The Church,

VOLUME VIII.-No. 20.]

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N. INDSOR OBOURG,

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1844.

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCLXXXIV.

CONSOLATIONS OF EXILE, OR AN EXILE'S ADDRESS TO HIS DISTANT CHILDREN. (Written in the East Indies, by David Lester Richardson, author of "Literary Leaves, or Prose and Verse."

Poetry.

O'er the vast realm of tempest-troubled ocean,-Stirs in the noon of day the sultry bowers,-Not all un'companied by pleasant dreams, My weary spirit panteth on the way; Still on mine inward sight the subtle gleams That mock the fleshly vision brightly play. Oh! the heart's links, nor time nor change may sever, Nor Fate's destructive hand, if life remain; O'er bill and relate and reliate and sever and sizer. O'er hill, and vale, and plain, and sea, and river, The wanderer draws the inseparable chain.

Fair children! still, like phantoms of delight, Ye haunt my soul on this strange distant shore, As the same stars shine through the tropic night That charmed me at my own sweet coltage door. Though I have left ye long, I love not less; Though ye are far away, I watch ye still; Though I can ne'er embrace ye, I can bless And e'en, though absent, guard ye from each ill! Still the full interchange of soul is ours— A silent converse o'er the waters wide; And Fancy's spell can speed the lingering hours, And fill the space that yearning hearts divide.

And not alone the written symbols show Your spirits' sacred stores of love and truth, Art's glorious magic bids the canvass glow With all your grace and loveliness and youth; Thus the fair forms that in my native land Oft filled my fond heart with a parent's pride, Are gathered near me on this foreign stra And smilingly in these strange halls reside; And almost I forget an exile's doom : For while your fillal eyes around me gleam, Each scene and object breathes an air of home, And time and distance vanish like a dream! Oh! when sweet memory's radiant calm comes o'er

The weary soul, as moonlight glimmerings fall O'er the hushed ocean, forms beloved of yore, And joys long fled, her whispers soft recal; At such an hour I live and smile again, As light of heart as in that golden time, nen, as a child, I trod the vernal plain, Nor knew the shadow of a care or crime Nor dream of death, nor weariness of life, Nor freezing apathy, nor fierce desire, Then chilled a thought with unborn rapture rife, Or seared my breast with wild ambition's fire.

From many a fruit and flower the hand of time Hath brushed the bloom and beauty; yet mine eye Through life's sweet summer waneth, and my prime Of health and hope is past, can oft espy Amid the fading wilderness around Such lingering hues as Eden's holy bowers earth's first radiance wore, and only found Where not a cloud of sullen sadness lours. Oh! how the pride and glory of this world May pass unmirrored o'er the darkened mind Like gilded banners o'er the grave unfurled, Or Beaûty's witcheries flashed upon the blind !

Though this frail form hath felt the shafts of pain, Though this frail form hath first the shares of pairs, Though my soul sickens for her native sky, In visionary hours my thoughts regain Their early freshness, and soon check the sigh That sometimes from mine immost heart would swell And mar a happier mood. Oh! then how sweet Dear Bow your way here here this to dwell Dear Boys, upon remembered bliss to dwell And here your pictured lineaments to greet; Till Fancy, bright enchantress, shifts the scene To British ground, and, musical as rills, Ye laugh and loiter in the meadows green, Or climb with joyous shouts the sunny hills!

IN AMERICA.

(Continued from The Church of Sept. 6.)

Such was the plan for supplying some of the more important stations in the colony, but it pleased God for each of the latter, as the nature of their dioceses to call away one of those who had just been separated to His more especial service, before he could enter upon bit is more especial service, before he could enter upon his ministry. Mr. Brown was seized with the small-pox within a week after his ordination, and rasmall-pox within a week after his ordination, and ra-

increase in North America."*

ments

accession of George I., of renewing their application belong to our peace."* to the Crown, and as the memorial contains not only The following is another specimen in the same rea full statement of the wants of the American Church, proachful strain :--but proposals in detail for the best mode of supplying them, it is here given at length.

King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Parts, 3rd of June, 1715.

"May it please your Majesty,

America, for their instruction and improvement in "To the most Reverend Fathers in God the Arch- spirit? But more than this: not only is the use of a them in the startling and unwonted usage of a new priest's family do not kneel in prayer, if they take no sound religion, which, as they humbly hope, hath re- bishops, the Bishops of the Church of England, dounded to the advancement of God's glory and the good of your subjects in those parts. In prosecution whereof, the said society were greatly encouraged and "Most humbly sheweth, Anne, to whom, among other things, they then repre-sented, as they now do most humbly to your majesty, the earnest desires and repeated applications, not only the earnest desires and repeated applications, not only the man know not how to the earnest desires and repeated applications, not only the pure and primitive doctrine and worship of our speaker's line of thought may be so familiarly known, must take part each for themselves in her office, they of the missionaries, but of divers other considerable mother the Church of England, of which you are happy that his hearers may anticipate his conclusion; but in must listen to those commands which all their lives Church of God? persons in those parts in communion with our Church, at this day in [being] the great ornaments and rulers: such instances a form is in reality employed, though a they have neglected, before they can enter into the If the clergy in general were more attentive to this to have bishops settled in your American plantations, "And whereas, for want of episcopacy being esta-more judicious and considerate form might often be as very useful and necessary for establishing the gos-blished amongst us, and that there has never been any adopted. In many cases, indeed, there is a virtual the divine significancy of what they have been wont ner of performing the important duty of family devopel there, for the due exercise of ecclesiastical disci-bishop sent to visit us, our churches remain unconse-recurrence to the very practice which has been so dotted willing to pline, for ordaining men well qualified and willing to crated, our children are grown up and cannot be con- justly censured in the Romanists, who think it enough doth acknowledge thee." take upon them episcopal ordination, for confirming firmed, their sureties are under solemn obligations, that the people should know the general purport of Here then lies our difficulty. We must infuse a manuer of performing it. The general prevalence of persons baptized, and promoting of piety, duty, peace, but cannot be absolved, and our clergy, sometimes, the priests' petitions, and should accompany him belief in the existence of Christ's Church, not so the present usage must be traced probably to the fact and unity, as well among the clergy as laity. To under doubis, and cannot be resolved, which request she was graciously pleased to make a "But whereas, more especially for the want of that Thus we hear of persons who testify their approbation devotion. We must teach men through their prayers. ed by those who disliked that more frequent observmost favourable answer. But it pleased God the sacred power which is inherent to your apostolic, the of a prayer offered in their presence, by reiterated and Instead of founding habit on belief, we must build up ance of public worship, which was maintained till the same could not be perfected by her late majesty, as vacancies which daily happen in our ministry cannot sometimes unmeaning acclamations. A somewhat belief through habit. And, no doubt, some part of the last century. The consequence the society most humbly hope it will be under your be supplied for a considerable time from England, similar custom prevailed at one period in a part of this work may be effected through personal persuasion. has been that the great mass of forms of family devo-

LABOURS OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES practice as are already converted thereunto: that is ministry, to say, two for the care and superintendency of islands, "May it therefore please your lordships, in your to pray with the understanding also. and as many for the continent; with the appointments of tifteen hundred pounds sterling per annum for each of the former, and one thousand pounds per annum

her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to return a twenty years calling till our hearts ache, and ye own tions of its advocates. favourable answer. The Church, therefore, seemed 'tis the call and cause of God, and yet ye have not so long aimed; but, unhappily, the queen's death oc-curring soon afterwards, put an end to the arrange-said the kingdom of God shall be taken from them, R. J. Wilberforce.) (From the Visitation Charge of the Ven. Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce.) and given to a nation that will bring forth the fruits The Society took an early opportunity, after the of it. God give us all the grace to do the things that

"I cannot think but the honourable society had done much more if they had found one honest man to sion that written prayers are in some measure incon-Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, have freely received, they would freely give; but | there's a nolo episcopari only for poor America; but "The most humble representation of the Society she shall have her gospel day even as others, but we for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign shall never see it unless we make more haste than we have done."†

No stronger testimony could be afforded to the "The said society, with greatest humility, crave value and importance of episcopal superintendence, leave to represent to your majesty that since the time regarded merely as a matter of ecclesiastical polity, of their incorporation, which was in the reign of his than is to be found in the frequent and earnest appeals late majesty, King William the Third, they have used of the Clergy and laity of the infant Church of Ametheir best endeavours to answer the end of their insti- rica. Instead, as some would have supposed, of jeatution, by sending over, at their very great expense, lously defending their independence, they discovered ministers, and to the utmost of their ability, for the it to be nothing but a source of disorder, and with one more regular administration of God's holy word and voice they demanded to be placed under the governsacraments, together with schoolmasters, pious and ment of bishops and the discipline of the Church. useful books to and amongst your majesty's subjects The following is a statement at once of their grievin many of your majesty's plantations and colonies in ances, and a plan by which they might be redressed.

of England in North America,

his opinion, "that unless a bishop be sent in a short when the apostles heard that the Word of God was It will naturally be asked, if so general a desire was and thankfulness, as were manifested in the consentient inspired compositions, who not only abstain from its

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

to take part in the service, they are open to the deluwill not flow forth within the artificial barriers of a the habit of worship from the midst of us. preconceived devotion. That it has been so with themselves is obvious, otherwise they would not have

make men feel than to demonstrate. not our Lord's own example for a form of prayer?- that they take any part in addresses to which the very Was not written prayer the usage of that Jewish stones might be expected to respond. And yet, for

