The Church,

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Poetry.

EASTER-DAY. Rise, heir of fresh eternity, From the virgin tomb: Rise, mighty man of wonders, and thy world with thee-Thy tomb the universal east,

Nature's new womb: Thy tomb fair immortality's perfum'd nest. Of all the glories make noon gay

This is the morn: This rock buds forth the fountain of the streams of day; In joy's white annals live this hour,

When life was born: No cloud scowl on his radiant lids, no tempest lower.

Life by this light's nativity All creatures have : Death only by this day's just doom is forced to die; Nor is death forced; for may he lie

Throned in thy grave, Death will on this condition be content to die.

CRASHAW.

THE RESURRECTION. (From Archdeucon Pott's Sermons.)

any among men hath waxed cold, the days of darkness have not failed to return upon those countries. Where the light of truth had dawned, the blessing which was not duly subject to the blessing which was had an early settlement; and however much we may mutual attachments of those by whom it must be uplament, and look with sorrow at their ruined state at held, so must the glory of Christ's kingdom even in sovereign rule of Christ, are no less confirmed by that of faith and charity, of peace and temperance, which plain witness that the light shall depart from those are its proper and distinguished glories, which shall who hail its brightness for a little moment, but who never fade. Let us not be disheartened if there are return back to the darkness of their past lives, in the still found many upon whom the light of truth, the graced the calling of their Lord and Leader. The produce any suitable effect. Let us not suppose that remoter regions of the globe have had their turn, and the faithful multitude, as in Israel of old time, is wantthe truth has flourished with a wider sway than that ing on the side of truth, or that the ranks of the du-

which once marked the progress of the lords and con- teous and sincere are desolate. querors of this world. There is yet a wider and more glorious prospect who are indeed the foes to their own peace, be careful which the page of prophecy displays, to which the eye to cleave closely to that safe refuge, of which the holy of faith may turn for consolation. But above all, it hill of Sion was the figure. Let us remember that

behoves us to consider what our own part should be the King which sitteth in that throne, hath knees which as acknowledged subjects of that kingdom, for the bend to him in all the earth; many more perhaps than growth and increase of which, our blessed Lord hath we may sometimes be led to apprehend; for the dutiinstructed us to make our daily prayer. These glo-ful and humble are those who make the least clamour rious things, then, are not to be viewed by us as pa- in the world, who pass on quietly; whilst vice and geants, just to raise our wonder, or to call forth our folly shew their colours openly, and call their comapplause. They impose such obligations as will not rades round them in the public and frequented walks

upon his people, as the dews of heaven come down 2. I consider that he that is the greatest possessor the Second's fortune, in the accession of Portugal and I can find no words in which to express my feelings Being educated a member of the Church of England upon a thirsty soil. It belongs to us to measure all in the world, enjoys its best and most noble parts, the East Indies to his principalities, yet this could more suitably than the prayers of our Church. They from my earliest infancy, being ordained of that church, upon a thirsty soil. It belongs to us to measure all in the world, enjoys its best and most noble parts, prosperity by that standard, and never to think that and those which are of most excellent perfection, but to allay the infelicity of his family, and the unhandnpon a timisty solf. It belongs to the property by that standard, and never to think that people great, or that nation happy, in which the reverence for God's holy laws, and the care for his saving dispensations, are not vindicated and maintained. It is common with the inferior persons, and set one little star in his cabinet is our part to remember the first coming of that merciful Redeemer, as the rain which gives the happy benign influences of any one constellation? Are not and imperfect; yet there is, in all conditions of the those whom Divine grace has by faith brought to earnest of the hope of harvest. We have to bear in his subjects' fields bedewed with the same showers world, such weariness and tediousness of the spirits, Mount Zion, to the city of the living God, to the heamind the word of God; that word which shall not that water his gardens of pleasure?

return unto him void, but shall prosper in the thing Nay, those things which he esteems his ornament, off from the present, than in dwelling upon that conwhere to he sent it;" until the dominion of the Lord and the singularity of his possessions, are they not of dition which, it may be, others admire and think "shall reach from sea to sea, and from the river, to more use to others than to himself? For suppose beauteous, but none knoweth the smart of it but he the end of the earth." Again, to us it belongs to his garments splendid and shining, like the robe of a bat drank off the little pleasure, and felt the ill-relish cherish the glad recollection, that as all power is given cherub, or the clothing of the fields, all that he that of the appendage. How many kings have groaned unto Him, "who died and rose again for us;" all wears them enjoys, is, that they keep him warm, and inder the burden of their crowns, and have sunk down power in heaven and earth; so shall all knees bow to clean, and modest, and all this is done by clean and and died! How many have quitted their pompous less pompous vestments; and the beauty of them, cares, and retired into private lives, there to enjoy the It remains for us to pray that the stranger may which distinguishes him from others, is made to please pleasures of philosophy and religion, which their come into the pale of fellowship, and that the rulers the eyes of the beholders; and he is like a fair bird, thrones denied! of the heathen, who are addressed in the first words or the meretricious painting of a wanton woman, made of the heathen, who are addressed in the first words wholly to be looked on, that is, to be enjoyed by every THE CHURCH THE TRUE REMEDY FOR wisdom which no age can now trace in their barbarous one but himself, and the fairest face and the sparkling policies, or discover in their blind and ill-ordered sway. eye cannot perceive or enjoy their own beauties but But whatever great and glorious things are predicted by reflection. It is I that am pleased with beholding

and his household; and accordingly, when the love of if we will raise the thoughts to those seats of holiness that pleasure vast sums of money, the blood and trea-

we are but in supposition); yet since every thing is onitted to prevent.

able way withheld or withdrawn. Call to mind the As the strength of any kingdom of this world, does received not according to its own greatness and worth But are we sure that if we give education to the threatenings which St. John hath witnessed with refe-not consist merely in the multitude of its subjects, but rence to those eastern Churches, where the Gospel in the virtue, the good discipline, the concord, and the fies very little as to our content or to the riches of due? Morals are depraved, crimes are frequent our possessions. If any man should give to a lion a aid various, property and lives are insecure, religious fair meadow full of hay, or a thousand quince trees; odinances are neglected and despised. It is a sad this day, yet the truth of God's Holy Word, and the this world be measured chiefly by the fruits of truth, or should give to the goodly bull, the master and the peture, but without doubt it is sad because it is true. fairest of the whole herd, a thousand fair stags; if a And when we educate the working classes, shall we man should present to a child a ship laden with Per- d all that is necessary for improving morals, diminsian carpets, and the ingredients of the rich scarlet; ishing crime, and bettering the moral aspect of our all these, being disproportionate either to the appetite nanufacturing towns? No! There is more to be season of probation. Yet the triumph was not cancelled, although some have left the banner, and dis-happiness, and even the fears of endless misery, do not they upbraid the incapacity of the receiver. And so portion of the fungus to escape our observation, and it does if God should give the whole world to any rermit it to remain, it will spread again, and though man. He knows not what to do with it; he can use ve stop its growth in one place, it will extend itself no more but according to the capacities of a man; he with baneful rapidity in another. Let us have our can use nothing but meat, and drink, and clothes; eyes opened to the whole evil, and when we set and infinite riches that can give him changes of rai- about extirpating it we may reasonably hope to ment every day, and a full table, do but give him a succeed.

clean trencher every bit he eats; it signifies no more One of the saddest features in the present aspect but wantonness and variety, to the same, not to any of commercial communities is the frequency of forgenew purposes. He to whom the world can be given ries, embezzlements, and sometimes arson. This to any purpose greater than a private estate can min- shows that the want of education has not been conister, must have new capacities created in him: he fined to the lower classes only. But when we use needs the understanding of an angel, to take the the word education, we do not use it in that restricaccounts of his estate; he had need have a stomach ted sense in which it means merely secular instruction,

that a man is ever more pleased with hopes of going venly Jerusalem.

A LETTER TO A METHODIST. (By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Maryland.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

[The following are the Letters from Dr. Coke to Bihop White and Bishop Seabury, referred to in our former extracts from this Pamphlet, and which properly belong to the portion of it already published.]

APPENDIX. A: Dr. Coke to Bishop White.

This letter is reprinted from Bishop White's Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, first edition, pages 424 to 429.

(Prom Archlaucom Part's Strawar). (Prom Archlaucom Part's Strawar). (Prom Archlaucom Part's Strawar). (Prom MacCalentham Channels, Competing the Channels Straward, And this I am certain of—that he is now sorry for the But how can this be done? The magnitude of the ob-

fection of a very considerable number of the preachers, affection of a very considerable number of the preachers, and most of the people, is very strong towards him, not-withstanding the excessive ill usage he received from a fiew. My interest also is not small; and both his and mine would readily and to the utmost be used to accom-plish that (to us) very desirable object; if a readiness were shown by the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to reanite. We have about 250 travelling nreachers, and d tasels Church to reunite.

It is even to your church an object of great importance. We have now about 60,000 adults in our society in these States, and about 250 travelling ministers and preachers; pesides a great number of local preachers, very far exceeding the number of traveling preachers, very in ex-those local preachers are men of very considerable abili-ties. But if we number the Methodists as most people number the members of their church, viz, by the families which constantly attend the divine ordinances in their places of worship, they will make a larger body than you probably conceive. The society, I believe, may be safely nultiplied by five on an average to give us our stated congregations, which will then amount to 300,000. And the calculation which, I think, some eminent writers ave made, be just, that three-fifths of mankind are undult (if I may use the expression) at any given period, will follow that all the families, the adults of which

orm our congregations in these States, amount to 750,000. About one-fifth of these are blacks. The work now ex-ends in length from Boston to the south of Georgia; and in breadth from the Atlantic to lake Champlain, Vermont, Albany, Redstone, Holstein, Kentucky, Cumberland, &c. But there are many hindrances in the way. Can they

like fire or the grave, for else he can eat no more than one of his healthful subjects: and unless he hath an eye like the sun, and a bulk as big as one of the orbs of heaven, the ne for the persons by whom such crimes are committed and a bulk as big as one of the orbs of heaven, the them for their employments. We and a bulk as big as one of the orbs of heaven, the pleasures of his eye can be no greater than to behold and a bulk as big as one of the orbs of heaven, the pleasures of his eye can be no greater than to behold the beauty of a little prospect from a hill, or to look upon the heap of gold packed up in a little room, or upon the heap of gold packed up in a little room, or 2. The other preachers would hardly submit to a re-union, if the possibility of their rising up to ordination depended on the present bishops in America. Because though they are *all*, I think I may say, zealous, pious, and very useful men, yet they are not acquainted with the learned languages. Besides, they would argue,—If the present bishops would waive the article of the learned the learned languages. Besides, they would argue,—If the present bishops would waive the article of the learned languages, yet their successors might not. would argue, and unordained preachers would experience. The pre-sent bishops might give them such assurance as would sent bishops might for a comparing them is but they these difficulties almost make me tremble; and yet something must be done before the death of Mr. Wesley, otherwise I shall despair of success: for though my influence among the Methodists in these States, as well as well as in Europe, is, I doubt not, increasing, yet Mr. Asbury,

land: but afterwards, for many reasons, which it would be tedious and useless to mention, I changed my senti-ments, and promoted a separation from it, as far as my influence reached. Within these two years I am come influence reached. Within these two years I am come back again: my love for the Church of England has re-turned. I think I am attached to it on a ground much more rational, and consequently much less likely to be shaken than formerly. I have many a time run into shaken than formerly. I have many a time run into error; but to be ashamed of confessing my error, when convinced of it, has never been one of my defects.— Therefore, when I was fully convinced of my error, in the steps I took to bring about a separation from the Church of England in Europe, I delivered, before a conegation of about 3000 people, in our largest cha Dublin, on a Sunday evening, after preaching, an exhor-Dubin, on a Sunday evening, after preaching, an exhor-tation, which, in fact, amounted to a recantation of my error. Some time afterward, I repeated the same in our largest chapels in London, and in several other parts of England and Ireland: and I have reason to believe that my proceedings in this respect have given a death-blow to all the hopes of a separation which may exist in the

