Meditations.

60 Seeker's (Abn.) Lectures on the Church Catechism...

s Wilson (Bp.) on the Lord's Supper

3 Burkit's Help and Guide to Christian Families...

4 Scougall's Life of God in the Soul of Man

5 Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion...

7 Hanway's Domestic Happiness Promoted...

8 Whole Duty of Man

2 Jones's Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity

4 Lestle's Method with the Delsts

5 Ditto with the Jews

8 Peers's Companion for the Aged

4 Wilson's (Bp.) Knowledge and Practice of Christianity...

6 Ditto Select Sermons

1 Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; by Bishop Jewel

2 Bishop Jewel's Apology, in English

5 The Golden Grove, by Jer'y Taylor, D. D., with portrail

8 Patrick's (Bp.) Advice to a Friend, with portrail

9 Bowen's Companion for the Prisoner.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society

of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St. Toronto. Ecclesiastical Minsic.

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.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receip 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-DIRECTORS.

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

The Church

Is 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.

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, us companied (FOST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

Egb