great piety and regard for the government of the Indeed, why should one part of the Apostle's pre- Holy Scripture and ancient authors; let him perceive, obvious proof is the manner of using the Lord's Church by bishops, to think of some means cept be deemed at variance with the other? No one as the preface to the ordination service witnesses, that Prayer. This hallowed form of words has of long whereby these sorrowful complaints and most questions that the singing of hymns gives scope to the Christ's Church has existed from the days of the time been employed in the English Church as the ingrievous misfortunes may be heard and redressed, utmost measure of warmth and fervency. Yet, unless Apostles; let him be well grounded in those unan- troduction to our acts of common worship. "It has and that Almighty God may, of his infinite mercy, the words are agreed upon beforehand, how could men swerable arguments by which the Anglican Divines been the foundation," according to the recommeninspire your thoughts, and assist your pious en- join with one accord in their adscription. United have shown that its present practise in this land is dation of Tertullian, "upon which our other prayers deavours to accomplish this evidently necessary praise would thus be impossible, because men could conformable to ancient law and Apostolic usage; let have been built." Such was not the primitive usage, work, is the most earnest and daily prayer of, not follow unwritten words with which they were pre- his convictions ripen into a feeling, and take root in because as none but Christians could properly emp viously unacquainted. Now what is common prayer bis soul, as what neither requires proof nor admits our Lord's words, and address God as their Father, "Your lordships' most humble petitioners, and but the uniting in like manner in the same petition? refutation; let him be ready to risk all on this basis, this prayer could not be used publicly in the com-Is not praise as much an address to God as prayer; and to flinch neither at the weakness of friends nor the mencement of worship, while a large portion of the This petition, which is dated June 2, 1718, was do not we speak to him when we thank, as much as to violence of enemies; let him resolve at all hazards to congregation consisted of unbaptized men. But not signed by order of the vestries of Christ Church, Phi- him whom we supplicate? The mass of men have put his resolutions into action, and to exhibit in the only does the daily service of the English Church beladelphia, and St. Ann's, Burlington, as also by the the same wants, as they have the same reasons for face of mankind the principles of the cross; let him gin with the Lord's Prayer, so soon as the profession of clergy and many of the laity in Maryland, and it may rendering gratitude; and why should they not employ make up his mind neither to desire praise nor fear penitence and promulgation of forgiveness have prepartherefore be fairly presumed to convey the sentiments the same words for petitioning favours, as well as for censure, but to fight to the death under Christ's ban- ed the worshippers to appear before God; but the district extending from the west side of Delaware Ri-of the members of our Church in those colonies. rendering to the Giver their thanksgiving and praise? ner against the maxims of an evil age, and it is certain communion service, and the series of prayers which It was about this time that an unknown benefactor Besides, our Lord has been pleased to sanction the that He who sways mortal hearts will in time reward follow the reading of Scripture are commenced in the gave the sum of 1000% to the "Society for the Pro- use of preconceived expressions, not only by his own the fidelity of his service. Whereas a pusillanimous same manner. A similar practice is observable in the pagation of the Gospel," with directions that "the example, but by a promise of peculiar importance.- doubt whether the Church is truly Christ's earthly private prayers of some of our ancient worthies. But principal and interest might be applied towards the The common prayer of the Church, however few the kingdom, and whether invisible gifts are really dis- whether from inadvertence or from superstitious avermaintenance of a bishop in America, when such bishop worshippers, intitles them to an attention, which sur- pensed through the hands of earthly ministers, will sion to the usages of the Church, the Directory for should be established." This fund was increased in passes what is promised to any single devotion. If chill his heart and enfeeble his efforts. The same Public Worship, which was put forth by the long 1720, by a gift of 5001. for the same purpose, by Du- two of you shall agree upon earth as touching any confidence in his principles will produce a spirit of Parliament, together with their prohibition of the gald Campbell, Esq.; and, in 1741, by a benefaction thing which you shall ask, it shall be done for you of truly enlightened affection towards them who separate liturgy, defers all mention of the Lord's Prayer to the of like amount from the Lady Elizabeth Hastings. my Father which is in heaven. Observe the peculiar themselves from the body of Christ, instead of that conclusion of its ordinances. And this example has These donations shew that the interest in the full or- fullness of promise conditional on the common parti- party rancour which would be as repulsive to them as been followed in most forms of family devotion. ganization of the American Church was not confined cipation in a pre-arranged devotion. With such sanc- dangerous to ourselves. For nothing would be more A still more serious evil has been the prevalent tion from scriptural authority, and with those divine fatal either to our peace or our usefulness than to adoption of protracted recitations by the reader in-The fund continued to accumulate till the year examples of prayer and praise which have been allow that godly zeal with which we ought to contend stead of that system of antiphonal response of which 1787, since which time the interest has been paid bequeathed to us in the book of Psalms, it were for the truth, once delivered to the saints, to be con- the Book of Common Prayer affords so striking an towards the endowment of the bishopric of Nova impossible that so singular a blessing should be neg- taminated by the low and pitiful suggestions of per- example. Yet what can be better than the usage Scotia; the whole capital, in government securities, lected, did not entire disuse make our people wholly sonal jealousy. To be actuated by charity to men's which the Church has sanctioned, whether as regards ignorant of the rich mine of thought and feeling which souls, not by love of popularity, to lament their sepa-its authority, or its effect? Not only was it adopted An event occurred in 1723, which induced Bishop the service of the Church affords. ration, because it shuts them out from the grace of in the Jewish Church, when under the immediate Gibson to press the matter more urgently on the at-But how are we to awaken them to greater atten-sacraments, not because it diminishes the number of direction of God; but the self-same manner of wortention of the minister. The Rev. Robert Welton, tion? How shall we induce them to seek for an ore our own hearers; to be zealous for Christ's glory, ship is practised as we are assured by that portion of purposes above mentioned. And the appointments and the Rev. John Talbot, who had so long and so of the value whereof they know nothing? Where are instead of wishing to be held in admiration because of the united family of worshippers which stand nearwarmly contended for the establishment of the epis- we to begin our efforts? It would not, I fear, be advantage, this is truly to act upon the principles of a est to the throne of God, with which the Church copate in America, were consecrated by the nonjuring unreasonable to imagine localities where there would Churchman. bishops, and went back to the colonies. The Govern- scarcely be found two or three persons enlightened on But we must not flatter ourselves that our admoni- if we regard the natural effect of a frequent interchange militant must naturally crave to be associated. And support by your majesty's great wisdom, be made up ment at home successfully interfered to prevent the the great truth that the Christian Kingdom is set up tions, how serious, earnest, and affectionate soever, of address and answer, we must recognize their efficacy out of the ordinary jurisdiction of their respective exercise of their functions, but still unaccountably re- in the world, and that by union with the Church men will produce at once any great effect. Men in general in arresting the attention and aiding the devotion of dioceses, some lands which may be purchased in those fused to sanction the consecration of clergymen friendly are associated in its ranks. Are there not places in are not to be reasoned by old arguments into a new those whose thoughts are too apt to be left behind in which all serious and vital godliness is associated practice. We must teach them by example the nature a lengthened supplication. The two systems which In 1725, the society received a memorial from the merely with the thought of personal religion, where no of public worship. Yet, how are we to begin? In are thus opposed to one another depend in reality on part clear out of all future grants and escheats, if your clergy of New England, conveying a generally favour- sense prevails of the supernatural blessings which are some cases the question is hard to answer, but in two different principles and propose to themselves difmajesty shall be so pleased, and such proportion of the able account of the condition of their congregations, promised to communion with God in his public ordilocal revenues as shall be sufficient to make up the but complaining of the annoyance and oppression to nances, where men look solely to the experience of begin at home. Are we not reminded by Joshua's ers proceeds on the notion that prayer is a species of sum proposed, or in lieu of such appointments which which those who joined the Church were subject, es- their individual minds, and belief in the truth of declaration, that from the obedience and order of instruction, and is mainly designed to admonish the shall not be judged practicable, such bishopric on the pecially by imprisonment for non-payment of taxes Christ's public presence is well nigh obliterated. individual families must arise that spirit which, radiat- auditory. The antiphonal responses of our public continent as shall most want a complete maintenance, towards the support of dissenting teachers, and sug- What follows from such lack of faith but that lack of ing more widely as it advances, and interfusing and ritual suppose on the other hand that the great end of may have annexed to it either a prebend in your ma gesting, as the most effectual remedy, the sending of devotion with which we are so familiar? Do men extending its influence, will gradually overspread the prayer is God's worship. The former therefore seeks jesty's gift, the mastership of the Savoy, or that of St. "an orthodox and loyal bishop" to reside among them. enter God's House almost as carelessly as they would whole surface of social life. And where, if not in the such variety of expression as may stimulate the hear-"This great blessing of a worthy bishop" was desired, the Market-place, -do they sit at ease when the con- families of the clergy, must we look for an attention to ers by its novelty; the latter desires that the public "And the society, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, not only by the professed members of the Church, but gregation is called upon to fall down with one accord the heart-stirring declaration of the Fatriarch, "As offices may be so familiar to men's minds, that all by many who, though disposed to it in their hearts, before the Majesty of Heaven,-is their voice silent for me and my house we will serve the Lord." Every may be able to partake in them. Now, strictly speak-But the time was most unfavourable for a conside- had hitherto been prevented from joining it openly." when men are invited to respond in prayer and Psalm, Clergyman, to whom God has given the government ing, it is this last system only which has in view the ration of the claims of the Church. The rebellion And here it may be permitted to anticipate the or - do they render no loud amen when the priest offers of an household, may secure at all events such habits real purposes of public prayer. And therefore, withhad just broken out in Scotland, and the jealousies of der of events, in order to shew somewhat more con- to God the collective services of the multitude, as of common worship amidst those who are sheltered by out implying censure upon those who have adopted party, heightened by distrust of a clergy suspected of nectedly how constantly this great question of the though for them were no part in the solemn offering his own roof as may teach his parishioners for what other methods of doing good, I cannot but think that favouring the Stuart family, precluded all hope of their American episcopate was pressed upon public atten- of the people's worship—we cannot doubt that such purpose they assemble together. I am not speaking the clergy would find great advantage from coustructpetition being entertained by the administration of Sir tion by the heads of the Church, even in an age of men have no knowledge of Christ's presence, or any now of the daily duty of public intercession in Church, ing their family devotion on the model of our public belief in the efficacy of that sacrifice which the Church but of the effect which may be produced upon the offices. In places in which the Church service is not Archbishop Tenison attached to the subject may be In his sermon before the society, in 1741, Secker, has been elected out of all nations to offer. There people on the Lord's day, if the habit of public wor- publicly employed, the use of the greater or lesser judged of by the fact, that he bequeathed, by will, then Bishop of Oxford, spoke of the disadvantages may be among them much private worth, and personal ship be duly cultivated in the family of the priest.— Litany, according to the day of the week, together dated 1715, the sum of 1,000l. towards the settle- under which the Church in America laboured for holines, -- and may God in his mercy through Christ There is no Clergyman probably whose daily life is with the appointed portion of the psalter, would supply accept and increase it,-but of the peculiar truths of not consecrated by some species of family devotion.- opportunity for accustoming their housholds to bear These delays were very mortifying to the ardent In 1749, Bishop Sherlock, writing to the Rev. Dr. the Christian covenant they are doubtless ignorant, But it may be questioned whether the mode in which part for themselves in social worship. Indeed such they are untaught in the doctrines of grace, in a mate- this duty is performed is always that which is best an usage seems naturally suggested by the obligation was tempted to lay the blame, though most unjustly, "I have been soliciting the establishment of one or rial portion of the creed of the Apostles they are un- adapted to make our households, as the ordination which the clergy have themselves contracted, that upon the society. The following characteristic re- two bishops, to reside in proper parts of the planta- informed, like the Samaritans they worship they know service suggests, "wholesome examples and patterns, either in public or private they will make daily use of monstrance is contained in one of his letters, written tions, and to have the conduct and direction of the not what, they are in danger of still greater and more as much as in us lieth, to the flock of Christ." Of the Common Prayer. Surely those who maintain a whole. I am sensible, for myself, that I am capable fatal heresies, and of all the inspiring and renewing the forms of worship which have been composed for form of family service, which has no reference what-"The poor Church of God here in the wilderness, of doing but little service to those distant Churches; effects of Christ's special presence they are absolutely family use during the present century, many have been ever to the authorised formularies of the Church, are the work of good men, and are adapted to call forth hardly shewing them such genuine affection as is like-And yet how are such persons to be instructed ?- the feelings and express the wants of our nature. But ly to tell upon the feelings of their people. Nothing the hand of all the sons that she has brought up. vince. As soon as I came to the see of London, I The mere force of teaching will do little for their without exposing the Book of Common Prayer to be is more important for the clergy than consistency. When the apostles heard that Samaria had received presented a memorial to the king on this subject, which benefit. The facts of the Christian system have lost viewed in the unattractive light of a compulsory ser- Should it ever seem that while eulogizing the Book of the Word of God, immediately they sent out two of he referred to his principal officers of state, to be con-that novelty which produced the habit of devout wor-idend 12 ship among the earlier disciples. When men in adult praises which our ordinal receives should lead men if use; should we abandon it whenever we can evade the years were suddenly translated from Pagan darkness not to adopt, at all events to imitate it. Whereas requirements of authority, and rather accept it as a into the kingdom of God's dear Son, their wonderful nothing is more usual than for men to speak of the necessary bondage than resort to it as the most approalteration produced such feelings of awe, reverence, Liturgy as the sublimest and most spiritual of all un- priate expression of our unconstrained thoughts, we

time, the Church of England will rather diminish than preached at Antioch, presently they sent out Paul and expressed by the clergy in the plautations for the ap-Barnabas, that they should go as far as Antioch to pointment of bishops, and the reasonableness and im- very psalms and prayers, to which our brethren in this all approximation to its spirit. When persons use At length the Society appears to have matured a confirm the disciples, and so the churches were estacomprehensive plan for providing the Church in the blished in the faith and increased in number daily; heads of the Church at home, why the appointment neglect, were responded to by the ardent and devout have recourse to such multiplicity of forms as may colonies with episcopal government; and accordingly, and when Paul did but dream that a man of Macedo- was still delayed? The answer must be, that the voices of thronging congregations. Their responses, supply endless variety, their course is exactly contraon the 24th of March, 1713, a representation on the nia called him, he set sail all so fast, and went over prejudices of those who opposed the introduction of their psalms, are compared, as is well known, to the riant to that rule of our Reformers, which commanded subject was drawn up, and, in due time, presented to himself to help them. But we have been here these episcopacy into America outweighed the representa- voice of many waters. And we hear with thankfulness the clergy to use "morning and evening prayer" every that when our Church is planted out in the new soil day, under a feeling that one day stands in want of few of heathen countries, the half-civilized inhabitants of petitions which are not needed by another. If it be on the point of attaining the object at which she had heard or have not answered, and that's all one..... PUBLIC WORSHIP AND FORMS OF PRAYER. Africa or New Zealand are in like manner not unmoved by invitations which our own countrymen hear are continually employed, is not this an objection to with indifference; that the responses to our service the use of any public Liturgy? We come back, thereare now re-echoed in their native tongues with such fore, to the very fallacy which has been already refuted. piety and enthusiasm as befits the service of the King If unpremeditated prayer is expedient in a family, it And here must be noticed a difficulty which you of Heaven. Glad must we be that men should come is difficult to discern why it is unsuitable in that larger will no doubt experience, and which it will require from the East and West, and North and South, and household, the Church of God. But, in truth, its patience as well as reason to overcome. When men sit down as welcome guests in the great supper which adoption in a family is found to produce the same evils is set forth before mankind in the Church of God; but as would attend its employment in public worship, that O shame, my brethren, and confusion of face to our- common prayer, united worship, the consentient flow-"To His most Excellent Majesty George, by the bring gospel orders over to us. No doubt, as they isstent with fervency of spirit, and that the affections isstent with fervency of spirit, and that the affections and adoption the children of the kingdom, have lost impossible. Our Reformers were clearly of opinion, selves, who, living in a Christian land, being by birth ing forth of many persons in the self-same petitions is

and I believe that no one has ever tried the experiment Excuse these passionate exclamations, to which I without witnessing to its success, that the constant been deaf to the Church's call, when she invited them am sure any zealous man among you must often be reiteration of the same prayers, if men combine with to lift up their voices in the sanctuary. But that this tempted. Surely the prophets of old time would have one heart and one voice in giving them meaning and error is their own fault, that it is by no means essen- called heaven and earth to witness against the irreve- utterance, infuses rather a relish than a distaste for tial, that it flows from their negligent use of an rence and coldness of mankind, had they seen men their use. But even if the rule which they have preappointed means,---is a thing which it is less easy to assemble as our countrymen do in God's house, with- scribed is not fully complied with, yet to render a parout even bowing the knee in worship, without witnes-To prove it, indeed, seems easy enough. Have we sing, either by word or deed, by answer or gesture, tribute to the same result. Suppose only that the family devotions of the clergy, if not consisting of the Order of Morning and Evening Prayer, were framed Church in the worship whereof he participated? Is all this, I am far from supposing that there is no piety in some degree upon its model. Would not the cusnot a part of the language of our prayer-book actually and devotion in the hearts of those, who, in the habit tom of bearing their part in responses and psalms give employed in the perfect worship of the hosts of of worship, are so lamentably defective. But since their households that habit of public worship, which, heaven? Has not the whole book of Psalms been put there are no new facts and no fresh profession by even among them, is often wanting? Might not this into the mouth of the Christian Church by God's which to alter their ways, it is impossible to enlist spirit spread to the rest of the parishioners? If the form of prayer defensible; it is in truth the orly means service. Preaching and instruction in old truths will part in the Church's public acclamations, if they listen "The representation and humble petition of many by which the full purposes of Christian worship are never move men to enter upon the novel practice of unconcerned while he invites them to join him in praise of the faithful in the communion of the Church attainable. Suppose one party to pray in the presence united worship. Rather must our beginning be on and supplication; can we wonder if a similar listlessof others, they may be edified, as St. Paul expresses the other side, and by a new mode of worship must we ness is found in the congregation? Are we not taught rule his own house, how shall he take care of the

practice might often be guided to a more expedient

silently after their own way, and in their own language. much by the force of argument, as by the habit of that in former times family prayers were often employwhereby many congregations are not only become des- Spain, where, according to the Mosarabic usage, the The man who unites firm faith with earnest devotion, tion have been constructed upon a paritan basis. Not "Therefore, the said society, with all submission, olate, and the light of the gospel therein extinguished, people were taught to exclaim Amen, at each succeed- who is himself a living pattern of the principles which only is their language oftentimes cold and unspiritual, lay it before your majesty as their opinion, after the bot great encouragement is thereby given to sectaries ing clause of the prayer of our Lord; but even in that he desires to cherish, will diffuse the contagion of a implying little gratitude for the benefits of the Bapmost mature deliberation, that it is highly expedient of all sorts which abound and increase amongst us, land it has been abandoned; nor did it ever find godly example among those who are within the sphere tismal covenant, and a low view therefore of the refour bishops be sent thither, as soon as conveniently and some of them pretending to what they call the entrance into our own. And there seems small wis- of his influence. For this end we need to be ourselves sponsibilities of the Christian character—the very may be, to forward the great work of converting infi- power of ordination, the country is filled with fanatic dom in introducing it in the present day, since it im- fully convinced of those truths to which we have points which in the consentient devotions of a Chrisdels to the saving faith of our blessed Redeemer, and teachers, debauching the good inclinations of many plies an obvious forgetfulness of our Lord's prohibition declared our assent at our ordination, that the minisfor the regulating such Christians in their faith and poor souls who are left destitute of any instruction or against using vain repetitions like the heathen, as well tration of the doctrine and sacraments as they obtain but their very form and arrangement show that the as of St. Paul's counsel, to pray with the spirit, and in the Church of England is accordant to the com- public offices of the Church have not been the ideal mandments of God. Let a man be duly versed in models after which they have been fashioned. An

pidly sank under the disease.

England, visited the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where they were received with every mark of the mark of th and of shewing the injury it was suffering for want of district extanding from the west side of Delaware Bian episcopate.

ordination, and were even then mourning over the death of a companion who had fallen a victim to the disease of the country, had good right to speak warmly on this subject; and in Bishop Gibson, who had now succeeded to the see of London, they found not merely an attentive listener, bat one who proved himself most anxious to redress the wrongs of which they complained. And here, perhaps, it may be convenient to take a review of the several attempts which had been made, both by memorials from the colonies, and Petitions from the society at home, to obtain from the

crown the introduction of episcopacy into America. Already we have quoted the opinions of the first missionaries on this subject, and there would be no difficulty in multiplying, very largely, the testimony of individual clergymen to a want which they all felt in common. It will, however, be sufficient to cite some of the more public and formal appeals.