We have about 250 travelling preachers, and a vastly greater number of local preachers, I mean preachers who live on their plantations, or are occupied in the exercise of trades or professions, and confined to a small spliere of action, in respect to their ministerial labors. About of action, in respect to their ministerial labors. About seventy of our travelling preachers are elders (as we call them) or presbyters. These are the most eminent and most approved of the whole body; and a very excellent set of clergy I really believe they are. We have about the same number of deacons among the travelling preach-ers, who exercise the office of deacon, according to the plan of the Church of England. These ministers, both presbyters and deacons, must be elected by a majority of the conference before they can be ordained. A superim-tendent only ordains the deacons, and a superimdendent tendent only ordains the deacons, and a superin must make one of the presbytery for the ordination of a inits make one of the presbytery for the ordination of a priest or elder; and the superintendents are invested with a negative voice in respect to the ordination of any per-son that has been elected for the office either of elder or deacon. Among the local preachers there is no higher office than that of a deacon. The local preacher does not pass through an election for this office; but if he bring a testimonial, signed by three elders, one of whom must be what we call a presiding elder one who has the what we call a presiding elder, one who has the govern= ment of a district, i. e. several circuits joined together, 1. Our ordained ministers will not, ought not, to give three deacons, three unordained preachers, and the ma-

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tives and encouragements, of which the resurrection Lord shall keep the citadel: that city which the beof our Lord and Saviour was the early pledge, has not loved Disciple hath described in terms so glowing, as gress of the truth? Are we not sensible of the base- moon to cast its beams upon it; "for the Lamb," we forget of what kind and description they should animating, or more cogent than the glad memorials of be, who are the subjects of Christ's government and our Redeemer's triumphs from the grave? He burst resolution is concerning those whom he would choose glories. to serve him. "A froward heart, saith he, shall defrom me: I will not know a wicked person. Whoso privily slandereth his neighbour, him will I Whoso hath also a proud look and high stomach, I will not suffer him. Mine eyes look up such as are faithful in the land; that they may dwell with me. Whoso leadeth a godly life, he shall be my servant. There shall no deceitful person dwell in my house; he that telleth lies, shall not tarry in my sight: I shall soon destroy all the ungodly that are in the land, that I may root out all the wicked doers from the city of the Lord." All that David are professes his desire to do, we may be sure that God will do in every age, and will one day do more signally, when the time of consummation shall arrive. Thus of those who come before him in his courts of worship, the fixed scene of his peculiar presence, the Most High gives encouragement to such only as have renounced that first sin which David mentions with abhorrence, and which he calls unfaithfulness: unfaithfulness to God: the disbelief of his holy revelations, or the scorn and contempt for his sacred Word, which is unfaithfulness of mind : neglect of him, and abuse of all his favours, which is unfaithfulness of heart.

grace to such as cherish it with care. But to those the riches of the sea to the lord of the shore; all the able possessions. grace and blessing of the King of kings may descend of her minerals.

fail to be found in those accounts which we have here to sum when we look into our own hearts; and they will c. will form the matter of a future reckoning at the day discover to the great Judge and Arbiter of all things, Can we think that the progress of the Gospel, which sire to be so, and the settled purpose of whose heart was set forward by the willing zeal of many, as well as is to do his will. The host of countless Persians of the powers and gifts which were proper to fit men for old time proved as weak against the Spartan discitheir first encounters in the field of spiritual conflict, pline, as the mountain flock, which is soon scattered, have not suffered many a check by the wilful trespass and finds no safety even when united. But the union and manifold departures of those from whom better of the prudent and the faithful will do more than the things might be expected? Can we imagine that this Spartan discipline could do, to preserve the boundabackwardness, amidst the light and privileges, the mo-

him, and "every tongue confess him."

in succeeding ages proved an hindrance to the proness which accompanies the sullen, sordid, temper of saith he, "is the light thereof." Do we now want a ingratitude, when our favours meet an ill return : and pledge of that happy state? Let us seek it at the can we think that there is no debt of thankful zeal for source of light, in the word of truth, in the sure prothe covenant of redemption, or the benefits to which mise of salvation. Let the fellowship of Christ's holy we have been called? Can we think that there are Church and Sacramental board, serve for some suffino services to be fulfilled, in order that it may indeed cient earnest of that glory, that when the heart ascends appear to what part we belong? Have we nothing in prayer and praise, in thankfulness and good hope, yet to wish for or to fear: to wish that the triumphs to the throne of grace, it may indeed look forward to of the truth may be enlarged; to fear lest they find that season which shall come, and to those realms of some hindrance or impediment through the scandals light which shall one day be disclosed. And what of our ways? Do the sore defilements which disgrace motives can be more effectual for those good properthe Christian world, excite no sense of shame, and ties of the mind and spirit which should now prompt raise no bitter sense of sorrow in our hearts? Can the breath of prayer, what inducement can be more

sceptre, and who live under his righteous sway? Do the sealed stones of the sepulchre. He scattered but call to mind the character which David gave of those who were placed in vain to watch them, and those that should compose the number of his house-arose in his own might, and in his Father's glory, as hold; and we may be sure that the King of kings will the Only Begotten from before all ages, as well as the not put up with worse attendants than the king of Son appointed from thenceforth to that new empire Israel declared should be the chosen servants of his and dominion upon which he entered when he laid family: those whom he selected for the chief partakers aside the grave clothes, and came forth to bear a final of his kindness, and the objects of his confidential witness to those bright lines of truth to which our eyes trust. His first word is concerning himself. "When, should at all times be directed. The testimony of than if he were lord only of a little dish, and a dishful fail, our hope as a nation is gone. If she be supported saith he, wilt thou come unto me? I will walk in his own triumphant resurrection holds indeed a chief of fountain water. And indeed the excellency of a as she deserves, she may teach the master that the mine house with a perfect heart. I will take no wicked place in that never-failing chain of evidence. It was holy conscience is a comfort and a magazine of joy, responsibility of his position is not discharged when thing in hand. I hate the sin of unfaithfulness; there his triumph, and our rescue: it was his accomplished shall and makes to the most bitter potion of the he has paid his workmen for their services, but that shall no such cleave unto me." And then his next victory, and our adoption to a hope above all earthly world, and makes tortures and death, not only tole-

Such, then, is the hope of those who see in their Redeemer's resurrection the plain proofs, that the promise which is given shall be brought to pass: and that they also shall partake it. They will be sensible that the word of promise so fulfilled does not exceed the compass of a reasonable expectation, nor transcend the sober confidence, and sure reliance of that wellfounded faith which has the resurrection of our blessed and the increase of their estate, disappeared and THE ARTICLES, HOMILIES, AND LITURGY his return in triumph to the scenes of judgment and of recompense, for its never-failing refuge and support.

THE GAIN OF THE WHOLE WORLD. (By Bishop Jeremy Taylor.)

First, then, suppose a man gets all the world, what is it that he gets? It is a bubble and a fantasm, and hath no reality beyond a present transient use; a thing pose such a man,) cannot have a dish of fresh summer

wautonness, and heedless folly, or with still more des-he is never the better for what he cannot get: all the he is never the better for what he cannot get: all the sal monarch, as some princes have lately designed; can. I believe the better for what he cannot get: all the sal that the some princes have lately designed; can. I believe the better for what he cannot get: all the sal that the some princes have lately designed; can. I believe the better for what he cannot get: all the sal that the some princes have lately designed; can. I believe the better for what he cannot get: all the pure Derate oppositions to his will, he hath declared that shell-fishes that produce pearl, produce them not for all that cannot minister content to him; not that conhis shall be their doom, "the Lord of those servants him; and the bowels of the earth shall hide her treashall come in a time when they look not for him, and sures in undiscovered retirements; so that it will sig-shall come in a time when they look not for him, and sures in undiscovered retirements; so that it will sig-shall come in a time when they look not for him, and the bowels of the earth shall hide ner the sures in undiscovered retirements; so that it will sig-small fortune, daily does prior. All his power and at the last day." "When also, I would pour out my with the hypocrites." The promise of advancement an inheritance in the upper region of the air; he is so shores, or to stay from retiring to the opposite strand. In the language most accordant with the is for those only that are true to their engagement. If ar from possessing all its riches, that he does not so it is an inheritance in the upper region of the ar; he is so shores, or to stay from retiring to the opposite strand: my inmost soul in language most accordant with the lowly spirit of a penitent, or with the humble confi-

there is no man that sees at all, but sees every day. For, not to name the beauties and sparkling diamonds of heaven, a man's, or a woman's, or a hawk's eye, is more beauteous and excellent than all the jewels of his crown. And when we remember that a beast, who hath quicker senses than a man, yet hath not so great delight in the fruition of any object, because he wants understanding and the power to make reflex acts upon his perception; it will follow, that understanding and knowledge is the greatest instrument of pleasure, and he that is most knowing, hath a capacity to become happy, which a less knowing prince, or a rich person hath not; and in this only a man's capacity is capable of enlargement. And then, although they only have the power to relish any pleasure rightly, who rightly understand the nature, and degrees, and essences, and ends of things; yet they that do so, understand also the vanity and the unsatisfyingness of the things of this world; so that the relish, which could not be great but in a great understanding, appears contemptible, because its vanity appears at the same time; the understanding sees all, and sees through it.

4. The greatest vanity in this world is remarkable big enough to counterpoise the evil of one sharp great in his dominion as Cyrus, rich as Solomon, vic- God's sake. The Church does this, and the Church megist, powerful as all the Roman greatness; all this, whelm us. All straitened and hampered as she is, and the results of all this, give him no more pleasure, she has girded herself for the battle, and we have need in the midst of a fever or the tortures of the stone, to support her by our gifts and our prayers, for if she

so inconsiderable a worth, as not to have in it recom- their superiors; and she may afford instruction to pense enough for the sorrows of a sharp disease, is a these who have it not, --furnish them with better bargain fit to be made by none but fools and madmen. motives, and worthier ends,-teach obedience to the Antiochus Epiphanes, and Herod the Great, and his disloyal, soberness to the immoral, make comfort take grandchild, Agrippa, were sad instances of this great the place of squalid misery, and our land the dwellingtruth; to every of which it happened, that the gran- place of a happy people. deur of their fortune, the greatness of their possessions, expired like camphire, at their arrest by those several sharp diseases, which covered their heads with cypress,

and hid their crowns in an inglorious grave. For what can all the world minister to a sick per-

son, if it represents all the spoils of nature, and the Prayer-book and Homily Society]? It is by the circhoicest delicacies of land and sea? Alas! his appe- culation of the scriptural Articles and Homilies of our

but not so upon the most delicious fare that ever made of the privileges of my text. That they may indeed famous the Roman luxury. Perfumes make his head now come "to Mount Zion, to the heavenly Jerusathat is impossible to be enjoyed, because its fruits ache; if you load him with jewels, you press him with lem, the city of the living God." For of this I am and usages are transmitted to us by parts and by succession. He that hath all the world, (if we can suphis pillow easy, nor tame the rebellion of a tumultuous reserve, but with a true faith and a sincere conscience, fruits in the midst of winter, not so much as a green humour, nor restore the use of a withered hand, nor "When I would make known my creed as a dying fig: and very much of its possessions is so hid, so straighten a crooked finger? Vain is the hope of that sinner, and express my hopes of fluding mercy before Thus also God hath promised the increase of his fugacious, and of so uncertain purchase, that it is like able possessions

cast such blessings from them, with a childish fish and wealth within all its hollownesses are his but 5. Suppose a man lord of all this world, an univer- the Church of England, and the Homilies of that ^{a those} only that are true to their engagement. ^{b Our} part to pray with good assurance, that the ^{ce} and blessing of the King of kings may descend ^{ce} and ^{ce}

powerless secular instruction is to keep their fellows from evil when temptation besets them, surely they must be convinced by such facts as these. What a dreadful state of immorality must that be where the merchant has no safeguard against the fraud of his servant, who, to prevent his forgery or his embezzlement from being known, will even set fire to the property of his master.

SOCIAL EVILS.

(From the Cheltenham Chronicle.)

Nor will Dissenting systems of education succeed where the other fails. At the time when the Educa-tion Bill of Sir Robert Peel excited so much discus-sion, the Dissenters boasted of the majority of schools while there had in different parts of the country. which they had in different parts of the country. It was rather unfortunate that in all these places the Chartist tumults and riots had been the most serious. Manchester was mentioned, and it is from Manchester and the neighbourhood that we have derived facts demonstrating the virulence and strength of the disease which it is our business to subdue and to cure.

Secular instruction has therefore proved useless for such communities. Dissent is no better. It may teach children to quote texts, and answer set questions subjects. by rote, and give without hesitation definitions of

theological terms, but it should do more; it should in this, that all its joys summed up together are not teach that religion is not an abstraction, but the combination of certain relative duties-our duty to God disease, or to allay a sorrow. For imagine a man for His own sake, and our duty to our neighbour for torious as David, beloved like Titus, learned as Tris- alone can remedy the evils which threaten to overrable, but amiable; and, therefore, to part with this, She may train up persons who shall fill responsible whose excellency is so great, for the world, that is of situations with credit, and enjoy the confidence of

OF THE CHURCH.

(From a Sermon by the Rev. J. Haldane Stewart.)

