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#### THE UNITED.

I mark'd two flowerets, all too weak to bear Their dewy load, unaided and alone: Therefore their burdens they had learn'd to share, And twined their gentle tendrils all in one. So grew they, and so loved.—The summer's heat Bow'd not their heads upon the thirsty ground; The breezes, whilst they robb'd their odours sweet Left them secure, in fond embraces wound: Dear witnesses of love, who preach'd the truth, That selfishness is weakness, love is power; Until the tempest fell upon their youth, And Spring-tide's growth was levelled in an hour. Their very love was death.—The blasts which blew Upon the one, strake both; and downward drew Each its beloved, resistless, and prepared For mutual loss of joys together shared. Yet in the calm ensuing, they arose, And shook their tresses from their tearful load; And still the evening's tardy shadows close Above their loves, upon my homeward road. But they have learn'd another strength, and now No more upon each other's powers rely: As loving still, as close entwined they grow, As bound in one to live, in one to die: But fast encircled round a youthful tree, ey clasp together their abiding friend, Nor future dangers shall those flowerets see, Before the tempest can the oak uprend. n on the power of human heart nor mind ; Else shall our single griefs breed mutual woe, And our one loss lay all our story low. But let our hearts on that Ine Hope rely, Together bide the storm, and all its rage defy. (Theologian.)

## THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW. (Fron Alison's History of Europe.)

The weather, though cold and frosty at night, had hitherto been clear and bright during the day; and the continued, though now level and powerless sun, had cheered the hearts of the soldiers. But on the 6th November the Russian winter set in with unwonted severity. Cold fogs first rose from the surface of the ground, and obscured the heretofore unclouded face of the sun; a few flakes of stow next began to float in the atmosphere, and filled the army with dread; gradually the light of day declined, and a thick murky darkness overspread the firmament. The wind rose, and soon blew with frightful violence, howling through the forests, or sweeping over the plains with resistless amidst the dead and the dying. fury; the snow fell in thick and continued showers, which soon covered the earth with an impenetrable clothing, confounding all objects together, and leaving the army to wander in the dark through an icy desert. Great numbers of the soldiers, in struggling to get for-

palling in the uniformity of the snowy wilderness which, like a vast winding-sheet, seemed ready to envelope the remains of the whole army. Exhausted by fatigue, or pierced by cold, they sank by thousands on fatigue, or pierced by cold, they sank by thousands on fatigue, or pierced by cold, they sank by thousands on the crowd who were upon it, pushed forward by those behind, were precipitated into pushed forward by the sale of the building occupies, invest it with a degree of solemnity and dignity worthy of its sacred purpose; while the water, and perished miserably. Infantry, cavalry and dignity worthy of its sacred purpose; while the water, and perished miserably. They went on from strength to strength, were precipitated into pushed forward by those behind, were precipitated into pushed forward by the water, and perished miserably. Infantry, cavalry and dignity worthy of its sacred purpose; while the water, and perished miserably. They went on from strength to strength, we respect to the water and dignity worthy of its sacred purpose; while the water, and perished miserably. They went on from strength to strength, the water, and perished miserably. They went on from strength to stre fatigue, or pierced by cold, they sank by thousands on the road casting a late of the road casting a l the road, casting a look upon their comrades, and pronouncing with their dying breath the names of those most dear to them. Clouds of rayens, like the birds most dear to them. Clouds of rayens, like the birds like the car of Juggernaut, through the dead and like the car of Juggernaut, through the caise of the like the car of Juggernaut, through the caise of the like the car of Juggernaut, through the caise of the like the car of Juggernaut, through the caise of the like the car of Juggernaut, through the caise of the like the car of Juggernaut, through the caise of the like the car of Juggernaut, through the caise of most dear to them. Clouds of ravens, like the birds which are only seen at sea when a shipwreck is at the sea when a which are only seen at sea when a shipwreck is at hand, issued from the forests and hovered over the hand, is the hand of the forests and hovered over the hand of the house of of hand, issued from the forests, and hovered over the masses of ice which were floating on its waves. which had followed the army from Moscow, driven to

their former licentiousness; the whole country, to the breadth of seven or eight leagues on either side of the great road, had been laid waste during the advance of abandonment of whole parks of artillery. Famished wandered in hopeless misery along the shore, and groups threw themselves upon the dead bodies of the

Night came, but with it no diminution of the sufferings of the soldiers. Amidst the howling wilderlighted by the troops; and when, by great exertions, thousand slain, were the price at which the passage the fire was kindled, crowds of starving men prepared was purchased. The corps of Victor and Oudinot a miserable meal of rye, mixed with snow-water and were reduced to the deplorable state of the troops horse-flesh. Sleep soon closed their eyelids, and for who had come from Moscow; the army no longer sixteen long hours the darkness was illuminated by preserved the appearance of military order, but a the light of the bivouacs; but numbers never awoke confused mass of fifty thousand men marched in defrom their slumbers, and on the following day the tached groups along the road to Wilna. sites of the night-fires were marked by circles of dead To complete the disaster, the frost, which for some

soldiers fought with each other for a few pounds of continued to press the rearguard, and, on the 4th ment.

fusion; and their steadiness seemed in some degree general ruin, a guard, called the "Sacred Squadron," to justify that indulgence to their sufferings which was formed of officers, to surround and protect the excited such violent dissatisfaction among the other Emperor. The gentlemen who composed it dischar-

passable; the oxen sank under the fatigues of their resting on each other.

only objects that rose above the snow were the tall its meanness; while heroism seemed clothed with pines, whose gigantic stems and funereal foliage cast supernatural power, and generosity cast a lustre over a darker horror over the scene, and seemed destined the character of humanity. Soldiers seized infants troops were defiling over the bridge. Four times the ed "in their prayers and affections." to mark the grave of the army amidst the deathlike from their expiring mothers, and vowed to adopt them rear guard had melted away under his command, the Beresina; it was again saved at Wilna, on the seized a musket, and with difficulty rallied thirty men not." And he pithily, and with not too much causti- we parted with upon such cheap and easy terms. bridge of Kowno, and it finally escaped all the horrors to defend the gate of Wilna. At length, when the city, adds, "However problematical it may be, what Good God! what a stupid and senseless prodigality

destroyed, along the whole line of the retreat, the few protecting the passage, arrived at the entrance of the Russian territory. ceded, as from the hostility of their enemies who fol- pass over to the opposite shore. Despair and misery who had with great difficulty reached that place, in lowed them: fire was before them with its ashes, had rendered them incapable of the exertion. At consequence of a malady under which he had laboured winter followed them with its horrors. The horses of length, as morning dawned, and the Russian troops ever since leaving Moscow, had just entered the house the cavalry and artillery, especially those which came approached, the rearguard were drawn across the of a French physician where he had lodged when from France and Germany, suffered dreadfully from bridge, which was set on fire. A frightful cry now passing there before on his entrance into Russia, when the severity of the cold. In less than a week after it rose from the multitude on the opposite bank, who a man entered, wrapped up in a large cloak, with a long commenced, thirty thousand had perished. Caissons awakened too late to the horrors of their situation; and cannon were abandoned at every step; the ascent numbers rushed over the burning bridge, and to avoid from a stream, or the fall of a bridge, occasioned the beheld their last hopes expire with the receding horses to satisfy the cravings of nature; and in many columns of their countrymen. When the ice dissolinstances, even the repugnance of our nature at human flesh, was overcome by the pangs of protracted manifest; twelve thousand dead bodies were found on the shores of the river.

Such was the dreadful passage of the Beresinaness, the wearied men sought in vain for the shel- talent of the Emperor, the firmness of the soldiers, ter of a rock, the cover of a friendly habitation, or the was never more strongly exemplified; but it completed warmth of a fire; the stems of the pine, charged with the ruin of the Grand Army. Twenty-five pieces of snow, and hardened by frost, long resisted the flames cannon, sixteen thousand prisoners, and above twelve

bodies, with their feet resting on the extinguished piles. days had been comparatively mild, set in on the 30th the scene of such grievous suffering—they plunged The successive arrival of the different corps at Smo- with increased severity. The general disorder now lensko, where they continued to drop in from the 9th reached its height: the horses of Victor and Oudinot's to the 13th, presented the most dismal spectacle. — corps, and all those which had been collected on the the boundless plains of Poland. At the sight of the long wished-for towers, the soldiers could no longer restrain their impatience, the nied the Grand Army: the artillery was gradually little remaining discipline instantly gave way, and officers and privates, infantry, and cavalry, precipitated the ball the make heathen families and heathen neighbors. The make heathen families are specified to make heathen families and heathen neighbors. The make heathen families are specified to make heathen families and heathen neighbors. The make heathen families are specified to make heathen families and heathen neighbors. The make heathen families are specified to make heathen neighbors. The make heathen families are specified to make h The famishing troops rushed into the streets, and the less multitude from the attacks of Platoff and his gates of the magazines were instantly surrounded by indefatigable cossacks. For some days Victor shared crowds, demanding, with earnest cries, the food which with him the post of danger; and by their incessant they had so long been promised. Bread in sufficient exertions, successive rearguards were formed, which quantities, could not be furnished; large sacks of grain rapidly disappeared under the severity of the weather

dried roots or grain. The old and new guard alone December, captured twenty-four cannons and two PROFESSIONS OF THE EARLY PURITANS and that many professed Christians even, gave more will produce an oak; when we plant a rine, we calcuged with heroic fidelity the duty assigned to them, destination; the roads of Germany and Italy were in the middle of the still unbroken squares of the covered by herds of cattle and trains of waggons has- Old Guard. These brave men sat round the watchtening to the theatre of war. But all these efforts fires on their haversacks, with their elbows on their

famished multitude who arrived from Moscow. The twenty-six and thirty degrees of Reaumur, corresgenius and foresight of Napoleon were not wanting: ponding to twenty-eight and thirty-six below Zero of house in his "Miseries of the Clergy." the most minute orders had been forwarded to the Pahrenheit. The officers ceased to obey their gene-

beard, his visage blackened with gunpowder, his whiskers half-burned by fire, but his eyes still sparkling with undecayed lustre. "At last here I am .-What! General Dumas, do you not know me?" "No. Who are you?" "I am the rearguard of the Grand Army-Marshal Ney. I have fired the last into the Niemen the last of our arms; and I have walked hither, as you see me across the forests." With respectful solicitude, General Dumas received the hero of the retreat; the benevolent host relieved his immediate necessities; and he soon after set out with Dumas, in the calash of the latter, on the road for Königsberg. When the troops, in leaving Kowno, arrived at the point where the passage had been effected five months before; when they beheld those heights, then crowded with splendid battalions, now covered by a miserable band of fugitives, and passed the remains of the bridges, now deserted, which then groaned under the march of glittering squadrons, the magnitude of the contrast, notwithstanding their present sufferings, brought tears into the eyes even of the common soldiers. Casting a last look on the shores of into the forest, and, abandoning every appearance of military order, dispersed like private travellers over

Was there ever anything like this exhibited in the world before; the remains of 500,000 men, who had crossed the Niemen in such splendid order in

8,000 Prussians; so that the survivors of the proper French Army were not above 37,000, out of above 500,000 who were thrown out to the applicants, and the miserable or the attacks of the enemy. Tchaptity and Platoff no example of so complete an overthrow of so vast an arma(From Coit's Puritanism.)

form of government; but, like rasa tabula, fit to re- their time together. form of government; but, like rasa tabula, fit to receive any impression that could be delineated out of the word of God, or vouched to be according to the cious treasure; and though we do not employ it to me, where the cious treasure; and though we do not employ it to me, and fervently joined in by the clergy and laity. A sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from the 5th chap. ceive any impression that could be delineated out of Nay, how do even the best of us misplace this pretists!) but where the truth lay, they no more knew, way thither. than they did the secrets of the wilderness they were Thus our blessed Saviour employed his precious esting ceremony at a little after four o'clock in the after

#### ABSENCE FROM CHURCH. (From Hubbard's Discourses.)

What disregard of God's authority, what contempt of the night would come, "when no man can work." his holy word and day, what trifling with the concerns of the soul, what indifference to all that is sacred and dear does conduct like this imply! It is to be a heathen in a Christian land. It is to set an example

TOWARDS THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. evidence of reverencing the sanctuary than they fre- late upon gathering grapes; but when we lay a plan bers of our churches often stay away from the house except pray that it may be accomplished, for we know The Rev. Francis Higginson, one of the earliest of God! If they are only suffering a little fatigue or not what even the morrow may bring forth. All that Puritan ministers of Salem, Mass., was once a clergy-bodily indisposition, or if the weather is slightly incle-we do know beforehand of anything is, that to every-The Emperor had made the greatest exertions to and executed, without murmuring, all the duties of man of the Estalished Church, at Leicester in Engprovide magazines along the line of his retreat. Imcommon soldiers; but the severity of the cold soon land. He left England, because too much respect as to require some exertion on their part in order to ing to immediate and unsparing self-examination. was demanded of him for its Establishment; but his get there, how readily do they endeavour to quiet their From this there is nothing to fear. From the neglect Smolensko, Minsk, and Wilna; gigantic efforts had of his faithful followers, was obliged to march on foot name became famous for the respect it afterwards deconsciences, in neglecting one of the most sacred appoint of it, every thing; for however alarming the discovery manded for the Establishment of Massachusetts.— pointments of heaven! That professed Christian is ries of evil unsuspected, or perils unknown, may be, He died in 1630; but his son and successor John, too unwell to worship God with his people; but he such discoveries had better be made now, while escape who was one of "the seven pillars," or as a preacher, would not be too unwell, if it were any other day of is before us, than in that day when the secrets of ail was seventy-two years in office, and who lived till the week, to perform his customary labour. The hearts shall be revealed and escape will be impossible were insufficient: the arrival of the convoys was reknees, their heads resting on their hands, and seated 1708, supported Puritan dignity with an energy, Sabbath is a stormy one; but you will see him on that day, which, of all others, is most emphatically tarded by the state of the roads, which the passage of close together; striving by this posture to repress the which the father thought a most grievous intolerance other days far more inclement, driving from one part called "the last day."—James Montgomery. in an ecclesiastical court beyond the seas. The de- of the town to the other. The distance is consideramers of his clerical vocation were whipped and fined, able; but propose to him on Saturday or Monday lengthened marches, and the impatience of those who lengthened marches, and the impatience of the Emperor, though a matter of lengthened marches, and the impatience of the Emperor, though a matter of lengthened marches, and the impatience of the Emperor marches, and the impatience of the impatience drove them; the stores of grain, however immense, congratulation to the troops, completed the disorganicould not suffice for the number of sick and isolated zation of the army. The cold increased in intensity an exaction which I cannot find authorised by Gib- at once be forgotten. Are these men really serious men who were left in the rear of the army, and the as they approached Wilna, and at length reached son's ponderous Codex, or alluded to, as desirable, in their profession? Do they manifest the holy sinamong the multitudinous wants enumerated by Etack- cerity, the pious zeal that distinguished the saints in primitive times? Can they be said to worship the Such was the disposition of the Higginsons, for Lord in truth, who plead such reasons for neglecting authorities in the rear, to provide for the wants of the rals; the generals disregarded the marshals; and the concessions to their Puritan prejudices; yet the father his worship as they would not urge in connexion even army; but everything failed, because the magnitude marshals contested the authority of Murat. The of the race could make none to a Church in which he had with their secular affairs? Speak, consistency: speak, of his demands outstripped the bounds of human exprivate soldiers, relieved of the duty of preserving the ben reared and tutored, and at whose altars he had proconscience; speak, oracles of God! I would be far Emperor, forgot everything but the instinct of self- named the most solemn vows of fealty. Still, when from intimating that circumstances may not be such The Viceroy, in advancing towards the Dwina from preservation. The colonels hid the eagles in their enbarked on board "the good and strong ship" as to render a person justifiable in being absent from Dorogobouge, met with a succession of disasters. haversacks, or buried them in the ground; the officers, Tabot, with five and twenty cannon to support his public worship on the Lord's day. If an individual is Before arriving at the banks of the Wop, he had been who had hitherto marched round that sacred standard, nev pretensions, and "all manner of munition and confined to his room by a broken limb, or to his bed by compelled to abandon sixty-four pieces of cannon and dispersed to attend to their own safety: nothing was provision for the plantation for a twelve month," he a fever, it is manifestly not his duty to go out; and the three thousand detached soldiers to his pursuers; but thought of in the army but the urgent pangs of hunon the margin of that stream a new difficulty awaited ger, or the terrible severity of the cold. If a soldier white cliffs of that father-land sinking beneath the that he would be in danger of increasing or prolonging him: the bridge which he had ordered to be con-dropped, his comrades instantly fell upon him, and, horzon, (to him forever,) his natural feelings, with per-his distemper. It is evident also that drenching rains structed could not be raised, and his troops were before life was extinct, tore from him his cloak, his haps some qualms of compunction, rose within his in summer, and drifting snows in winter, may someobliged to cross the stream amidst floating masses of money, and the bread which he carried in his bosom: bosom. He called, (so says Mr. Noah Hobart, in times render it hazardous for persons in health, espeice, with the water up to their middles. All the efforts when he died, one of them frequently sat upon his addressing "the members of the Episcopal Separa- cially females, to leave their homes on the Sabbath. of the artillerymen could not obtain a passage for the body, for the sake of the temporary warmth which it tion,") he called "bis children and the other passen- Wisdom is profitable to direct; and it was never incannon, and in consequence, the whole remaining afforded; and when it became cold, fell beside his companion, to rise no more. The watch-fires at doned to the Cossacks. The bivouac of the following night was eminently disastrous: the troops, soaking night was eminently disastrous and the service of the stern of the ship, to take their last sight tended that one duty should interier with another.