In the year 1705, a memorial to the Archbishops and Bishops was agreed upon, and signed by fourteen clergymen assembled at Burlington in New Jersey, praying for the "presence and assistance of a suffra-Ban bishop to ordain such persons as are fit to be called serve in the sacred ministry of the Church, and stating that they had been "deprived of the advantages which might have been received of some Presterian and Independent ministers that formerly were, and of others that still are, willing to conform and ree the holy character, for want of a bishop to give it. The ba aptized (they added) want to be confirmed."*

Thus appealed to, both publicly in formal representations, and privately in the correspondence of its misionaries, the society took occasion to embody the stance of these several petitions in a memorial to e queen in 1709, as follows :---

We cannot but take this opportunity further to represent to your majesty, with the greatest humility, the earnest and repeated desires, not only of the missionaries, but of divers other considerable persons that are in communion with our excellent Church, to have we humbly conceive to be very useful and necessary for establishing the gospel in those parts,) that they may be the better united among themselves than at present they are, and more able to withstand the designs of their enemies; that there may be confirmans, which, in their present state, they cannot have benefit of, and that an easy and speedy care may taken of all the other affairs of the Church which much increased in those parts, and to which, through Your majesty's gracious protection and encouragement, trust that yet a greater addition will daily be made. humbly beg leave to add, that we are informed at the French have received several great advantages from their establishing a bishop at Quebec."† It was about this time that, as we are informed by

biographer,[†] a plan was proposed for sending out ean Swift as bishop to Virginia, but it is needless to say that no appointment was made. In 1710, Colonel Nicholson, the Governor of Vir-

Sinia, and a most munificent benefactor to the Church, expressed in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury,

hama and Bermuda Islands: those for the continent, His surviving friends, during their short stay in the one of them at Burlington in New Jersey, where distinction, and admitted to honorary degrees. They entering fully into the condition of the colonial church, and of shoring the condition of the colonial church, They who had crossed the ocean to obtain lawful ver to the atmost bounds of your majesty's dominions

westward. "The society humbly beg leave further to represent that the appointments for the bishops of the slands may be raised from the best rectory in the capital seat of each bishop from the ordinary jurisdiction, and from the tenth part of all future grants and escheats to the crown, if your majesty shall so please, with such local revenues as shall be thought fit to be made by the respective assemblies. The bishop of Barbados may have towards completing the said sum of 1,500l. per annum, the presidentship of General Codrington's College, to be erected within that island by the society therewith entrusted, under your majesty's royal licence. And the Bishop of Jamaica may have a like provision out of the church lands of St. Christopher's, formerly belonging to the Jesuits and the Carmelites, and other French popish clergy, if your majesty shall be so pleased to grant them to the use of the said Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the pected from St. Christopher's, may, unless other proper means be found out for their maintenance and by the favour of your majesty's donations, with a tenth

&c. &c. "+

minds of such men as Talbot, who, in his impatience, Johnson, says :---in 1716:--

of the Gospel, p. 86. Appendix to Journal of the Society for the Propagation Appendix to Journal, p. 139. Scott's Life of Swift, prefixed to his Works, p. 98. the chief, Peter and John, to lay then hadds of the second and pray that they might receive the Holy Ghost; they did not stay for a secular design of salary; and * MS. Letters, vol. v. p. 94. † 1bid. vol. x. p. 28. they did not stay for a secular design of salary; and

"May it please your lordships,

most obedient sons and servants."

to the clergy.

there's none to guide her among all the sons that she and I am persuaded that no bishop residing in Eng- bereft. has brought forth, nor is there any that takes her by land ought to have, or willingly to undertake, the pro-

* MS. Letters, vol. xi. p. 335. † Ibid. vol. xii. p. 178. ‡ Vol. xiv. p. 144. § Fulbam Papers. || Chandler's Life of Dr. Johnson, p. 131.

will trouble you, that if we would set our people the service. inculcate, and to set forth our advice in our lives .-- more immediate presence, and with His words and admonitions tion which I leave to your own consciences. You will will prevail in our hearts, and that our offerings will be inhave to answer it at the day of the Lord Jesus before that where a clergyman's vows say one thing, his life sions upon which the Holy Sacrament is admit says another; when after promising at his ordination to lay aside the study of the world and the flesh, his first are requested to bestow their customary alms at that time. objects are pleasure, wealth, or advancement ; however he may deceive himself he seldom deceives others, but is soon felt to be, what it is impossible to deny that he is, the most contemptible being that beholds the sun. But it is not merely to escape men's censure that I would beseech you to be what your vows require, but still more because you will find no acceptance from Him whom you serve unless you pray from the heart and live according to your prayers. Now the great trust that has been committed to our hands -the treasure which we have in earthen vessels-can prosper only through His blessing, who rules the wills despise us. Let Him go forth with us and our arms prevail-let Him leave us and we must turn back in the day of battle. What shall then win us success our head of Colonial news will be found a list of the verse to what we contend for as the truth. save that effectual fervent prayer, to which the ear of Members elected in each division of the Province, with Heaven is accessible? Did our Great Vaster in the the political bias understood to be entertained by each. aged in opposition to the principles of the Church, days of His flesh pour forth strong crying and tears, We have made a few changes in the lists as originally we have said enough to testify the injustice and the and was heard in that He feared, and shall we expect published by us,-transferring one or two in the West- folly: we have said enough, in short, to prove that our welfare to succeed without earnest and importunate supplication? This must be the secret of our Doubtful, and two or three from the Doubtful to the cherished and strengthened, not insulted and depressstrength in the warfare of the approaching year. ____ Radical or Conservative side, in the Eastern. Putting ed; that, instead of looking coldly upon its best sucour success, that we may be acquitted of our this year's neral. The mere fact of a certain number not decla- and enlarge her borders, -- because to do so, is undelabour, at that awful retrospect-" The hour of death and the day of judgment.'

THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. Poetry.—Consolations of Exile. Labours of the first Missionaries in America. Public Worship and Forms of

The duty of ALMSGIVING,-of succouring the poor whom we shall always have with us, and, conjoined with this obligation, of helping to provide for the spiritual necessities of those who have not the means of supplying them themselves,-is one which ought not to require any very great earnestness or frequency of exhortation with Christians. Nothing can be more evident than that, as the fruit of their high vocation and peculiar privileges, they should be "rich in good works"; while to neglect the relief of the physically needy, and the supply of the spiritually poor, were to omit the most important good work of all.

In contemplating this as a religious duty, it will at once be confessed that there is no occasion upon which it can be strictly and peculiarly manifested as such, except in the house of God,-when, in correspondence with Scriptural precept and apostolic practice, we give our alms and oblations in direct connection with the more spiritual service which we there render to our Maker and Redcemer. Whatever other occasions may be presented,-and they necessarily will be many, -in which to contribute our means for the supply of the needy, and the furtherance of God's kingdom and glory, none can be so appropriate in place as the sanctuary specially consecrated to Him; none can be so holy day, when we are jointly supplicating its praises. The invoking his blessings, and singing his praises. The time, the scene, all the associations of holiness with the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the members of the Church the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservation of the the victory is mainly due to the conservatio the good work we are engaged in. It is much to be lamented that, when so direct and suitable a provision was made for the religious discharge of this duty, in the Sentences of the Offertory so judiciously chosen, and appointed to be read while our alms and oblations are being given,-it is, we repeat, much to be lamented that, with this means at hand and positively enjoined of converting what is too force of predilection upon this subject, or drawing an generally esteemed a common-place obligation into a religious office, it should so long have been unemployed, and been permitted to remain through so many weary years a dead letter, as it were, in our invaluable Book of Common Prayer. But we have to rejoice that, in the late revival of the greater fulness and perfectness of the Church's ministrations amongst us, the Offertory has been restored to its proper place of ho-irreligiously contributing their alms, without any accompanying sense or memento of Christian obligation, our congregations are called upon to execute this duty in a spirit and manner suitable to their vast respon sibilities,-to render it an integral part of their offices of devotion in the Lord's house. It is well known how generally this good, and ancient, and Scriptural custom is being revived in the Church in the Mother Country; how strongly it has been urged, because so obviously proper, by the Bishops and pastors of the Church; and how fully and cheerfully, as a general rule, our congregations have appreciated and adopted it,-nay more, how much more highly, as a necessary consequence, the duty of almsgiving is estimated, --- how much larger a liberality for good and holy purposes has been the result,-how much more, through that means, holy and Christian objects have been sustained and extended. We say, as a general rule; because, we are aware, a few exceptions do unfortunately exist to a right appreciation of this office as thus restored. And the wonder is that it should be so; for nothing can be more explicit than the direction of the Prayer Book upon the subject, namely, "Then [after the Sermon] shall the Priest return to the Lord's table, and begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these Sentences following"; and "whilst these Sentences are in reading, the Deacons, Churchwardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people-and reverently bring it to the priest, who shall humbly present and place it upon the holy table."-But human nature, with all the privileges that may be vouchsafed, will still often exhibit its native pride and perverseness; and it is no new thing, unhappily, that the solemnity of Christian obligation should be disregarded, and the sanctity of holy ordinances despised, through the evil agency of man's uncorrected waywardness. We need not, however, advert to such stray instances of contumacy and self-will in the Mother country, because there it has received its becoming rebuke, and, we trust, will soon be corrected. Here, in the Colonial Church, the custom is as yet in its infancy; but we cannot learn that any amongst us have exhibited the "hardness of heart," and fallen into the great sin which we read, for instance, as pertaining to certain inhabitants of the parish of Ware in Eugland. May such exceeding sinfulness never find an imitator here! We are glad to learn that, in correspondence with commenced in the Cathedral Church at Toronto,the following Circular, notifying such intention, having in giving their votes as they did. previously been issued :---

can hardly expect that our insincerity will escape de-the Sermon, while the Offertory Sentences are being read from the Altar. Hence it is hoped that our benevolence will ex-actions.

"The adoption of this arrangement will supersede the nea far different auditory. So much only I will say, cessity of a second collection, as has been customary, on occa-Henceforward there will be but one Collection on those and all other occasions; and persons intending to be ' I'he offertory being ended, the prayer for the whole state

" Nov. 3, 1844."

We trust,-nay, we feel assured,--that a holy office thus sanctioned and recommended will speedily be introduced into every Church in this Diocese; that the Offertory, so beautiful and appropriate and withal so obligatory, will every where form a part of our ordinary ministrations and services; and that the results of it will be seen in a more enlarged benevolence,-a pouring of richer gifts into the treasury of the Lord,-and

to the Conservative cause, while others may be wait- and prosperity. ing to see to which side the balance of political strength is likely to turn, and so to support the stronger or the

Council.

cal principle, in opposition to the democratical and the individual who is charged with publishing these revolutionary one which had been propounded by the mis-statements, is utterly unworthy of credit; and as late Conncil; and this has been the more striking for what may be said or done in reference to Church from the fact, that, notwithstanding the vehement dis- matters by the Editor of the Banner, no respectable cussions of late on the subject of Responsible Govern- person thinks of giving himself the least concern about ment, no Conservative who tendered his vote ever that. thought or dreamed of its being given in support of The second communication is designed to correct the newly formed provincial Executive, but in main- an inaccuracy which, we apprehend, was inadvertent : tenance of a great and constitutional principle which at least, upon referring to the communication in the Governor General himself has been regarded as which it is alleged to be contained,-altho' to a the most prominent agent in carrying out. It may person at a distance there does appear something not be complimentary to the newly appointed gentle- confused in the statement,-it does not seem to demen of the Council to say so, but the fact is not the tract from the credit which is due to the generosity less absolute that they were entirely overlooked in the of the gentleman referred to. recent Election struggle. Although by the great body We repeat that we conceive it better, on every of Conservative electors no other feeling, we believe, ground, that this correspondence should not be probut one of respect and good-will is entertained towards secuted; but at the same time, we are of course quite these gentlemen, still they were but nullities in the willing to publish any explanation, from the parties warfare which has just been closed: the political bat- concerned, which may be required to throw light tle was fought and won without the slightest reference upon a controverted fact, or to remove any existing to them. The cause was that of monarchy against misconception arising out of statements previously democracy,-British supremacy in preference to a made. In expressing our willingness, however, to

tions on this occasion, no matter what his country or state of the case may render practicable. appropriate in time, as the solemn hour on his own his creed; but it is no disparagement to the individuholy day, when we are jointly supplicating his pardon, als of other religious persuasions who contended for

can hardly expect that our insincerity will escape de- the Collections in this Church will, in future, be made after which, in the estimation of the "amiable public," has ner, calls "prelatical influence," but what a friend of true

And this leads to the last observation with which I In trouble you, that if we would set our people the will trouble you, that if we would set our people the example of united worship, and desire to infuse a spirit of devotion and faith, our only course is to be what we cords to him the possession of high scholastic ac-How far we have each done this heretofore is a quessuits,-the classic allusions in his numerous writings are not believed to establish his claim to the first, and twelve month's administration of Victoria College, for better or worse, will not be considered as entitling him to much credit in the last. Political promised Methodism at *baptism*. But let every Church-man bear, and hearing take courage. Schism is more threatening in its looks, than it is in reality. We hear distinction, or rather political notoriety, he may have acquired; but the atmosphere of politics is not the one most congenial for forming the calm, judiciousand impartial Superintendent of public Education.

We have already strongly stated our objections, as members of the Church of England, to this most un- of his Church to that of dissent. It was so with the Sabel toward appointment; and certainly the facts and arguments we have above adduced are not calculated to convey the impression that any Government is wise or judicious in repressing or undermining the influence of the National Church. Were the appointment in question one of merely utilitarian character, -had it no bearing whatever upon any religious consideration, we should have thought or cared little and affections of mankind. He can make us accepta-ble with those who hate, and revered by those who cation, in a populous and growing Province, affords an The Election returns are now completed, and under opportunity of inculcating a religious bias very ad-

That any such bias should be fostered and encour-Many souls ought this year to be gathered into our all together, we find a majority of six which can, we cour and defenders in the hour of danger, the State Master's fold : may He increase our efforts and further believe, be relied upon in favour of the Governor Ge- should redouble its efforts to extend her influence ring their sentiments specifically in the present contest, niably the surest way to perpetuate British Connexis proof presumptive that they will give their support | ion and maintain the land in tranquillity, content,

We regret that it should be thought necessary to weaker party as the case may be; but whatever may prosecute the correspondence in reference to the Mis-COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1844. be their decision, no appreheusion need be entertained sion on the River St. Clair; and although we have but that the Governor General will be supported by permitted the insertion of two fresh communications a respectable majority, in his view of Constitutional upon that subject, we must peremptorily decline be-Government as opposed to that of the late Executive | ing a party to its further discussion. It is natural and right to seek to expose mis-statements when they are In all this contest we have been pleased to observe made; but it appears from the Christian Guardian, so earnest and hearty a maintenance of the monarchi- - certainly in this case an impartial authority-that

Great credit is due to every loyal man for his exer- with as little personal allusion or comment as the

we must believe, a blessing upon the duty; they en-

Church, by the administration of the visible Sacraments. This cloud I speak of was not like Elijah's,-the forerunner of fertilizing showers and refreshing dews, nor when it burst was its sound like that heavenly song chaunted by the angelic host on the hills of Bethlehem,-Peace on earth, good will towards men." No, it was a cloud arising from the forge of dissent, which gathered darkness and blackness as it rolled, and threatened to drive every Indian within its reach to the allegiance he threatening in its looks, than it is in reality. much of schism on principle, — why do we not hear more of *Churchmanship on principle*? If we did, then every Churchman would be so attached to the teaching of his Church, that when the rage of dissent blows fiercely

around him, he will be able calmly to sit down and contemplate (not a change of creed,) but the pre-em Indians. They nobly withstood the attack, and I here feel happy in recording the distinction drawn between Methodism and the Church by the most venerable Indian at the Sabel settlement, the aged "Quescind." His speech on this subject I had the pleasure of hearing about ten days ago, when I went to superintend matters after the aays ago, when I went to supermitted matters after the siege, and, as I feared, (owing to the vaunting letters of a Mr. Scott in *The Banner*.) to gather up the remnants of the lost sheep. But, (if I may be permitted the ex-pression,) I was agreeably disappointed, and altogether I had much reason to rejoice in the attack, as it shewed our Indian Churchmen what they escaped in escaping dissent, and proved that they were more attached to our institutions than I was aware of. On asking them when assembled, whether they were still attached to the Church, and whether they preferred Methodism, as was reported of them, and on stating that if the latter was the case, sooner than create religious strife and party feeling among bre-thren, I should petition for the withdrawal of our Interpreter and my pastoral visits for the future,—the answers I received to these questions were the most decided and expressive, but as the answer of the aged "Quescind" has more experience in it than that of the rest, I give it the