For what is the real object of this Institution [the tite is lost, and to see a pebble-stone is more pleasing Church, and her pure, spiritual, and devotional Lito him; for he can look upon that without loathing, turgy, to bring all within their reach to the enjoyment Christ, the Son of God, the Thirty-nine Articles of

mined enemy of it, and I have lately borne an open and ers could never, I believe, be induced to give up the fall successful testimony against it.

biladelphia? I shall be there, God willing, on Tuesday, the 17th of May. If this be agreeable, I'll beg of you just to signify it in a note directed to me, at Mr. Jacob Baker's, merchant, Market street, Philadelphia: or, if Baker's merchant, Market street, Philadelphia: or, if

I am conscious of it, that secresy is of great importance. in the present state of the business, till the minds of you, your brother bishops, and Mr. Wesley, be circumstan-tially known. I must therefore beg that these things be confined to yourself and Dr. Magaw, till I have the honor

Whit into the candid and faithful. I have, notwithstanding, been guilty of inadvertencies. Very lately I found myself obliged (for the pacifying of my conscience) to write a penitential letter to the Rev. Mr. Jarratt, which gave him great satisfaction; and for the same reason I must write another to the Rev. Mr. When I was last in America, I prepared and Pettigrew. orrected a great variety of things for our magazines, corrected a great variety of things for our magazines, indeed almost every thing that was printed, except some loose hints which I had taken of one of my journeys, and which I left in my hurry with Mr. Asbury, without any correction, entreating that no part of them might be printed which would be improper or offensive. But through great inadvertency (I suppose) he suffered some reflections on the characters of the two above-mentioned gentlemen to be inserted in the magazine, for which I am Very sorry: and probably shall not rest till I have made ery sorry: and probably shall not rest till I have made ny acknowledgment more public, though Mr. Jarratt es not desire it.

I am not sure whether I have not also offended you, sir, by accepting of one of the offers made me by you and Dr. Magaw, of the use of your churches about six years ago, on my first visit to Philadelphia, without in-forming you of our plan of separation from the Church of England. If I did offend, (as I doubt I did, especially from what you said on the subject to Mr. Richard Dallam, of Abington,) I sincerely beg your and Dr. Magaw's par-don. I'll endeavor to amend. But, alas I I am a frail, weak creature.

I will intrude no longer at present. One thing only I ill claim from your candor-that if you have no thoughts of improving this proposal, you will burn this letter, and take no more notice of it, (for it would be a pity to have us entirely alienated from each other, if we cannot unite in the manner my ardent wishes desire.) But if you will sible. urther negotiate the business, I will explain my mind still more fully to you on the probabilities of success In the meantime, permit me, with great respect, to subscribe myself,

Right Rev. Sir. Your very humble servant in Christ,

THOMAS CORE. Richmond, April 24, 1791.

The Right Rev. Father in God, Bishop WHITE. You must excuse interlineations, &c., as I am just going into the country, and have no time to transcribe.

APPENDIX B.

Dr. Coke to Bishop Seabury.

Editor of the CHURCHMAN, New York.

perhaps remove all their fears concerning them ; but they could give no security for their successors, or for any new bishops who may be consecrated for the Episcopal Church in those States which have not at present an Episcopal minister. The requisition of learning for the ministry (I minister. The requisition of *learning* for the ministry (1 mean the knowledge of the New Testament in the origi-nal, and of the Latin tongue) would be an insuperable objection on this ground, as the present bishops, and the present members of the general convention can give no sufficient security for their successors. And the preachaccessful testimony against it. Shall I be favored with a private interview with you in that they shall in due time rise to the higher offices of the

you please, by a few lines sent to me by the return of the post, at Philip Rogers', Esq., in Baltimore, from my friend Dr. Magaw. We can then enlarge on these But what can be done to gain this confidence on the plan of a re-union of the two churches? I will answer this important question with all simplicity, plainness, and 2dly. I have a re-union so much at heart, that I would omit nothing that may, according to the best of my judg-ment, throw light on the subject; 3dly. Because I think I am not in danger from your charitable spirit, to be sus-pected, in the present instance, of pressing after worldly honor; as it is likely I shall be elected President of the European Methodists European Methodists, and shall not, I believe, receive greater marks of respect from the Methodists in these States, supposing I ever be a hishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, than they are at present so kind as to show me.

show me. Mr. Asbury, our resident superintendent, is a great and good man. He possesses, and justly, the esteem of most of the preachers, and most of the people. Now if the general convention of the clergy consented that he should be consecrated a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the supposition of a re-union, a very capital hindrance would be removed out of the way. Again, Llove the Methodists in America, and could not

Again, I love the Methodists in America, and could not think of leaving them entirely, whatever might happen to me in Europe. The preachers and people also love me. Many have a peculiar regard for me. But I could not with propriety, visit the American Methodists, possessing in our church on this side of the water an office inferior to that of Mr. Asbury.

But if the two houses of the convention of the clergy would consent to your consecration of Mr. Asbury and me as bishops of the Methodist Society in the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States, (or by any other title, if that be not proper.) on the supposition of the re-union of the two churches, under proper mutual stipula-tions; and engage that the Methodist Society shall have a regular supply, on the death of their bishops, and so, ad perpetuum, the grand difficulty in respect to the preach-ers would be removed—they would have the same men to correlate in the same men to confide in whom they have at present, and all other mutual stipulations would soon be settled.

I said, in respect to preachers, for I do not fully know Mr. Asbury's mind on the subject. I have my fears in respect to his sentiments; and if he do not accede to the union, it will not take place so completely as I could wish. I wish you could see my sinful heart, but that is impos-

I think I need not observe that, if things were brought to a happy issue, we should still expect to enjoy all our rights as a *society* in the most exclusive sense, as we do now in Europe: I mean the receiving or rejecting mem-bers in or from our classes, bands, love-feasts, &c.

I have had the honor of three interviews with Bishop White on this subject, and some correspondence. In the present state of things, I must entreat you to lay this business only before your confidential friends; and if you honor me with a letter by the June packet, directed to the Rev. Dr. Coke, at the new chapel, City road, London, I will write to you again immediately after the English conference, which will commence in Manchester the last Tuesday in next July. The importance of the subject on which I have now written to you, will I think prevent the necessity of an apology for the liberty I have taken in writing to now in writing to you.

Permit me to subscribe myself, with great respect, Right Rev. Sir.

Your very humble and obedient servant,

THOMAS COKE Philadelphia, May 14, 1791.

THE CHURCH.

158

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.	The Articles. Homilies, and Li-
Poetry.—Easter-Day.	turgy of the Church.
The Resurrection.	A Letter to a Methodist.
The gain of the whole world.	<i>Fourth Page</i> .
The Church the true remedy for	The Emigrant's Sabbath.
social evils.	English Eccles. Intelligence.

The intelligence from England by the last Steam Packet, which, both civil and ecclesiastical, has already been laid before our readers, is of a varied and interesting character; and although the most immediately exciting may be the result of the long protracted trial of Mr. O'Connell, and the verdict of guilty which, almost against hope, the cause of good order has gained against that master-spirit of insubordination, the most important unquestionably is the debate upon Irish affairs in the Imperial Parliament. If this debate, as competent and impartial judges have pro nounced it, has been as able and splendid as any that are recorded in the forensic annals of the empire, its interest and importance have been mainly derived, we can understand, from the high and solemn points which have come under discussion; questions affecting not the interests of the passing generation only, but of millions yet unborn,-touching not merely upon the physical energies or temporal advantages of our mighty empire, but upon the eternal interests of its people, -- involving not theories or doctrines which the varying that a ditered circumstances of another gene-ration may sweep away, out asserting principles or immutable strength and unchangeable obligation,points of belief and grounds of action which man cannot despise or cast aside, without infringing upon divine prerogatives and trampling upon laws and rules that have been revealed from heaven.

The debate, in short, derived its main interest and to the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, and the conflicting views which were started as to the best means of causing Protestant efficiency to conciliate with Romanist content,-how the unadulterated truth of God's holy Word was to be maintained in that truths of Christianity. convulsed and unfortunate country, without prejudice or offence to the abettors of superstition and the advocates of error. The hopelessness of such conciliation was distinctly enough hinted at by many a speaker on the occasion; and while some rash spirits, to whom the eternal truths of pure religion are matters, it is to little understood, that it may be advisable to return be feared, of comparatively slight concern, were for to it again. In the mean time, we must firmly prorending away the alleged causes of discontent by a test, on every moral and religious ground, against the partial or complete sacrifice of the Protestant Church appropriation of a shilling of the lawful revenues of Establishment in Ireland, it was gratifying to behold the Protestant Church of Ireland to purposes of Gethe Ministers of the Crown resolute in the expression of their determination to yield to no compromise which would affect the integrity of the Church of the Empire planted in that portion of the dominions of Her Majesty. Lord STANLEY, once a Whig, but ever consistent in his maintenance of the principle which he so eloquently advocated now, emphatically declared. --- "To any proposition to exterminate the Established Church, I cannot consent .--- Against the confiscation of the property of the Church, I shall raise my voice as long as I have a voice to raise .- While I believe the bulk of the people of England is fully determined to do full and substantial justice to the civil rights of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, this, I believe, I share in common with a vast majority of the people of England,-a fixed and an unalterable determination to maintain and uphold in every portion of this empire the Protestant Established Church." And in answer to various propositions for the appropriation of the revenues of the Church of Ireland, so as to conciliate the Romanist and give content to the Dissenter, Sir ROBERT PEEL declared, "The conviction of my own mind is, that the best course which could be pursued s to maintain in its integrity the Protestant Church

Government,-which very possibly might be unfriendly sister Church in the United States,-tempted as we to the maintainance of the Protestant faith in Ireland, have often felt ourselves to interpose a humble word make it over to its enemies. Nor, in this case, would it matter much to the Ro-

man Catholic, so long as his tithes must be paid, whether they were handed over to the Crown for appro priation to their legitimate objects, or paid directly to the rector or curate upon the spot. It is the payment of them at all which is to the Roman Catholic the standing grievance; and so long as they are applied to the maintenance of the Protestant faith,-through what agency is of little comparative consequence,-he will cling to it, and agitate upon it, as a grievance still.

But our contemporary intimates that what is not pecially required for the maintenance of curates in he several parishes, should be appropriated by the Crown for the purposes of general Education. For what sort of education, we would ask? If it be for one founded upon Scriptural principles,-of which the word of God is to be made the basis,-would the Roman Catholic be satisfied? Would he hail as a boon the transfer of the revenues of the Church from Peter's Church on that day. This contemplated imthe Clergyman to the Schoolmaster, if the principles to be taught by each are the same? if the exchange o be effected, is the inculcation of the doctrine of the the present sacred edifice, of durable materials, and Bible in schools, instead of the doctrine of the Bible in a style of architecture which will be creditable to in churches?

and orthodox contemporary to recommend the seques- scribed towards carrying this improvement into effect. One-fourth of remainder sent to tration of the revenues of the Church for the support of schools from which the Bible is to be excluded, or Esq.; where also may be seen the plans of the several in winch only gleaned and garbled portions of it are improvements which are about to be made. to be allowed. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that he contemplated the approval of such injustice, -nay, of such sacrilege as this; the depriving the

Protestant Establishment in Ireland of a portion of her revenues, solemnly and specifically set apart from time immemorial for the maintenance of the principles importance from the sentiments elicited in reference of the Church of Christ, to be devoted to educational institutions, in which,-like the notorious one of Mr Girard, lately commented upon,-no religion shall be allowed to be taught, or, if allowed, in a mixed, garbled, and unsatisfactory presentation of the great

It might be useful to add a few remarks as to the real and legitimate owners of Church property in Ireland; but in discussing that point we should be too much transgressing our usual limits. It is nevertheless so important a one, and perhaps in general so neral Education.

In our paper of the 22d March, under the head of Colonial News, appeared an article extracted from the Port Hope Gazette, entitled "Interesting Narrative,' giving an account of a series of providential retribuons upon individuals therein described to have committed certain heavy crimes. It was asserted that a person, named C----b, acknowledged on his deathbed that he had been one of the guilty parties, with bed that he had been one of the guilty parties, with other particulars in reference to the crimes alleged to that your Committee is enabled to remark, that the cause have been committed, which it is not now necessary to repeat.