The Sabbath was made for man; and the service of God is in all respects a "reasonable service." Still, it is not every slight complaint, it is not every threat tended that one duty should interier with another.

The Sabbath was made for man; and the service of God is in all respects a "reasonable service." Still, which should be pointed out. After some difficulties and the service of the stern o ing might was consumed, they continued to gaze with in wait for shelter, and multitudes perished from the freezing of wet garments round their exhausted limbs. On the snow around them was to be seen the plunder which could no longer be dragged along: the riches of Paris could not be seen the plunder which along the Church of God in England, and all the Church of God in his house. If we should, without hesitation, expose ourselves as much on a week day, and for a worldly purpose, the excuse is vain. O that men would be honest on points in regard to which, although world no longer be dragged along: the riches of paris could not be could n Partonneaux's division. After a severe struggle, sand prisoners were taken by Platoff; and on the objects named; and he takes good care to forget, as ties, and overcome many real ones, in order to be preward, fell into hollows or ditches which were concealed General Deibitch established a battery of twelve 13th they passed the bridge, in number about twenty Mr. Felt does, that "he concluded with a fervent sent in the sanctuary. The first settlers of this by the treacherous surface, and perished miserably bepieces, so far in advance as to command the bridge,
thousand, of whom two-thirds had never seen the
prayer for the king, and church, and state in England.'
This was in April 1820. A year afterward there fore the eyes of their comrades; others were swallowed up in the moving hills, which, like the sands of the desert, preceded the blast of death. To fall was certain destruction: the severity of the tempest speedily and soon the balls from his guns began to fall among them. A dreadful tumult instantly commenced, and out of five hundred thousand combatants they said little about triffing bodily complaints, or the sands of the tempest speedily and the confused crowd of soldiers, chariots, and the confused crowd of soldiers, c fore the eyes of their comrades; others were swallowed and the confused crowd of soldiers, chariots, and the confused crowd checked respiration; and the snow, accumulating the whole crowd rushed towards the bridges, crushing the whole crowd rushed towards the bridges, crushing and badness of roads; whether the distance good beginning with limited means; but as all the magnitudes are for the companion. checked respiration; and the snow, accumulating round the sufferer, soon formed a little sepulchre for his remains. The road, and the fields in its vicinity, and the sufferer and badness of roads; whether the sky were fair or his remains. The road, and the fields in its vicinity, and the sufferer and badness of roads; whether the sky were fair or his remains. The road, and the fields in its vicinity, and blockading the passage thousand alone escaped the disasters of the campaign. As the Imperial Guard defiled over the bridge, an old grenadier extended on the ground attracted the sufference of the design of the sufference of the sufference of the design of the sufference of the sufference of the design of the sufference of the sufference of the design of the sufference were rapidly strewed with these melancholy emiwere rapidly strewed with these melancholy emiwere rapidly strewed with these melancholy emisuccessively gained ground, their batteries formed a

old grenadier extended on the ground attracted the
successively gained ground, their batteries formed a

old grenadier extended on the house of
scarcely a bit of carving done—not a pinnacle reared as face rough and almost impassable from the multitude of these icy mounds that lay upon their route.

Accustomed as the soldiers had been to death in Accustomed as the soldiers had been to describe the principles and body of our company, as those who were struggling at their ings of salvation, the storm and the north wind were salvation, the storm and the north wind were ings of salvation, the storm and the north wind were ings of salvation, the storm and the north wind were ings of salvation, the storm and the north wind were increased in the principles and body of our company, as those who in the principles and body of our company, as those who in the principles and body of our company as the soldiers had been to death in the principles and lery-bridge broke, and the crowd who were upon it, ding the other passengers, and uttering no supplication which the building occupies, invest it with a degree of solemnity

#### TIME. (From a Sermon by Archbishop Tillotson.)

used in the battle of Friedland." With these words and unfeignedly grieve for any sorrow that shall ever valuable things; and yet nothing is more wastefully In these moments of hopeless agony, all the variehe expired; and the sabre and cross were carried to betide her; and while we have breath sincerely despent, and more prodigally squandered away by a great which had followed the army from Moscow, driven to fury by suffering, howled in the rear, and often fell upon their victims before life was quite extinct. The only objects that rose above the snow were the tall the kingdom of Christ Jesus." Further on the let- cause, upon the right use or abuse of our time, our Immedia The heroic Ney still covered the rear when the ter entreats that they may not be despised nor desert-troops were defiling over the bridge. Four times the rear guard had melted away under his command, rear guard had melted away under his command, This letter is dated, April 7, 1630, from Yarmouth, and the right use or acuse of our time, the ter entreats that they may not be despised nor desert-term happiness or misery does depend. Men have generally some guard upon themselves, as to their market and undatured and time, our content of the right use or acuse of our time, our content of the region of the doorway, inside the Church, is a money and estates, and will not with eyes open suffer to the region of the doorway, inside the Church, is a money and estates, and will not with eyes open suffer to the region of the doorway, inside the Church, is a money and estates, and will not with eyes open suffer to the region of the region of the region of the region of the doorway, inside the Church, is a money and estates, and will not with eyes open suffer to the region of th uniformity of the wilderness.

The weight of their arms soon became intolerable to the least robust of the soldiers; their fingers freto the least robust of the soldiers; their fingers freto the least robust of the soldiers; and exposed themselves to captivity or death of the soldiers.

The weight of their arms soon became intolerable to the soldiers; their fingers freto the least robust of the soldiers; their fingers freto the soldiers; their fingers freto the soldiers in the soldiers in the soldiers in the soldiers in the aboard the Arabella, or Arbella, and forms No. 1 of a band for the protection of the army. He arrived at the appendix, of the first volume, of Hutchinson's and as often his example and activity had re-formed a band for the protection of the army. He arrived at the appendix, of the first volume, of Hutchinson's find that the designs for every part of the work, as well scriptural as decorative, contained in this officers, and exposed themselves to captivity or death of the inspection and approach to the inspection and activity had re-formed a band for the protection of the army. He arrived at the appendix, of the first volume, of Hutchinson's find the appendix, of the first volume, of Hutchinson's and are converted to expose this precious treasure to every body's officers, and exposed themselves to captivity or death of the inspection and approach to the arms and activity had re-formed as their own: officers harnessed themselves in the aboard the Arabella, or Arbella, and forms No. 1 of the appendix, of the first volume, of Hutchinson's and are converted to expose this precious treasure to every body's officers, and exposed themselves to captivity or death of the arms and activity had re-formed and act vates threw themselves on the snow beside their dying officers, and exposed themselves to captivity or death to solace their last moments. Mothers were seen lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred of the old guard alone retained the use of their arms, and they were already defiling over the river. Instantly collecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred of the old guard alone retained the use of their arms, and they were already defiling over the river. Instantly collecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, whom he found in the water, lecting seven hundred of the old seven hundred fresh troops, and can quietly look on, whilst men thrust in their hands, and take it out by whole handfulls, as if it were of no greater value than silver was in Solomon's days, no more than "the stores" in the seven hundred fresh troops, and the private hands are provided in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, and the private hands are provided in the water, lecting seven hundred fresh troops, and the private hands the useless load was thrown aside in the struggle for the maintenance of life. Amidst the general size that the principles declared, the practices handfulls, as if it were of no greater value than silver followed and the persecutions undergone. Finding the struggle for life and the principles declared the princi the maintenance of life. Amidst the general ruin, multitudes left their ranks, and wandered on the flanks, wandered on the flanks, and wandered on the flanks, wandered on raising them as they sunk, and even holding them aloft for some moments after they themselves were remaining there on the redoubts, he made good the the street." And yet when it is gone, all the silver and gold in the world cannot purchase and fetch back o'clock in the morning, the fortunate holders of these or rear of the army, where they were speedily massa-cred by the peasants, or made prisoners by the Cost sacks. But the troops now felt the consequence of the Clurch of England or all the roots were of the Clurch of England or all the roots whether the first settlers of the least moment of it, when perhaps we would give soldiers, was saved, by their care, from the horrors of defence; but finding that his troops deserted him, he Massachusetts were of the Church of England or all the world for a very small part of that time, which

the army, and the exhausted soldiers were now unable to reach the limits of their former devestation. By a degree of reckless violence also of what a stupid and senseless prodigality they were while they remained in England, they left is this! Do we consider what we do, when we give away such large portions of our time to come for doubt after they arrived in America." away such large portions of our time to our ease and degree of reckless violence, also, of which it is difficult

The devastation. By a lit was in the midst of this terrine seene that the away such large portions of our time to our ease and rear guard of Marshal Victor, which had nobly susto form a conception, the first columns of the army dataset between the conversation, to the making and receiving the conversation, to the making and receiving the conversation, to the making and receiving the conversation to the conver cautious letters from their friends at home, "to guard of impertinent visits, and the usual and almost inseparemaining houses which had survived the march in bridge. His troops, with stern severity, opened a bridge. His troops, with stern severity against what they deemed too great a deviation from rable attendants thereof, spiteful observations upon summer; and the rear-guard, in consequence, suffered sassage for themselves through the helpless multi-passage for the helpless multi-passage for themselves through the helpless multi-passage for the helpless multi-pa as much from the madness of their comrades who pretude, and in vain endeavoured to persuade them to rest, was Gumbinnen, and General Matthieu Dumas, one of the Puritan historians, represents them as, notthose that are absent, (for the great design of most withstanding, quite afloat at first, respecting the sub- people in visits, is not to better one another, but to ject of an ecclesiastical platform for themselves — spy and make faults, and not to mend them; to get and beautiful in the extreme. His Lordship having arri-They came to practice, "the positive part of Church time off their hands, to shew their fine clothes, and to ved at the western entrance to the Church, the petition Reformation;" when, really, they had no clear mind at all about the matter, they thought it so necessary to formation themselves to the mutual contempt of one another, by a plentiful impertinence;) when we part to church, they thought it so necessary with it by wholesale in sleep and dressings, and can with it by wholesale in sleep and dressings, and can with it by wholesale in sleep and dressings, and can be considered the content of the church, the petition for consecration was then read, and having expressed his readiness to comply with its prayer, the procession moved up the Church, the Bishop and Clergy repeating alterto forsake their native land to exemplify. "It doth with it by wholesale in sleep and dressings, and can not appear," he says, "that these were like those of spend whole mornings between the comb and the not appear," he says, "that these were like those of New Plymouth, aforehand moulded into any order or form of Church government." They were not, he adds, "precisely fixed upon any particular order, or in all which, people commonly waste their money and the spend whole mornings between the comb and the glass, and the afternoon at plays, and whole nights in gaming, or in riot, and lewdness, and intemperance; in all which, people commonly waste their money and the communion table, and the Clergy theirs in the chancel and transepts, which they entirely filled, morning prayer (with the addition of such as are specially apprayer (with the addition of such as are specially apprayer). adds, "precisely fixed upon any particular order, or in all which, people commonly waste their money and

pattern in the mount, As THEY JUDGED." They knew enough to dislike "some things in the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England," and also "that pattern of separation set up before them in Plymouth;" (alas, even Mr Young's pilgrims pronounced separations are up to the best and noblest use—to the glory of God, and the good and salvation of man; by thus laying out this treasure, we might "lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven," and help others on in the page of the alargement of the congregation of God, and the good and salvation of man; by thus laying out this treasure, we might "lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven," and help others on in the page of the alargement of the congregation of God, and the good and salvation of man; by thus laying out this treasure, we might "lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven," and help others on in the page of the alargement of the congregation of God, and the good and salvation of man; by thus laying out this treasure, we might "lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven," and help others on in the page of the congregation of the congregation of God, and the good and salvation of man; by thus laying out this treasure, we might "lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven," and help others on in the pattern in the mount, as THEY JUDGED." They knew wicked purposes, and in works of iniquity, yet we do

time, in "going about doing good," in all kinds and noo upon all occasions, healing the bodies and enlightening the minds, and saving the souls of men: this was incumbent and Dr. Pusey preached. We have not been his business, and this was his delight; it was his able to learn the exact amount of the evening collection "meat and drink," and his very life, he spent himself but have been informed that, added to that of the morn-It is painful to think how many there are in this favoured land who absent themselves from the sanctuary S. It is gratifying, however, to record the sanctuary S. tuary. Some are seldom or never seen within its walls at all; others are present only occasionally, perhaps once in six months or a year, and this, as they which made him incessantly industrious in it, and to may happen to be called out by some funeral occasion, or by a curiosity to hear some distinguished preacher.

What discovery a continuous of the prevailed but ten years ago. The spirit manifested the prevailed but ten years ago. The spirit manifested the prevailed but ten years ago.

# THE LAST DAY.

bourhoods. It is to exert an influence that goes to blight all that is fair upon earth, and to spread deso-Note.—The number of those who escaped from the cambaign was about 80,000; of whom 25,000 were Austrians and saign was about 80,000. dom of heaven, but it is to be accessory to the moral a last day; and man ought so to live by foresight, cavations for the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railroad darkness, the spiritual unconcern, the practical infi- that, while he learns in every state to be content, he \* The amount hitherty delity, and the everlasting ruin of multitudes of others
Would that the more decent portion of the community,

that, while he learns in every state to be content, he shall in each be prepared for another, whatever that other may be. When we set an acorn, we expect it

\* The amount bitherto expended upon the building and decorations amounts to nearly £10,000, and we understand that, to complete the whole of the windows in the style of those now finished, it would require an expenditure in the whole of £7,000.

quently do. In view of what trivial causes do mem- for years to come, we may wish, and can do no more,

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## ENGLAND.

Consecration of St. Saviour's Church, Leeds. -While the great mass of the wealthy amongst us are endeavouring by every means in their power-legitimate as which is poured into their coffers—the result of successful speculation and commercial enterprise, is again re-invested with the greatest eagerness, in a similar course of selfish aggrandizement and personal gratification, as selfish aggrandizement and personal gratification, as though the increase of wealth was intended only to create, instead of satisfying the appetite for its possession; in the midst of this indefatigable race after riches, and in refreshing contrast to it, we now and then see an instance in which higher and holier motives appear to influence In which higher and notice motives appear to inflaence individuals to whom Providence has entrusted a liberal share of this world's wealth, and who seem to consider themselves merely as stewards of the goods committed to their care, to promote the glory of God, and the welfare of mankind. Amongst other instances of this kind which we could mention, the building and endowment of St. Sarvious's Chargh at Lords, holds an honourable place. An unknown pious and humble Christian, desirous, as it seems

highly-decorated canopied recesses - in the south wall of the chancel. The altar is of massive oak, having a thick

detail, render it one of the most perfect revivals of a mediaval church that we have seen.