'You ask me (said he) why I prefer the Church to Methodism, my answer is the answer of an old man, who has had more experience than many. I have lived the life of a heathen for many years. I have bowed long to the gods of the heathen. I beat the drums and used incantations with maddening zeal. I have much experience in that life, and some experience also in Methodism, being one for some time, so that I can compare the two systems, Heathenism and Methodism, and give my answer from experience. I am aware the names differ, the one is called Heathenism, the other Methodism; but I can answer for it, that the feelings of the one and the feelings of the other, the roar of the camp-meeting, and the invoations I was taught there, proceeded from no better informed heart, or from no better regulated feelings, than se I had when I invoked the gods of the heat But I have heard of your religion, and here too I judge for myself. Those, who are hostile to it, say it is too quiet tor the Indian; but the wise Indian likes contemplation as well as the white man,—that contemplation we have now learned to enjoy. We now feel we can worship God in private, without the eye of man to commend, or, *wilk*out his deafening cry to make God hear. We now are taught something of ourselves, and begin to perceive that man of religion is a man of instruction, and that all needful instruction is ensured to him when he attaches imself to the Church. Such were the words of this excellent Indian. On the

day of "attack" he was frequently solicited, with the others, to sanction "the only true and powerful preaching" by his presence, but he sternly refused on *principle*.— This was Churchmanship on principle, and had we more of it, the boastings of dissent would be much less than

On Sunday, at morning service, a large number of candidates appeared for baptism, among whom were two agans, fifty years of age, who have been under our nstruction for a long time: these latter, especially, with-

tood the temptation of the wholesale india isms administered by the Methodists in the late attack However, in one instance, and in one only, there is an exception, which is so well alluded to by Mr. Wilson, our rpreter, in his official report of the whole occurrence, that I cannot forbear submitting his entire letter to the perusal of your readers :-" Rev. and dear Sir,- It now becomes my duty to submit

the following report to your consideration, as, on reading it, you Texian independence,—parental control in licu of foreign bondage. Creater arealt in due to every loval man for his every loval man for his every with as little personal allusion or comment as the At your last visit you stated publicly that, at your next, you would baptize those Indians who daily strended to my instruc-

tions since I came to the settlement. On this account, I have Our Travelling Agent will, in the course of the diligently spent my time in instructing and preparing them in men of the congregation,) presented the petition praying the great and fundamental doctrines which comprise the Chris-

On Friday, the 1st November, (All Saints' Day), the Chapel in the Cathedral yard, attached to the Rectory-house of Quebec, was consecrated, under the name of "All Saints' Chapel," by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, feel assured that, as your means of doing good are en-

assisted by several Clergymen of the city. All having robed in the Rectory, the Clergy in surplices, with the ments destitute of the means of grace, and struggling with Sexton and Clerk in front of them in their gowns, walked difficulties similar to those through which you yourselves two and two, followed by the Bishop, who was immediately have passed, that their bounty has not been bestowed in eded by the Verger with his staff of office, to the door vain the Chapel, at the entrance of which the Petition for of the Consecration was read by Henry Jessopp, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Senior Churchwarden of the parish. The Bishop and Clergy, with their attendants, then advanced in procession up the aisle, his Lordship and the Clergy repeating alternately the different verses of the twenty-fourth Psalm. His Lordship then proof the twenty-fourth Psalm. His Lordship then pro-ceeded to take the part assigned to him in the services of the day; the parts taken by the other Clergy were thus distributed—the sentence of Consecration was read by the Rev. R. R. Burrage; the prayers by the Rev. Official Mackie, Chaplain to the Bishop and Curate of the Parish; the first lesson by the Rev. Wm. Chaderton, and the framed together, groweth into an holy temple in the Lord second by the Rev. E. C. Parkin; the epistle by the Rev. E. W. Sewell. The chanting and singing were performed by members of the Voluntary Choir, and the Œolophon (which is a very fine instrument) was played by Mr. Codman, the Organist of the Cathedral. At the close of the services the Bishop made a short address to the con-gregation, who formed as large a body as the building I remain, my dear Friends, uld well contain, adverting to the circumstance that the monthly Friday afternoon service before the Communion was to take place on the same day, as a reason for not then detaining them by a more formal and lengthened discourse, but earnestly pressing upon them the necessity of preserving the spiritual character of Christian worship. at the same time that he insisted upon the duty and benefit of a punctual observance of the beautiful and edifying

lemnities and appointments of the Church. solemnities and appointments of the Church. There was again a crowded attendance in the afternoon, and at the close of the prayers the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, U.S., (who had been present during the services of the morning), delivered the lecture for the occasion, founding his observations upon a very appropriate passage in the second lesson, Rev. xix. 7. 8. which he made an exceedingly happy use.

The Chapel, which will accommodate about 200 per-The Chapel, which will accommodate about 200 per-ons, is arranged in the interior after the model of the College Chapels at the English Universities, and the Choirs of Cathedrals, having open seats running longitu-linally, the tier next the wall being raised a step higher than that in front of it, and this again a step higher than that in front of it, and this again a step higher than sons, is arranged in the interior after the model of the College Chapels at the English Universities, and the Choirs of Cathedrals, having open seats running longituthan that in front of it, and this again a step higher than the floor. The whole service is usually performed within aced for reading the lessons. Morning Prayer, with St. Peter's Church, Thorold,-through the St. Peter's Church, Thorold,-through the the Communion-rails, where a plain moveable lectern is he accompaniment of chanting and singing, is said in this hapel every Wednesday and Friday throughout the St. John's Church, York Mills,--through the ar, at half-past seven o'clock; and it was announced on e day of Consecration, that the observance of the minor estivals, heretofore held in the Cathedral, would now be transferred to the Chapel. The Lent and Passion Week services will continue to be performed in the Cathedral, the attendance at those times being larger than the dimen-sions of the Chapel could provide for. The Chapel is sions of the Chapel could provide for. The Chapel is also used upon occasion for the celebration of baptisms and marriages, and has been found to afford particular convenience for the practices of the Cathedral Chain convenience for the practices of the Cathedral Choir. On Sunday, the 3rd instant, the Bishop of Vermont preached a charity sermon in the Cathedral Church, in behalf of the Quebec National Schools, this having been particular object for which he kindly consented to visit Quebec. His appeal, which was most persuasive and energetic, was followed by a collection of nearly $\pounds 46$, an amount which, since the removal of the civil govern ment and military head-quarters, has hardly been equalled

upon occasions of the kind. In the afternoon he preached again in the Cathedral, and in the evening at the Free Chapel. Upon all the three occasions his well-earned reputation, both as an author and a preacher, drew very rge audiences together, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, that a very favourable impression was produced.-Nor can such a visit be considered as devoid of interest, a a larger sense, furnishing, as it does, an example of fraternal intercourse and interchange of good offices between the English and American Churches. In the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th, Bishop Hopkins proeeded in the steamer to Montreal. During his stay in Quebec he was the guest of the Bishop of Montreal.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, QUEBEC. On Sunday the 20th of October, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, according to appointment, went down to the Chapel of St. Peter in St. Roch's suburbs, for the purpose of consecrating the same to the service of Almighty Rod. His Lordship was assisted on that occasion four of his Clergy resident in this City, viz :-- the Rev Official Mackie, Chaplain to his Lordship and Curate of

Quebec,—the Rev. Geo. Cowell, Chaplain to H. M. Forces,—the Rev. W. Chaderton, Minister of the Chapel, and the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel. The Bishop being seated within the Church, the Min-ister, (accompained by Messrs. Yarwood, and Wm. Brown the Chapel Wardens, and by several other gentle-

In looking over the signatures attached to the address gious tenets, have united in doing me this honour.-Generous Friends, my anxious wish is, that your growth

To these venerable Societies, therefore, your township

you may be all built up into an habitation of God through To the providential care and protection of the Almighty

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

D. E. BLAKE. To Capt. Arthurs and the other individuals

who signed the address. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese : Previously announced, (in number 3) in am't £90 15 101 The following sums have been received, viz: St. John's Church, Port Hope,..... £5 0 St. John's Church, Port Hope,..... 25 0 0 St. Paul's Church, Hope, 0 10 0 through the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, 5 10 0 Trinity Church, Thornhill,-through the Rev. 4 2 6 1 17 11 2.10 0 Trinity Church, Amherstburgh,-through the 2 10 0 2 15 0 Rev. A. Sanson, St. John's Church, Stamford, £5 2 Trinity Church, Chippawa, 5 0 through the Rev. Wm. Leeming, 5 0 0 ... 10 5 0 5 0 0 20 0 0 15 0 0 Oshawa, Windsor, 0 17 0 through the Rev. J. Pentland, 2 14 8 5 10 0 12 10 0 14 10 8 Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune,..... In Seymour at three stations,-through the 3 17 1 170 Rev. T. Fidler,..... Christ's Church, Hamilton,-through the Rev. Christ's Church, Hamilton, — through the Rev. J. G. Geddes,
St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, —through J. C. Baldwin Esq., Churchwarden,
The Church at Woodstock, —through H. C. Barwick Esq., Treasurer Brock District Branch Association,
St. George's Church, Kingston, —through the Venerable the Archdeacon,
Ditto Military Service, —through the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett,
Congregation on Lot 24, Township of King-ston, —through the Rev. R. V. Rogers,..... 12 0 0 7 12 11 19 12 (

13th November, 1844. From our English Files.

36 Collections, amounting to..... £258 9 1

T. W. BIRCHALL.

ston,-through the Rev. R. V. Rogers, ...

T. Pope,

The Church at Barriefield,-through the Rev.

3 13 0

2 15 0

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM. On Thursday evening, a grand soirée of the Institu place in the Free Trade Hall. There were at least 3,000 per sons present. The chair was taken by Mr. D'Israeli, who was ac nied by Lord John Manners, the Hon. G. Smythe, Mr. Cob-den, and Mr. Milner Gibson. There was a full military band, and the hall presented an imposing appearance. The Chairman addressed the meeting at great length, giving an historical account of the Athenæum since its fou and enlarging on the general utility of institutions of this na-He was loudly cheered by the company. Lord J. Manners, who was loudly cheered, said, -- when best received the flattering invitation to be present at this most brilliant and gratifying assemblage, I will own to you that besitated whether to accept it or not, because I was not get that a stranger from another part of England did right in par-ticipating in a work affecting the local interests of this vast hive of manufacturing industry; but then I reflected that Manchester had now, by the enterprise and skill of her chi-dren, become intimately and inseparably connected with every portion, however remote, of the English kingdom, and that every Englishman might, therefore claim a share in her great ness, sympathize in her endeavours to promote the welfar her children, and share in her princely hospitality. Nor, deed, will this be the first time that I have partaken of that sed my grateful sense of it. (Cheers.) In appearing, there fore, among you this evening, although to most of you, I fear, I must be a stranger, I cannot altogether say I feel myself among strangers. (Cheers.) The kindness indeed of your reception of me, and those cheers, would before this have dissi-nated my foars at the pated my fears on that score. In these days of political rancour, and class and party distinctions, it is gratifying to any one who remembers that the name of Englishman should one of prouder import, and bear a more quickening spell, than that of Whig or Tory, (cheers)—to find a field whereon politi-cians of all opinions may meet without quarrelling, and, better still, with a good hope that the result of the meeting may be effording impressed means at the result of the meeting may be affording increased means of mental amusement and recreation to the laborious salesman and toiling apprentice. (Cheers.) I have called it amusement and recreation, because I do 007 understand that your Athenæum professes to go beyond that and because I should think less well of it if it did. And here I must beg a boon at your hands,—if in anything I have said or am about to say, I may hazard an opinion not altogether in harmony with that of every individual out of the 3,000 whom I have now the honour of addressing, an event certainly by po eans improbable,-I ask you to overlook it, and as a lo ndependence has ever been a characterestic of the Saxon, I am sure I shall not ask in vain. (Cheers.) The reason, then, why Mechanics' Institutes were so strongly opposed at their formation, and why, in my opinion, so many of them are used it has formation and a strong the strong formation, and why, in my opinion, so many of them are used either languishing or dead—was, that deserting and exceeding this their legitimate province, they arrogated, or at least their desertion of the country, and advocates arrogated for them, the education of the country, end seemed to fancy it supplied by a smattering of science and bur man philosophy. It was but the other day I had the pleasure of listening to a speech, which would have graced any assem-bly, delivered by a young Birmingham artist, in which he ascribed the decadence of all such institutions in his own town to their forgetting amusement in instruction, and acting on the assumption that a man, after working twelve, or fou perhaps fifteen hours a day, would or could sit down to recreate his mind with a course of mathematics or a lecture on geology. (Cheers.) If then your Athenæum were founded on any such asis, I frankly say I could not support it, but, believing it on! those uncultivated wastes. I beheld numbers of respec-table and industrious settlers suffering all the horrors of famine, from the want of employment and of the means to procure subsistence, veterans who had fought and triumphed under the great Captain of the age on the fields of Spain, exposed in the evening of their days to the severest privations. We pitched our tents literally in the wilderness, and passed through together a season of the severest privations. we pitched our tents literally in the wilderness, and passed through together a season of the To say that, under such circumstances, my heart did not sympathise with my suffering fellow-creatures, would be untrue; but when my own resources failed, it was chiefly owing to the munificence of the linear Grand State of the linear Grand S be untrue; but when my own resources failed, it was chiefly owing to the munificence of the Upper Canada Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that I was enabled to unite with many of you arresting the distress which then prevailed, and which I now rejoice to know is disappearing fast under the Divine blessing upon your industry, combined with the unrivalled blessing upon your industry, combined with the unrivalled excellency of the soil in your township, and the liberality of the Excentive Government in your township, and the liberality of the Executive Government in respect to the tenure of your lands. object so desirable, and which, as you remark, has been happily achieved, would have been, I fear, unavailing, or, at least, not crowned with the desired success for many years, had not the Society for Promoting Christian Karsen and the society for Promoting C Our efforts to provide Church accommodation, an will be followed by another step in the same direction, more gratifying their demeanour while there. The meeting had the pleasure of attending this morning bore witness to and

Prayer, and to the usage of the Church from the beginning, be in very weak contrast with the political bribe pleased at what Mr. Scott, in his late letters in The Ban- present it to our readers]:-

single constituency in Upper Canada would have re- practicable cases. turned a supporter of the Governor General. It was their consistent and compact adherence to the side of

constitutional government, which so largely turned the balance of victory on that side. To shew that we are not speaking from the mere

inference without data upon which to found our conclusions, we give a specimen below of the support tendered by the Church of England and the various sects and denominations to the Conservative and Opposition candidates respectively. We take as an instance the township of Hamilton, the most populous in the South Riding of Northumberland, where Free Church Presbyterianism boasts of a peculiar strength,-where lege and Dr. Egerton Ryerson can give it,-and where the Church of England is by no means a nullity. In this township there voted

FOR THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE,

Members of the Church of England,	13
Presbyterians, (10 from Ireland)]
Methodists,	
Roman Catholics,	
Denomination uncertain,	

Total, 159

FOR THE RADICAL	CANDIDATE,
Church of England,	
Presbyterians,	6
Methodists,	7
Roman Catholics,	
Denomination uncertain,	

Total, 164

It is very possible that there may be some slight inaccuracies, touching the exact numbers of different denominations, in this statement ; but it cannot be so far from perfect correctness as to militate in any important degree against the argument we naturally found upon it. That argument briefly is, that the Church of England is in her character essentially con-Church of England is in her character essentially con-servative,—that her members are, as a rule, unwaver-instruction which should always precede the baptism of ing in their fidelity to the throne, and in the respect adults, before it can be said that they are baptized into and reverence which are due to its dignity and privi- the Christian faith. But, "the march of intellect" has leges,-that with them there is never any doubt or fluctuation when the honour of the Crown is endan-gered, or the supremacy of monarchical principles is in peril,—that they cleave through good report and in peril,—that they cleave through good report and through evil report to the side of the Queen and the Queen's representative, when the claims of either are should he be an Indian more likely to serve "the cause" assailed. And our argument, too, is incontrovertible, he is made "a class-leader," and for ever afterwards i that, whatever of the same feeling may affect the mem- declared to be "a fat sheep of the Methodist fold,"-for that, whatever of the same feeling may affect the mem-bers of other religious bodies,—and that it does to a certain extent exist amongst them none will deny,—

sound and enlightened adherents of the Church. of Dr. Ryerson should have been instrumental in gaining only three supporters from the Methodist body to the side of the Governor General, out of eighty who gave their votes in all! The maryel will be increased, erwise he could not have withstood so successfully the the Bishop of the Diocese, the Offertory has been gave their votes in all! The marvel will be increased,

Communications.