It appears that the individual here alluded to was an inhabitant of Peterboro', and that similar reports concerning him prevailed in that neighbourhood about the time of his death. In consequence of these rumours, the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, who had visited him frequently during his illness, made the following declaration to his congregation on the Sunday succeeding his interment :---

"On the last occasion of our assembling ourselves to-gether in the house of God, I deemed it my duty, in comance with the wishes of one now no more, and in acince besides with me own foulings to recom John Cobb. I have abundant reason to hope that these orayers went not forth from feigned lips, but that they ere as heartily offered by the congregation, as they were iously desired by the sufferer. I have, however, a farher duty to perform : justice to the memory of the dead -consolation to the feelings of his friends and relatives -all these motives require me to address you briefly respecting some malicious and unfounded stories that nave, I know not how, got into circulation respecting his last moments, and some supposed statement that these persons say he made to me previous to his death. I here istinctly and solemnly deny altogether each and every He never made acknowledgment one of these reports. to me of his having ever committed any infraction of the to me of his having ever committed any infraction of the laws, nor, I firmly believe, was capable of committing such. He had no weight upon his mind, no consciousness of crime disturbed his feelings, or clouded his views on the several occasions when I visited him in a Pastoral capacity. He was in truth resigned, submissive, meek, yet fully trusting and firmly confiding in the abundant mercy of his God. This frame of mind, apart from all win glouons and prospurations confidence areas while vain-glorions and presumptuous confidence, even while he reposed his hopes on the immutable Rock of Ages, he retained to the last. I saw him twice on the day of his death, and I never perceived him to falter in his well-grounded confidence, or yield to the suggestions of the nemy of souls. I again desire to express my firm and confident persuasion, that the entire of the charges now brought forward to traduce his memory, are false and groundless, and I humbly hope that the party or parties who have been instrumental in forging and circulating them, may, before they are called hence, be led to lay as he has done, whose memory they now would assail. My testimony to John Cobb's life and death would be, so far as I had means and opportunity of judging,—that he lived an honest and inoffensive life; he died resigned and held his soul in thraldom; he knew that if his earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, there still was repared for him a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." It is not a little strange that, in the face of such a declaration, and in defiance of what must have been the general conviction regarding this man's life and death, such a narrative should have been framed, as appeared in the Port Hope Gazette, and which, from its peculiar and very striking character, seems to have gone the rounds of the Provincial papers. This counter statement is due, however, to the memory of the deceased who has been maligned, as well as to the living whose characters are assailed; and, after this explanation, it will require, we apprehend, something more than mere assertion to substantiate the very defamatory particulars which have been thus worked

Church; and by placing it in the power of some future some others connected with the internal affairs of the to deprive it of its property altogether, or even to in defence of the ecclesiastical order and unity which Fe we thought, in some cases, to be very injudiciously infringed upon. But in exciting times like the present, we must expect to be pained by some anomalous proceedings, even in quarters where we usually lool for counsel and guidance to ourselves; but these unhappy results of an unhappy state of things will soon we trust, give place to that sober and settled order unity, and discretion which have always been a cha-

acteristic of our honoured Church in the neighbour-

ng country, and which, after a little further subsiding

f the frenzy of the day, will be proved to be her inhecent principle still.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the corner-stone of the new Tower, designed, with the connecting lobbies, to form a new front to St. Peter's Church in this Town, will be laid on St. George's Day, the 23rd instant, in presence of the several So. cieties who usually assemble for Divine Service in St provement constitutes, in reality, the commencement of a NEW CHURCH, of much larger dimensions than the town, and worthy of the cause which it is designed For surely it cannot be the meaning of our sound to subserve. About £850 has already been sub- For Widows and Orphans of Clergy £14 8 41

The subscription-list lies at the store of J. V. Boswell

Any person happening to have an extra copy of Vol. I. of this Journal, which he would be willing to exchange for a copy of Vol. III., would hear of in opportunity of doing so by applying at this office.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

On Thursday, the 7th March, the Second Annual Meeting of "The East District Branch of the Church Society" was held in Trinity Church, Cornwall, at which the Rector of the Parish presided. The information brought forward on the occasion was highly interesting to a very respectable audience, and the motives which were supplied for future exertions in behalf of the Society nust have carried conviction to every heart. Whilst a the speakers were impressed with the feeling that much still remained to be done, and that no one had done : much as he might do, in the cause of the Society, al appeared to be encouraged in their work by the results if the past year; especially when it was considered, that collections for religious purposes had hitherto scarcey been attempted in the Church. The Report for the pat together with the Resolutions which were passed at the Meeting, are here subjoined :--

REPORT.

At the last General Meeting of the "East District Branch of the Church Society," your Committee had occasion to advert to the depressed state of the agricultural and mercantie interests of the Province, as having effected very materially the parochial contributions for the preceding year. It has pleased an All-wise Providence that that depression should continue

een forwarded to the Secretary, that several new names have been added to the list of subscribers for the past year, and it for three years from the date of his appointment. would take this opportunity of urging upon all those who are agaged in collecting for the Society, the propriety of applying bevery member of the Church for their contribution and aid. By this means the attention of every Churchman will be directed to the objects of the Society, and your Committee feels assured, that the better those objects are understood, and the ore the exigencies of the Church are known, the greater will be the self-denying efforts of the people to co operate in so holy a cause.

cause. The ignorance which prevails with regard to the real objects Rev. J. Pyke, Rev. J. Pyke, Institute preatly to be lamented, and our people

The C	hurch.	
nternal affairs of the tes,—tempted as we pose a humble word	WILLIAMSBURG AND MATILDA. Total receipts£84 4 3 Special Donations and Appropriation.	and the second second
der and unity which e very injudiciously times like the pre-	For Travelling Missionary in District £25 0 0 Painting and Repairing Churches 16 3 9 One-fourth amount for general pur- poses sent to Toronto	
by some anomalous here we usually look elves; but these un-	Appropriated, For Insuring Churches, &c 10 5 6 Printing Tract	Contraction of the local division of the loc
e of things will soon, er and settled order, e always been a cha-	Book Depository, Parish Library, and Sunday School Books 13 0 0 EXTOWN.	
ch in the neighbour-	Total receipts£28 0 0	-

For Parochial purposes.£21 0 0 £28 0 CORNWALL. Total receipts. £67 16 Special Donations.

For support of Parochial School ... £30 13 Travelling Missionary in District... 10 0 0 One-fourth of remainder sent to 5 10 0 Toronto Appropriated.

For repairs of Parsonage 21 12 10 £67 16

> PRESCOTT. Total receipts £66 14 Special Donations.

13 3 21 Appropriated. For Travelling Missionary in District 10 0 0 Parish purposes, say Sunday School Books and Library, Repairing Church, &c. 29 2 9 - £66 14 RICHMOND. Total receipts £ 8 15 0 Special Donation. For Travelling Missionary in Dalhousie District $\pounds 2 = 0 = 0$ One-fourth of remainder sent to

1 8 9 Toronto Appropriated. For Parochial purposes..... 5 6 3 - £ 8 15 0 Gross amount received for 1842 and 1843 ... £347 Collections after Sermon for 1843..... 59 1 Total..... £406 8 0

Total amount sent to Toronto, exclusive of

Collections after Sermon £ 78 2 Cornwall, 7th March, 1844.

The following Resolutions were then adopted :-On the motion of Rev. E. Boswell, seconded by G. C.

Wood, Esq., V. P. Resolved, 1 .- That the Report just read be adopted and published in "The Church," for the information of the members of the Society and the public at large.

On motion of Rev. J. Flood, seconded by Mr. James Edgar,

Resolved, 2 .- That this Society earnestly intreats every Clergyman of this Association to call upon his congregation realously to assist with their substance in promoting the objects of this valuable Society

On motion of G. S. Jarvis, Esq., seconded by Mr. D. Alguire, Resolved, 3 .- That whereas this Meeting learns with great

tude that your Committee is enabled to remark, that the cause of the Society has received warm support in many of the Parochial Branches in connection with this Association. Your Committee has learnt, from the Reports which have the Report of the Society has received warm support in many of the Parochial Branches in connection with this Association. required sum to ensure the services of such a Missionary, say

On motion of Rev. R. Blakey, seconded by Rev. S. S. Strong, Resolved, 4 .- That the thanks of this Meeting be given to

the Office-bearers of this Society for the past year, and that they be requested to act for the ensuing year; also, that as the Rev. A. Williams, of Cornwall, is about to return to England. the Rev. E. Boswell be appointed one of the Secretaries in his stead.

WESTMINSTER, LONDON DISTRICT.

warded to him :--

on was put and carried unanimously :-

Rev. Mr. Cronyn of London, notwithstanding his various was weak, the soldier's mind was firm. He took off his hat and arduous duties, has consented to officiate in the Church cheered the Duke as he passed and sold sile in the once a month when it is completed,-so that the inhabiants will enjoy the ministrations of the Church three times in the month,-and it is hoped that eventually a weekly Service will be secured. The lands in the south bart of Westminster have but lately been taken up by settlers, and it is pleasing to see the people in their new settlerent, so earnestly seeking the *old paths*, though there is no lack of those who lie in wait to deceive, and draw them into new and dangerous ones.

ELORA.

We are glad to learn that the Messrs. Gilkison have, with their usual liberality, furnished to the Travelling Missionary of the Wellington and Gore District, the Rev. James Mockridge, the use of a house, rent free, in the village of Elora, for twelve months. The dwelling is represented as a most confortable and commodious one, and attached to it are a garden, orchard, &c. To this seasonable kindness is added that of A. Geddes, Esq., in permitting the use of his stable adjoining the above pre-mises, during the same period. Nothing can contribute more to the personal comforts of the Missionary, who may have a family, than a commodious and convenie situated house; and it is a great gratification to learn that such is furnished, in many instances, without any infringement upon the sufficiently narrow income of the Clergyman officiating .- ED.

From our English Files.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THANKS TO SIR C. NAPIER AND THE ARMY OF SCINDE. The Earl of RIPON rose to move that the thanks of the house be given to Leiutenant General Sir C. Napier, for the be thanked by every man in that house (hear, hear). skill and gallantry with which the military operations in Seinde were carried on, and for the decisive victories with which they were crowned; and that the thanks also of the house be given to the several officers of the army serving under Sir C. Napier for their gallantry, zeal, and meritorious conduct; and that similar thanks be given to the non-con officers and privates in the army, both native and British. In doing so the noble lord traced the career of the gallant General from the early part of last year, when the operations commen-ced, through every successive stage, until their final and gloced, through every successive stag, are successive stag, rious close, carefully avoiding, in a case where unanimity was desirable any tonic which might provoke dissension. Maso desirable, any topic which might provoke dissension. Ma-jor Outram's claim to praise, too, for his extraordinary defence against vastly superior numbers in Hyderabad, was not forgot-ten; and the noble lord concluded by an animated eulogy upon

the spirit, discipline, and fidelity of the native troops. The Earl of AUCKLAND seconded the motion wi without the slightest qualification, and said he thought that England had reason to be proud of such an officer as Sir C. Napier. Not even excepting Plassy and Assaye, he would affirm that more conspicuous victories had never been achieved than those for which they were now about to thank a British and native army, led by a British commander. (The noble earl, in the course of these observations, was frequently cheered by the Duke of Wellington and other noble lords on the ministerial side.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON should endeavour to guard himself from saying anything which was in the slightest degree calculated to produce a difference of opinion amongst the mem-bers of that house. The motion was one which he sincerely hoped would be unanimously agreed to. He could not listen to the observations that he heard made without giving expression to the strong sense which he entertained of the merits of those officers and of that army whose conduct had been now brought under the consideration of the house. He could not withhold his cordial assent to the motion which had been submitted to their lordships. After having given to the subject a full consideration, he must say that he never knew an instance n which a general officer showed in a higher degree all the qualifications which were necessary for enabling him to conduct great operations. He manifested at all times entire discretion nd prudence in the formation of his plans, great activity in making the preparations which were necessary to insure success, and finally great zeal, gallantry, and science in carrying his plans and preparations into full execution. His march upon Emaum Ghur was one of the most curious military feats which he had ever known to be performed, or had ever perused ar account of in his life. He moved his troops through the lesert against hostile forces, he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most straordinary; and he cut off a retreat of the enemy which endered it impossible for them ever to regain their po After retiring from this successful operation, he collected all his troops, and made those preparations for future attack which were necessary to the completion of his success. He made the most of this extraordinary attack, which was cometely successful. He gained the camp of the enemy, got possession of his guns, and obtained the most complete victory, taking up a position in which he was not again likely to be Not only did he secure Hyderabad, and the portion of the Indus which lay in his rear, but he brought up a rein

forcement, and placed himself at the head of a stronger army chains hurst and drop from a fait, too, the influence of the

Church, but to have it well finished and furnished. The field he met the Duke of Wellington; and, though the body cheered the Duke as he passed, and said, "I cannot die at a better moment" (hear, hear). He held him whilst the ball was extracted from his jaw, and though he kicked, he uttered not a word (cheers and laughter). That might set the house in a laugh, but it had not that effect upon him (loud cheers).— After he recovered from his wound, the next battle he was in was that of Fuentes d'Onor; then he escaped for once. He then appeared at Cordova-his two brothers were wounded, but he escaped; he received promotion; and his next services were under that great admiral, Sir George Cockburn, off the coast of Spain, when, though there was no regular fighting, as in the performed (hear). As a civil officer, his services in Cephalonia

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were a proof; and he (Commodore Napier) fancied that no man had done more for the improvement of the island than Sir C. Napier did during the time he was there. He did almost (hear, hear). They next found him in India, and the right hon baronet had so well described his conduct from the time he took the command, that it was necessary for him (Commodore Napier) to say very little upon the subject. Still he hoped the house would excuse him for dwelling with pleasure and complacency upon the services his gallant relative had per-formed there, and the manner in which he had executed them (hear, hear). He believed that if any hon. member read the blue-book then before the house, and looked into the whole of his relative's plans for seizing or surprising Kurachee, he must admit that the man who could plan all that and execute such an enterprise in a desert, with the loss, he believed, of only six nels, must be a man possessed of very great qualities indeed (hear, hear). They were not entering into the policy of Sir C. Napier and his operations then (hear); he had nothing to do with that policy, but only with his conduct as a general officer commanding an army (hear, hear). If his policy we bad, try him for it, and punish him, if they pleased; but let his conduct as a general officer, and that of every man in his army,

> THE COMMON FLW OF (From the Cambridge Chronicle.)