The windows (at least such of them as are complete) are of the most striking and remarkable character, being equally admirable for the brilliancy and harmony of their colours, the appropriate symbolism of the accessorial parts, and the extensive range of Scripture subjects which they contain. The artist, Mr. O'Connor (formerly of Bristol, but now of London,) has been engaged three years exclusively upon their design and construction:

talismanic papers, were waiting for admission. Long be-fore eleven o'clock, the hour at which the service had been appointed to commence, the congregation was com-pleted; but in consequence of an insufficient issue of tickts the building was not full. The clergy, of whom there was a very numerous attendance from all parts of the country, assembled in the school-room at a short distance from the Church. At half-past 11 the Lord Bish-op, followed by his chaplain, Archdeacon Musgrave, Dr. Hook, Dr. Pusey, and the remainder of the clergy, to the number of 230, walked in procession from the school to the Church, the Bishop being attired in full Episcopal the ground rises rapidly, the appearance of the white-robed priests, as they solemnly ascended the hill under the smiling beams of a mild October sun, was striking nately the verses of the 24th Psalm.

nearly 500 persons, including the whole of the clergy; and the Bishop's Benediction concluded this deeply inter-

beautiful Church furnishes. The fervent zeal and active at Leeds gives earnest that the English Church is away kening to her duty,-acts of self-denial and charity will

At a special request of the founder of the Church, all the offerings made on the occasion of its consecration will be applied to the building of an additional Church or

Priory, the workmen hit upon a hard substance, which on closer inspection proved to be a leaden box, surrounded by a few square Caen stones. After clearing away the soil it was carefully removed, and turned out to be a cist, in which were human bones. Further examination led to a still more important discovery that it contained the remains of Gundeda, daughter of William the Conqueror, the name Gundrada, as it is spell, being cut, in muon its the name Gundradu, as it is spelt, being cut in upon its lid. The size of the cist is about a yard in length, a foot lid. The size of the cist is about a yard in length, a foot in width, and nine inches in depth. The lid, sides, and ends are in excellent preservation, but the bottom is destroyed, an effect apparently produced by the bones, for where they laid there the lead is, as it were, corroded away. The lead is ornamented by being cast in beaded stroyed, an effect apparently produced by the bones, for where they laid there the lead is, as it were, corroded away. The lead is ornamented by being cast in beaded compartments of the lozenge form, five inches by three, and the lid fits on, or rather laps over the sides. Shortly after this curious and interesting reliet had been found, the workmen lit upon a second cist, precisely similar, in form, shape, character, and material; being, however, slightly longer. The bottom was eaten away in the same cists contained the remains of Gundreda and her lord, ties of one of the Churches with a District. william de Warren, the first Earl of Warren, and Surrey, and founder of the monastery. Ancient records prove that Gundreda died in 1085, and William de Warren in 1088, and that both were interred in the Chapter-house by Government for an Endowment of the Bishopric. of Lewes Priory, the latter being, as is stated, "burted in the Chapter-house, in a tomb adjoining that in which his Countess Gundreda was laid." Since this morning two skeletons have been found, as also the remains of an ecclesiastic. The latter were laid in no coffin, but merely clesiastic. The latter were laid in no coffin, but merely will be at once accomplished.

"We cannot make a more forcible appeal in behalf of the control of the proposed See will be at once accomplished."

"We cannot make a more forcible appeal in behalf of the control of the proposed See will be at once accomplished. of Caen stone, the bottom being strewed with coarse sea-gravel, two inches in depth. The figure was in the usual form, the hands being crossed over the breast. The body had been buried in its clothes, shoes, &c., which were still, though greatly decomposed, perfectly distinguishable—the leather of the shoes especially so, while the control of the shoes especially so, while the control of the discovery of the language of the Missionaries who have been sent to abour in it, larger than Russia—and how triffing is the beginning which has been made in the work; yet how encouraging the work of that beginning as an incitement to enlarge, by ries have naturally excited the greatest curiosity, and crowds have been to visit these interesting relies throughout the day. The cists, with their contents, and the re-

lately brought to view, at Southerop, in Gloucester. The chancel of the parish church, of the Anglo-Norman era, requiring restoration, on removing the accumulated coatings of whitewash from the walls, it was discovered that it had been at one time a perfect gallery of scriptural that it had been at one time a perfect gallery of scriptural and other subjects, not the smallest portion, from the roof to the floor, having been left unadorned. Most of these quaint designs were too far advanced in decay to be decyphered; but the nativity, the annunciation, and the decapitation of St. John the Baptist, are still apparent, and shew that the recluse and devout designers, possessed all then known of art as well as all the learning of the time. A remarkable device for the decoration of a sacred edifice remained in one of the deep recesses of the lancet-shaped windows: it is the figure of a youth, in a red the forms of Christianity in that land—it is the Episcopal tunic, shooting an arrow at a red squirrel in a bright yellow tree, the bow held in the right hand. The cosspot by the Church Missionary Society, which has been contume of this figure seems to make the date somewhere spicuously successful, by the fruits of its Schools and Missie about the middle of the fourteenth century—five hundred years since.— Gloucester Chronicle.

in diffusing blessings among the people.

'The effect of my own flying visit, and imperfect ministra

years since. - Gloucester Chronicle. which exists so strongly in our countrymen, from whatever cause it may derive its origin. Now there is a class of names, which sound well in an Englishman's mouth, wholesome thoughts to the mind, such are Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, Farrer, Cranmer, Wickliffe, Coblan, Brad-

scarcely fail, in due time, to learn something of the bio-graphy and history connected with that name; and in graphy and history connected with that name; and in localities (more especially) where Popery and semi-Popery are at work, the practise of giving such Christian names (which, by the encouragement on the part of the clergymen, might easily be effected,) would, by God's help, introduce a little healthy leaven.

from Scripture, or during the first three centuries, for a departure from the rule of the Church—for a violation of its unity—for a choice of leaders by whose names the several portions of Christ's disciples should be distinguished? This is my challenge to the dissenters of the may be possible of the ground. It is not in a children as may be possible of the ground. It is not in a children as may be possible of the ground. present day. As Bishop Jewell openly declared to the Romanists, that he would subscribe to their creed, if they could produce any authority from Science and Scien could produce any authority, from Scripture or antiquity, for any of the false doctrines which they held, so do I now say to the Dissenters from the Episcopal Church, of whatever denomination, that if they can produce one Scriptural proof, or one authority from the Fathers of the Church during the first three hundred years, for self-constituted teachers, for renunciation of Episcopal rule and order, for falling into sects, each with its peculiar title and disturbing the peace and harmony of Christ's Church.—
I will admit that they are not disobeying the last dying injunctions of their Saviour, when he are the same and the work without looking back. its favourite leader, I will cease to complain of them for njunctions of their Saviour, when he prayed intensely for the unity of his Church—that they are not fulfilling the sad prophecy of the discord and strife, which, through the agency of Satan, would spring out of the Gospel love—that they are not sowing hatred in his field—that they are not rudely trampling down his vineyard, and opening its fences to the inroad of the common enemy.— But until this authority is produced, I must continue to raise my voice in my Master's service, against all who resist his word.—Bishop Copleston, on False Liberality,

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. Fourth Page.
Original Poetry -St. Stephen's Day.
St. John the Evangelist's Day.
The Innocents' Day.
Baptismal Privileges.
The English Gentry in 1635. Time. The Last Day.

We are happy to give a prominent insertion to the following document, with which we have been kindly

favoured :-"BISHOPRIC OF PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND. "The Archbishops and Bishops who are arranging measures, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the erection and endowment of additional Bishoprics, having appointed us, the undersigned, to act as a Sub-Committee for raising Subscriptions in aid of an endowment for a Bishopric in Prince Rupert's Land, we beg leave to solicit attention to the following statement:—

"The territory, granted to the Honourable Hudson's-Bay Company by a charter from King Charles II. in 1669, generally called Prince Rupert's Land, is exceedingly extensive; reaching from the western boundary of ada to the Pacific Ocean, and from the frontier of th United States, in latitude 50°, to as far north as has been hitherto explored.

"Numerous tribes of Indians are scattered throughout this vast extent of country.
"The Ojibbeway and other Indians, lately exhibited in this country, have presented a specimen of native manners well calculated to arouse the compassion of a

Christian nation in their behalf. "There is only one principal settlement of Europeans, containing about five thousand inhabitants, (one half of whom are Protestants and the other half Roman Catholics,) on the banks of the Red River, to the south of Lake

neeted with the fur trade, over the whole territory.

"The Church Missionary Society commenced a Misduties implied in their distinctive profession. This sion in this country in the year 1822, since which time four Protestant Churches have been creeted at the Red River Settlement. One of these Churches is surrounded well more effectually to carry out the system and enby a village of converted Indians, amounting to above three hundred souls, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who form an orderly community of Native

Another successful commencement of Missionary lafrom the Red River, at a place called Cumberland House. from the Red River, at a place called Cumberland House. And a third Station has been occupied at Manitoba Lake, at the distance of one hundred and twenty miles from the Red River. Hitherto the Company's Establishment has consisted of three Chaplains (two in the Bay and one in the Columbia); and the Church Missionary Society has four Missionaries in the territory, one of whom is partly charged with Chaplaincy duties,

"There is one peculiarity, favourable to Missionary operations, in this country, which deserves especial no-

erful appeal in favour of the immediate appointment of a resident Bishop for the benefit of this distant and seclu-ded branch of the Church of England, and for the more effectual prosecution of Missionary labours amongst the Tribes of Native Indians.\*

"The Hudson's-Bay Company have engaged to proslightly longer. The bottom was eaten away in the same manner as that of its companion, and on the lid was inscribed the word Willelm, with an abbreviation for the us, an old but usual way of writing Gulielmus. This our antiquaries readily interpret into the name of William de Warren, by this means establishing the fact that these

the effect of that beginning as an incitement to enlarge, by to be evangelized? And if it is to be, who is to evangelize it out the day. The cists, with their contents, and the remains of the ecclesiastic, have been removed to the old entrance in Southover Church, where they will be for the present kept for public inspection.—Surrey Gazette.

Southeron Education England, have been at Southeron in Glancester.

Southeron in Glancester.

Southeron in Glancester.

Christian Britain, to the first Empire upon earth; with a great Church Establishment; with a great Church Establishment; where they will be for the present kept for public inspection.—Surrey Gazette.

Southeron in Glancester.

ON CHRISTIAN NAMES.—A correspondent of the Record sends the following hint to Sponsors:—At the present period, when an anti-christian power is at work to sap the foundations of our reformed faith, even the slenderest contribution to the support of the good cause may not be unacceptable. The indiscriminate imposition of Scripture names, of those especially of the Old Testament, has not always been attended with the happiest results: has not always been attended with the happiest results: they have afforded too ready a handle to the profane from the want of affinity between the Hebrew and English languages; to say nothing of that tendency to humour, which exists so strongly in our countrymen, from what-indeed, by the time at which another visit might be paid by themselves, that it would be impossible to accomplish the and to an English ear, and which are not only proof against ridicule and distortion, but which, above all, bring wholesome thoughts to the mind, such are Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, Farrer, Cranmer, Wickliffe, Coblan, Bradford, and Askew, (several more might be added). The poorest child, in the most neglected neighbourhood, named after any one of these friends of truth, could interference here with what the Church of Rome has positively A CHALLENGE TO DISSENTERS OF WHATEVER DENOMIMATION.—Can any single authority be produced, either
from Scripture, or during the first three centuries, for a

and commit the issue to God above. I cannot, for one, with-hold the expression of my feelings in the cause. While I have been musing of these things, my heart was hot within me: the fire kindled, and I have spoken with my tongue. And I may speak, it so permitted, yet again, though in a different way. It is for others to carry the work into effect—to deliberate, to plan, and to execute. But a move should be made at once an earnest, a determined move, with the eye of faith turned up

> SANDON, M.P. ASHLEY, M P. WILLIAM NIVEN.
> ALEXANDER BEATTIE. WILLIAM SHORT.

JOHN LABOUCHERE.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. HENRY VENN, Hon. Sec. 79 Pall Mall, Sept. 5, 1845.

\* \* Donations and Subscriptions will be received at the Office. 79 Pall Mall; by any Member of the Committee; by Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 17 St. James's Street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, & Co., 20 Birchin Lane; and at the Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square. Communications may be addressed to the Rev. Henry Venn, Honorary Secretary, Highgate, London.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, To be applied specifically to the endowment of the Bishopric of Prince Rupert's Land.

The Honourable the Hudson s-Day Company	£100	U	1
The Bishop of Winchester, in addition to a for-			
mer donation to the General Fund	30	0	(
The Bishop of Ripon, ditto	10	0	(
The Rishon of Hereford, ditto	20	0	(
The Bishop of Sodor and Mann, ditto	25	0	(
The Lord Stanley	25	0	(
Benjamin Harrison, Esq. ditto	100	0	(
The Earl of Selkirk	100	0	(
The Earl of Chichester, in addition to a former			
donation to the General Fund	30	0	
The Lord Ashley, ditto	5	0	(
The Viscount Sandon, ditto	20	0	(
The Dean of Westminster, ditto	20	0	(
Alexander Beattie, Esq	5	0	(
A Friend, by ditto	1	0	(
William Cook, Esq., Liverpool	20	0	(
Rev. F. Cunningham, Lowestoff	. 3	0	0
John Labouchere, Esq., in addition to a former	· COMPANY		
donation to the General Fund	. 50	0	(
Rev. William Short, ditto	. 10	0	(
H. S. Thornton, Esq., ditto	. 50	0	- (
Rev. H. Venn, ditto		0	(
Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, R.N., C.B	. 5	0	(
Rev. M. M. Preston, Cheshunt	. 10	0	1
Rev. Edward Auriol	. 2	0	(
W. A. Garratt, Esq., Hampstead	. 3	0	(
Mrs. R. Ware, Hornsey	. 10	10	(
Capt. H. Hope, R.N., C.B	. 20	0	(
The Bishop of Chichester	. 20	0	(
The Lord Ashburton	. 25	0	-(
Rev. W. Niven	. 5	0	(
The Bishop of Lichfield	. 10	0	(
Rev. J. H. Pratt, Calcutta		0	1
H. Kingscote, Esq	. 25	0	(
Hostell treatment off your aid then " Art in	10000	200	-
	CMAL	-	-

truth, that Churchmen, in consequence of the inqui-There are also numerous Factories or 'Posts,' con- ries and discussions of later times, are more alive than has been cheeringly evidenced in the noble efforts as

fits abroad. While the thousands "perishing for lack of knowbours has been made at a distance of five hundred miles ledge" in the mother-country have so widely and warmly engaged the sympathies of their better pro-

have, at the same time, not been regardless of the claims of those who, often from necessity, have left their father-land and fixed their habitation in the wilds and wastes of a distant colony.

And this is a sympathy, for the exercise of which there is, on many grounds, most pressing cause. With the forsaking of the conventional restraints of the elder world, too many, in emigrating to a new and more imperfect state of society, appear to think hat, with the abandonment of many of the sober and wholesome proprieties of life, they may cast away also all sense of religion, and live in utter disregard of its ordinances and its duties. There are thousands, we know, who yearn for these absent privileges, and sigh, in their strange land, for the well-remembered songs of Zion; but very many, alas !-even within reach, too, of the regularly opened sanctuary, and with access to all the comforts of the Gospel, -appear to have forgotten the pious customs of home; given themselves up to the world, its follies and its vices, and gone on, step by step, from carelessness to profligacy, until they came to realize this degrading creed of the sensualist and the infidel,-"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."

We have heard, indeed of those trained up, as we must believe them to have been, in orderly and welldisciplined households,-tutored in religion's pure and peaceful ways, we grieve to mention it, even at the pastor's fire-ide, -who, in the freshness and wantonness of the transition from an old to a new country, seem to have cast off even the decent form of religion; to have abolished, in their practice, the distinction between the Lord's day of rest and devotion, and the working days of the week; or if they do not misapply the Sabbath to the ordinary business of life, appropriate it to unbecoming recreations, or to social assenblages where the world and its dissipations are paraount, and God and his service forgotten. It may be that the darkest of such scenes are too

often presented in the centre of the civilization of our nother-land, but there they are enacted in a secluion more impervious to the public eye; and though the fact of such seclusion takes not away from the irherent sinfulness of the course indulged in, its effect is, on that account, less injurious to the general tore of society. Whereas, in a new and thinly-peopled country, such derelictions of moral and religious duty are too broadly visible; and if exhibited by persons basting some share of acquaintance with the rules and behaviour of refined life, their influence is bateful in proportion to the more feeble means of countraction which we possess in a new country, fron the jority are, probably, neither "better nor wiser" than their pancity of clergymen and the very limited diffusion of opportunities of a sound religious instruction.