THE SABEL INDIANS AND METHODISM. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-Permit me to lay before your readers at this time short account of the Sabel Indians, and the workings of Methodism in that quarter of late. This settlement of industrious Indians has been placed under my superintendence; and though the fatigue in reaching them is great, yet I always feel amply rewarded for my labour the orderly manner in which they assemble to listen my instructions.

When his Lordship now more than two years ago paid the St. Clair his welcome visit, both the Chiefs of the Sabel Indians in person represented their spiritual destitu-tion in the following touching words—I make the extract from the speech, which I then got carefully interpreted: "Father, allow us to approach you for the first time,—allow us to offer you the hand of friendship and affection, and to as-sure you of our love and devotion. We wish to tell you of our wants. They are many,-for though our heads he grey, our hearts are young, young especially in that knowledge which we come to seek at your hands. The weakly steps of infancy require the helping and fostering hand of the devoted mother : her breast supplies the nourishment, her hands the tender care which ripen the child into the man, and in his turn he watches over the evening of her life, and repays the devotion of his ear-lier days. So it is with us: our tottering minds require the help of instruction. We wish to love our God,—we wish to address to Him the prayers He deems most meet, and to guide our conduct by His holy laws. But since we cannot do it alone, we come to ask of you to assist our earnest endeavours Do not allow our children-your children-to grow up as we have done, in ignorance and error. Let to them the days of infancy be those of regeneration; let not, as with us, the habits of time bind them with the strong cord we have with such difficulty broken,--- if indeed it can now be said to be broken !-but may our children, from the time their young voices can in-distinctly murmur a word, learn that it should be a prayer to the Most High."

Previous to this touching appeal I had visited these Indians at their request, and found them as destitute of all religious instruction as they represented themselves. No public ordinances of religion were then among them,-no minister of that great "evangelical" denomination which grasps at the ascendancy over the Indian, since it cannot obtain it over the White, had ever attended to them, except to claim them as "sheep of their fold," by the exterdiscovered short methods, not only in temporals, but in spirituals. Methodism should certainly have the patent it is not presented in the same general, steady, and unchangeable aspect in which it is manifested by the Unchangeable aspect in which it is manifested by the Church, (even though Methodism calls it "interference

and spoliation,") and to the commendation of our vigilant It will perhaps strike many persons as rather mar-vellous that,—adding to the account all the effects of Interpreter and schoolmaster has been sent to them in the local influence,-the laborious and voluminous letters person of Mr. Francis Wilson, whose unceasing labours I have been appointed to superintend. I cannot speak too highly of the humble piety and steady Church prin-ciples of this well educated Indian; happily for him, he late attacks of Methodism on his instructions and charac-Previous to these attacks I made my third visit to were wholly uninfluenced by the letters in question, the Sabel since Mr. Wilson has been stationed there, and found his instructions so much blessed to the Indians that The political gain, therefore, to the Conservative I had determined on baptizing a large number at my next "THE CONGREGATION are requisted to take notice that, agreeable to the recommendation of the Bishop in his late Charge to his Clergy, to the Rubric in the Book of Common

Apostolic Church; but while this work was being carried on tion, and then proceeded to the Consecration of the compass with an atmosphere of religion and of holiness the members of the various sects and denominations the good work we are engaged in. throughout the country, we believe that scarcely a indee constituency in Unper Canada would have rehonest member of the Church) among us. "This evil originated in one of the chiefs,-a man given to

"This evil originated in one of the chiefs,—a man given to change,—who has had some party-feeling and animosity against the Gospel by the Rev. Official Mackie. The performhis rival chieftain, and has been heard to say that he would bring these members of the Church to nothing as soon as he could occasion was most creditable to the organist, Miss Anthese members of the Church to nothing as soon as he could effect it. This man embraced this opportunity of bringing his wicked designs into operation, and proceeded exactly as he had been previously instructed by some of those in the Methodist connexion. He used every method to accomplish his object, sending from lodge to lodge, to win as many of the Iudians as he could to his party. "Such attempts as these, in some measure, stonned the send

"Such attempts as these, in some measure, stopped the success of our instructions; but I am happy to say, that this meditated ruin has not conquered us even as much as we ourselves feared. The few Indians, who never shewed any great serious-

ness in matters of religion, fell in with the designs of this dark chief. They, with two families who have always been favourable to Methodism, were all that separated themselves from my nstruction. The only family that is an exception to the hun ber, is a young man who was a heathen, and whom you thought unfit for baptism in his present untutored state. This young man, on his own confession, was forced to be baptized directly; and this is the great convert of Mr. Scott's, who, in order to secure him the better, appointed him ' Class-leader !' Other Methodist Missionaries, of different grades and shades, have attempted the same intrusion as Mr. Scott, but they had only the converts of Mr. Scott to convert to their differences. How-ever, though they differed among themselves, in two things they agreed,-first, in hostility to every Indian attached to the Church; and, secondly, in baptizing, and, for aught they cared, tizing children and adults, whether Pagan, Heathen, or Christian.

"I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

"River aux Sabel, Oct. 12, 1844."

Such, then, are the proceedings of Mr. Scott, as detailed by an educated Indian, and one who was an eye-witness at his late attempt to Methodize the Sabel. This is the way in which Mr. Scott and his brethren intend to uphold "the integrity of the Wesleyan Missions in this Province; but, for "the honour" and "integrity" of the said Mis-sions, I submit to your readers, whether it would not be better if they were upheld by more hallowed ha if a less rapacious spirit were manifested when they undertake "to enter on other men's labours.'

I am, Sir, &c. ALEXANDER PYNE, Missionary at Moore, River St. Clair.

October 30, 1844.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Moore, Nov. 11th, 1844.

SIR,-I have read with surprise a letter from the Rev. A Pyne, published in your columns. One portion of it is calculated to convey, to all unac-

quainted with the circumstances, the very erroneous im-pression, that he was mainly instrumental in causing the rection of the Church at Sutherland, and determining that it should be exclusively devoted to the Episcopal form of worship. Now, Sir, this statement is unfounded; and as one of Mr Pyne's parishoners, I wonder he should thus assume a merit which he has not. The materials for the Church were all colleected some years before the Patriot disturbance, which alone prevented its rapid completion. So soon as taanquility was restored, a con tract was entered into for its erection by Mr. Sutherland. who has so liberally presented it to the Christian Public and without its being requisite that Mr. Pyne should either urge or propose it. Your very admirable editorial on the subject of the

ation I here allude to will, I trust, have its effect upon its author, and prevent him embarking in such unseemly paper warfare as the present.

I am, Sir, your obedient servt., A LAYMAN OF MOORE.

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL.

[We inserted in our last a short account of this cere-

on this drews, and to the choir by whom she was assisted.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. D. E. BLAKE.

Adelaide, London District. Reverend Sir,-We, the inhabitants of this township, view with regret your removal from the spiritual charge of it, and beg most respectfully to convey to you the assurance of our esteem and regard.

Your residence amongst us from the earliest settlement of the township, combined with your able and unceasing exertions to promote our spiritual and temporal welfare, your urbanity to all, with your generous relief to the distressed, have deservedly won our consideration and respect.

Under your fostering ministration, with your truly generous aid, four Churches have been erected for the worship of God, where you had only found a wilderness; and we indulge the hope, that the grateful remembrance of your pious example and sound precepts will be pronctive of increasing good results. Much as we shall feel the loss of your kind and untir-

ing efforts in our behalf, we trust that the change, from this new settlement to Thornhill, may be conducive to the restoration of your health, and beneficial and agree-able to yourself and family. Accept then our warmest wishes for your spiritual and

temporal welfare and happiness. [Signed by 109 persons.]

REPLY.

Thornhill, Nov. 8, 1844. My dear Friends,—The interval which has elapsed between my departure from Adelaide and the presentation of your affectionate address imparts an additional value, in my'estimation, to every sentiment and expression it contains, and would afford me the fullest evidence, if any such were wanting, that your regret at my removal from the spiritual charge of the township of Adelaide was not a mere passing emotion. As to the spiritual benefits which you are pleased to

say have resulted from my ministerial labours amongst you, I unfeignedly wish to ascribe them to the Divine favour, which rendered my efforts effectual, while I humbly hope that the commendations you bestow on the part I took in matters that seem to come more within our on control, are not altogether undeserved.

I witnessed with you, at the first settlement of your township, a large population suddenly thrown upon their own resources, and sent into the depths of the forest, ere the winter's snows had melted, to seek for sustenance in those uncultivated wastes. I beheld numbers of respec-table and industrious settlers suffering all the horrors of

monial, taken from a Quebec paper; but having since been favoured with the following communication upon the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers! promotion of that object.

wnship ir borand I are ensettleg with rselves wed in ddress ceived notions and opinions. The formation and success of societies like the Camden, the Roxburgh, the Archæological, s, who, ar reliand others which are constantly bringing those data to light are proofs of the zeal and earnestness with which the records of the mighty past are being ransacked for the benefit, we may our.growth hope, of the future. In a social and political point of view-political, I mean, in its most legitimate and least party sense the in-of my at you God, in -Irrate highly the good which may accrue to this con from having its past history not a mere record of the kings who reigned and the battles they fought, but the history of its olding inner life, the habits, thoughts, and tastes of its pepole, the real aims and objects of its governors laid faithfully before us, g. fitly - Lord. hrough because I am every day more and more convinced that half the

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ressing my f your en-onjunction t to supply bisisted be-nerally the al interest most pre-n Manches

her steps to recreation ht example h which all

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cal differences

ten the harsh tendencies of toil and wealth by the gentle means of literature and art. (Loud and continued cheering.) Colonial. THE ELECTIONS. CANADA WEST. MEMBERS RETURNED.

mischief which is done to a country like this by its legislators

and rulers is done from a misunderstanding of its past history (cheers); and it is to societies like these and to meetings like

portant branch of contemporary literature-that of taste

Glance at the literary advertisements, observe the

and the fine arts, no one can entertain a doubt as to the salu-

tary change which has come over the popular mind in that re-

works lying in every bookseller's shop, on every stall at your

railway stations, enter the schools of design now happily open-

ed in some of our large towns, listen to the lectures of such

others have so appropriately termed Christian art has once more raised its head, and promises fair to emulate, not to sur-

pass, but to emulate its past grandeur and beauty. (Cheers.) Be it then the part of the Manchester Athenœum to cultivate

and foster that manly literature and that rising art in their endeavour to render this age and this place, already so remark-

able for their commercial and manufacturing greatness, equally so for the purity and beauty of their arts and literature.— (Cheers.) Be it yours to render obsolete the taunt that manu-factories beauty of their arts and literature.

factures must pruduce a dry, harsh, unpoetical, material spirit; be it yours to practically refute the terrible contrast

you will have used them for preparing the ground, it may be

for others to bring into rich cultivation: you will have set an example to the people of England, that however weighty politi-

cal differences may be, social accord and improvement is still more so; and depend upon it your children s children will

in harmony elements heretofore most contradictory;

Brockville, (Town) G. Sherwood Bytown, (Town) W. Stewart Carleton, J. Johnston Cornwall, (Town) R. McDonald. Dundas, G. McDonell urham, J. T. Williams Essex, J. Prince .. rontenac, H. Smith Glengarry, J. S. McDonell renville, H. Jessup...... Ialdimand, D. Thompson alton, East, Geo. Chalmers ... ton, West, James Webster amilton, (Town) Sir A. N. Macnab ... Hastings, E. Murney Dr. Dunlo Nent, Hon. S. B. Harrison Iston (Town) J. A. Macdonald .. nark, M. Cameron Leeds, O. R. Gowan anox and Addington, B. Seymour ..

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND KING'S COLLEGE.-We ther fact as to the taste of the members of the various literary institutions which I think is remarkable. We were told that history was a favourite study (cheers); now, I think it a matdemand for history do we find a satisfactory revolution in that with the proceeds of which he intends to found a Scholarship department of literature. We see a truth-seeking inquisition at work, which refuses to accept the low and party views of the historians of the last century; the data upon which histo-ry is to be formed are carefully sought out, and from them ry is to be formed are carefully sought out, and from them independent conclusions are formed, often at variance with reby this additional act of munificence.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS .- The Steamer Gore will, we are informed, make her last trip for the season, to Rochester, this evening, and return on Sunday. The America, to the same port, will continue on the route, for a trip or two longer. The Mail line to Kingston, also, will continue their trips until the end of next week, the 23rd inst. We would recommend has been of lack teach and the lack teach and bable that more than an occasional trip will be made by those Steamers to Kingston.—*Toronto Herald*, 14th inst.

THE UPPER CANADIANS .- It was impossible to doubt the cluded loyalty of the people of Upper Canada with a knowledge of the fact that they put down the rebellion of 1837, without the aid of British troops, and every where met and repelled the inva-ding foreign sympathisers in 1838 and 1839. They have now the additional merit of having seen through and disappointed Ashes, 14,259 Bar. 72,645 Uwt.,.... £90,806 Flour, 454,537 do. 568,176 these that they, who are thus pioneering the way to a faithful understanding of the past, must look for support and encour-agement against the obloquy and opposition which every one who disturbs the slumber of contented lethargy must encoun-ter. (Cheers.) In another, perhaps subordinate, but still important branch of contenuorary literature—that of taste Wheat, 363,759 do. the 3d. September, 1841, according to the professed object "to preserve harmony between the different branches of the Parlia-Barley, 3,690 de ment," and that the "chief advisers of the Representative the Sovereign constituting a Provincial Administration under him," should not be a junta over him, dividing the public money COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and tonnage at the among themselves and their friends for the support of their "influence,"-and, in fact rendering themselves irresponsible men as Professor Dyce or Professor Willis,—in all we see signs not to be misunderstood of an improved, a more noble, a more English, a more Christian ta-te. That which M. Rio and others to be misunderstood of a second s to the "Head of the Government," representing the Sovereign,

and the people. The practical good sense of the industrious population of that in fact to force the Representative of the Crown to take back his "chief advisers," who had thrown up their situations and appealed to popular and party passion and prejudice against him, would not have been consistent with the "dignity" of the Crown; in truth, as unreasonable, as it would be to expect that they would take back any person in their employ, who had attempted to dictate to them, and then left their service at the time they were most wanted .- Quebec Gazette.

which has been drawn by the master architect of the day be-tween such a town as Manchester in 1480, and in 1840, by THE THREE TAVERN-KEEPERS OF PORT ROBINSON. genius, have deservedly raised themselves to the head of their profession. But we have three persons living in our own dis-trict—in a far different walk of life, certainly, from those heers.) I know there will still be tasks of greater moment and greater difficulty to accomplish, but do this-you will have done somewhat-a great somewhat; you will blend togallant warriors-but as deserving in their own way, and whose services ought to be commemorated; we mean THE THREE TAVERN-KEEPERS OF PORT ROBINSON, Dilly Coleman, Henry Wm. Tuns, and George Jordon.—all warm-hearted sons of the Emerald Isle. To their untiring exertions, in a great measure, is to be ascribed the triumphant result of the South Ri-Il more so; and depend upon it your children s children will we reason to bless those evenings spent as this evening is be-they felt that they possessed an influence which might be beneficially exercised,-and they were resolved that no obstacle, sible to be overcome, should be allowed to stand in the way. Their vigilance was unremitting, their location, in the centre of the Riding, was favourable; the separatist demagogues found to their sad discomfiture, that they were not to be permitted unopposed, to mislead the honest yeomanry. The trio, single-handed even—proved rather a heavy match for their revolution ary neighbours. And on the days of polling, it was a fine sight to see the teams of these generous Tavern-keepers flying about in every direction bringing in voters, and themselves here, there, and every where, active in the good cause. Their horses, we regret to say, are now suffering for it, but our friends a not ; the object of their hearts has been accomplished. Their nduct furnishes a striking, but reproachful example to the timid and selfish of the party,-who, though they were inert during the strife-are now content to participate in the triumpb: and what condemnation does it not reflect on the IN-GRATES WHO have enjoyed the honors, and even the substantial rewards of the Government?---that government they are now lending their aid to overturn. Our three friends owe the goernment for nothing but the paternal protection it accords to all alike-Honor to such men as these patriotic brothers in Conservatism-The three Tavern-keepers of Port Robinson .-Niagara Chronicle.