During the late debate on Ireland, one Attorney-General chieved, and another strengthened a high reputation. We are not concerned here to speak of the former, but we cannot re-frain from congratulating the electors of the united boroughs of Hantingdon and Godmanchester upon the fine address of their learned representative, Sir Frederick Pollock, yesterday week. week.

The whole of his speech was pervaded by that manly mo-desty, frankness and good-nature which no one who knows him will for a moment deny him the possession of. His beautiful in for the speech set of the dispersion speech. vindication of the common law against the disparaging sneers of Sir Thomas Wilde we must transfer to our columns :-

"I own I was perfectly astonished to hear him put this ques-tion—" Where have the liberties of the people of England been buried?" And then he answered himself by saying -" In the courts of the common law." (Hear, hear.) 'How,' said my learned friend, 'how is it that the rights and liberties of the people have been swamped? By means of the common law.' (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether my hon. and learned friend is in his place or not, but I have no intention of uttering a syllable which can give him the slightest pain; but I cannot help saying I felt that if he had drunk of the spirit of our common law in the way our great lawyers of old had drunk, and had tasted that stream in the spirit of our ancestors, he never would have made that remark. (Hear, hear.) The common law of this country is the great shield and protection of public and personal freedom. From that we have derived some of the very first principles of liberty. (Hear, hear.) If we had not had our common law, I doubt whether there would have been a single spark of liberty left in this country. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of trial by jury, which is part of our common law. (Hear.) We owe to our common law that collection of 12 men to inquire into the guilt or innocence of our fellow-subjects and to protect their rights. (Hear, hear.) To our common law more than to anything else we owe our right to meet and discuss matters of public opinion; and it is by meeting in that way that we discover our strength And let me add, juries have continually worked out the liberty of the subject, and sustained public and personal rights. (Hear, hear.) Does my hon and learned friend mean to say that only the interests of the Crown or a particular class are served by our common law? Who was it pronounced that general search warrants are illegal, though they had continued from the time of the Revolution downwards? (Hear, hear.) * But there is another instance of the value of our common law. What was the first effort made towards the extinction of slavery, and the liberation of the negro race? It was in the case of the negro Somerset. About the year 1772 Somerset, the negro, who had come over to this country, was shipped on board a vessel to go to Jamaica. The common law by habeas brought him out of his dungeon on board ship, and it brought him into court, where the question was argued, and that great principle was decided, that the liberty of every human being is commensurate with the extent of the shores of this country, that the noxious weed, slavery, cannot exist in its climate for a moment, that ' the instant the slave touches the sacred soil of Britain his chaine hurst and deep fram around him,' (Cheore.) We have fested all the discretion and ability of an officer familiar with the most difficult operations, and it must be in the highest degree gratifying to their lordships to remember that those zealous and gallant efforts had been attended with perfect suc-cess (hear, hear). The advance and attack of which he had cess (hear, hear). The advance and attack of which he had of it from the first to the last. (Cheers.) But I will not dwell upon this; I must say, however, that there is a very remarkable nstance now existing of the greater respect which is given to courts of law than to courts of legislature. I cordially agree application of it. But there are many persons, and the hon-and learned member for Bath knows it, in this house, and many more out of it, exceedingly glad to have recourse to courts law as a possible refuge from the tyranny of this house. (He (Hear, hear.) And we know that our Transatlantic brethren, when they founded that constitution which they enjoy, upon the purest principles of democracy, they took care that the Legis-

Establishment. When I say, 'in its integrity,' I don't mean to exclude all such reforms as may be necessary to ensure the efficiency of the Church for the purposes of that Church, but I do mean that I shall never consent to the overthrow of the Protestant Church, and have its revenues transferred for the maintenance of three different forms of religion in Ireland,-to have its revenues divided between the Protestant, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic Churches, I never will be found to consent; nor to any similar devices that were suggested, meaning nothing if they do not mean the ultimate destruction of the Protestant Church in Ireland."

These are sentiments worthy of a Conservative Ministry, and powerfully in unison with the great principles which have placed that ministry in their present position of strength and honour. If clung to and acted upon without compromise, they are sentiments which will maintain Sir Robert Peel, in the possession of patronage and power; but if madly flung away, through indifference or fear,-if there be any receding from the determination to uphold the Protestant ascendancy, and to preserve the Protestant Establishment, in Ireland,-if there be a moment's parleying with propositions for sequestering her revenues, or appropriating to secular education what was solemnly set apart for the dissemination of the truths of religion, Sir Robert Peel would be deserted, at that hold on the only grounds of a Christian's hope, so that they may at last die the death of the righteous, as well instant, by the might and virtue of the nation, and the Conservative Ministry would fall, not soon, we fear, to rise again.

With the expression of these sentiments, we shall scarcely be expected to concur in the following remarks which we lately observed in our much respected contemporary, the Montreal Courier ;---

"It is evident, from the tone of the debate on Irish affairs in the Imperial Parliament, that the Ministers are going to set themselves in earnest, to do that for Ireland which ought to have been done years ago, that is to redress the real grievances under which the people labour, and to pass measures which may tend to raise the national character of the people, by educating them, and setting on foot such public works, as will benefit the country, be the means of introducing capital, and bringing forward the resources of the most fertile country in the world.

"We fear that the Church question is the greatest stumbling block in the way: but we are of opinion, that the time is come when it must be holdly grappled with, and if any man in the Empire can do that at this juncture, it is SIR ROBERT PEEL. No one will, we think, accuse It is She Roman is the hostility to the Church of the State we of any thing like hostility to the Church of the State We would resist to the death any attack upon its constitution or its revenues; but we think that a step might be taken with regard to it in Ireland, that would de vested interest, either now or for hereafter. We would wish to see every parish in which there was not a dec majority of Protestants, held in abeyance; that is, that on the death of each incumbent, the revenues of such parish should be paid over to the Crown, to be by them appropriated, after paying a Curate in each parish where there are any resident Protestants, to the purposes of general Education. By this plan, the living itself would not be alienated from the establishment, and if a case should occur in which a parish at any future time should regain a majority of Protestant inhabitants, an incumbent could again be presented to the living. This measure would beat hard on the lay patrons of livings alone, because they would thus be deprived of the right of presentation, and consequently would miss the opportunity of putting relations and friends into good since our berths; but private interests must be sometimes sacrificed to those of the public; and we do think that no conscientious man could fail to approve of such a measure as this. The true *reli-gious* interests of the Establishment would not suffer, because, by the appointment of a Curate at a small salary, the services of the Church would still be provided for. Something must be done at any rate, and we are truly glad to see that such good feeling pervades the minds of all parties on the subject.

Our contemporary has shewn himself so decided and zealous a friend of the Church of England, that we regret exceedingly to be obliged to express our dissent from the positions laid down in the above extract. On the plan suggested by our contemporary. the integrity of the Establishment would be vitally assailed, and its distinctive features well nigh obliterated, by reducing the lawful holders of the property of the Church into mere stipendiaries of the Crown; by transferring, in short, to another power possessions

up into an "Interesting Narrative."

We exceedingly regret to observe in the Kingston Loyalist of the 4th instant a very harsh personal attack upon the reputed Editor of the Toronto Patriot. Even if adequate provocation had been given by this respected individual for these invectives of the Loyalist, our contemporary will excuse us for saying that editorial obliquities or offences,-even if such can be substantiated,-do not justify the personalities which we lament to see employed in the case in question. We have no reason to entertain any other feeling than that of respect and good-will towards the conductor of the Loyalist, and therefore he will believe us to be actuated by no unfriendly motive in most strongly deprecating the attack he has made upon the gentleman who is alleged to be the Editor of the Patriot;a gentleman of high professional respectability, unblemished character, and the soundest Conservative principles. Our contemporary of the Loyalist, with the frankness which pertains to the character of a British soldier, will see, we trust, and acknowledge the great injustice of his remarks.

We have received a very ably-written Pamphlet from the pen of the Rev. Edward Waylen, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, entitled "The Novelties which disturb our Unity," in reply, in a certain degree, to various productions which have acquired some notoriety of late as designed to expose "the Novelties which disturb our Peace." Our love of "peace" has and rights which, in reality, belong to the Protestant prevented us from noticing these productions, and

the Society which is collected for Missionary purposes, is not employed to increase the stipends of those who are already engaged in the work of Missions, but chiefly to provide addiof this Association. al Travelling Missionaries for those places where the settlers cannot provide one for themselves.

It appears, from the Reports which have been received, that the wait of Travelling Missionaries is very painfully felt in many of the back settlements comprised within the limits of this Association. Numbers of Churchmen have established themselves in remote situations of the forest, and the yearly influx of emigrants into this Diocese is continually adding to their number. Those persons must be followed into their retreat by the Christian bounty of their more privileged prethren, otherwise they will remain entirely destitute of the histrations of the Church for many years to come. while, their morals will be exposed to the utmost hazard, they will be liable to forget the lessons of piety which they once had learnt, and the danger will be great, lest they should be entangled in the paths of schism and error. Your Committee would, therefore, earnestly call the attention of Parochial Associations to the subject of Travelling Missionaries in the back settlements of their immediate neighbourhood. If the more wealthy evince this brotherly regard for the spiritual velfare of their poorer neighbours, it will call forth the en if the latter much more effectually than if they were left to eir unaided efforts. Gratitude towards their benefac ors, as well as a regard for their own interests, will stimulate them to

That the new settlers are willing to contribute, according to bility, to supply themselves with the ministrations of the Church, is shown by two of the Reports which have been laid efore your Committee. In one instance, the sum of £20 has heerfully been guaranteed, for three years, by two back settlenents, to be added to the contributions of others, to furnish hem with a Travelling Missionary. In another, a like sum has been guaranteed, for the same purpose, by four other places, When this readiness is manifested on the or the same period. part of our poorer brethren, to contribute themselves towards he supply of their spiritual wants, surely it is the solemn duty of every Churchman, upon whom God has bestowed a larger hare of this world's riches, to furnish whatever may be lacking hrough their poverty. Your Committee, therefore, feels much pleasure in stating

that the sum of £50 10s. has been paid into the hands of the District Treasurer, towards the support of a Travelling Mis-sionary for the Johnstown and Eastern Districts, and that one Mission has pledged itself to contribute £15 annually, for three years, for the same purpose. And as soon as the sum of £75 can be guaranteed for a like period, the Bishop has kindly offered to add ± 25 yearly from the funds of the Parent Society. Hence, your Committee is very sanguine in the hope that, at the next General Meeting of this Association, it will be able to announce the cheering fact, that a Travelling Missionary has been labouring in the Johnstown and Eastern Districts, supported wholly by the funds of the Church Society.