Parents and guardians, the thoughtful and piors of our mother-country, have need to give their sympathy, Church; and although in exhortation, in illustrating and and add their prayers on behalf of these degenerate and wayward children,—that, through the ministra- timents, and uses her language; and even his preaching tions of the Church, warnings may reach and stirtle them, and bring them back, like the penitent prodgal, to the comforts and blessings of their abandaned to the comforts and blessings of their abandaned depended solely upon their individual persuasion of his home. It is not a work without hope and encouragement; and if to the destitute, and those who mourn for their destitution, be added the too large number him, and who ought not; and thus every man's proverof these careless and wandering ones, much cause is there that the pious and charitable in the mother-land should aid in the blessed work of kindling or reviving

portance and duty of presenting the Church in her fulness and completeness in every colony to which her ministrations are sought to be conveyed; that wheresoever her sanctuaries of prayer are opened and her
accredited ministers appointed to serve them, there

and absolute authority to restrain men's judgments; they
may be efficient as preachers of the Gospel, as expounders
of the Word of God, as religious instructors of the people,
—they may be duly honoured in their office as ministershould her people see a realization of her standing ing in holy things, they may be submitted to as spirimately interwoven with the Church's system, that another time it may abolish, and in both may do well .in cases of difficulty and dispute,—no appeal when differences and conflicts arise,—we must expect the doctrine are not." We have however, happily, in anorealization of all the disorder and calamity that is ther passage the exact rank which he assigns to an'hority, stated in Holy Scripture to have ensued when there was "no king in Israel, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes." On these grounds it is the duty of all who can aid in so good a work, not to soever any man can necessarily conclude by force of realimit their bounty and liberality to a provision for the That which the Church by her ecclesiastical authority mere preaching of the Gospel, but to apply it, where shall probably think and define to be true or good, must, they can, to effect the complete organization and perfect working of that visible society, of which the foundation was laid by our Lord himself, and which his

field for missionary exertion, and its spirit would be Hooker on this point is the more remarkable, as the disfield for missionary exertion, and its spirit would be promoted and its success redoubled, we are sure, were of the party against whom he wrote; and it the more dethat oversight secured. Something was done, it is serves our admiration, since it shews how little his estivery consolatory to remember, for the evangelization mate of the relative value of principles, was swayed by of India before a Bishop was sent thither to direct prejudices, which might have warped minds of lower the zeal and energies of those who were appointed to Book ii., c. vii., sec. 6:—"And whereas it is thought, advance it; but since the period when Episcopal oversight was secured for that boundless scene of missionary effort, it is needless to shew how pre-eminently that Christian work has been advanced and blessed. We have, too, the heathen and the idelater it not. For men to be tied and led by authority, as it in the native Indian of this continent: much towards were by a kind of captivity of judgment, and though th their spiritual amelioration has been done; but the effort will be systematized, and in a higher degree low like beasts the first in the herd, they know not, nor prospered, when government and direction are superadded to zeal and energy. We trust, therefore, that the present effort of Christian faith, as indicated in judgment, is not a leading principle of Hooker's great the document we have published above, will have a work; and that the notion of "authority being requisite large and speedy success.

We are instructed to state that some inaccuracy appears in the paper above published, as to the number of services performed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal in his tour to the Red River Settlement. that their works exist upon our shelves, is evidence not His Lordship's time was so limited, compared with the duty to be done, that, to perform it efficiently, it was necessary for him to be considerably more frequent in his addresses than is here stated. He for ourselves even in religion. They were men in whom preached thirteen times, besides five occasions of the powers of the human intellect were exhibited in their special exhortation to the subjects for confirmation,eighteen times in all, -in addition to which his Chaplain preached thrice.

At the request of a friend in England, we publish to her the Address of the Rev. J. Haldane Stewart, which appears in another column. While we admit that this address contains many excellent suggestions, we do not profess to acquiesce in the propriety of the method by which the objects proposed are intended It has been often stated, and with unquestionable to be carried out. It does not appear sufficiently clear who the parties are that this invitation is meant to include; and although the remarks upon union are very useful, it is not altogether apparent whether the union recommeuded is of all sects and parties in a merely spiritual way, or whether it is urged upon what appears to us the only feasible ground,-uniformity of religious belief and practice.

It is also to be regretted, that all allusion should be omitted to the festival of the Church fixed for the first day of the year; or that any concert of prayer should appear to be recommended irrespective of the appointment which, for that occasion, the Church herself has specially made.

We make these remarks, however, in no critical or

adequate to the spiritual wants of the people, they amongst the brotherhood of the household of faith.

from the Montreal Times, and are happy to assure our contemporary that the good old English custom here recommended is, we believe, almost universally adopted in the Diocese of Toronto. Nor does aught adopted in the Diocese of Toronto. Nor does a We are much pleased with the following extract adopted now, as it was in the simple, pious days of tates of her authority as the rule of mer ale of mer ale of mer authority as the rule of mer ale of me our forefathers, from a desire to greet with a welcome, fresh and green even amid wintry storms as the boughs with which the walls and pillars of the sacred edifice were adorned, the most joyous festival in the Christian year:—

our forefathers, from a desire to greet with a welcome, fresh and green even amid wintry storms as the clares, that nothing "is to be required of any man as an article of faith" but what may be proved by Holy Scripture: in another, the nineteenth, that certain Churches have erred, which is an acknowledgement, by inference, that any particular Church may err, "not only in their large transfer of corrections of the sixth, she declares, that nothing "is to be required of any man as an article of faith" but what may be proved by Holy Scripture: in another, the nineteenth, that certain Churches have erred, which is an acknowledgement, by inference, that any particular Church may err, "not only in their clares, that nothing "is to be required of any man as an article of faith" but what may be proved by Holy Scripture: in another, the nineteenth, that certain Churches have erred, which is an acknowledgement, by inference, that any particular Church may err, "not only in their clares, that nothing "is to be required of any man as an article of faith" but what may be proved by Holy Scripture: in another, the nineteenth, that certain Churches have erred, which is an acknowledgement, by inference, the province of the same of the sam fresh and green even amid wintry storms as the

"In Canada we let Christmas pass away without a proper observance. At home, we deck our Churches with holly and the miseltoe. Here, no green plant is seen. True, we have not holly; but we have the evergreen, which will, at least, call to mind the old English mode of nembering the anniversary dear to every Christian. "Let us hope, then, that our churches will be thronged this year more than ever; and that our walls will not be left naked. Let us see green sprigs marking the occasion. It will show we venerate the pious habits of our fore-fathers. On the Sunday before Christmas, let the Church t will show we venerate the pious habits of our fore-athers. On the Sunday before Christmas, let the Church be thus decorated, and our sisterhood sing an anthem the Word of God;" but here is the same proviso and limitation which accompanies, and appears to be carefully the cherished custom of their country introduced as of vore."

Lindsay, should not have reached us in time for this week's impression. The matter of the first side,
that is, of the first and fourth pages,—was nearly all
made up, before it came into our hands. We shall
made up, before it came into our hands. We shall
the holy Sacraments." All this, however, confers no right have much pleasure in publishing it next week.

## Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Rev. Sir,-I continue the subject of my last con cation by citing some additional passages from Hooker, which intimate, or speak of "authority" in the Church. Book iii. c. xi. sec. 20:—"Hereupon we hold that God's lergy are a state, which hath been, and will be, as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's ple must be subject, as touching things that appertain their soul's health. . . . . . . . Howbeit, according the order of Polity, they being the 'lights of the world,' (Matt. v. 14,) others (though better and wiser) must that way be subject unto them." It can hardly be construed as unduly magnifying our office, to suppose that the maclergy; but there are reasons why even those who are, should be "subject unto them." Whatever his personal merits or demerits may be, the minister, in virtue of his office, is the exponent of the collective wisdom of the decide who, among a congregation, ought to submit to bially partial opinion of himself would become the only the fire of piety amongst her transatlantic children. authority here claimed for the clergy are these, that be-But we have been making a long digression from cause certain public religious duties are to be performed the subject immediately before us,—namely, the im-duties, therefore the very holding this office invests them

Apostles carried into operation.

In the territory of Prince Rupert's Land, for which this oversight is particularly called, there is a vast

care not, whither, this were brutish" care not, whither, this were brutish." The preceding extracts are sufficient to prove, that the idea of the Church's to guide men's judgment in matters of religion," not only the lower matter of Church government, but in the higher verities of revealed religion, is not laid down by him as an axiom, or great fundamental truth. Indeed it is impossible to conceive-it is a mistake to represent any the great divines of our Church as opponents to the unshackled exercise of private judgment. mes are familiar in our mouths as household words,mly of the advantages, but of the right of udgment, and proves, that whatever question may occaaye, and enjoy, the privilege of thinking and reasoning widest expansion, and in their holiest office; and who profound wisdom, and Christian piety, have adorned the Church of England with a lustre, from whose beams every class of religionists have gladly drawn light and

It can also be shewn that the Church does not arrogate to herself this undue assumption of authority. We naturally refer at once to the 20th Article, "of the authority f the Church," in which it is stated that "the Church hath power to decree rites or ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith:" but that this is not intended as an absolute and final authority is apparent from the man-ner in which the assertion is qualified by the remainder of the Article. "And yet it is not lawful for the Church to ordain anything that is contrary to God's word written," (in reference to rites), "neither may it so expound one place of Scripture that it be repugnant to another;" (alluding to controversies). "Wherefore, al-though the Church be a witness and keeper of holy writ, yet, as it ought not to decree anything" (as to "against the same, so, besides the same, ought it not to enforce anything to be believed for necessity of salvation." The claim, here, is not to the power of silencing men's judgment, but to the right which belongs to the Church. as to every corporate religious body, of declaring her terms of communion, and what she requires her ministers to teach; so that in controversies that may arise among her members on points of faith, for healing divisions, for allaying animosities, for the preservation of peace and charity, for maintaining what she adjudges to be sound and veritable doctrines of the Gospel, she claims the right of pronouncing an authoritative decision, which ought to captious spirit; and we earnestly express our hope be received with high deference by all her members.

baptism."
However, that the Church does not lay down the dicliving and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of in another, the twenty-first, she declares that General Councils may, and have erred, "even in things pertaining unto God," so that their decisions on faith have no "authority, unless it may be declared that they be taken out of Holy Scripture." In one Article express mention is made of "private judgment," namely, in the thirty fourth, which states that he ought to be "rebuked openly," as an offender, "whosoever, through his private judgment, willingly and purposely, doth openly break the

by observing in what sense the word "authority" is used by the Church in the Ordination Services. After the We regret very much that the Sermon with which several duties appertaining to the office have been enumerated in detail by the Bishop, a Deacon is ordained with these words, "Take thou authority to execute the office of a Deacon;" and again, "Take thou authority to of controlling men's consciences and judgments, but is simply an investiture, received at the proper hands, with the official authority requisite for the several functions of the ministry; and this is conceded by the congregation, when they recognize the person so ordained as their minister in his various official duties, and as their duly appointed instructor in religion. Also, that the Church claims no exemption from the scrutiny of private judg-ment as to her ceremonies and forms of worship, is seen in the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, in which the following sentence is met with, "And yet, lest any man should be offended, whom good reason might satisfy, here be certain causes rendered, why some of the accustomed ceremonies be put away, and some retained, and kept still." Rendering reasons for a change is appealing

Even at the risk of incurring the charge of tediousness I cannot refrain from adducing the opinion of Burnet on this matter. In his exposition of the 18th Article, he says, "As to such to whom the Christian religion is revealed . . . they are bound to follow it according to what they are in their consciences persuaded is its true sense and meaning." On the 19th Article he says, speaking of private judgment, "On this head it is very easy to employ a great deal of popular eloquence, to decry private men's examining of Scriptures, and forming their judg-ments of things out of them, and not submitting all to the judgment of the Church. But how absurd soever this may seem, all parties do acknowledge that it must be done.
. . . . God has given us rational faculties to guide and direct us; and we must make the most of these we can: we must judge with our own reasons, as well as see with our own eyes: neither can we, or ought we, to resign up our understandings to any other, unless we are convinced that God has imposed this upon us, by his making them infallible, so that we are secured from error if we follow them." His explanation of this Article bethat follow it, relates to the fundamental difference between us and the Church of Rome: they teaching that we are to judge of doctrines by the authority and decisions of the urch; whereas we affirm, that we are first to examin the doctrine, and according to that to judge of the purity

This statement of Burnet at once places the question in its true light, and justifies all that can be said of the necessity of extreme caution in asserting the authority of the Church. To a certain extent, and in a prop qualified sense, submission to her authority may be justly required, and may safely be yielded, without any abridge should her people see a realization of her standing polity,—the threefold orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. Where the organization of the Church is imperfect, there must necessarily be a proportionate deficiency of practical results: there will soon be visible a want of unity of operation, and of consequence a progressive departure from the principle intigence of the proposition and of consequence a progressive departure from the principle intigence of the proposition and of consequence a progressive departure from the principle intigence of the proposition and of consequence a progressive departure from the principle intigence of the proposition and of consequence a progressive departure from the principle intigence of the proposition of the Church in Jerus of their reason, and indexing for themselves on the subjects of their teaching.

In Book v., c. viii., Hooker has occasion to speak its previous the nature of this authority, its province, its boundaries, should be defined: no disposition should be de we are careful of their interests also, and that we identify lave made some sacrifices and some forced efforts, in the midst of the pressure of other duties, to prepare: they will, if known at all abroad, stimulate other parties to pre-cocupy as much as may be possible of the ground. It is no recognized head,—no authorized reference may be possible of the ground. It is no recognized head,—no authorized reference may be possible of the ground. It is no recognized head,—no authorized reference there is no recognized head,—no authorized reference there is no recognized head,—no authorized reference the claim of authority, in cases of difficulty and dispute,—no appeal when in a regard for the individual rights which in doctrine the Church's system, that another time it may abolish, and in both may do well.—But that which in doctrine the Church's system, that another time it may abolish, and in both may do well.—But that which in doctrine the Church's system, that another time it may abolish, and in both may do well.—But that which in doctrine the Church's system, that another time it may abolish, and in both may do well.—But there is no recognized head, as also, and in the well the midster with them in a regard for the individual rights which in doctrine the Church's system, that another time it may abolish, and in both may do well.—But there is no recognized head, and as rightly avouch the contrary. Laws touch in the first which in doctrine the Church's system, that which in doctrine the Church's system, that the which in doctrine the Church's system, that which in doctrine the Church's system, that which in doctrine the Church's system, that the well than the well share in common. Human nature, it is achieved with them in a regard for the individual rights which in doctrine the Church's system, that which in doctrine the Church doth now added when we all share in common. Human nature, it is achieved which in doctrine the Church doth now and before, or the church of the midstance and the well share the church of the midstance and the well share the church of the midstance a unless watchfully guarded, may, as it has done a deslide into a claim of infallibility, and may become a demand for an entire surrender of reason and judgment to the dietates of the Church. By an injudicious and imperent to the dietates of the Church. By an injudicious and imperent to the dietates of the Church are the control of the church are the control of the church are the control of the church are the that which really belongs to us may eventually be refused.