WELLAND CANAL .- This work, says the St. Catharines Journal, has been continued with the usual vigour, and it may now be pronounced out of danger—the hollow quoins are laid on every lock, ready for the reception of the gates, which will be hung this winter, and the navigation opened in the spring for the passage of all vessells from lake to lake of 26 feet beam and 124 feet in length from taffrail to knightsheads. We cannot repeat too often our admiration of the energy and perseverance f the contractors, and the orderly and peaceable conduct of the artizans and labourers.

U. S. REVENUE PROPELLER JEFFERSON .- This iron steamer, destined for Lake Ontario, is now ready for launching at Oswego. She was constructed under contract with C. NEW BAKING ESTABLISHMENT. Knapp, jr., of Pittsburgh, whence the iron was brought/ready for fitting up, and superintended by John W. Capes of New THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg, that he has commenced the BEGS to inform the has just opened a large and well qualities will not disappoint the department. Her tonnage is AMERICAN CHEESE. about 360, Custom House measurement. Length of keel125 feet. Breadth of beam 25 "

The Church.

REGISTRARSHIP OF THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH .--- It

25th. Oct , 1844.

709 Kegs each 80 lb

 5,580
 do
 do.....
 11,160

 411
 Bar, each 200 lb.
 1,370

 8 106
 do
 1,370

Port of Quebec, in the years 1843 and 1844, to the 9th

Comparative Statement of Arrivals from the Lower Ports, in

the years 1843 and 1844, up to 9th Nov., inclusive, in

Total number cleared at this Port for sea, from arrivals this

year, up to the 9th instant, inclusive 1103

Secretary's Office,

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

appoint Alexander Stewart, of the Town of Hamilton, Esquire,

of Gore, in the place of Sir Allan Napier Macnab, resigned.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the W. C. Society, will be held, D.V., at the Tus-carora Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Adam Eiliot, on

THE REV. ARTHUR MORTIMER having removed

don District, requests that all letters and papers may be ad-dressed to him in future at the latter place.

MR. GRANT.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c.

HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET,

And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange,

WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY

From Ten to Five o'clock.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House

in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay

Gentlemen not lodging in the house, can be accommodated

COBOURG

OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY

from Warwick, in the Western, to Adelaide, in the Lon-

Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th instant. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary, W.C.S.

to be Registrar for the County of Wentworth, in the District

1,602 do.

5.580 do

3.106 do

Nov. inclusive in each year :---

1843 1184

1844 1214

Increase this year 30

184386

184483

Less this year 3

each year:

-Quebec Mercury.

Dundas, November 9 1844.

Rectory, Adelaide, 15th Nov., 1844.

Toronto, November, 1844.

with board or meals at any time.

Toronto, Bay Street, 12th Nov. 1844.

and Wellington Streets.

Nov. 7, 1844.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Vessels.

Vessels.

86,391 15

4.806

1,418

388

£774,000 9 3

429,503

458.971

29.468

Tons.

5962

6082

Montreal, 16th November, 1844.

129 increase

384-3in

384-3m

384-5

F. BERRY

461 5

9,022 10

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS.

KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extend **B** now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for that, by the urbanity of his manners and attention to the du-ties of his office, he has earned for himself the respect of all par-ties in the County of Wentworth. -ED. CH. CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found-Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Y lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, and it may be fairly calculated that before the navigation closes Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend

ALSO: Arrivals at Montreal of Canadian Agricultural Produce up to A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG,

R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c.

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, 3s. 9d. per dozer 382-tf

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton

and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. 377-6m N.B.-Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. B. C.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, one, by giving a Mortgage. which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a contin of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

N. B.—A large stock of W I N E S, in wood and bottles, say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. 377-6m

NEW GOODS.

of Goods adapted to the season-consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C And which on inspection will be found to comprise a very com plete assortment, well suited to the Town and Country Trade. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st Oct., 1844. 379-8

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT. No. 2, Throop's Buildings, Division Street, (Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hotel.)

FRANCIS LOGAN DEGS to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and surround-

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN,

Tailor and Draper,

GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE,

Also, a superior assortment of Vestings.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844. 379 tf

THE LARGEST PAPER IN CANADA.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE,

(Established 1785,)

IS NOW GREATLY ENLARGED, AND CONTAINS THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.

Tobaccos, at the lowest Wholesale Prices.

Cobourg, August 26, 1844.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. tion, viz.:--Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework 1 10

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-mar, Geography, and Needlework 1 Be ard and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) 8 Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. In addit A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

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 Dablin, and n London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

N.B.-School re-opens September 2nd, 1844. EDUCATION.

M ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establish-ment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W.

372

TERMS: Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (*Piano Forte*), Drawing and Calisthenies, Plain and Fancy Needle Works, per annum £61 0 0

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talian, " "	8	0	0
atin "	6	0	0
linging "	6	0	0
Dancing "	6	0	0
Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Static fedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and			
e returned upon the Pupils leaving the School,			

Payments, Quarterly in Advance : Letters, post-paid. Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East hank of the Rive-Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. ING. the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

TERMS :- Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have 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.

FOR SALE,

Toronto, May, 1844.

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-No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, THO MADE DI LICON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

357-t

CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very supe-rior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

THE Subscribers beg to inform their correspondents and the Trade in general, of their having received their supplies of Goods adapted to the season—consisting of DDN (DDN) (D of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

thit behatiful 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 Stemboat Beazer, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, §c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844. 353-tf

April, 1844.

FOR SALE.

thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore.

FORWARDING, &cc.

1844.

81

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

Forwarders, Warchousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

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

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their pacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto accu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

At Montreal. Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occu Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON, Montreal.

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville. 346-tf

February, 1844.

STEAMER GORE, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL, leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, every Monday and Thursday, at Seven o'clock, Evening-and return-ing, will leave Rochester for Toronto DIRECT, at Three o'clock, Afternoon, Wednesday and Saturday.

STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Wednesday and VV Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., touching at the interme-diate Ports-and will leave Rochester for Toronto at 9 o'clock, 377-tf A. M., every Monday and Thursday, touching at the intermediate Ports Toronto, November 4, 1844.

CARVING, GILDING,

rth page LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY. A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each.) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying as hanging, &c. &c. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

the best style. Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

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

THOMAS BILTON,

TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Docskins, &c. &c.

BENJAMIN CLARK. every particular.

Lincoln, South Riding, J. Cummings	1	
Lincoln, North Riding, J. Cummings	60.0	
London, (Town) L. Lawrason	1	
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Canada Fast	
Canada East	

Conservative Majority over Radicals and Doubtful

during its approaching Session.

45

- 39

horse power, with one propelling wheel astern, of $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. The wheel is attached to the vessel on the same

plan as the steamer Princeton's. She will carry 40 men and three or four officers, including the Captain. She is well supplied with beautiful arms, carbines, boarding pikes, cutlasses, battle axes, &c., from the Springfield manufactory. Her rig will be that of a three masted schooner and will spread an enormous quantity of can-vass. The accommodations for her officers and crew are in the best style of naval comfort, and we should think a berth aboard her, especially in summer, a very desirable situation. It is not intended to get her ready for sea until next spring .--Albany Allas.

"She is pierced for 26 guns, but will now only carry one large gun amid-ship." Whilst the British naval force is being reduced on the Lakes, the American force is rapidly on the increase. Here is a vessel of war, under the ostensible name of a revenue propeller, that can be at any moment fitted up for active service, and, except one small steamer, we are utterly defenceless. How is it that the British Government has not seen the necessity of fitting up "Revenue" cutters? We surely stand as much in need of them as our neighbours.----

OUTRAGES ON THE CORNWALL CANAL. - We have received the following particulars of a series of outrages which have been lately committed on the line of the Cornwall Canal, and to which the attention of the Government is now respectfully

On the 22nd of October last, a party of Canollers, supposed to have come by the order of the Connaught men, arrived at Cornwall from Maria Town, and immediately ordered off all the Munster men on the Canal, going so far as to cause persons who had been in the Canat, going so far as to cause persons who had been in the country more than twenty years to depart. Amongst others, Mrs. Daly and her two sons, who kept a grocery, saddlery, and provision store on the Canal, were ordered by these ruffians to leave their premises immediately, and every thing in their store was thrown into the road. Havlow prices. ing obtained permission from Messrs. Ferrin and Lane, residents of the place, to put their goods into their premises, they had scarcely done so, when the same gang peremptorily ordered these persons to remove the goods under fear of their severest displeasure, which they were compelled to do, much against their inclination. Finally, it was only after the most earnest and repeated entreaties that Mrs. Daly was permitted to take away her goods, in a damaged condition, to her husband's premises in Cornwall. During the time that this outrage was being committed, the party repeatedly told the Daly's that they had been in that place long en ugh, and that they themselves would take possession of the premises, which they in fact did, and now hold.

Mr. Ryan, of the Longue Sault, who had a store on the Canal, was served in the same way. They took from him an excellent gun, worth $\pounds 10$, and all the powder in his store. They also took possession of his store and premises, which they now occupy, as well as those of many other persons along the

After committing the above outrages, a portion of the party left the place and proceeded onward, forcibly entering a number of houses between the Canal and Prescott, a distance of 35 miles, and taking all the arms they could find. We ought to mention that the Dalys and Ryan are from Munster, which drew down on them these attacks, the object being it would seem, to pay off some old grudge, that Munster received their

owes Cork. Affidavits of those facts have been made, and it is to be hoped that such a force will be sent to the spot as will protect the inhabitants from the attacks of a set of scoundrels who have no stake in the country, and who are fast becoming a curse to it.—Mont. Trans. Nov. 9. (6th Nov. 1844)

REWARD OFFERE. - A Proclamation of the following tenor appears in the Canada Gazette of Saturday last:--

"Whereas, on the night of Thursday, the tenth day of Oc-tober, now last past, the Roman Catholic Church, situate in the town of Guelph, in the district of Wellington, of our said TORONTO HERALD.—The public-spirited Editor of this for the purpose of furnishing the public of Upper Canada with during its approaching Session. THE RAVIES TO THE PROVINCE IN THE PUBLIC OF THE PROVINCE WAS DESTROYED TO THE WAS NOT CHERALD. The public of the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature THE RAVIES TO THE PUBLIC OF THE PUBLIC THE ROYALS.--The *Illustrious*, Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, with H. M. S. *Pique* having the Royals on board, sailed from Halifax for the West Indies. on the morning of the 3d inst.

York. She is in all respects an excellent and seaworthy, ves- BAKING BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. assorted Stock of York. She is in all respects an excement and search out that here sailing during both the officers now at Oswego speak confidently that her sailing Cabinet Maker. He has also on hand a quantity of Excellent

WILLIAM HITCHINS. Cobourg, 19th November, 1844. 384-2

Just Published,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, FOR 1845.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

ONTAINING in addition to much other valuable infor-C mation, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, including correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episco-pal Church in all parts of the world, Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c. Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c. For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg: Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Pieton; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Armour & D. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; and by the publishers. H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto 382-tf

STATIONERY, &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very supe rior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shipments have already arrived, and other arrivals by the *Pearl*, Ottawa, have arready arrived, and other arrivals by the rest, of datas, Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including DRAWING MATERIALS of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain LETTER and NOTE PAPERS; Embossed, Silvered, Plain and Black-bordered ENVELOPES; Black, Red, White, which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received, per Great Britain, from Lon-don, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books and Maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and numerous other Works, worthy of the attention of the

Plain'and Fancy STATIONERY. ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order. BINDING neatly executed. J. WALTON,

195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, October, 4, 1844. 380

To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE, Milliners & Dress-Makers,

BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their comnencement in business

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

together with a large supply of

ELEGANT MILLINERY,

6th Nov. 1844.

SITUATION WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business habits, is desirous of employment as SALESMAN and CRIER to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctioneer, 383-tf November, 1844.

GRAIN FOR DISTILLATION.

WANTED, Indian Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Barley, at the DISTILLERY, ONTARIO MILLS, COBOURG. Cobourg, 12th November, 1844. 383-tf

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair. Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,) the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel

372 3m

Les

382-4

383-tf

Which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for C_{ABH} , he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of the best in the Provinc ock from intending purchasers.

Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or He also begs to inform the TRADE, that he will have at all to the Proprietor, imes on hand a constant and full supply of Teas, Coffees, and

LEWIS MOFFATT. Toronto, June 22, 1844. 864tf

MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE.

BYTOWN, and CALÉDONIA, WILL leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL, descending all

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of W the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz: DOWNWARDS: Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c.

	T. ER EP C. KR 18 KP KI C. K H H2						
Leaves	Kingston every	Monday, a	t 2	o'clock,	P.M		
1.66	French Creek	44	5		44		
66	Prescott	Tuesday,	1	"	A.3		
66	Ogdensburgh	(6	13	66	66		

St. Regis "6"" Coteau du Lac "11""

And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

	THE	BYTOW	N		
ves	Kingston every	Wednesday, at	t 2	o'clock,	P.M.
	Gananoque	44	5	3	**
		Thursday,	1	66	A.M.
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	St. Regis	44	6	**	66
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ves	Kingston every	y Friday, at	2	o'clock,	P.M.
	Gananoque	56	5	11	46
	Prescott	Saturday,	1	66	A.M.

Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac " 11 " "

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE								
Leaves	Montreal every	Wednesday, a	t 6	o'clock,	P.M.			
1. 46 Jain	Lachine	Thursday,	4	46	A.M.			
66	Carillon	46	1	46	P.M.			
46	Grenville	**	7	66				
46	Bytown	Friday,	8	- 44	A.M.			
. 46	Kemptville	Contraction and a	2		P.M.			
	Merrickville	"	7		66			
66	Smith's Falls	46	11	46	66			
66	Oliver's Ferry	Saturday,	4	66	A.M.			
66	Isthmus	44 TO 100	7		66			
And arr	ives in Kingston	the same Ev	enii	ng.				
		BYTOV						
Leaves	Montreal ever	v Friday, at	6	o'clock.	P.M.			
Leaves	Lachine	Saturday,		64	A.M.			
"	Carillon	66 Sacarday,	1	66	P.M.			
66	Grenville	44	7	46	66			
"	Bytown	Sunday,	8	45.	A.M.			
"	Kemptville	sunday,	2	46	P.M.			
66	Merrickville	44	7	66				
"	Smith's Falls	66	11	66	=6			
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	rives in Kingsto	n the same Ev	eni	nø.				
ALING GIT		ALEDO						
Leaves	Montreal ever	v Monday, at	6	o'clock.	P.M.			
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	Grenville	and the second	7	66	66			
"	Bytown	Wednesday,	8		A.M.			
	Kemptville	ss	2	"	P.M.			
"	Merrickville	ü	7	16	66			
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66	Oliver's Ferry	Thursday.	4	ss -	A.M.			
"	Isthmus	66 KG	7		46			
And ar		n the same da						
And arrives in Kingston the same day.								

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

Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage. The Propellets Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day. Apply to the Captains on Board, or to MACPHERSOF & CRANE.

Kingston, May, 1844.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings. NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of

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

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

manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844. 359-1f

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS.

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

I n returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the literal public generally, for the liberal support bitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to ber Ma-interior High Comment of East jesty'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.

J. H. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. 353-tf

FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage creeted thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to Wan. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

BIRTHS. At Toronto, on the 14th instant, the Lady of the Hon. W.