In conclusion, your Committee would call upon all the members of this Association, to unite with it in prayer to Almighty God, that "He who hath begun a good work" in this Province, through the instrumentality of the Church Society, would graciously be pleased to prosper it with His blessing, that the number of labourers in His vineyard may be increased, that the hearts of His people may be disposed to support them cheerfully, and that our Society may be the means of turning many from sin to righteousness, and from the power of Satan to the glorious liberty of the children of God. The following is an abstract of the Parochial Reports which ave been received by your Committee, so far as they relate to the receipts and expenditure of monies during the years 1842 and 1843. Your Committee regrets that it has not been furnished with Reports from all the Parishes in connection with this Associati

REMPTVILLE AND MARLBOROUGH.
Total receipts £35 1
Appropriated.
For Book Depository and Liabilities, Parish Library, Sunday School
Books and Insuring Churches £26 5 9 One-fourth sent to Toronto 8 15 4
£35 1
BROCKVILLE.
Total receipts £56 16
Special Donations.
For building Parish School House£8 15 0
Travelling Missionary in District
Widows and Orphans of Clergy 1 2 6
Students in Theology 2 0 0 Mr, preparing for the
Ministry
One-fourth of remainder sent to
Toronto
For Book Depository and Liabilities,
Parish & Sunday School Libraries 27 18 111

goodness of God in the success which has attended the efforts

A meeting was held on the 15th of February, at the been speaking resulted in another brilliant victory, in which he again showed all the qualities of an excellent general officer, residence of Mr. J. Hopkins, to take measures to erect a Church in the seventh Concession of the Township of and in which the army displayed all the best qualities of the Westminster, on the direct road from St. Thomas to Lonlon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former place, and 8 from the latter. Smith having been called to the chair, and Mr. session, and he subsequently entered the desert to take posses-sion of another post, which might be likely to afford an asylum G. H. Lindsay appointed Secretary, several Resolutions, similar to those generally offered on such occasions, were to the enemy hereafter. In the course of these operations an occurrence took place, which turned out to be one of the causes adopted; and a letter from Mrs. Watson was read, in adopted, be expressed her intention to give ten acres of land for the site of the Church. It being understood by f the great success which attended our arms. Having determined to obtain possession of Omerkote, he found the Indus the meeting that a sum of money had been placed in the rising in his rear, and he apprehended that it might not be easy for falling back upon Meerpore; at this juncture it was thought necessary to apply to him for fresh orders, and in that season, necessary in that country, one of the officers rode 40 miles hands of G. Claris Esq., of St. Thomas, by his friends in England, to be applied to the building of a place of public worship in Westminster, for such denomination of Chrisns as would conform to certain conditions required by the donors, it was resolved to make application to him or assistance, and at the conclusion of the meeting the following requisition was drawn out, signed, and forthe siege, and to take fresh orders. The same individual rode

back again 40 miles to communicate to the officer conducting George Claris Esq., St. Thomas. Sir,—In pursuance of notice duly given, a public meet-ing was held at the house of Mr. Hopkins on the 15th of February, at which, among others, the following Besolucommand, and to show likewise the unbounded zeal with "The inhabitants of the north of Southwold and south of Westminster living equi-distant from London and St. Thomas, both of which places, however, being at too great a distance for them and their families to attend divine sion (hear, hear). He wished to mention one fact more; it reply :worship with that regularity they would wish-Resolved, was, that Sir Charles Napier, on the morning after the sec in order to supply this destitution, that a Church in con-nexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, hattle, read to the army a dispatch which he had just received from the Governor General, approving of the conduct of the army at the battle of Meeance, and intimating that that victory

forthwith erected in the seventh Concession of the Township of Westminster." At that meeting Mrs. Watson announced her intention should be followed by the usual rewards. Wellington) really believed that the reading of this dispatch materially influenced the success of the operations in which the army was at that time engaged (hear, hear).

The resolution was then put and agreed to unanimously. A similar vote of thanks was proposed in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, and carried unanimously. We can-not refrain from presenting to our readers Commodore Napier's speech on this occasion. It is highly characteristic of the brave and eccentric old sailor :--

Sir C. NAPIER said, he rose under no ordinary feelings to return his thanks to the right hon. baronet for the very eloquent gallant relative, and for the honour he had also done him (Sir C. Napier) in having spoken of him in terms which he had no right to expect (hear). The right honourable baronet had battle of Coruna, and following up the whole with his services in Scinde; but he was ignorant of some other services which he (Sir C) gallant relative had also performed (hear); and he (Sir C). manner in which he had brought forward the services of his gallant relative had also performed (hear); and he (Sir C. Napier) hoped the house would permit him to mention them, as they were to the honour and credit of that gallant officer (hear, hear). At the battle of Corunna it was perfectly notoious that whilst leading on the 50th Regiment in the front of the battle, the great general under whom he was brought up, Sir John Moore, said to Napier and his friend Major Stanhope, I find that the impolicy of leaving the Roman Catholic Well done, my Majors!" (hear). The very expression of "my majors" would have stamped them as heroes at once (hear) At the head of his regiment Napier advanced—it was the first life—he advanced at the head of his men, leading them on with the greatest possible coolness. Something occurred to impede them—he was surrounded by French troops—received a cut on the head with a sabre—was stabled in the back with a bayonet a bulket want through his through his to be a sub--a bullet went through his leg, and two of his ribs were broken by a cannon-ball (hear, hear). "I think (said the commodore) vative, Lord Francis Egerton, and was carried by a considerable officers, Marshals Ney and Soult, and nursed, and afterwards they restored him to his family, even without an exchange (hear, hear), and he was sure that no map in England of the late debate by a majority of the speakers on our side. (hear, hear), and he was sure that no man in England or France would rejoice more than Marshal Soult when he heard of the orious conduct of Major Napier (hear). When he returned

Napier) was also there as an amateur (great laughter), and he ild not do better than follow the steps of that great man (hear); and his relative in that engagement was shot through the nose, and the ball fell into his jaw—he sank back into his arms, and he (Commodore Napier) carried him off the field (hear, hear). He was as brave a man, and possessed of as heroic courage as any man that existed in the present day (hear, hear). He remembered that at the battle of Busaco Napier was dressed in the red uniform of his regiment—the coat of the staff was blue—he was with the staff—and he lic chaplains in workhouses and gaols—supports the coat of the staff was blue—he was with the staff—and he

THE PAYMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN

servative Member, Mr. Monckton Milnes. As th

To the Rev. the Vicar of Pontefract.

26, Pall Mall, Feb. 26. Rev. and Dear Sir,-I have received a memorial signed by ourself and other excellent friends of mine in Pontefract, claratory of your and their dissent from the sentiments expressed by me in the late Irish debate in the House of Comons, and I believe that a brief exposition of my opinion the subject will be the best and most respectful answer I can

I am most anxious to maintain unimpaired the Protestan an act of parliament—not because it is subservient to the state) but because I believe it to be a true branch of the Church of Christ, and because I would not consent to deprive any of Protestant fellow-subjects in Ireland of the advantages of a Church Establishment. I do not think the resources of that admitted as soon as claimed, and where there is plenty of super-fluous wealth to support unsalaried ministers, I cannot doubt the marking of the support unsalaried ministers is the support doubt

the unqualified evil of the action of that system, where authority of priesthood is despotic, and where the mainten of the clergy is wrung from the necessities of an all but pauper

clergy of Ireland in the exercise of this independent power was held by Mr. Pitt, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Grenville, and Lord Cas-

testant grounds, declared he had no objection to the principl and this opinion was confirmed by the speeches of the Sec and this opinion was confirmed by the speeches of the "sector tary to the Admiralty and the Irish Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Young), by Mr. D'Israeli, Sir W. James, Lord Claude Hamilton (a late Oraugeman), and many others, although some of them differed as to the fitness of the opportunity. You say "that you wish to retain unimpaired the Protestant character of our government." I would suggest that this phrase is hardly applicable, now that Roman Catholies are eligible to parliament (Pontafract haraelf has twice selected

eligible to parliament (Pontefract herself has twice a them as her representatives) and to the highest offices education of Roman Catholic priests-pays the Roman

up, £29 17s. 6d. was subscribed for that purpose, and the ist is still in circulation. But as we fear the whole amount that may be subscribed will not be sufficient to carry our purpose into effect, and understanding that there is a sum of money now lying at your disposal to be nsidera-

JOHN K. LABATT, and 67 others.

St. Thomas, March 8th, 1844.

Gentlemen, Your favour of the 23rd ult. I duly received, with the following enclosures: -1. The proceedings of a meeting of those favourable to the erecting a Church in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland. 2. A requisition signed requesting assistance from a fund placed my disposal for the purpose of building a place of worship, (agreeable to the expressed wishes of the people and in accordance with certain doctrines, the power being placed in my hands to direct how that express e made,) in the 7th Concession of the Township of West-The requisition being signed by a large majority of the

inhabitants in the neighbourhood, —and the liberal dona-tion of Mrs. Watson and others, appearing more likely to cord with the original intentions of the donors of this fund, therefore, Gentlemen, through you, I with pleasure fund, therefore, Gentlemen, through you, I with pleasure beg leave to acquaint the requisitionists that I accede to their wishes, which, combined with the great interest taken in the good cause, I sincerely hope under God may be of lasting benefit to the settlement.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your sincere well-wisher and servant, G. T. CLARIS.

P. S.-When the necessary arrangements are made, that is, the Deed made to the Bishop of Toronto, I will hold myself responsible for the sum of £118 0s. 3d., Halifax Currency. G. T. C.

This sum granted by Mr. Claris, together with the donations received, and, it is hoped, to be received through Mrs. Watson from friends of the Church in England, and the subscriptions of the people since the meeting, have enabled the Committee to enter into contracts for the building, and no doubt remains but that the Church will be completed in every respect and ready for Divine Ser-- £26 16 0 vice, by the end of July. It is proposed to build a small contracts for the building and no doubt remains but that the Church will be completed in every respect and ready for Divine Ser-treated the subscriptions of the geople since the meeting, have building, and no doubt remains but that the Church will be completed in every respect and ready for Divine Ser-treated the subscription of the staff was blue—he was with the staff—and he (Commodore Napier) cautioned him that he was in a bad posi-tion. "Either you or I shall be shot; put on your cloak," I said. "No," was the answer, "I am in the uniform of my utered these words before he was struck. When going off the now of a purely political character.

of conveying to the Bishop of the Diocese and his suc-cessors, ten acres of Lot No. 18 of the seventh Concession, on which to erect the Church. And it was farther resolved to enter into a subscription towards defraying the expenses of the building, and before the meeting broke

pplied to the erection of a place of worship in this neighurhood, we, the undersigned, respectfully request that

In reply to the above, Mr. Claris returned the following

answer:-Messrs. J. K. LaBatt, and Minchin Jackson,

you will take the matter into your favourable on, and render as much assistance to us in our under taking as may be in your power, especially as we have obtained the assurance that should the Church be erected, the Rev. Messrs. Burnham and Stewart will perform Di vine Service in it twice a month. We are, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

Ireland on the brink of rebellion, to inflict on England the ex-pense of an immense military force, and to cause much anxiety in our relations with foreign countries. The only hope of meeting the could not legally have remained in office until the splendid public building can be finished which has been principally car-ried on through his disinterested exertions.—Kingston Chromeeting this evil seems to me to rest on the improvement of the tone of feeling of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland.

We cannot diminish their power-the penal laws themselves have failed to do that; but we may possibly divert it from its destructive course. We cannot alter what we believe to be an us religion-the zeal and piety of Irish Protestantism has failed to do that; but we may submit it to the general in-fluences of order and law. If we leave it as it is, in its independent, irresponsible authority, I see no alternative but repeal or civil war.

With these opinions, and this belief, it is my plain public duty to suggest to her Majesty's government whatever appears to me likely to avert these evils, and to assist them by all means in my power, when I see them inclined to take such a course.

Your object, my dear sir, and mine are the same-the pre-servation of the Protestant Church of Ireland without revolution or bloodshed; we only differ as to the means. And I may perhaps ask you and my other friends to repose some trust in the conduct of one who has given tolerably strong proofs of his fidelity to the Church of England, and who only desires to combine that feeling with the largest and fullest toleration of all bias of the conduction of the strong all his other fellow-christians .- I have the honour to be, my dear sir, your obedient servant and friend,

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- An admirable reply has been published by His Excellency to an address from the inhabit-ants of the Township of Thorah, in the Home District. We can only make room for the following extract, in which it will be seen His Excellency speaks with merited reprobation of the attempts now assidnously making. attempts now assiduously making to stir up a factious opposi-tion to Her Majesty's Government :

"The fervent prayers with which you conclude your address party spirit, and join all hearts in harmony and general welfare. Late events have not tended to encourage me in such a hope; but I cannot reproach myself for my dis-appointment. It is owing to those who, prominent in infla-ence, and possessing in a degree unexampled in this Colony, power to do good, would not avail themselves of it; would not be satisfied without trampling on the Crown; and, failing extort my submission to that purpose, wantonly enceavoir to the satisfied without transpling on the transplication to that purpose, wantonly enceavoir extort my submission to that purpose, wantonly transplications to the satisfied without transpling on the transplication to that purpose, wantonly enceavoir extort my submission to that purpose, wantonly transplications to the satisfied without transpling on the transplication transplication to the satisfied without transpling on the transplication transplication transplication to the satisfied without transplication to the satisfied without transpling on the transplication transplication transplication transplication transplication to the satisfied without transplication to the satisfied without transplication tra out either just cause or rational object. With this view they of the act: in other words, that a requisition calling all persons have engaged in but either just cause or rational object. With this view deep have engaged in unceasing misrepresentation of my conduct and motives in difficulties which are of their own creation, ex-citing the people, and in some portions of the Province stirring citing the people, and in some portions of the Province stirring to organise them in opposition to her Majesty's Government, recklass of the reckless of the extent to which it may proceed, and well knowin Canada of sound constitutional principles, true friends and supporters of civil and religious freedom, who will, I trust, duly nate the conduct of my assailants, and mine, and do justice between us."