If we refer to the Scriptures on the question before us, we perceive that our Saviour, though, by virtue of his Godhead, he often taught "as one having authority." constantly used proofs, arguments, and illustrations, in sup-port of his mission and in preaching his gospel; we find that the Apostles, throughout their writings and in their preaching, did the same; and whoever uses reasoning himself to convince others, recognizes the right and capacity of reasoning in those whom he addresses; and God, when speaking "in time past unto the fathers by the prophets," condescended to justify his dealings with men, unto you than what ye read and acknowledge," and thus appeals to their judgment. In the same Epistle, x. 8, he says, "Though I should boast somewhat more of our authority, which the Lord hath given us for edification!" It will hardly forward the object of "building men up in the faith" to use this authority to bind their reason and judgment, instead of using it to enlighten and convince them. The last clause of our 34th Article has exactly the same qualifying expression, "Every particular or national Church hath authority," &c., in ceremonials, "so that all things be done to edifying." When Paul, in private conference with the Roman Governor, spoke of "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come," it was not by authoritative declaration of these things, since they were not new to Felix, who had a "knowledge of that way," but by "reasoning," by proving them, that he, a prisoner, caused the corrupt judge to tremble. When, as at the present period, there are so many unauthorized assumers of the sacred office, how can men "try the irits,"-how "know the spirit of error from the spirit of truth," if reason and judgment are to be kept in abeyance? And, with respect even to those who are authorized teachers, how can men know that they may not be keeping back what is profitable unto them—or that they are not preaching some other gospel, or that they "are not as many that corrupt the Word of God,"—unless they be at liberty to judge for themselves, by comparing their teaching with that word?

To any combination of the whole body of Christians throughout the world under one dominant Church polity -under one ecclesiastical executive, insuperable impediments exist; and the attempt of Rome to effect this, ge nerated an usurpation incompatible with Christian liberty; nence arises the necessity for particular and national hurches. By her canons, articles, formularies, and the ecognition of the Legislature, our Church professes a orporate existence; but it is by the individuals holding office in her ministry, and intrusted with the duty of carrying out her system, that she exhibits that vitality, not inert, but active; and thus she stands before the world, in her effective capacity, as a body of associated persons, clergy and laity, each of whom has used his private judgment and free will in connecting himself with ner, and continuing in her communion.

Indeed if we investigate closely, it will be found that this principle has entered into everything belonging to the Church. Thinking is the act of individual minds; men do not reflect by companies and sections; a Church does not think or act, for her opinions and decrees are those of the men who compose the Church. Although by a figure of speech, personifying an association of in-dividuals, and conveying their incorporated unity, and which is generally useful, often elegant and forcible, we may speak of the Church "having reformed itself," yet that Reformation was effected, and the present character of the Church's doctrines and ritual imprinted upon them, by the men who composed the councils and convocations of that momentous period: each, in the course of deliberation, exercised the right of private judgment, according to the light of that reason and wisdom which he possessed; delivering his said of the possessed; delivering his opinions, sentiments, and reasons, till every point of faith, discipline, government, ceremonies, forms of worship, having been fully weighed, and impartially discussed, individual judgments were blended and amal-gamated into one decision, honourable to themselves, beeficial to the world, and redounding to the glory of God. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name that then, as always, every member of the Church will cordially participate in supplications to the throne of grace for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom—for soundness of belief and holiness of practice—

"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name give the praise," that these men were deeply imbued with what she deemed sound summaries of Christian belief, and rejecting what she considered unscriptural: she has exercised it also in compiling the Thirty-nine Articles, pure Gospel truth, and that Thy Spirit, without whom

In digging close by, in fact amidst, the ruins of the old lice. Here the interests of all the European Settlers are the ministrations of religion increased on a scale more for peace on earth, and good offices and requiring subscription to them from all who hold like the ruins of the old like the ruins of religion increased on a scale more for peace on earth, and good offices and requiring subscription to them from all who hold like the ruins of the old like the ruins of the ruins o and requiring subscription to them from all who hold office in her polity; she exercises it also in "matters of faith," if that be the reading of the Article, when no controversy exists, by requiring from her members the declaration of their belief, in terms of the three Creeds, in various parts of her services and offices: and in this authority men readily acquiesce, since it is necessary for the maintenance of that unity in the Church of Christ, his control in the control of the cripture, or may be reasonably deduced therefrom, and

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contrary thereto. On these grounds our Church rests her authority, and on these grounds our Church resis her authority, so on these grounds we joyfully concede it. We esteem her because she does not substitute "the Church" for "the Gospel,"—because she proves herself a faithful witness of the truth, without thrusting herself into the place of the truth itself. We approve of, and justify her polity, because its chief rules are in conformity with the first Sarightre, regulations for Church government, and its Scripture regulations for Church government, and its minor details in keeping with the character and intentions of the Gospel. We reverence our Church for the mildness and moderation that breathes through all the declarations of her faith; and we deem her worthy of our affection because all hand we deem her worthy of our affection because, although our earliest impressions of Christianity were received only on her authority, we are, by the research of matured understanding, convinced that those impressions are consistent with the Word of God, and that her teaching is the transcript of Divine truth. In the exercise of that reason which, equally with revelation, is the gift of God,—and one has not been given to blind the other, since all His gifts, like all His works, utter their voices in harmony, not in discord,—in the exercise of individual reason, and in the right of private judgment, we choose, and prefer, to adhere to the Church of England; and based on such principles as these, surely men's adhesion must be as honourable to her and to themselves, -their advocacy in all likelihood will be as able, and their attachment as faithful and as unwavering, as if all were founded merely on one word, December 17th.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary
Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund
for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the
Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced, 118 collections, in am't 367 17 41 

123 Collections..... ... £375 17 43 T. W. BIRCHALL, 23rd Dec., 1845.

INVITATION TO UNITED PRAYER. FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, ON THURS-DAY, 1ST OF JANUARY, 1846, BEING THE FIRST DAY

DEARLY BELOVED IN THE LORD, -The privilege which I have enjoyed for the last Nine years, of inviting you to commence the new year by UNITING IN PRAYER FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, is, by the kind Providence of God, again vouchsafed to me. And it is with a heart desiring to express its thankfulness to the Giver of all good, for countries to the service of the s less mercies, that I would renew my annual invitation for this general Concert for Prayer, which, by Divine permission, will be held on Thursday, January 1, 1846.

The present is a period which very particularly calls for such devotingly union.

a devotional union; for surely the important events which have occurred during the present year, and which it is probable will be more unfolded in the coming one, are of a nature which, in a very special manner, make the abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit, in his enlivening, enlightening, purifying, comforting, and sanctifying grace, especially needful. Oh! that our Heavenly Father, for his dear Son's sake, may first grant to his people the Spirit of grace and supplication, and then in answer to their prayers fulfil that gracious promise, "open the windows of heaven, and pour out a blessing, that there shall not be seen account to account in the same and the same account to the sam

To mention only a few of these remarkable exents:

First.—The grant of the Firman for building a Protestant
Church in Jerusalem by the Sultan, which has been at length obtained through the powerful influence of her Majesty's am-

The following sentences are extracted from this inte meet with difficulties and obstructions, owing to their not pos-sessing a place of worship for the observance of Protestant rites, within the British Consular residence at Jerusalem. My royal permission is therefore granted for the erection of the aforesaid special place of worship. And my Levilar the aforesaid special place of worship. And my Imperial order having been issued for that purpose, the present decree, containing permission, has been specially given from my Imperial Divan.

"When, therefore, it becomes known unto you, Vallee of

Said, governor of Jerusalem, you will be careful that no person do, in any manner whatever, oppose it."—Written on the first

This firman may strike the student of prophecy from its date, 1261, or that year of the Hegira; one year beyond the term for which it is said, "The Holy City shall be trodden under God, when the grounds of its being consistent with things

God, when the grounds of its being consistent with things

It is the more interesting, as it records that the grounds of its being consistent with things

It is the more interesting, as it records that the grounds of the grounds of the Corinthians (2 Cor. St. Paul commends his Epistle to the Corinthians (2 Cor. St. Paul commends his "Kings shall be thy narsing fathers, and their Queens thy nursing mothers;" and as it also affords a very pleasing example of the benefits to be derived from the spiritual union of Protestants in the cause of our blessed Saviour. Seeing then that full liberty is now obtained for erecting a Protestant church in Jerusalem, and this when our mission there has all the advantages of a representative of the Protestant Church, who is by birth a Hebrew, but by the grace of God a sincere believer in our Lord Jesus Christ; has at the same time a band of faithful watchmen set upon her walls, (Isaiah lxii, 6, 7.) who hold not their peace day nor night; —seeing also that it is written, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts,"—(Zech. iv. 6.)—who would not entreat the Lord to pour out the abundance of his Holy Spirit, "That out of Zion the level of Lord to pour out the abundance of his Holy Spirit, "That out of Zion the level of Lord to pour out the should not entreat the Lord to pour out the abundance of his Holy Spirit, "That out of Zion the level of Lord to pour out the should not entreat the Lord to pour out the should not entreat the level of Zion the level of

> from Jerusalem?"—(Isaiah ii. 3.)
>
> A second event which calls for this devotional union, is the very remarkable success which has attended the preaching of the Gospel in France, and the present movement of the Roman Catholics in Germany. In France whole communes have left the Church of Rome, and placed themselves under the teaching of Protestant Ministers. One French Pastor alone, during the last year, was instrumental to opening six churches, and gathering in six Christian flocks, all of whose members were presidently at the sixty of the s viously either Romanists or indifferent to all scriptural religion As to the movement in Germany, however difficult it may be to speak of its exact nature, every one who takes an interest

of Zion the law may again go forth, and the word of the Lord

in the welfare of his fellow sinners must desire that it may lead to that saving faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, which may give peace here, and eternal glory hereafter; and this can only be obtained by the gift of the Holy Spirit. Oh, may this gift be very largely bestowed, for our blessel Saviour's sake; that those who are at present in bondage to the Church of Rome, may attend to the divine warning—" Come out of her my peo-ple, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

Such a grant is the more necessary from a third event con-

nected with the present year—the encouragement given by our Rulers to the Church of Rome.

No doubt they have done this with the best intentions, and from a desire to present the manufacture.

from a desire to promote the welfare of her Majesty's subjec s, but not taking the Word of God as their sure guide, they have alas! overlooked the unscriptural tenets of the Church of Rome, and the dangers to which those who are in her communion are exposed. But you, my beloved brethren, who unite with our restant forefathers in their belief regarding that corrupt Church, you regard those concessions with serious alarm, and poignant sorrow: the more so from the jeopardy into which our dear Protestant brethren in our sister I-land have been brought; and from the schism lately made in our Church by some of the Leaders of the Tractarian novelties, who have left now more active than ever in spreading her pernicious errors.

Surely these are loud calls for prayer, that, enlightened by "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give

thee a crown of life," There is yet one more event of which I desire to remind you which in a very special manner, should lead to this concert for prayer: the desire which has lately arisen in the Church of Christ, for the scriptural union of all sincere Christians. This invitation must of necessity be brief—but this subject is of such vital importance that I trust to your indulgence for staring the following stating the following reasons for every sincere believer exerting

himself to the uttermost to promote this union :-1st. That the whole Church of Christ, in its present position is in a state of sinful disobedience to the command of our blessed, this Lord, "to love one another." The guilt connected with this state, will lay as a heavy burden upon the conscience of ever,

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there is a diversity in all His works, his purpose is unity—"to there is a diversity in all His works, his purpose is unity—"to gather together in one, all things in Christ," to make Him the Head over all to his Church. The Lord has also revealed our may extend it teaches men to disregard reason, and, like brute head over all to his Church. The Lord has also revealed our may extend it teaches men to disregard reason, and, like brute head over all to his Church. the future blessedness to us by unity—one Father's house—one city—one country—one kingdom—one King over all, who is King of kings and Lord of lords; therefore, as we promote union, we are in our degree following the divine mind—using doubt. For a territory almost unknown and without inhabitance of the country of the cou our endeavours to bring all into one bond of brotherly love.

very dear to the heart of our blessed Saviour, he not only giving this as his new commandment, but making it the subject of his last a rupted—cities ruined—agriculture suspended—the arts and v. 21 and 23, are saving belief and knowledge, then our Lord seems to suspend the blessedness of the world upon the love of people. If it be only a belief and knowledge of conviction, the glory of our Saviour is connected with it—the love manifested by his people being the proof to the world of his arena for the operations of bloody combatants. Such would be Messiahship. Whichever mode of interpretation, therefore, is the results of the advice given by the President, if that advice adopted, it proves that the advancement of Christian union is of the first importance.

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4thly. That the promoting Christian union is in perfect ac-cordance with the ordination vows of the Church of England, and with her devotional liturgy. At our ordination for the Priesthood, the Bishop asks, Will you maintain and set forward, as MUCH AS LIETH IN YOU, quietness, peace, and love among

Previously also to receiving the Lord's Supper, the first prayer which we offer to the Divine Majesty is, "Beseeching Thee to inspire continually the universal Church with the spirit of truth, unity, and concord; and grant that all they that do confess Thy Holy Name, may agree in the truth of Thy Holy Word, and live in unity and godly love." When, therefore, elergymen are promoters of Christian union, they are carrying out their ordination vow, and all other members of our Church

are acting in conformity to their frequent prayers.

5thly. The great benefits which would follow such a Scripwould much lessen those angry strifes and contentions which, alas! at present subsist between different members of the Church of Christ. It would promote a kind and courteous spirit in the ordinary affairs of life; remove the prejudices which distance and strangeness occasion, lead to an earnest described to the country of the country sire that those conscientious differences which now keep them from a full union might, if possible, be removed, and produce friendly discussions upon such subjects, instead of hostile dis-putes—each desiring that the Lord would give clearer light to his people, that they might at length have "the same mind in

6thly. It would enable Christians more readily to realise their final blessedness—that happy day, when we shall see "eye to eye," and when clothed "in robes made white with the blood of the Lamb," we shall all stand before the same throne,

and unite in the same song.

These are some of the reasons which I would respectfully offer to you, my beloved brethren, which should lead sincere Christians to use their efforts to promote the Scriptural union of all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. And as this cannot be expected without an abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit, it forms a very powerful motive for uniting in this concert for prayer, on the first day of the new year, the more especially of the concert for prayer. cially as the spirit of brotherly love, mutual forbearance, and harmonious concord and unanimity, which, as I am informed by persons who were present, was manifest at the late meeting. at Liverpool, for promoting Christian union, warrants the pleasing hope that this gracious God, whose name is "Love," and who is ever ready to hear the prayers of his faithful people, will vouchsafe a gracious answer to our petitions.

Bearing, then, in mind that the same general causes which have led to previous concerts for prayer, on the first day of the new year, in former years still remain—Let me request you to reflect upon the various important events connected with the present period to which I have referred, as calling for special prayer for the abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and giving them the weight which I trust they merit, cheerfully accept this Tenth Invitation for Prayer, on New Year's Day, Thursday, January 1st, 1846.

The following suggestions are respectfully offered, to assist those who are desirous of this union:— 1st. Let Christians follow the example of our blessed Lord, (Mark i. 25), who rose up a great while before day for secret prayer. Let them thus secure the blessing of Him who says, "Pray to thy Father which seeth in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward the constit."

id. Let them call upon the Lord in their families, for his Spirit

Let this be the prayer of all who read this paper; and as the new year is now approaching, it would be a great kindness if those who approve the object, and have influence over the press, would republish and circulate this invitation, which any one, into whom he had in the president has set forth the into whose hands it may fall, HAS FULL PERMISSION TO DO.

Peace be with all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity!

Thus prays their affectionate Brother, And Servant in the Lord, JAMES HALDANE STEWART.

St. Bride's, Liverpool.

Colonial.

PEACE OR WAR? is at the present moment the question

forces of Great Britain and the United States; but in this World—not even of the western world! of the United States; but in this Province must the full force of war be felt—here must the chief brunt of the battle be borne. The United States have long looked with covetous eyes upon Canada, and the occasion of hostilities with Great Britain will unquestionably be seized upon to make a strong effort to drive the "British" out of so, important a portion of this continent as the Provinces of British and masterly inactivity" as the best policy to be pursued in States; and Mr. Clay has advocted the same policy with respect to Canada. Mr. Polk sets the opinions of both statesmen at defiance, and is apparently resolved to signalize his residency by the forcible conquest of these two great tracts of war seems inevitable: even they who most fervently pray

and although in itself it may not be regarded as authoritative, with the support of Congress, which it is now confidently stated he will obtain, this language must be taken as the ratified declaration of the Congress of the United States. The stated he will obtain, this language must be taken as the fact declaration of the Government of the United States. The substance of the official declaration may be given in a few words:—"No compromise which the United States ought to accept can now be effected." If no compromise can be effected, what is the alternative? Either the abandonment of the whole claims of Great Rritain or was a substantial to arms. Which will be claims of Great Britain, or an appeal to arms. Which will be adopted? There can be no doubt that, much as the British Minister is anxious to avoid collision, he will infinitely prefer the latter to the former.