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H. Draper, of a still-born infant. At West Oxford, on the 12th inst., the Lady of Thos. Hol-

croft, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

On Saturday 16th inst., at St. James's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Henry Price, to Sarah, second daugh-ter of Mr. Richard Watson, of the firm of Watson & Stauton, senior proprietor of the British Canadian, and publisher of the Upper Canada Gazette; all of Toronto. At the Cathedral Church of St. James, on the 14th inst., by

At the Cathedral Church of St. James, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Thomas Moore, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Miss Maria Mellon, of Toronto. At Montreal, on Thursday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, Capt. Townsend, Royal Artillery, to Jane Ann Fraser, third daughter of Colonel Frederick Campbell, Commanding Royal Artillery, Canada.

DIED.

At his residence in Darlington, W. R. Cubitt, Esq., M. D., formerly of Erpingham, County of Norfolk, England. At Osnabrack, on the 28th ult., the youngest son of the Rev. Romaine Rolph, Missionary of that place, aged 4 years.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 21 : T. Champion Esq., (2) with parcel; [the parcel said to be sent by stage not received.] H. Rowsell Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. G. Mackie; H. W. Peterson Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. W. Arnold, add. sub.; Rev. W. M. Shaw; R. Garrett Esq., add. subs. (13) and rem.; Rev. Dr. Lundy; Lord Bishop of Toronto; W. G. Draper Esq.; J. D. Parkinson Esq., add. subs.; Rev. J. Shortt; T. Holcroft Esq.; Rev. R. Rolph (Mr. F. a sub. from vol. 1); Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, (next week); Angus Bethune, Esq.

A Protestant should have given us his name. If he will communicate with us in his proper person, we shall afford him 357 every information in our power.

source competent assistant) he would instruct in Latin, Greek, French, English, Geography, History, &c. &c., and prepare for the higher Forms of Upper Canada College. The Woodhouse Rectory stands in a very pleasant and most healthy situation, on the main road leading from Simcose to Port Duver and is miching for heave? drive of Hamilton by the new Dover, and is within a few hours' drive of Hamilton, by the new 382-tf For terms, which will be very moderate, apply (if by letter pre-paid,) to the Rev. F. Evans, Rectory of Woodhouse, Sim-coe, T. D. October 10th, 1844.

November, 1844.

WANTED,

I N an Establishment for Young Ladies, a Lady capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a good educa-tion, and who is willing to make herself useful in the general routine of School duties.

Subscription to the DAILY PAPER, payable half-yearly in advance, FIVE DOLLARS. To the TRI-WEEKLY EDITION for the Country, THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance. THIS is by far the largest and cheapest Tri-Weekly Paper in the Province, and contains a great amount of News,

nercial Information, and interesting Family Reading. The GAZETTE will, as usual, contain regular original Reports, of the best and most ample description, of all the Parliamentary Proceedings and Debates of the Session. Its character for the fulness and impartiality of its Reports are well known through out the Province. In return for a remittance of ONE DOLLAR 378-tf the Tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any address.

Published at No. 174, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Montreal, November 2, 1844.

WANTS A SITUATION,
S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen- tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience
lercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The
t unexceptionable references as to character and ability can iven.
pply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-

November 8th, 1844. 382 -tf BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, Rector of Woodhouse, wishes to receive into his Family a limited number of young Gentlemen under twelve years of age, whom (aided by

The Church.

HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XV. DOUBTS. But by the way there is a great quicksand, And a whirlpool of hidden jeopardy; Therefore, Sir Palmer, keepe an even hand; For twixt them both the narrow way doth ly.

SPENSER.

For some weeks Charles went on in his usual way; once or twice he endeavoured to draw Mr. Fitzhugh into conversation, but they could so little agree upon the premises on which to discuss the question between them, that there was slight prospect of their ever arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, so the subject was mutually dropped. In the mean while Charles gradually withdrew himself from his district-visiting and the Sunday-school, and spent the greater portion of his time either in reading the books that Mr. Mc-Adams put into his hands,-all of which had for their object the bringing converts to the Church of Rome,or in conversation with that gentleman, who left no means untried of gaining so earnest a convert. Mr. and Mrs. Ford heard of the fears entertained by their incumbent, and others who were acquainted with the state of Charles's mind, at first with a degree of astonishment, which prevented their fully believing the possibility of such a thing. In a little time, however, Mr. Ford became so far sensible of it, as to think it not only possible but highly probable; and as he admitted that every man had a right to choose his own religion, although, as he said, he scarcely thought this permission extended so far as to allow of a man becoming a Catholic, yet he preferred, on the whole, to adhere to his great principle, and did not give himself much further trouble on the subject. Occasionally he spoke to Charles, and told him he had better mind what he was about, or the Papists would prove too cunning for him, and recommended him to read Fox's Book of Martyrs, which he said would cure him, if any thing could. Mrs. Ford, after her first surprise had somewhat subsided, became very angry, and then most resolute in her determination to argue the point with her son, and convince him of his errors. In pursuance of this object, she called to her assistance Mr. Fitzhugh and Mrs. Marles. Charles, however, was no mean match for the trio, and drove them from their positions, one by one, till he proved to demonstration, that if every one had a right to interpret the Scriptures in his own way,-one of the chief points of discussion between them,-all forms of religion which professed to take the Scriptures for their guide were equally true, and, as many of them contradicted each other, all could not be right, and therefore, as he said, the probability was, that all were false. "You may talk on the subject," said Charles, "for a year, but as long as you tell me that every man has a right to his own interpretation of the Scriptures, you make the Scriptures useless for all practical purposes; and as for truth, amid all the discordances which your system produces, I know not where to seek it. Again, with regard to the fears you entertain of my becoming a Roman Catholic, which, I must admit, are so far well grounded, as that I am in search of truth among them, which I have been unable to discover among you; with regard to this, I do not see how, upon your principle, I can be blamed. I have always been taught,-Mr. Fitzhugh can verify this assertion,-that although it was better to belong to the established religion, yet there was no moral wrong in joining any body of Christians who held the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. I have been taught, also, to consider the fundamental doctrines as embodied in the Apostles' Creed. Now, the Roman Catholics hold the Apostles' Creed, and therefore, according to your own assertions, hold the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. Why, then, is it worse for me to join the Church of Rome than any other sect that differs from the Established Church? I confess I am very much surprised at the weak arguments used by you in this case, which appear to me to have no solid foundation in them, as also at the

Church, had no right to remain in it, and that their only honest course was to go at once over to Rome. These assertions it was impossible for Mr. Fitzhugh to contradict, now that they were brought to bear against him from a quarter he did not expect. He had used them for the very best of purposes, viz. to retain his young friend in the bosom of the Church of England. He had shewn to him the great evils which had resulted to the Church from the careless and irreverent way in which, for many years, traditions had been admitted into the general belief. He had identified these false traditions with the true traditions admitted by the Church of England; and thus, in one fell swoop, he had destroyed all the authority of antiquity, leaving every one to pick out his own creed, cording to that interpretation of holy Scripture he ht think fit to put upon it. How, then, she asked, can Mr. Campbell be wrong, if Mr. Fitzhugh be right? Charles heard of the state of his sister's mind, and lamented it; but at present he could offer no assistance in her difficulties. He was still unsettled him-Under these circumstances, Mr. Campbell was self. well nigh carrying off the ardent and sincere girl, upon whom he was bringing to bear his most subtle and dangerous arguments. There was a degree of openness and freedom about what he said, courting discussion, which appeared to her much more in accordance with the rights of private judgment than the course of argument she had generally heard adopted by her own party. She knew that Mr. Fitzhugh professed o give a license to every man to use his own judgment to the full in interpreting the Scriptures; but it was nothing more than a profession, for when it bore against his own position, then he withdrew his principle. It was allowed, for instance, that a man should use his private judgment as long as he remained in the Church of England, and put a Calvinistic interpretation upon controverted points. But if his private judgment led him to a different interpretation, or to Rome, or one or other of the Protestant sects, then he was to be stopped at once, and told that he had no right to carry out his principles so far. "All this, said Mr. Campbell, "is prejudice and error : Mr. Fitzhugh's principle is perfectly right; the full right of private judgment, and the supremacy of reason, are the very principles of Protestantism; but he has been brought up in a bigoted school, and, of course, has very great difficulty a overcoming prejudices The consequence is, that he is unphilosophical, and afraid to carry out his principle to its legitimate result. We have thrown off our prejudices; we stand forward to the world as an honest body of persons, who are determined to act consistently, let the cost be what it may."

Rachel thought all this just and true, and was now so far impressed with Mr. Campbell's reasoning, as to give occasional hints to Miss Croft of her intention to join the Socinians. When this intelligence was conveyed to Mrs. Ford, Mr. Fitzhugh was again called in. Poor man, what could he do? Rachel brought for-ward against him the very arguments he himself had ward against him the very arguments he himself had used against her brother; nay, with a boldness which evinced at once the freedom of her judgment, she carried them out far more logically than he had done, and shewed that, upon his own position, she was a better Protestant than he was. Mrs. Ford was aghast; her son in Scylla, her daugh-

ter in Charybdis. She felt that it was useless attempting to steer her own vessel through such dangers, and began to think there was no truth in religion at all, that it was a cunningly devised fable, commenced and continued by priests and statesmen, to bring riches and honours to the one, and to be used as a political engine by the other.

At this period a circumstance occurred which tended in no slight degree to make matters worse among the inmates of Weston.

There was in the town of Preston a district-branch of the Syncretic Society, for disseminating religious works; Mr. Fitzhugh was joint secretary with the Rev. Jonathan Stephens, preacher at the new Independent meeting-house in Ebenezer-lane; and Mr. Ford was president,-an office, by the way, which this professing, as you do, full religious toleration, are acprofessing, as you do, full religious toleration, are ac-customed to act." Such was the sum of the usual replies made by Charles to the united attacks of his bould not foll into lower and loss worthy hands should not fall into lower and less worthy hands. In the month of June, which had now arrived, this district brauch held its annual meeting, when speakers of all denominations, from every quarter, came to Preston. Considerable preparations had been made tian sympathy and benevolence of your venerable Socieon the present occasion to render the meeting as ac- ty, in affording liberal aid to institutions especially The great Mr. Sparks from Nottingham, the no-lessgreat Mr. Field from Birmingham, and divers others, some great some small, were to address the meeting. The walls of the town were placarded at every corner with bills that reached nearly from the top to the bottom, announcing that on June 10th, the annual meeting would be held in the large school-room, (for all denominations), when, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Rev. George Fisher, rector of Stokey, would take the chair. A deputation from the parent society would attend; and Oronoko Shimshamkee, with his brothers Chiramboree and Chittikum, from Otaheite, would, in their national costume, tell the assembly the number of religious works published by this society, given away in their island. Other gentlemen, and clergymen of all denominations, would, in the course of the morning, address the meeting. Such was the statement announced on the walls of the town; and as this lengthy document-mighty in size, and splendid in the varied hues of red, blue, and yellow, in which its letters were fancifully arranged. powerful also in its own intrinsic merit, carrying, as it did, upon its surface, the names of men celebrated in England, and going over to that of Rome. She was, their generation-could not but arrest the gaze of all that visited Preston, it was expected that this anniversary would far excel every other anniversary that had ever been held Weston Hall was to be filled with the greatest of the men that were coming, among whom we must mention the Chairman, Mr. Fisher, and his brethren from Nottingham and Birmingham, as, on the platform, he was accustomed to call them; Oronoko Shimshamkee, with his brethren; and a sprinkling of other gentlemen, of all denominations, with their brethren. Mrs. Ford was in ecstacies. The meeting itself, she thought, would be enchanting; a meeting, however, was a thing of no very uncommon occurrence; but the society of these charming and talented men, that, she said, was an event which did not occur in every person's life. Her first expectations had, indeed, been disappointed, as the Marquis of Brandon, who was chairman to most of the sectarian religious societies in the kingdom, had been invited, but declined in consequence of a previous engagement. Mrs. Ford said she had received a visit from an earl, but never from a marquis, and she should have liked it very much : the Marquis, however, could not come ; so she was obliged to put up with her disappointment, and make the best of the chairman that could come, and of the three Otaheitan princes.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. October, 1844. The Rev. Dr. Russell in the Chair.

At the General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 1st Oc. ober, 1844, the following letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated Laudour, May 3rd, 1844 :---"I am accustomed to make acquaintances by letter since my arrival in India, now nearly twelve years since (I entered April 29th, on the thirteenth year of my consecration,) and I assure you it will give me much pleasure to correspond with you, now my poor friend of forty-two years is gone to his heavenly rest, the worthy and excellent Mr. Parker. I have duly received the treasury-bill, being the fourth $\pounds 1000$ of the Society's be nefaction. The tower is now raised to the first tier of stones above the lancet windows, about ninety feet from the plane of site; and presents, as I hear, a most com-manding object. The internal scaffolding of the lantern is being removed with the centering, to allow of the stones being elevated with greater ease than they could from the outside. The building has not settled more than a quarter of an inch in the last six months, so that the walls of the choir and transepts will soon rise, the ornamental work being safe from disturbance. Up to April 1st, we had expended 209,028 C. rupees, 13 anas, 5 pice, about £21,000-not more than we expected. Our English organ, bells, clock, and lancet windows, will drain our trea-Sury, however; we estimate these necessary, but costly, ornaments, at about 40,000 C. rs., $\pounds 4,000$. Our east and west windows, which we had put down at £1,500, will be saved us by the munificence of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who, with the approbation of Her Majesty, have presented us with a superbly-painted window, designed by the piety of the good and noble King George III. in the year 1787, for St. George's Chapel. The lesign is the Crucifixion, by West, executed in deeply-bainted glass by Jervis. The lamented illness of his late Majesty, in 1788, stopped the progress of the work, which was never quite finished; and from one cause or other-suppose changes in the construction of the chapel winws-it was never unpacked. Under the able care of Mr, Williment it is now coming out to India, and will adorn 'King George the Third's Window,' in the new Cathedral of Calcutta—for such is the name I destine for t—and forms a link of interest and affection between the Royal House of Hanover, on our Protestant throne at home, and the first Cathedral erected in the most splendid possession of the British Crown, India, abroad,

"I beg the Venerable Society to accept my warmest acknowledgements for this fourth portion of their grant. The fifth will complete their noble intentions."

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, in a letter dated Bishop's Lodge, Jamaica, 17th June, 1844, informed the Society, England. It seems to us that no English Churchmen hat he had transmitted to the Chairman of the Building Committee of the Cathedral at St. John's, Newfoundland, the necessary orders for the Bishop of Newfoundland to of the important objects which the Society has in view; bas accrued thereon; namely, £550.

dated Sydney, 2nd March, 1844. The following are ex- zeite.

"The Society would have great reason to complain of a somewhat long intermission of correspondence on my part, had it not arisen from causes which I may briefly plain, by saying, that from the first of last June, when I quitted home, until the middle of January in the pre-sent year, I was not stationary at Sydney during many interval.

ADDRESS FROM THE BISHOP AND CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. of £6,000 was subscribed for the building, but this, it ap-pears, is not sufficient to pay the cost.