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN .- At the meeting THE FIRE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.—At the meeting held in the market-place, St. Lawrence Suburbs, on Thursday evening, Mr. Wilson related a circumstance connected with the private character of Sir Charles Metcalfe, which deserves to be record d to the point to the sire. to be recorded in letters of gold. Some time back, it reached the cars of this excellent man, that a gentleman connected with one of the Government Offices at Kingston, was in pecu-niary difficulti hiary difficulties. Having made enquiry, and found that the party had a wife and family to support, Sir Charles Metcalfe sent for him. a difficulties. The intelligent London

Acts such as these, best speak for themselves. Emanating om any one always the set speak for themselves. Emanating

There is now formed in the House of Commons a considera-ble party of able men, banded together to destroy the Protes-tant Church of Ireland. They will be assisted out of doors by a considerable body of Dissenters, who are opposed to all estab-lishments, and in Ireland by 2000 Roman Catholic priests, who, under the unsernet voluntery system, owe their daily who, under the present voluntary system, owe their daily bread to political agitation. I own I cannot view such a con-federacy without alarm. It will be able, at the least, to keep Ireland on the brink of rebellion, to inflict on England the ex-

> REPRESENTATION OF KINGSTON .- An adddress, most nu MARTNESENTATION OF KINGSTON.—An adudress, most nu-merously and respectably signed, has been presented to John A. Macdonald, Esq., requesting him to offer himself as a Can-didate for the representation of Kingston. Mr. Macdonald has accepted the call thus made upon him, and in his reply very judiciously states that, "In a young country like Canada, I am of common that is in force consummer to endeavour to Very judiciously states that, "In a young country like Canada, I am of opinion that it is of more consequence to endeavour to develope its resources and improve its physical advantages than to waste the time of the Legislature, and the money of the people, in fruitless discussions on abstract and theoretical questions of government."

REPRESENTATION OF HASTINGS .- It will be seen by an extract in another column that the Hon. J. H. Dunn is spo-ken of as the intended "liberal" Candidate for the representa-tion of Hastings! What next? We thought Mr. Baldwin had been done enough in that county to prevent either his returning again within its precincts, or committing any of his friends to the tender mercies of the Hastings' constituency.— Duns are at all times disagreeable; in the present instance particularly so .- Kingston News.

"The fervent prayers with which you conclude your address demand my warmest gratitude. You justly appreciate my anxious desire to promote the best interests of all classes of her Majesty's subjects; and exceedingly should I rejoice, if I saw a more certain prospect of being able to allay the asperity of party spirit, and join all hearts in harmony and union for the general welfare. Late events have not tended to encourage me in such a hone: but L cannot remean myself for my dis-

ticular class of Inhabitants," within the meaning of a statute,

I am further to state, that it has been a source of much gratification to his Excellency to learn that notwithstanding the difference which prevailed, both as to the construction of the difference which prevaled, but as to show the attended the the statute, and in the opinions of those who attended the meeting, there was no approach to disturbance or violence of meeting, there was no approach to disturbance or violence of

I have the honour to be, sir, Your most obed't serv't, (Signed) D.

D. DALY.

from any one else, best speak for themselves. Emanating with Sir Charles Metcalfe they are but a portion of his nature, marking that beautiful principle of good which animetes all be

Something to all men, and to some men all.*

The first newspaper established in Canada was the Quebee Gazette, still subsisting. The founder of it, Mr. Brown, brought his press from Philadelphia, in 1763. By his heirs it was sold to Mr. Samuel Neilson, who left the establishment, by his will, to his brother the present experienced and able Editor of the paper. There were in 1763 not more than twenty news-papers published in the breadth and length of the then Amerionies, and the Quebec Gazette is the oldest in the British N. A. Provinces. For nearly 30 years it remained British N. A. Provinces. For nearly 30 years it remained without a competitor; but about 1788 it was followed by a rival Quebec Gazette, printed by one Sketchley; and subse-quently by the Quebee Herald;—both of which papers had but a brief existence. About 1778 the old Montreal Gazette was established by one Mesplet, and was published in French; but it was soon discontinued,—was resumed about 1794, by Louis Roy, from the Quebec Gazette office; and after his death two Newspapers under that name were nublished at the same time. Newspapers under that name were published at the same time, by one Edwards and by the still surviving Mr. Brown, who ame also from the Quebec Gazette office ; and the paper concame also from the Quebec Gazette once; and the paper on ducted by him being transferred to others, still subsists under the same title. About 1794 a newspaper was published at Quebec, in French and English, under the title of the Times or La Tems; but enjoyed only a limited circulation and short existence; and probably no numbers of it are now extant except a few in the Library of the Literary and Historical Society. THE LATE POLITICAL MEETING AT HAMILTON.—The following Official letter has been addressed to Mr. Sheriff Thomas, on the subject of the meeting called by him, of the supporters of the late Executive Council:— Secretary's Office, Kingston, March 27, 1844. Sir, I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acquaint you that a letter has been received signed by R. O. Duggan, Esq., and certain other Inhabitants, Freeholders and Electors of the Town of Hamilton and Township of Bar-ton, on the subject of the late meeting called by you, under the provisions of the Act 7 Vict., Ch. 7, and putting certain que-ries as to the correctness of the interpretations put on that act Cornwall on the St. Lawrence, and Bytown on the Ottawa, to

mitted to mention particularly our own Quebec Gazette, the senior of all, and *The Church*, published in Upper Canada, and devoted to the interests of the Church of England, exhibit an ability in the Editorial department and a judicious care in the selection of intelligence suited to their respective objects, which place them far above most of the journals published in America and on a level with the best of the Provincial newspapers of the Mother Country

In this department, therefore, of local literature, there are evidences of rapid progress, of extensive improvement and of considerable present activity. There cannot be a doubt that these vehicles of popular information have a large influence, for reexcess of the extent to which it may proceed, and well know-ing that every repetition of such excitement must tend to loosen the ties which hold this Colony and the parent state together in affectionate union; unable all the while to adduce one sin-gle act on my part that is injurious to the rights and liberties of the people, or that merits, in the slightest degree, the aspect, the steel ency is therefore of opinion; and to notify you of the same, for your in Canada of sound constitutional principles true friends and of this class have in Canada had but a fleeting existence; after dragging "their slow length along," through a few years of ill-sustained and sickly life, they have perished from lack of sup-

also undertaken on the continent of America, except one, and that one the Nova Scotia Magazine, established in 1789, and conducted for some years, single handed, by one† who claims to be mentioned, with filial reverence and affection, by the person who now addresses you .- The first in Canada was the Quebec Magazine, commenced in 1792, and continued monthly; party had a wife and family to support, Sir Charles Metalfe sent kind manner to the subject of his embarrassment, enquiring what sum would be sufficient to place him in an independent position. Encouraged by the kind manner of His Excellency, the geneticman acknowledged that 100l. would relieve bimself diately and in a manner that increased the magnitude of the questing that he would apply it in any manner be thought best to relieve him of his difficulties. Acts such as these, best speak for themselves. Emanating It was printed at the Quebec Gazette office, and was conducted

The C	ehurch.
on as the Colonist is in if the present hour, he is labours; it is the esource not only of the d the weary,—the only	Rev. Brethren,-I beg to remind you that the next me of the Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at King on the 8th and 9th of May.

University of King's College, Toronto. EXAMINATION HILARY TERM, 1844.

IV.

bæ

THE Terminal Examination of this Institution commenced on Monday, the 25th March, and ended on Friday, the 29th.---The following is a List of the Honours, as awarded by the Examiners in

the several d	Univ			
Ш.	Į,	F	Classes	Univ the H Justi The s
Boulton, H. J.	Wedd.	Helliwell.	Classics.	The s Ramsay barats 2 Morgan Mittlebe J. F. R Publish
	Stennett, J. } æq. Helliwell. Boulton, H. J. }	in diana me tenti tan tenti tan tenti tan tenti tan tenti tan tenti tan tenti	Mathematics.	Febru B ^Y suitable
Smith. Stennett. Crookshanks.	10-f-multi-		Metaphysics, &c.	Toro LONI
Grasett. Boulton, H. J. Stanton, A. J. Wedd, eq.	Helliwell. Stennett, } æq. Smith,		Paley's Evidences.	Cobo AUCI
Stanton. Hagerman. Bethune.	Wedd. Crooksbanks. Boulton, H. J. Smith. Thomson.	Stennett. Helliwell.	Biblical Literature.	O Cobo
		Roaf.	Experimental Philosophy.	
ant upon 1 m contra 2 m cont	O'Hara, W.		Chemistry.	A r compete be willing
T U G gentlema	ments. to be mi Toro			

YOUNG A Church of England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Church of England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as private Tutor or as Assistant in a Grammar School. He wil undertake to instruct Junior Pupils in the lower branches of the Chassics and Mathematics and the usual routine of an Eglish Education. Satisfactory testimonials and references cal be given on application (post paid) to Lt. T. at J. H. Isacson, Esgr's, St. Catherine's Street, Moutreal.

April 6th, 1844. 352-4	
CHURCH PEW,	
IN THE WEST AISLE OF ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL,	Ri
FOR SALE.	
Apply to H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street. 352-tf	Fo
1010010, April 4, 1044.	D
A DISCOURSE ON INFANT BAPTISM,	M
BY THE REV. JAMES REID,	Da
PRICE 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Fr
or Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King Street.	Fi Bo
Toronto, April, 1844.	N.
FOR SALE,	in th
28 SHARES of St. Lawrence and Champlain Rail Road Stock,	to be
36 Shares Commercial Bank do.	
28 do. City Bank do.	
18 do. Montreal Bank do.	

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, (PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS,)

PROCEEDINGS At the Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone, April 23, 1842,

And at the opening of the University, June 8, 1843, CONTAINING the Addresses delivered by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University; the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Vice-President; Mr. Chief Justice Robinson ; and the Hon. Mr. ce Hagerman.

bove work is on sale at Armour & Ramsay's, Montreal; & Co.'s, Kingston; Gravely & Jackson's, and C. H. i's, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; H. erger & Co.'s, St. Catharines; A. Davidson's, Niagara; THE CANADA COMPANY Armour & Co.'s, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Desgers', Woodstock; W. Green's, Dundas; and at the

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

ary 21, 1844. 345 FOR SALE, the Subscriber, Two Hundred Pieces of ENGLISH OAK PAPER-HANGINGS, of an excellent quality, oAK PAPER-TATE e for Halls and Dining-room. EDWARD ROBSON. 350-3 onto, No. 44, Yonge Street. 350-3m

HATS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE OON BEAVER AND GOSSAMER HATS, MPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

Just opened and for Sale by C. H. MORGAN. urg, 14th March, 1844. 349-tf

F. H. HALL, FIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. FFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,

MARKET SQUARE. 349-q urg, 20th March, 1844.

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

TORONTO. WANTED. 343

PERSON of good English Education, and Lady-like manners, as an Assistant in a School, who would be nt to teach History, Geography, &c., and who would g to Superintend the Servants' and Household arrange-She must be of the Established Church. Applications de to MR. CHAMPION. 350-tf nto, March 26th, 1843.

ABSENCE AND REMOVAL. DR. COWLES, DENTIST, will be absent from Cobourg after the first of April until the first of May,-from which time he will occupy Rooms over the NEW POST OFFICE. Cobourg, 29th March, 1844.

, and by a second se
EDUCATION,
BY Mrs. MING,
Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto.
TERMS PER QUARTER:
For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar,
Geography, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c. &c £1 10 0
Drawing, in Pencil and Water Colours 1 10 0
Music-Piano and Guitar, each 1 10 0
Dancing 1 10 0
French 1 10 0
First Rudiments 1 5 0
Board 6 0 0
Payable Quarterly in advance.
N. B Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education
the 1 1 1 C CIO and annum Dancing extra

ve branches, for £40 per annum,-Dan following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names

Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A. Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN. Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL.