In fact it is absolutely necessary for him here to make a direct stand against the aggressive policy and proceedings of the United States. The covert attempt to possess Canada made by the republic in 1838 and 1839, was overlooked; large concessions made in the settlement of the N. E. Boundary; and fresh concessions in the matter of the Oregon have been offered on the part of Great Britain; indeed every effort which could be made has been directed to the preservation of peace, by the removal of all cause of difference between the two nationals. tions. But so far from securing this object, the demands and the tone of the one have more than kept pace with the com-plaisancy of the other. The negotiation on the Oregon question affords a fair index of this fact. The Columbia river

one who reflects upon the frequency and urgency with which this command is enforced, and the little regard which has, in practice, been shown to it. For who that sincerely asks himself, Have I loved my Christian brethren with the love where with my blessed Saviour has loved me, but must feel guilty?—And feeling his guilt, he will desire that this burden may be removed. Whilst, therefore, he entreats forgiveness for the past, his aim will be that his love may be fervent for the future; believing that his love may be fervent for the future; believing that the insensibility of Christians to this burden may have been a principal cause why our prayers have not met with

have been a principal cause why our prayers have not met with greater acceptance.

Still, most fervently do we pray that no such necessity may be imposed upon them.—Kingston News. 2ndly. That the great Jehovah delights in union; whilst THE OREGON QUESTION.—The President's Message has -"to been at length delivered, and in it the worst apprehensions of are endeavours to bring all into one bond of brotherly love.

3rdly. That whilst the Lord Jehovah delights in union, it is nations allied to each other by the closest and most solemn ties ery dear to the heart of the least of asyer. Doing this in this very affecting manner, that if ief and knowledge which are mentioned in John xvii., and 23, are saving belief and knowledge, then our Lord to suspend the blessedness of the world upon the love of ple. If it be only a belief and knowledge of conviction, and the suspenditude of the increase of wealth and comfort of thousands rendered abortheless of the hearth of the increase of wealth and comfort of thousands rendered abortheless of the hearth of the hearth of the increase of wealth and comfort of thousands rendered abortheless of the hearth of t tive, and a large portion of this beautiful world turned into an should be taken. Great Britain never could allow the forcible seizure of the whole of Oregon by the United States, and at the same time rank among independent nations. She never can submit to insult and robbery at the same moment, unless party are the party and to a mind despends and party or base and revolving are his designs in laying claim—with an impudence almost incredible—to the whole of the Oregon Territory. The year's notice as mentioned in the treaty, and as mended in the message, does not appear in opposition to his desire for war; but only gives evidence of the w paration on his part for an immediate attack. He does not wish to avert the horrors of war, but simply to protract the period of their commencement.

It may be, as we have just binted, that the whole of this

tural union. It would put to silence the cavils of those who now speak so loudly against the party spirit of Christians. It would much lessen those apare strife. it is unprincipled. Presuming upon the success of principles and advice diametrically opposed to the Message which he deivered, he ventures, for the emoluments and trappings of office, to run the awful risk of deluging the world with blood! True, his Message is but a recommendation; but it is an official re-commendation. It is the badge of a party—a party as furious as they are unreasonable. True, Congress have to determine the question of peace or war; but the advice of the President, backed as he is by a majority, given at a time of public excitement in favour of a course ardently desired by his party, may have the effect of causing the voice of sober reasoning to be drowned, and of the advice given to be strictly carried out. His expedient is a dangerous one, and one which cannot be too His expedient is a dangerous one, and one which cannot be too loudly condemned. It may be, to a degree, with the representatives of the people as it is with Mr. Polk. Laying aside great and general principles, they may be individually shut up within themselves, and to secure respectively the favour of "the sovereign people," may lift their voices in support of a measure which their better judgment would condemn. Under this aspect the conduct of the President is most revolting. He who should act as the father of his people, and who from his realized ituration should he far removed from vulgar excitement. exalted situation should be far removed from vulgar excitement and prejudice, urging them on in their furious career to blood-shed and misery; and that merely for the gratification of personal vanity or party aggrandizement! Short must be the reign of a party guided by such sordid principles, or ruinous and wretched must be the condition of that country over whom

If, on the other hand, Mr. Polk he really sincere—if he speak as the mere organ of a party—still his conduct is to the highest degree reprehensible. He is provoking a war when he might have honourably secured peace. He is coolly and deliberately insulting a nation who have repeatedly expressed their willingness and desire to settle the question now under consideration on amicable terms. He wishes either to rob us of our rights, -to bully us out of that which is our own; or, finally, with a degree of madness and infatuation rarely exhibited, to embroil the two nations in a sanguinary conflict. Sincerely do we trust that Congress will not follow the directions of the President. We can scarcely think they will, unless, guided by the clamours of a wild mobocracy, they sacrifice principle to popularity, and reason to an iniquitous excitement. Still the President's expedient is a dangerous one, and may furnish the turning point for the introduction of the most fearful calamities.

The "cloud in the west" certainly increases in magnitude

and in gloom. We undoubtedly are apprehensive of difficulty.

If the termination of the affair depended upon the dietates of a sober and dispassionate investigation of facts, peace would be prolonged; but when we consider that, to an alarming degree, the Ministers of the Lord, the Churches of Christ, and more especially the Jerusalem Mission, the remnant of scattered Judah and outcast Israel, and upon the Gentile world.

3rd. Where circumstances will admit of a morning service, let the congregation be assembled, and, in addition to the appointed prayers and a suitable sermon, let all who are devoutly disposed partake toge her of the Supper of the Lord—or, as may be more convenient, let the whole congregation meet in the evening for public worship, dlet an appropriate discourse be preached.

4th. Let the Ministers of the Lord meet on the following day, with eir brethren of their own communion, in earnest prayer for them-lives, their flocks, the whole body of Christ, and the world at large; by us, and that we can with confidence throw ourselves upon steining the coming of the Lord's kingdom, and particularly for the office of such a general concert for prayer, that the year may be uninterrupted. One thing, however, will consider that we can with confidence throw ourselves upon the flood of battles for assistance and success.

Yet the advice of the President would eventually embroil of the two nations in war; still it is evident that a consciousness.

Yet the advice of the President would eventually embroil the two nations in war; still it is evident that a consciousness May the Lord accompany these means of grace, or such others as may be adopted, with his abundant blessing! Oh! may it indeed be a season of special refreshment from the presence of the Lord!

the two nations in wer; still it is evident that a consequence of non-preparation on their part has caused him to be more moderate than many ex-parte journals had supposed, and to recommend not an immediate artack upon the territory, but, previous to it, a year's notice to England. Whether England will bear with this insult, or on her part put in a counter claim,

It is, probably, as well that the President has set forth the claims of the United States, not only to the whole of Oregon, but to the whole continent so very explicitly. His insolent re-pudiation of the right of European powers, to interfere, under any circumstances, in public or national affairs on this conti-nent, where they possess colonies peopled by their subjects, and where American encroachments have always to be watched, and the laws of nations enforced and respected; and his equally insolent denial of the right of any European power to establish any new colony in America; coupled with the claim of right set forth by Mr. Polk, on the part of the United States, to seof engrossing interest. So long as these occupy, and hang doubtfally in, the scale, the issue must be regarded in this Province with intense anxiety. Our interests are bound up with the continuance of peace: the carrying out of projected schemes for the improvement of the interest and the continuance of the carrying out of projected schemes for the improvement of the interest are bound up as the carrying out of projected schemes for the improvement of the interest are bound up as the carrying out of projected schemes for the improvement of the interest are bound up as the carrying out of projected schemes for the improvement of the interest are bound up as the carrying out of projected schemes for the improvement of the interest are bound up as the carrying out of projected schemes of the interest are bound up as the carrying out of projected schemes of the interest are bound up as the carrying out of projected schemes of the carrying out of the carrying out of projected schemes of the carrying out of projected schemes of the carrying out of the carrying out of projected schemes of the carrying out of projected schemes of the carrying out of projected schemes of the duce the subjects or citizens of neighbour Colonies or States schemes for the improvement of the internal communication, and development of the resources of the country described with the ordinary usages of civilized nations. The and development of the resources of the country, depend upon it. What will be the result of the present difficulties between the Mother Country and the United States, is therefore a question which it is folly to treat with indifference or neglect.

If hostilities and the Improvement of the internal communication, comply with the ordinary usages of crimical complex to the complex to a complex to the complex to a complex to If hostilities shall be the result, the battle must, in great unpeopled wilds of this continent, as the United States claim unpeopled wilds of this continent, as the United States claim and the Atlantic coast of the United States may be the scene of Great Pating o

War seems inevitable: even they who most fervently pray gress the establishment of an overland mail to the Pacific, into attend. that such a calamity may be averted, hardly dare en ertain the hope that their wish will be gratified. The language of the Chief Magistrate of the Union is unmistakable in its character; and all the control of the Union is unmistakable in its character; and the control of the Union is unmistakable in its character; the unmistakab

In the last Official Gazette, there appears a General Order from the Adjutant Gen. of Militia in Canada West, confirming in their several ranks the different officers of the "Five Incorporated Battallions." This is but an act of justice to those who in a time of trouble were found at their posts in defence of their country .- Montreal Courier.

We learn that the organization of the Volunteer Battallions is rapidly proceeding at Quebec. The officers of the different Regiments have lad meetings and the several companies are 1846. nearly filled up. We are just as busy at Montreal, and, not-withstanding the assertion of Mr. Hincks that the Militia is officered by men in whom the people have no confidence, we think he will see before ten days are over his head three or four Battallions organized, of as fine material for soldiers as any man would wish to have under his command.—Ibid.

> THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION. (By a Correspondent of the British Whig.)

legality of Colonial interference with Royal Charters; because, College Forms question affords a fair index of this fact. The Columbia river was first proposed as the dividing line; then the forty-ninth degree; then the whole of Oregon claimed, and this last claim is now insisted upon, and any proposal to divide the territory treated with contempt. Superadded to this is the virtually declared intention of the United States to banish every European power from the continent, and to become the sole arbiter of the destinies of the people who now inhabit it. The manœuvre so successfully practised with Mexico is also being attempted with Great Britain, and have successfully practised with Mexico is also being attempted with Great Britain, and her possessions on the Pacific are marked out as a second of the control As in the event of hostilities the people of this Province must necessarily bear an important share in the contest, it is desirable that they should be armed with that strength which

the work of spoliation upon the grand principle of expediency.

But if it be fully determined to deprive the Church of England of what is truly and lawfully her own, then, when the remedy is so simple, and so easy of adoption, I can see no reason for keeping the Province in a constant turmoil. Let the Government allot and secure to the Church a certain annual sum, to endow and support an University of her own; let them give her such a charter as will meet the wishes of her dignitaries and her people, and, with the residue, let them end atopian plan of amalgamation they may desire. The Church cels no inclination to meddle in the affairs of others, but she feels far less inclination to submit to a system of Collegiate education, where her voice may only have an accidental influence, and where the system must depend on the fortuitous ma-jority of this or that sect in the Council. If other religious sects agree to coalesce, the Church will throw no obstacle in their way: a very few years' experience will shew that the fruits of such an amalgamation will never come to maturity; the great object of their dread and hatred being removed, discord will soon spring up among themselves—a discord likely to be more interse in consequence of the nature of their previous union. TORONTO CITY ELECTIONS .- The Municipal Elections for

Toronto, take place on the second Tuesday,—being the 13th day of January, 1846. The candidates for the several wards are already in the field, canvassing the electors. following list, it does not appear that there is much opposition. We subjoin the list of candidates, so far as known to us. In she is prepared to abandon her nationality—declare herself veniul and cowardly, and invite to her shores the armies and governance of foreign powers. This the President and his party are fully aware of, and low and despicable is his policy, Councilman Walton retires. Mr. Preston is the candidate in the field to succeed him. In this ward, also, Mr. Capreol opposes Mr. Alderman Wakefield. In the other wards, the retiring Aldermen and Common Councilmen are the candidates.

LIST OF CANDIDATES: St. Patrick's Ward .- William H. Boulton, Alderman; James Trotter, Common Conneilman St. Andrew's Ward .- John Armstrong, Alderman; John

St. Lawrence Ward .- Alexander Dixon, James Beaty, Al-

United States.

The late proceedings of Congress present no matter of patticular interest or importance. Warlike demonstrations appear to be subsiding: the tone of politics seems, at least, to be less intemperate than was anticipated. The Washington correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser contains some remarks upon the construction of the Committees; from which (if the representation be correct) we may conclude that considerable moderation and prudence have been exercised.

(Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer.) LONDON, 17th Nov., 1845.

Never, since the time of Napoleon, have such immense, such his country as at the present time, and for many months past. Fully six months ago was my attention first attracted to this subject. The activity prevailing at Deptford, Woolwich (particularly for guns and steamers at this vast establishment), Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Pembroke, is really wonderful. Not only in the Government dock yards are ships and steamers being prepared with the utmost expedi-tion, but also in private ship building yards are iron war steamers being constructed, not only on the Thames, but also at Liverpool and Glasgow. From my enquiries 1 have every made in reference to our country. The people and government tion of the Texas annexation, and are exceedingly angry at our President's remarks in reference to Oregon, in his inaugural 4th of March address. Nothing ever roused and united all by our Chief Magistrate; and if he indulges in the same strain at the opening of Congress on the 1st December next, I fear immediate war will be the result; and the war steamers now preparing with such energy and promptitude will make a dash upon Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charlston, &c., simultaneously, without giving us time to prepare and resist this sudden incursion. I hope most sincerely you will not be taken unawares. But I trust both Governments will act in such a way as to preserve the blessings of peace, for nothing can be so utterly absurd, insane, and, in all points of view, so inexpedient as war between our two coun-

CHURCH SOCIETY.

MIDLAND AND VICTORIA DISTRICT BRANCH. The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held in the School-room of St. George's Parish, Kingston, on Wednesday the 7th of January, 1846, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Secretary requests that Reports from the several Parochial Associations in union with this Branch, may be sent to him Associations in the present month.

The Managing Committee will meet as usual, on Tuesday

the 6th of January, at 3 o'clock P. M. T. H. M. BARTLETT,

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of this Branch Association will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday the 14th of January next, at six o'clock P. M., in St. George's Church, St. Catherines.

The Managing Committee of this Branch Associate ested to meet at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M. of the T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

Thorold, Dec. 15, 1845.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH. The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington Dis-Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday evening the 7th January 1846, at 7 o'clock, immediately after Divine Service, which will be held in the said Church at half-past six.

The Clergy are requested to appear in their robes. The QUARTERLY MEETING of the Managing Committee of the above named Association will be held, in the same place, on the same day at 12 o'clock, when the Clergy of the United Districts are expected to be in attendance, without further no-tice.—The Secretary requests that those Clergymen who have not furnished him with a copy of their Annual Parochial Reports, will do so as soon as possible.

The Annual Meeting of the Newcastle and Colborne District Brauch of the Church Society will (D. V.) be held in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Thursday the 8th of January next, at 7 o'clock P. M., - the proceedings to commence with Evening Prayer.

The Clergy of the United Districts are requested to meet at

The Clergy of other Districts are respectfully invited MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

monstrous purposes warrant us in supposing that he is ready to take up any project, however monstrous, unjust, or absurd.

— British Colonist.

The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting is appointed to be held (D. V.) at King. ston, on Wednesday, the 7th, and Thursday, the 8th of January SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 8th Dec., 1845.

> HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Henry Bath Osler, Lloyd Town,

ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, Dec. 9, 1845.

Apper Canada College, WILL RE-OPEN, after the Christmas Vacation, on Wednesday, January 7th, 1846.

TERMS: DAY SCHOLARS. 

BOARDERS, (Entering after 24th September, 1845.) 