"To the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

to, in the Province of Canada, rejoice to avail ourselves of the occasion of our being assembled at the Episcopal Visitation at Toronto, to renew to the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge those sentiments of respect and gratitude which a long series of services to the Church in this Diocese so justly claims.

portion of the Lord's vineyard, the necessity would be correspondently felt of diffusing amongst the flocks committed to their charge the inestimable volume of the Word of God, and those valuable publications, the production of learned and holy men, which illustrate and enforce its truths. The ambassador of Christ in laying before his flock the rule of faith and the motives to Christian duty, should be enabled to appeal to the Word of Divine inspiration, that they may see ' whether these hings be so;' while to those whom he exhorts to the

must feel the equal need of imparting its best handmaid and auxiliary, the Book of Common Prayer. "These indispensable auxiliaries in the Colonial Mis-sionary's work, your Society have ever liberally famishsame great cause, in developing with force and clearnes the principles of our Holy Church, as distinguished from e corruptions of Romanisn and the novelties of dissent. "Nor can the Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese ever forget the manifestation in other respects, of the Chrisdesigned for the furtherance of Christian knowledge and in numerous and still continued grants towards the erection or enlargement of Churches, in places where, from the poverty of the inhabitants, it would have been difficult otherwise to complete them. "We feel a strong confidence that your Society will never be weary in this labour of love; and that in the unabated desire to diffuse your valuable publications far and wide amongst the often destitute settlers of a new land, neither colonial Prelate nor the Missionary who oursues his labours in the humblest sphere, will, for any f these objects, appeal in vain to the long experienced harity of your Society. "That it may be prospered in its vast sphere of usefulness-the field of the word-till 'the earth shall be full f the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea,' is the fervent and unwearied prayer of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto.

NEWFOUNDLAND .- The following circular has been received with much satisfaction in the capital of the sity of Oxford, who, in the year 1842, took honours both in the classics and mathematics, has been engaged for head-master, and is daily expected from England. It is intended that the instruction given, both in the classics and mathematics, shall be such as to prepare and qualify pupils for the Universities, and for any professional or commercial pursuits. The whole course of instruction will be directed by the Bishop. "EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND."

Rules and Regulations of the St. John's Collegiate School. 1. The chief management of the school will be in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese. 2. The course of instruction will embrace besides "those things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health," modern languages, Greek and Latin classics, arithmetic mathematics, and the usual subjects of a gentleman's education. 3. The Scriptural instruction will be given by a person in Holy Orders. 4. The pupils will attend the prayers daily in the Church. 5. The rate of charge The prayers daily in the Church. 5. The fact of charge for all the instruction of the school (except modern lan-guages) will be ± 20 currency per annum, to be paid quarterly. 6. Books will be provided at a moderate charge in the school, or may be procured elsewhere.— 7. No pupil will be received for a shorter term than half 8. The hours of school will be, in the summer, a vear. om $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$; and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; in the winter, from to 2. 9. There will be two Vacations in the year, of month each; one at Christmas, commencing the Satur-91 to 2. y before the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, and the other Midsummer, commencing the Saturday before the Feast of St. John the Baptist. There will be a short recess at Easter and Whitsuntide. It is hoped that it may never be necessary hereafter to send children from the island for the benefit of a religious and useful education; and all Christian friends are requested to ask a blessing from God upon this attempt to supply an obvious and pressing want in this increasing colony.— EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE PROPAGATION SUCIETY IN SCOTLAND .- We lately

announced to our readers, that the Bishops of our Church at the late meeting of the Synod, had unanimously agreed o recommend to the Churches that an annual collection ould be made for behoof of the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the authorised Missionary Society of the Church of England; and we now understand that the Secretary of the Society has expressed in the highest terms, his gratitude for this mark of the approval of the objects and working of the Society by our excellent Bisbops, and he confidently hopes that this approval may be of advantage to the Society in would grudge giving of his abundance or even of his poreceive the sum of $\pounds 500$, with two years' interest which has accrued thereon; namely, $\pounds 550$. and we trust that the Archbishops of both provinces will recommend this matter to the attention of their suffra-A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Australia, gans .- Edinburgh Observer and Churchman's Family Ga

> WELSHPOOL .- The new Church at this place, one of the noblest ecclesiastical buildings in North Wales, erected by voluntary subscription in honour of the coming of age of Lord Viscount Clive, was consecrated on Wednesday last. In consequence of the illness of the venerable Bi-shop of St. Asaph, the ceremony of consecration was per-formed by the Lord Bishop of Hereford. There was a very numerous attendance of the Clergy and laity at the consecration. A collection was made amounting to ecration. A collection was made, amounting £210 7s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. There is room for 1,000 persons in the Church, and one half of the sittings are free. The sum

HARROW SCHOOL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, head master of this institution, the Prebendal Stall in Westminster, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Bayley. Two other Prebends in Westminster Abbey are vacant, but, according to the regulations of the ecclesiastical commission, are not to be filled up. An annual resi-dence of three months being required, Dr. Wordsworth resigns his present post, which therefore becomes vacant "With the increase of Missionaries in this important at the end of the present year. The present head master has held this important station among the chief leaders of public education since Easter, 1836, when his predeces sor, Dr. Longley, was elevated to the episcopal bench, being now Bishop of Ripon. Dr. Wordsworth is brother of the Poet Laureate, and is well known for his work on reece, and for his contributions to literature on other ubjects. He has long been distinguished as a scholar and as a theologian.

BRISTOL .- Christ Church, Clifton Park, was consecrated on Tuesday læst, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Sermon on the occasion was preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Stafford, from Rom. i., 16, 17. A collection was made during the reading of the Offertory, amounting to $\pounds 128$ 4s. 6d. The Church is in the early English style of archdizeture and will hold 1000 English style of architecture, and will hold 1,000.

DURHAM .- Ralph Lindsay, Esq., of London, solicitor,

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. 307-tf May 25, 1843.

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interio	DEA	LE					ANI			ORS,	

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf

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

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

DE. PACIMEOSE,	
(Late of Newmarket,)	
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBEL	L'S,
DUKE STREET.	
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.	7-tf
DENTISTRY.	and specific
DR. COWLES has removed his Office to hi residence, on King Street, the house former!	
by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and	Jackson

Cobourg	, June, 19, 1844.	362-tf
СНЕ	J. W. BRENT, MISTAND DRUGG KING STREET, KINGSTON.	IST,

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUN 262-tf July 14, 1842.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

IVI r.	w.	SCOT	T BU	RN,
	AC	COUNT	LANT,	
NO. 4, VIC	TOR	IA ROW	, KING	STREET,
	T	ORON	то.	

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

TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON,

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CLOCK AND WATCH M ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronio. 37 370 F. H. HALL,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING,

KING STREET. Cobourg. 20th March, 1844. 349-q T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO. 343 WELLEAN STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired ;

Engraving and Dye-sinking executed.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

BALDNESS.

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

Rheumatism and Lameness

LA

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VECHTARLEE FLIXIE AND NERVE AND BONE LINNENT-but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES, &c.

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

H O R S E S that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roor's SPECIFIC; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS,

and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tak out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect-ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billous. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; ceeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a ietermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the ones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know

CORNS.-The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. S A R S A P A R I L L A.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Consroca's, you will find is superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

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

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

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Constock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

By Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine with-out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

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

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C.W.



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSON, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURCE,

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

IL AS U From Toronto to Kingston: Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

"We, the Bishop and clergy of the Diocese of Toron-

orship of God, 'after the manner of their fathers,' he

mother and her two assistants; to which but little was commonly answered, save the dreadful danger there was in such cunning reasoning, which they said they were sure came from the Jesuits, and that if Mr. M'Adams had put it into Charles's head, there could the Pope, and employed to convert him. Charles ceptable as possible. be little doubt but that he was in correspondence with generally laughed at this, and told them that he really knew not to where he should be carried in his search after truth-perhaps to Rome, but he was fully determined to follow it out, carry him where it would.

Upon Rachel the effects of these discussions were most distressing. She was a clever shrewd girl, and heard enough from her brother to convince her that, at all events, his opponents were wrong. She had not indeed an idea that he was right. Miss Croft had taken very good care to instil into her mind such a hatred of everything catholic, as she was wont to call all connected with the Church of Rome, that there was but a slight chance of her thinking Charles to be right. The Pope was, to her mind, the very Antichrist himself, their worship nothing but the grossest and most debased idolatry, and the chief object of their church at large was the utter extermination of all Protestants, root and branch, by fire and sword. Her hatred and dread of the Roman Catholic tenets was, therefore, very great and sincere ; and it was with the liveliest feelings of regret that she contemplated the prospect of her brother's leaving the Church of literally, at sea, without rudder to guide, or anchor to fix, and knew not what she ought to believe, or to do. Charles had shewn her that the common arguments used in favour of the Church of England were unsound, and she had no belief in the Church of Rome.

There was, at this time, on a visit at Weston, a gentleman of the name of Campbell, a Socinian, who often entered freely into the religious discussions that took place, and who, admitting the truth of the Scriptures, and professing to hold the fundamental doctrines contained in them, appeared to Rachel to be more consistent in carrying out the principle of private judgment advocated by Mr. Fitzhugh and her mother, than they were; his arguments, therefore, carried great weight with them in Rachel's mind, who began to think that she was likely now to discover the truth, and gladly read such works as Mr. Campbell placed in her hands. It was with some degree of apprehension that Miss Croft discovered this.

"My dear Rachel," she began, one day, "I do not like to see you study these books of Mr. Campbell's; you know what Mr. Fitzhugh thinks of him, and our Wesleyan Minister says the same, that he is a very dangerous person, for the Socinians do not believe the gospel."

"Nay, my dear Ann," replied Rachel, "he says he does believe it, and I should think he is the best judge whether he believes it or not; surely you would not be uncharitable enough to decide upon another person's does believe it, and you and I can only do the same. side of the question.

and that, in consequence, they were traitors to their cretic Society, in front.

called early in the morning at the Hall, to accompany belief contrary to his own assertion; he declares he his friends to the scene of action, and to see that Mr. Ford had his speech all right; for he was to move the I do not see why he should not be right as well as first resolution; and had received an anecdote from the parent secretary, which was considered, by those the zeal which pervades the members of the Church in ourselves; at all events, I think he ought to be heard, the parent secretary, which was considered, by those and I am resolved to read all that is to be said on his who professed to understand such things, to be worth at the very least five pounds, if properly applied.

in this dilemma, Mr. Fitzhugh was called in; but The order of the day's operations was shortly run attent he did not mend matters. In his discussions with over; and the party, in due time, found themselves the rights of private judgment were the very principle school above mentioned. Mr. Ford on the right hand of the church of England ade of the chairman the Otelevieue end the late. Note the church is nearly finished, there is still one thing of Protestantism; that the Church of England ad- of the chairman; the Otaheitans on the left. Mrs. mitted this principle to the full; and that if this were Ford, with her female staff, including, among others, once denied, the Established Church would fall to the Rachel and her cousin, under the superintendence of ground; may, in some of the conversations held upon hybrid and the rest line and storage the init ministers of St Paul's Church in Canada is already so much indebted." the subject, she had heard this gentleman say, that hugh and Stevens, the joint ministers of St. Paul's there was at present a large body of men, in the bosom district-church and the Independent meeting-house, value of five pounds. Books for the performance of Diof the English Church, who denied this principle, and co-secretaries of the district-branch of the Syn-

"JOHN TORONTO. " Cathedral Church, Toronto, 7th June, 1844."

The following letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland

"St John's, Newfoundland, 20th July, 1844.

"I have the pleasure of acknowledging your kind and welcome letter of June 15th, in which you informed me, that at the General Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 4th of June, it was unanimously agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to place at my disposal the sum of £500 for promoting the Society's objects in the Diocese of Newfoundland. Your letter reached me by the last mail, two days ago.

"In returning my respectful thanks for this noble and most encouraging grant, I beg to assure you, and through you the Venerable Society, that it shall be my endeavour and prayer that it may, by God's blessing, be turned to the best account in promoting the Society's objects. "I cannot help noticing, as a remarkable and very in-

teresting coincidence, that the Society's generous grant was made on the very day on which I launched forth from Liverpool on my arduous and responsible underta king. May I not take it as a special providence for my encouragement? "I arrived in Newfoundland on the 4th of July, thank

God, in perfect health, having remained a forth Halifax, where I was kindly entertained by the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The Rev. Brownlow Maitland, Secretary to the Cape of Good Hope District Committee, informed the Society, that measures are in progress for establishing a Boy Day School, in connexion with St. George's Church Cape Town, and requested a grant of books for the pur poses of the school. These were granted to the value of ten pounds.

The Rev. W. H. Herchmer requested a grant of books for the use of the Sunday-School of St. George's Church, and the other Churches under the superintendence of the Rector of Kingston, Upper Canada. He said :---

"So great has been the increase among the Children itending the school attached to St. George's Church, The eventful day at last arrived. Mr. Fitzhugh that it has been deemed advisable to enlarge the house This has been effected without any appeal to other con-gregations: the expenses arising thereon have been derayed altogether from local resources. The number of children attending the school is 300; the teachers (all this cause, yet in one point there is a defect which, at presen, we cannot remedy—our school library is very incomplete in books. May I therefore request the kind

"In the township of Pittsburg a church has been erected through the energy of Mr. Birmingham, an active wanting to render the thing complete, viz. a Bible and Prayer-Book for the desk, and a Communion-Book, for altar. It would be gratifying to the congregation worshipping therein to receive some such testimonial of Books for the use of the school were granted to the

Iniversity, of the annual value of £40, for natives of the July, 1842. Diocese of Durham. It will be tenable for three years

by boys who must have been two years at Durham School, Mr. L. was himself a "King's Scholar" at that school. SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING AFTER THE HARVEST .-

On Wednesday the 25th ult., services of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the late harvest were held in the parish Church of Naseby, Northamptonshire, when two appropriate sermons were preached, that in the morning by the Rev. W. W. Hume, Rector of Scaldwell; and that in the evening by the Rev. W. Hili, In-sumbent of Trinity Church, Leicester. The thankofferngs collected after the sermons amounted to £10 11s 10d., which sum has been appropriated to the funds of

the Northampton General Infirmary. THE REV. C. J. PLUMER, Vicar of Norton, has pre- HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, sented £500 to the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in Foreign Parts. COMMERCIAL SUBSCRIBERS TO CHURCH SOCIETIES .-Birmingham, with its population of 224,000 inhabitants, contributes only £70 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; Manchester and Salford, with a populaion of 363,000, the former £35, the latter £2; Ro having a population of 84,000, contributes £58 10s. 3d.; and, in short, out of a population of 726,000 souls, there are only 227 subscribers, who contributed £269.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. / d., first insertion, and 7 d. each subsequen insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province or Canada, (from Sardwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING. XPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. SCOTT BURN. Price 3s. For sale by Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dun-

369

Hamilton; Graverey das; and by the publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. 369-tf Toronto, August J. 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

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO. S Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on

application to the above, January, 1844. 339-tf

the highest cash price paid for old Gold and Si 262-tf JOHN HART

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has t received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint hi ends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu d by Mr. POPPLEWELL, fo. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trust by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance ablic patronage. Toronto. 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

EMPORIUM.

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

No. 2, ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

)EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry B of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage. Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

IF Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

Toronto, May, 1844. 359-tf JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

will have *Dulfato* at the same hour for *Compared Compared* only, ¹ returning will leave *Chippawa* at 4 o'clock, P. M. By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M., will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queense ton in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Rothe very liberal support received since he commenced ess in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and unctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours itherto extended to him. 326-tf

Toronto, September 26, 1843. 10" A Shop and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency,

and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to. Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-

liament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn. N. B.—All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1st June, 1844. 362-6m

BUILDING LOTS.

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

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

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are required to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised for o be made to the tank of policies. ums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET,

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

factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich,

John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, James Beaty, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley,

J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be vost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL.

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. SOVEREIGN,

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless *Entered and Signed for*, as received by them or their Agents. 359

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ? Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat

EMERALD.

WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port

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

Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M., -except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa only, and

chester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake

Erie. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the Emearld at Chippawa, will

reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave HAMILTON for OSWEGO, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Will leave TORONTO for OSWEGO, every Tuesday, at 10 F. M.

Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OswEGO, touching

at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wed-

Will leave OswEGO for TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Mon-

Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and

HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and

The Steamer Eclipse,

The Church

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WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment.

and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

CAPT. JOHN GORDON. WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, A.M.,

that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M.

and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.

June, 1844.

nesday morning

day, at 4, P. M.

Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

Cars also

365.

349

CAPT. VANALLEN.