OPTIONAL BRANCHES-(EXTRA): Hebrew or German .... £1 5 0 per quarter Ornamental Drawing..... J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector, pro. tem 441 - 2

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. LET, Four eligibly situated PEWS—either in portions to suit small families, or in SINGLE SITTINGS.

Apply at the "Herald" Office.

Toronto, December 16, 1845.

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COLBORNE CHURCH. SUBSCRIBERS to the above CHURCH are respectfully requested to pay the supplied to the supplied quested to pay the remaining Instalments on their respective Subscriptions, in the following order—viz., Twenty-five per cent. on the second day of January, and Twenty-five

per cent, on the second day of February next.

By order J. M. GROVER, Sec'y and Treasure Colborne, 15th December, 1845. 441-4 Commercial Bank, M. D.,

Cobourg, 17th December, 1845.

OTICE.—The 25th December, and 1st January being observed as Holidays by this Bank, no business will be transacted on those days; and bills then falling due must be R. ROBINS, Cashier.

COBOURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. PARTIES holding Books belonging to the Institute will oblige by forwarding them on or before the 22d instant, from which date till the 5th January no Books will be given Those wishing to join the Evening Classes will obtain the V necessary information from any of the Office bearers, or by calling at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening first.

pleased to pay them either to the Treasurer or Secretary, or to the Collector, who will wait on them in a short time.

Cobourg, Dec. 10, 1845.

A. H. MOUAT, Secretary. ROWSELLS' SHEET ALMANAC,

FOR 1846. & W. ROWSELL have just published their Sheet Almanac for 1846, containing a large amount of sefu information, and headed by a

SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING Ritchey, Common Councilman
St. David's Ward.—Henry Sherwood, Alderman; George NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON. Price-2s. 6d.

For Sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co's., Kingston; Goodeve dermen; Joshua G. Beard, Common Councilman.

St. George's Ward.— William Wakefield, F. C. Capreol, Al
& Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; and Jo dermen; T. J. Preston, Councilman. George Walton, at the Publishers', retires.—British Colonist.

H & W ROWSELL King Street, Toronto. ROWSELLS' DIARY,

LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER. Price-7s. 6d.

TUST PUBLISHED, a work with the above title, and which it is the intention of the Publishers to continue annually. It is of the size of letter paper, and contains a separate space for every day in the year, with the days of the week and nonth printed at the head of the respective spaces. The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is prefixed. Victoria. . . . S In England such Diaries for registering appointments, business Prince Edward S to heattended to on particular days, &c., are in general use, and the Publishers having frequently had demands for a similar description of work, have been induced to attempt the publicaextraordinary military and naval preparations been making in tion. It is printed on good paper, and substantially half-bound. As only a very limited number of copies is printed for 1846,

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

TO CAPITALISTS. 70 BE SOLD, that excellent WATER MILL, and FARM PROPERTY,— BRONTE MILLS.

in the Gore District, consisting of a Woollen Factory, Grist Mill, Saw-Mills, and Dwellings, with 350 acres of Land, of which upwards of 100 acres are in a state of cultivation. This which allowards of 100 acres are in a state of cultivation. This property has cost more than £10,000, and will be sold for £5,000, on easy types—say £1,600 cash. £500 in Sentem. £5,000, on easy terms,—say £1,600 cash; £500 in September, 1846; £1,300 in December 1847; £1,200 in January

1850; and the balance, £400, in January 1855. Although in an unfinished state, a rent to pay Six per Cent. on the purchase money can be immediately obtained, if desired.
When finished, (and there is scope for profitable improvements to almost any extent) a much greater return may be realised.

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Do. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Harrison & Brock Foster, Solicitors, &c.. 12, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. 18th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on advantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in annual instalments. The prices and numbers can be ascertained at his Office: Manyers, District of Newcastle 10,000 acres.

Mariposa,	all "old	**	1000		
Hamilton,	1 HE 100	TOP "FRANCE	1200	"	
Cramabe,		"	600	66	
Percy.	**	"	800	66	
Murray,	"	mind menting	2000	66	
Seymour,	66	bertt who	1100	46	
Hope,	"	***************************************	200	66	
Clarke,	**	"	300	66	
Darlington,	16	"	100	66	
Cartwright,		13 14 1553	150	46	
Cavan,	"	denie bil	410	66	
Emily,	District	of Colborne		"	
Ops,	44	"	800	44	
Verulam,	46	"	600	**	
Ennismore,	"	Ph Sac Sales	700		
Smith,	46	1800 4 1810	550	"	
Otonibee.	"		700	44	

The Subscriber has also Lands in the Eastern, Johnstown. Bathurst, Midland, Victoria, Home, Simcoc, Gore, London, Talbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like ms as the first mentioned. He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improve

in Cobourg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter Lots application is to be made to WM. B. Robinson, Esq.,

G. S. BOULTON. Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having resumed the active pursuit of his profession, hereby acquaints the public that he has opened an Office in King Street, between the Church Office and that of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new clients, may be pleased to intrust it to his management, The Subscriber takes this opportunity of notifying any per-ons indebted to him on Mortgage, on Notes of Hand, or for

Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and Land sold, that the sums respectively due must be paid on or before the First February next, or legal steps will be taken to in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen collect the same. The Subscriber has authorized any of the Clerks in his Office to receive money due to him, and to give receipts for the same in his absence. G. S. BOULTON. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

Cabourg, 25th Nov., 1845. D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY,

COBOURG, CANADA WEST. FURS! HATS!! the residence of the Rev. Henry Bath Osler, Lloyd Town, Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of January, splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS,

Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets. Squirrel do. do. British Sable do. do. Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutriæ Caps.

-ALSO:-Paris Silk and Satin Hats. Beaver do.
Ladies' Riding do.
Children's do.
Do. Beaver Bonnets.

The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the Importers, and are warranted to be of the best quality, and as Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; low in price as any house in the Provi GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

Cobourg, 4th Nov., 1845. 435-tf TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with fur-nished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in To-ronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.:

Township. Lot. Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 E. half 11 W. 1 17, W. 1 27 Cartwright .... Broken lots 18 & 19 idland . . . . Camden East . . N. half 22, half 23 Do. do, . . . . Broken lots 39 & 40 Cayuga..... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Collingwood .. .. Broken lots 10 & 11 .. 8 .. 400 (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 Hamilton.... Haldimand ... Hungerford... W. half lot 2 ₹ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19

South half 14

5, & = 18

Part 4

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Lot.

14, 17, 22 14, 16 22 18, 20 15, 25

7, 11 W. half 11

W. half 23

ing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots

BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

EDUCATION.

mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

EDUCATION.

For Terms, &c. address Mrs. T. D. Campbell, Brockville,-

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES;

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS:

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED

AS just received from the English, French, and American

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

son who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

her care and attention will be unremitting,

A competent Assistant will be engaged

Markets, an extensive Stock of

the Drug Department.

Toronto, July, 1845.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s.

tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

the Globes, French, and Needlework

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

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

7 11 & 12 21

.... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

City of the Falls

2 & 5, N. B. side
St. Mary Street

do.

Lot bounded by Di-

LANDS FOR SALE.

Brooke ....... N. half

Township.

. Sombra ...

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns pur chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and ACCOUNT BOOKS. Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in

a very superior manner.

All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845. SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will

be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS.

SMALL WARES:

Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which

he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can

ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the

OLD :ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY,

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above

department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every

opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN

are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England.

An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an

J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of

very best style, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845.

be purchased at in Cobourg.

DAVIES & PEARSON, for the purpose of carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in the Town of Cobourg, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of GENE-RAL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Harness; Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Riding Whips; English Bridles, of every description; Spurs, Horse Brushes,

Mane and Curry Combs, &c. The Subscribers would also beg leave to call the attention of Lumber Merchants, and others at a distance, to the great reduction that has been effected in the price of Saddlery in Cobourg, which makes it one of the cheapest markets in this section of the Province.

And, while they some be equally solicitous to merit it.

HENRY DAVIES. And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will WM. PEARSON.

Division-Street, Cobourg, 1845. CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1846,

CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES OF

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, -if by letter, free | Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information.

Price Fourpence. THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanac, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous years, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Publishers, and inform them of the names of respectable Store-keepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number of copies which would probably be in demand.

For Sale at the Description of the Charle Secript Teacher.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Nia ara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg: Mr. Parker's, Cornwall; and at many other of the principal Stores throughout the Province; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. November 6, 1845. ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY:

JUST PUBLISHED.

CONSISTING OF A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON, THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants, Te Deums, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE-In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of ostage,—to

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

FRANCIS M. HILL. For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamiiton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walt-

> H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Nov. 6, 1845. RELIGION AS SEEN THROUGH THE CHURCH A FEW COPIES of this popular little work, hand-omely bound in cloth, with gilt backs, are for sale at Messrs.
>
> GRAVELEY & JACKSON'S, in this town. Price 1s. 8d.
>
> Cobourg, Dec. 10, 1845.
>
> 439-4w

TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq, who holds a list of

Subscriptions to their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY, SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! DR. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Having supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beautiful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait h his friends at his office or at their dwellings. Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentional antique whose when the properties of the results of the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentional antiques whose superior of the results of the superior of WILL leave Toronto, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock, Toronto, November 20, 1845.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 10, at York Cottage, Hamilton, the lady of Wm. Green, Esq., of a son.

At Kingston, on the 8th inst., the lady of Thomas Kirkpat-

rick, Esq., of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the morning of the 15th inst., Mrs. Collin MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will instruct with her children, and to whose health and comfort Miller, of a daughter, still born. MARRIED.

At Colborne, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. George Warner Ranny, only surviving son of Benjamin Ranny, Esq., of the Township of Seymour, to Olive Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. Gilbert Ford, of the Village of Colborue.

At the residence of John Wilson, E-q., London, C. W., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, A.M., H. C. Barwick, Esq., of Woodstock, to Susannah Fawcett, youngest

daughter of the late Rev. David Hughes, of Yeovil, Somerset-At Quebec, on the 9th instant, at the Rectory Chapel, by the Lord Bishop of Moutreal, the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, in that city, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Edmund Authony Ireland, Esq. of Quebec.

DIED. It is with regret we notice the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Lieut.-Col. Elliot, commanding the Royal Canadian Rifles. — This melancholy event took place at Niagara on Thursday last.

-Toronto Herald, Dec. 22.

On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend Letters received during the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 24:
Lord Bishop of Montreal; J. M. Grover, Esq.; Mrs. W.
Boulton; T. Champion, Esq., rem.; Messrs. J. W. Loucks &
M. Pillar; J. H. Hagarty, Esq.

## Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH. -

N B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received " Version of the Psalms of David." XIII.—SAINT STEPHEN'S DAY. C. M.

The Collect.

Grant, Lord, that we, while suff'ring shame

For Truth's most righteous sake, May "count it joy" that here, with Christ, We thus in grief partake. a

When "Stephen, full of faith and power," b Rebuked the "stiff-neck'd" Jew ; c Again did they their "wicked hands" In "righteous blood" d imbrue.

The Martyr raised a stedfast eye-The Saint look'd up to heaven;
And there, beheld that glorious Sight, For which his Faith had striven!

May we, O CHRIST, reproach'd for Thee,
Behold at God's right hand
"The Son of man—the Lord—THYSELF—
O BLESSED JESU, stand.

Oh! Holy Ghost! Fill Thou f each heart With grace from heav'n above; And, Martyr-like, we'll bless our foes: Yea-follow Christ, g in love.

When Saints, to HIM commend the soul, And seal the Truth in death, Let Stephen's h prayer for ev'ry foe Employ their latest breath !

a James i. 2; and 1 Peter iv. 13.
b Second Morning Lesson—Acts vi. 8.
c Second Eveniur Lesson—Acts vi. 51.
d The Gospel—Mat. xxiii 35.
e For the Epistle—Acts vii. 55, 56.
f Collect and Epistle. g Luke xxiii 34. h James v. 10; and Acts vii. 59, 60.

XIV.—SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S DAY. L. M.

The Collect. MERCIPUL LORD, we be seech Thee to cast Thy bright beams of light upon Thy Church, that, it being enlightened by the doctrine of Thy blessed Apostle and Evangelist Saint John, may so walk in the light of Thy truth, that it may at length attain to the light of everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

> Most holy Light! a Most blessed Love! 6 In hymns to Thee—"the God above," c
> The Church, redeem'd from error's night,
> Pours forth Her praise, for Life and Light! d

We laud as Thine "the beams" that shone In Jesu's loved disciple, e-John; In him, whose doctrine, clear and bright, Instructs the Church to walk in Light. f

The Church, through all the course of time, Reveres his zeal, and love sublime:— O God, how can She but revere The witness true, g-the friend sincere? h

Our fervent faith, our lasting love. Let ev'ry heart be kept the while

Lord, grant us grace to bear all shame

For Christ Thy Son; for Jesu's Name:

Beside the Cross i to stand; and prove

From creature-gods, both vain and vile: j Let broken "idols" fall in dross Before Thine Ark, the Saviour's Cross! k

a The Epistle-1 John i. 5.

c John xxi. 28, d John xiii. 12; xx. 31; and 1 Pet. ii. 9. e John xiii. 23; xx. 2; xxi 7, 20. f Epistle—1 John i. 67; and Collect.

g The Gospel-John xxi. 24; and Second Morning Lesson-Rev. 1.

A John xix. 27. £ Jehn xix. 25, 26. £ I John v. 21; 2 Cor. vi. 16; Col. iii. 5. £ 1 Sam v. 1, 2, 3.

XV .- THE INNOCENTS' DAY. P. M. The Collect.

O Almoury God, who out of the months of babes and sucklings hast ordained strength, and madest infants to glorify Thee by their deaths; Mortify and kill all vices in us, and so strengthen us by Thy grace, that by the innocency of our lives, and constancy of our felt were just death. that by the innocency of our lives, and constancy of our faith unto death, we may glorify Thy holy Name; through Jesus it our Lord. Amen.

> When Rachel mourned her infant sons, a And wept for all her slaughter'd ones;
> Man's wrath, b O God, proclaim'd Thy praise!
> The blessed babes of Bethlehem Did "magnify Thy glorious Name;" c Though short their life, and few their days!

Thy Infant-Saints, in blood baptized, The martyrs' joy have realized,

And faultless stand before the Throne: From earth redeem'd, from sin secure, Their virgin souls are "first-fruits"; O God, to Thee, and Christ, Thy Son.

Almighty God! subdue our sin; Kill ev'ry vice that strives within;
And so the strength of grace supply, That we, Thy CHILDREN, THINE till death, s life and constant faith May laud Thy Name, "O Lord, Most High."

When Herod, bent on ill, decreed That Judah's royal Heir should bleed, Unheard was Rama's \* thrilling moan :-With stern resolve, on heav'n intent, We doom our sins, f—we'll ne'er relent;
With jealous fear we'll guard Thy g Throne!

a The Gospel-Matt. ii. 18; and First Morning Lesson-Jer. xxxi.

b Matt. ii. 16, with Psalm lxxvi. 10.
c Collect. Quotation from the Trisagium in the Holy Communion.
d See portion of Scripture appointed for the Episile.

The name of a city near which Rachel was buried.

g Isaiah lvii. 15; Phil. ii. 12, 13; 1 Cor. iii, 16, 17.

# BAPTISMAL PRIVILEGES.

tism? Do they live as if they were then made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven? Do the Clergy hold up this doctrine to their people in all its glorious fullness, and with all its solemn responsibilities; and make it, as it undoubtedly should be knew that the company were at dinner, Miss Harwood the centre of their most earnest exhortations?

We fear not; and, therefore, have we concluded to introduce to their notice the following extended extract which sets forth the privileges received in Baptism and the duties which follow from that relation, as clearly and child, and her pious mother. - Calendar.]

you have told me."

stories about the time when you were a little girl."

a long one?"

should understand and think about.

long-wished-for 29th of June; and certainly it was as this child was given to the clergyman. The same lovely a day as I could possibly have desired. \* \* \* My father and his guests were assembled on the terral tables; and then, when the steward had called for there was none in the eye of God; both had received silence, they all rose, and my father spoke to them, in infinite blessings, both were engaged to keep the most a voice so clear that I think it must have been heard solemn promises. by every one. He told them of the gratification it was to him to see them all before him, and of the cer- has grown up in the midst of every earthly luxury, tainty he felt of their good-will towards him, with and has to-day been declared heir to a splendid promany more expressions of the same kind; and then, perty; the other child was bred in poverty, and accustaking my brother by the hand, he led him forward to tomed to the severest privations. He was early othe edge of the terrace, and presented him to them as bliged to leave his home, and work for his livelihood his heir, and their future master, saying that he trust- among strangers: and now he has returned to his ed he would always prove himself their true friend; mother, who is a widow, and nearly destitute, comand that when he should be laid in his grave, my bro- pletely broken in health, and with no prospect before ther might receive from them, and from their children, him but that of a speedy death. Which do you think the same marks of sincere attachment which they had is the more to be envied?'

always shown to himself.

of my father's, and the words 'Long live the young poor man in need of every thing. Do you think I remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments master, were heard from every lip-even the children | was right, Amy?" ned in the cry; and when the excitement had a "If the poor man went to heaven, mamma," said These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths little subsided, my brother also spoke. He was exAmy, "I suppose he would have every thing there of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well said; but I was told afterwards that he thanked them for their reception of him, and added that he hoped it would be very long before he should be called on to now, I could not easily forget all the respect that I act as their master; but that, when that time should had seen shown to my brother that morning, and I did arrive, it would be his one earnest endeavour to follow not like to say anything that was not true." his father's footsteps. As he concluded, another loud "Miss Harwood waited for a few moments, and

suppressed tone, 'May God in heaven bless him! and know it is all your father's; is it not very lovely?' may he one day be the possessor of a far richer inheritance!' I was quite startled at the solemnity ded to be overheard; and I turned quickly to see who er person than even your father.' was near. I was standing between the two tables, and on my right hand was a young man whose face I direction to which she pointed. did not at all recollect. He appeared about my bro- "But now, Ellen, look once more,' said Miss Harther's age; but instead of Charles's healthy complex- wood, 'over the sea into the sky-look at that mass

ion and strong limbs, he seemed completely worn by of brilliant purple and golden clouds, behind which disease. There was not the slightest tinge of colour the sun is now sinking; do you not see, far away to in his cheeks, his eyes were deep sunk in his head, the right, that pale bright star? it is the only one and even his lips were of an ashy paleness, and the which has yet appeared; but in a short time the whole hand by which he supported himself, as he leaned ra- firmament will be studded with millions like it. Each ther than stood against the table, was more like that of those stars is, as you well know, a world, and, we of a skeleton than of a living being; his clothes were may believe, infinitely more perfect than ours. If it

extreme sickness and want.' "Poor man!" exclaimed Amy; was he really un- but who created, those glorious worlds?" happy mamma?" "No, my love," replied Mrs. Herbert. "I was God as well as that poor man." just going to tell you, that, notwithstanding all these symptoms of suffering, he seemed perfectly contented, and there was even a smile upon his face. I watched him as he seated himself after the speeches were ended, and saw that he was quite exhausted; he ate little or nothing; and before the dinner was over, he was therefore, lose it; but that poor man's trial will, in all obliged to leave the ground, assisted by an elderly woman, whom I knew very well, and was in very distressed circumstances. I could not help thinking, as and trusts only to the merits of his Saviour for salvahe slowly walked away, of the vast difference there was between him and my brother in every thing; and the same question arose in my mind which you asked me just now, Amy, 'Why God should make some people rich and others poor?' but there was no one near [Do men realize sufficiently what they become in Bap- me then to answer it. The remainder of the afternoon was spent by us setting the village children to play and resting ourselves in the school-room. And when the heat of the day began to lessen, and we ade, the ground-work of many of their instructions, and proposed that we should go to the top of the hill at

not be much happier with them than her. I had no both in his safe keeping now and evermore."

apparently so destitute, when my brother had every I attended to her room, where Mabel was in waiting; "So he has," replied Mrs. Herbert; "and yet in thing that the world could give him. She gave me dear, kind old Mabel. I was well pleased to see her, a few years, they may both, perhaps, be equally rich." very much the same answer that I have given you, and kissed her as I was wont when a girl; and so did "O mamma! how can that be possible!" exclaim- that it was the will of God, and that he knew what spoil a most respectful courtesy to my ladyship. was good for us, and often sent us sufferings to teach Dear mother looked round the room pleased the "It may be true to a certain extent, at this very us to think of Him; and then she added that she knew with, and with such small comforts as I had been en moment, my dear. You know what is meant by be- the poor man well, and had been present when he and bled to provide, which she hath at home. This d ing an heir-having a right to certain property or my brother had been both declared heirs of a far richer has been one of much happiness: returned heartform money, which is to be received at some future period. inheritance than any that my father had to bestow .- thanks to God for his loving-kindness and tend Now it is more than probable that your uncle with all I felt surprised; and the exclamation I had heard in mercy; read the 25th Psalm: my cup doth inde his riches, and that poor woman in the midst of her the morning, and which before I had scarcely thought run over. The house full of company since the chr Grant, O Lord, that, in all our sufferings here upon earth, for the testimony of Thy truth, we may stedfastly look up to heaven, and by faith behold the glory that shall be revealed; and being filled with the Holy Chost, may learn to love and bless our persecutors by the example of Thy first Martyr Saint Stephen, who prayed for his murch derers to Thee, O blessed Jesus, who standest at the right hand of God to succour all those that suffer for Thee, our only Mediator and Advanced. Amen.

"No, my love," replied Mrs. Herbert; "but a person is not the less an heir because he will not receive leritance. 'He does obtain a great benefit from it at home with more ease of mind. June 19th — home with more ease of mind. June 19th — home with more ease of mind. June 19th — home with more ease of mind. June 19th — home with more ease of mind. June 19th — home with more ease of mind. June 19th — home with more ease of mind. June 19th — home with more ease of mind. son is not the less an heir because he will not receive heritance. 'He does obtain a great benefit from it at home with more ease of mind. June 19th.his inheritance until he is admitted to heaven. I re- this moment, replied Miss Harwood, almost sadly; dear lord set forth at a little past six, with only member that I first learned to think upon this subject 'and I do not doubt that in a very short time he will serving-man; who had a led horse, and one to can when I was obout two years younger than you are be admitted to possess at least a portion of it.' You the baggage. After they had ridden some way, may imagine how desirous I was of having this mys- horses stopped, and my lord dismounted, and, taki "Do tell me how, mamma!" exclaimed Amy, her tery explained; but when I looked at Miss Harwood, a short cut through the park, came up to the wind eyes sparkling with delight; "it must be one of your I saw that she was thinking of something very serious, where I remained to watch his departure. He ba and a sudden notion of her meaning came into my me call the steward: he gave him some direction "It is not quite a story, Amy, and, at any rate, it mind. 'You mean an inheritance in heaven,' I said, then telling me keep up a good heart, took anoth is a rather grave one; so, perhaps, we had better wait half doubting whether I might be wrong. A smile of tender leave, and followed by Armstrong, returned pleasure passed across Miss Harwood's face as she the spot where were the horses; and he amount "Oh! but I am quite in the humour always, mam- answered, 'Yes, Ellen, you are quite right; and I the led horse, they were soon out of sight. ma; and I think I like grave stories best. Will it be will tell you what I meant when I said that he was Britton seemed to understand he was not to follow made an heir of heaven. It is now many years ago, I his master, and came and reared himself up to "No," replied Mrs. Herbert, "Neither long nor was staying at Emmerton, soon after your brother's window, resting his fore-paws on the stone: I patt amusing; and yet, perhaps, it may interest you, as it birth, and long before I ever thought of being a gover- his broad head, and questioned not that he felt a may help to explain a subject on which you have often ness. On the day on which he was baptized, I went did, that his best friends were gone; took a few tun heard me speak, and which it is very necessary you with your father and several of his friends to the vil- with him on the terrace. The mist cleared off lage church. I stood at the font with the godfathers distant woods and fields; and I plainly discerned t "The time I am going to tell you of was, as I men- and his godmother (who, you know, are called spon- towers of Framlinghan castle, and could hear the ple tioned just now, when I was about ten years old and sors,) and I heard the clergyman ask them some very sant sound of the scythe cutting through the thi your uncle Harrington one-and-twenty. Persons at solemn questions, which they were required to answer grass in the fields nearest, and the cuckoo as she fi that age are, you know, considered capable of taking in your brother's name. He then took him in his slowly from hedge to hedge. care of their property; and the day of their attaining arms, and sprinkled him with water, and marked on it is very often marked by great rejoicings, in the case his forehead the sign of the cross, and giving him back of those who have the expectation of a large inheri- to his nurse, he declared him to be one of the society tance. This was your uncle's situation, and great or set of persons who form what is called a Church, preparations were made for several weeks before, that and to whom God has promised his kingdom. From the event might be properly celebrated. Invitatious that moment,' continued Miss Harwood, 'your browere sent to all our friends, who were then very nuther was made a Christian and an heir of glory, such merous, and many came from a distance to spend as we cannot imagine; the sins of his original evil some days with us. A dinner was to be given to the nature were forgiven him, and a new spirit was imtenants and the school children; there were to be planted in him; and when I looked at him, as he lay fireworks let off from the terrace in the evening, and in the nurse's arms, I could not help thinking that it a band of music was engaged for the occasion; and would be happier for him, if it were to please God to all this was to do honour to my brother. You may take him at once to himself, before he could by any imagine how much I was interested in it, and how sin of his own forfeit his innocence, and risk the loss very delightful I thought it must be to be in his place. of his eternal inheritance. But,' she added, 'he was I do not think I ever longed for any thing in my whole | not the only one who on that day received the premise life so much as I did for the arrival of this day. I of the kingdom of heaven. Besides our own party, could talk of nothing else-I could think of nothing there stood by the four four of our poor neighbours, else; and I am afraid I gave my governess, Miss Har- some, indeed, of the poorest in the parish. One of wood, very much trouble for a whole week, I was so them held a sickly looking infant, wrapped in a coarse inattentive to my lessons. At length it came-the kind of cloak; and when Charles had been baptized, questions were asked, the same water was sprinkled upon him, the same sign was marked on his forhead, race, and my brother stood by my father's side, ex- and then he was restored to his parents, a Christian, actly in the centre. The children and their parents, and an heir of everlasting happiness. Notwithstanding and the rest of the tenants, were ranged at their seve- the vast difference in their outward circumstances,

"'Your brother, Ellen,' continued Miss Harwood,

"I was silent, for I knew that I would far rather be when the property of health and righes then a 'A general hurst of applause followed this speech my brother, the possessor of health and riches, than a

"Yes, my love," replied Miss Herbert, "he would

cheer was given by the tenants, and just as it was dy- then said, Look, Ellen, at the park, and the woods ing away I heard a voice behind me say, in a deep beneath us, and the pretty little village beyond; you

"'Yes!' I replied, surprised at the question. "'But now look farther,' said Miss Harwoon; 'do with which the words were spoken, and I did not at you not see what a vast extent of country there is on the moment understand their meaning. They seemed the other side, stretching away till it reaches the sea? the moment understand their meaning. They seemed to be quite involuntary, and were certainly not inten-

"'Yes, indeed he would,' I said, as I turned in the

neat and clean, but shewed marks of great poverty; be a great thing to be the child of one who owns so and, in fact, I had seldom seen such indications of beautiful an estate as your father, must it not be a far greater to be the child of Him who not merely owns.

"'But my brother,' I said, 'was made the child of

"'Yes,' replied Miss Harwood; 'and we may hope that when it shall be the will of God that he should die, he also may inherit the blessing which has been promised him, but his trial is yet to come; he may be tempted to do wrong, and forget God, and he may, probability, soon be over. I know that he has endeavoured to keep the vow made for him at his baptism, tion, and therefore I have but little fear for him; but I do feel for your brother, because I know he is in the midst of great temptations."

## THE ENGLISH GENTRY IN 1635. (From Lady Willoughby's Diary.)

Arose at my usual hour, six of the clock, for the first time since the birth of my little son; opened the casement, and looked forth upon the park: a drove of the side of the house, which was our favourite walk, deer passed by, leaving the traces of their footsteps where we should probably see a magnificent sunset, in the dewy grass. The birds sang, and the air was and return in time to be dressed for the drawing- sweet with the scent of the woodbine and the fresh forcibly as any thing we have ever read. It is taken from that popular little work, "Amy Herbert," edited by the Rev. Wm. Sewell, and written by Miss Sewell, bis sister. Some of our readers may have seen it before; thought of the cool evening air after the fatigue and in his safely through my late peril and extremity, and in his his sister. Some of our reader has a safety through my late permanent and the coordinate and safety through my late permanent and safety my late permanent a as it is interesting and instructive. All that is necessary for understanding our quotation is for the reader to know sultriness of the morning; and I determined also that I would if I could manage it, get Miss Harwood alone, him to assist me, by his divine grace, in the right perthat it begins with a conversation between Amy, then a and ask her to explain what had so puzzled me, and formance of my new and sacred duties: truly I am a find out from her who the poor men was who had left young mother, and need help. Sent a message to my "Mamma, it is very strange that some people are the table; for his face seemed constantly before me, lord, that, if it pleased him, I would take breakfast with its expression of great suffering, and yet of quite with him in the blue parlour. At noon walked out "It does seem so at first," replied Mrs. Herbert; happiness. Edith and I set out together; but I soon on the south terrace: the two greyhounds came leap-"and we can only account for it by saying that it is left her with the others, searching for wild flowers, and ing towards me. June 4, 1635 .- My dear mother the will of God; that He alone knows what is good joined Miss Harwood. We easily outstripped them, arrived at noon: she was fatigued, and retired to her for us all, and therefore He ordains different things and reached the top of the hill long before they had chamber, first coming with me to the nursery to see for different people: and though we consider poverty half filled the baskets. Miss Harwood always noticed her grandson: he was awake, and smiling. She took an evil, yet it is often a very great good, and makes any change in us, and she asked me why I was so fond him in her arms, and looked fondly on him. "It is a people think of Him and love Him, when they would of getting away from the rest, and whether I should sweet child, my daughter: may the Lord have you "But there is such a great, great difference in peo- concealment from her any more than you have from mother's blessing from her own lips, how precious!ple," said Amy; "that poor woman has not a far- me, Amy, and I told her directly what I wanted to She much commends my nursing him; and would

thing, and my uncle Harrington has thousands a year, ask her, and how I had wondered to see that poor man, not for my own sake I should lose so great satisfaction.

## Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 3d. first insertion, and 1s. e subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insert and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable to

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

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

TO LET,

On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-RIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall.

Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, ith a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

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

TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of

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

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

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

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

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 BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BOLIDING LOTS.

an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

Farm for Sale. OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, Toronto, June, 1844.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET. TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf] LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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a-	Victoria	Hungerford	33	8 200
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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, in the Upper Province, for that express purpose.

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WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto. ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1. 1842.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
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BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. CHURCH 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.

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.

353-tf DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

KING STREET, KINGSTON.

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. G. & T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

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Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order.

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IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. 385-tf

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

RICHARD SCORE. FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Enc-RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to nerit a share of public patronage and support. N.B.—University work done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, vo. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronage.

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establish ment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him 35 Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can

confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been appropriately in the measurement of the Printers in this engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in thi-city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their state.

to give him their support. PRICES the same as in the United States.
Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. Lemoine-street. SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. COMPRISING Statistical and General information connected with all parts of the Upper Province; Distance Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steamboats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with descriptions of the leading features of each Township, as regards soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of other useful information, collected from the best authorities, verified by the stage of the by personal observation and enquiries on each spot.—The author having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlement

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846. Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present Summer and Autumn. July 21, 1845.

Subscriptions received at the Star Office. FOR SALE.

388-tf At the Depository of the Church Society, KING STREET, TORONTO, THE JUVENILE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY, In 18mo., neatly bound, with Engravings, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE REV. P. E. PAGET, M.A. Vol. 1. Tales of the Village Children, first series, by the 8. 

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THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY

OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. March 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE,

IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 9d.) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation

INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. BRITISH AMERICA

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

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Man

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

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are request to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receipremiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

The Church

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURGE every Friday.

TERMS:—Firteen Shillings per annum To Post Masters. To Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

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