M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST.

MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Pri-

vate Taition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH GUITAR, and in SINGING.

EDUCATION.

A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844. 343-tu

PRIVATE TUITION.

GENTLEMAN lately from England, by profession a Civil Engineer, would be happy to give instruction to a few Pupils in Cobourg, in MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC,

To Parents and Guardians.

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,

A many years in extensive practice in Upper Canada, will

the instruction of four or five Pupils, in English, French, Music and Drawing, would be committed to her care.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lands in the NEWCASTLE and COLBORNE DISTRICTS, belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada:-

Nos. 29 and 30, 7th Con. Hamilton, 400 Acres

do

" 8, 10, 14 & 15, 1st " Mauvers " 18, 19 & 24, 4th " do

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Pts. of Nos. 18 & 19 1st " Cartwright]

14 & 16 8th "

19 & 20 5th " do

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TERMS:

the remainder in three annual payments, with interest.

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" Mariposa ...

The Church, Cobourg Star, and Port Hope Gazette, will

9th "

.10th "

Esq., Solicitor, Guelph, will receive immediate attentio Guelph, 22nd February, 1844. 3

Unexceptionable references given

SURVEYING, and ENGINEERING DRAWING.

For particulars apply at The Church Office. 24th January, 1844.

Toronto, 22nd January, 1844.

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FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM, Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres,

ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED,

Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore. A NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding with TROUT, runs through the land. There is also on the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other out-buildings; an excellent GARDEN, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor,

ROBERT F. COLEMAN. Belleville, February 19, 1844. 345-tf

REMITTANCE OF MONEY,

WiTH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe. The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Comother parties, eacher grant Bills of Exchange upon the Com-pany in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended. During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d.

averaging about £9 each remittance, viz. : ---buelont of so

Provide Contraction of the	12	2 i	n 85	do	to England to Scotland	
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THE STEAMER ECH CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.

WILL leave Toronto on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for WELLINGTON SQUARE, and every succeed-ing morning (Sandays excepted) at the same hour; and will return to Toronto in the afternoon, until further notice. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

STEAMER TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER GORE,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, on Thursday next, the 21st instant at 0 in the start W next, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will (weather permitting) touch at Windsor Bay, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg; and will leave Toronto every succeeding Monday and Thursday mornings for Rochester.

Will leave Rochester Landing on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 P. M., for Cobourg, and will leave Cobourg for Toronto and intermediate ports, early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

N FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

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, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Ridean Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson 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 the Trade. the Trade

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious 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,

marking that beautiful principle of good, which animates all be does. The selfish politician may fortify himself against such acts by referring to the cold-blooded creed he professes, from which all sympathy with whatever is generous and kind is ex-and not of the heart, and arguing in this way, would prove that a murderer, a house-breaker, or a forger, would make an exceland not of the heart, and arguing in this way, would prove that a murderer, a house-breaker, or a forger, would make an excel-lent prime-minister, whilst the man of honorable feelings and Virtuous intertions. virtuous intentions would, according to his logic, be unfit to govern! This, however, is not the opinion of the public, and we trust to God it never may be. They have not yet arrived at that state of political "transcendentalism," when the pos-session of minor the public to the session of minor the transcendent of the session of minor the second set of the session of minor the session of minor the session of minor the session of minor the set of the set of the second set of the second set of the second set of the set of the second se session of private virtues is overlooked, nor will they easily he lieve that the man whose actions towards his fellow men, individually, are generous and kind, would, from mere wantonness act as a tyrant towards the mass In respect to Sir Charles Metcalfe also, it is not only the Xavier Guertin.

possession of great private virtues which entitles him to our confidence. There is in him a beautiful union of the qualities of the Statesman with those of the Christian-of vast knowledge with vast goodness. The men who now oppose him are mere pigmies in intellect compared with him, whilst his candour and ess contrast strongly with their petty doings.

we consider the opposition which is now being offered to this ton Chronicle. excellent man; but we have yet confidence in the sense of Montreal Transcript.

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THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING MONARCHICAL INSTI-TUTIONS IN CANADA.-If the Colonist, Banner, or Christian Guardian, seeks to destroy every privilege or right of the Charch of England as the imperial Ecclesiastical Establishment throughout all the dominions of the Crown except Scotland. If they strive to unite in and out of Parliament all other denoand laud the exertions of the writers, as tending to make Canada "an integral part of the British Empire." But, if a solitare Solitary conservative paper is found, which upholds the neces-sity of maintaining the institutions of the Parent state in the Colonies at the following gentlemen were named a Com-mittee to enter into the preliminaries necessary to attain the objects aimed at :-Colonies, which shews up the utter folly of supposing that Canada can become an integral part of the Empire, if Monarchy the Churches of England and Scotland as established religions be destroyed, if Lieland be separated; the the superiority of the destroyed, if and the separated of the superiority of the set of the superiority of the set be destroyed; if the voice of the Colonists be more powerful this position, what do the professing loyalists? Why, half of them ery out, you are too violent, you are doing mischief, you take no notice, let it pass; remember you are doing mischief, you must conciliate. Well then, let it be so; but let us hear no not of "Integral parts of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire;" at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire; at least let us condities, the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empire; at least let us the police of the British Empi anote of "Integral parts of the British Empire;" at least let us not add hypoerisy to treason. But, we utterly deny the soundates, the policy, and the patriotism of such temporising expediency. We believe, verily, that from the system which Prevails here of deeming every man loyal who will shout "God save the Queen," that he might shout down with Monarchy, we the Queen," that he might shout down with Monarchy, e added God save the Queen .. Down with the Church, but God save the Queen; down with all dish laws, but God save the Queen; down with the Saxon, the whole English nation, but God save the Queen; down with the Saxon aristocracy, but God save the Queen; down with the Saxon aristocracy, but God save the Queen; down down with the Saxon aristocracy, but God save the Queen; down with Saxon Universities, but God save the Queen; down with landholders, but God save the Queen; down with British suprement macy, but God save the Queen; up with republican laws, but God save the Queen; up with republicate the Queen are the Queen; a republic for ever! God save the Queen in the the context in one This seems very absurd when brought together in one But whoever has read the papers we have mentioned oune others of the same stamp, will find the spirit of every we have word we have written. Now the simple question remains, are we to be gulled and silenced by so gross and palpable an attempt at delusion? certainly not, it would not deceive an idiot. Then, do we believe that work extingents worked out into the in, do we believe that such sentiments worked out into the language of the various and uneducated population of Canada, will make no impression on them, have no effect? We can-not be so simple, in the teeth of all history, and of our own personal experience. personal experience .- Monarch.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The arrangements for the remo f the Government from Kingston to Montreal are now

The residence of His Excellency will be ready for his recep-tion by the first of June. The principal Govenment offices will be removed from ten to fifteen days before that date.

MONTREAL ELECTION .- It seems now settled that we are an election at last. Yesterday the walls were placarwith notices that the election would be held on this day ek, Thursday, the 11th instant.—Montreal Gazette.

MAYOR OF KINGSTON.-The annual election of Mayor took place or Monday last, when the Common Council unanti-elieve, give general satisfaction. Dr. Sampson was formerly had become ineligible for re-election by a residence oatside of chief-Magistrate for the last three years, has taken a most ac-tive part in forwarding the interests of the Town, and though

sin, Louis Defaillette, Jacques David Hebert, Desire Bourbon-nsis, André Papineau, Francois Xavier Prevost, Charles Roy, Joseph Roy dit Lapensee, Joseph Goyette, Michel Alary, Jean Morrisettee, Basile Roy, Jacques Goyette, Toussaint Rochon, Fracois Xavier Prieur, David Gagnon, Samuel Newcomb, Jean Baptiste Trudel, Francois Maurice Lapailleu, Leand Ducharne, Louis Guerin dit Dresseau, Jean Louis Thiber ou Thibert, Jean Marie Thibet ou Thibert, Joseph Guimond, Francois

MILITARY SURVEY .--- Yesterday, Captain Sir James Alexander, of the 14th Regiment, left this place on special service to assist in the exploration and survey of a new line for a Grand Military Road to connect the three Provinces, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The well-known scientific acquirements of Sir James Alexander, render him particularly We could almost despair of the fortunes of this country, when fitted to aid in a great undertaking of this description.-Kings-

LUNATIC ASYLUM .- The Montreal Times, which appears granted as the site of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum .-The building will be erected in such a manner as to serve, in case of necessity, as a fort, and will be surrounded by regular works; in consideration of which, the Imperial Government contributes a considerable sum towards its erection .- Toronto Herald.

PROJECTED COTTON MANUFACTORY .- A meeting of the to reduce imperial established institutions first, to the level of branch, still the advocates of such views, support them, and laud the avoid for such views, support them, g to make But, if a abroad to undertake the business. Resolutions to that effect by the intrinsic importance of this Essay, or by the scientific

HAMILTON CHORAL SOCIETY .- The Second private Concert of the Hamilton Choral Society, took place in the Court House here, on Wednesday evening last, and we believe we can say without the slightest contradiction, that of the crowded audience in attendance every one was delighted with the performance, which went off exceedingly well. The Court House, Gallery included, was literally crammed, through the kind invitations of the Society. We never before observed such a display of the beauty of our rising Town,-such happy and contented faces. The pieces selected were various and well chosen, and many of them *encored*, with every demonstration of the highest approbation. The inhabitants are greatly in-debted to Mr. J. P. Clarke, and the other gentlemen who have so kindly afforded them another musical feast. We could, if space would allow, fill a column on this very interesting subject, but we are limited for the present .- Hamilton Gazette.

The history of the progress of Literature in Canada, since it became a British possession, would be a subject of interesting and curious research, but by no means of encouragement or of and curious research, but by no means of encouragement of of sanguine hope for the future; and it appears to me that I can-not better or more fitly occupy your attention during the short space of time for which I may hope to secure it, than by taking a brief review of that progress, under the various heads into which the subject naturally divides itself—of Periodical Litera-ture, including Magazines and Newspapers; original Works published, and Literary Institutions formed. Let not any one who hears me be alarmed at the prospect of a long dissertation; —wide as the subject seems to be and long the space of time which it covers, the particulars may, unfortunately, be brought which it covers, the particulars may, unfortunately, be brought

if not at that time, Editor of the Montreal Gazette, and who had before been Editor of a newspaper in Scotland; This Review issued at irregular periods, and reached, 1 believe, only the fifth number in September, 1826, when it was discontinued. The greater part of the original articles in this Journal were buted by the Editor, to whom the praise, at least, of or considerable local interest which entitle it to a respectable lace in Colonial Literature. From the period of the cessation f that Review to the present time, I cannot discover that it has been succeeded by any other requiring special notice, except the *Bibliothèque Canadienne*, published at Montreal by Mr. Bibaud, and a Journal of the lightest kind of reading, now subsisting, called the Literary Garland, which is said to be conlucted by a Lady.

So small being the encouragement given to this more popular form of Literature, and so unsuccessful the efforts made in it, it will not be wondered at if the account of original works published among us should present a list even less imposing. do not believe that any such work issued from the Canadian press before 1809 or 1810, when Mr. Ross Cuthbert, a memer of the Quebec Bar, well known to some who hear me, as a ber of the considerable talents and of good education, (which he had finished in England,) published a New Theory of the Tides, in which he attempted to provet that the phenomena of the Tides, which, wherever they have been observed, have maintained for centuries a lunar period, following without deviation the mean motion of the moon, are to be deduced from the supposed expansion of the sea, occasioned by the daily variati of the heat of the Sun; The Quarterly Review for October, 1811, in noticing this pamphlet, introduces and disposes of it, in the following pithy and significant terms :--- "We are not induced to turn our attention to the subject of the Tides eithe reputation of the quarter of the world where it originated;" and bjects aimed at :-E. Hale, Esq. M. P. P., J. Fraser, Esq., Samuel Brooks, Esq., J. Pennoyes, Esq., L. C. Ball, Esq., James Scott, Esq., Joseph Robertson, Esq.-Montreal Transcript.

though not published until 1815,) at the printing office of the Quebec Gazette, —is still the only extant English History o these Provinces for the period which it comprises; and, as fil-

I do not purpose to notice the books compiled for Schools of those of a religious character, nor yet the pamphlets on local, political, or transitory subjects, of which there have been many published in this Province at different times ; but the next pro

falls within the scope of these observations to notice, are, a Treatise on Agriculture, by Mr. Evans, printed at Montreal, and possessing much merit; and the Picture of Quebec, pub-lished here by Mr Hawkins, which, though scarcely claiming From an Inaugural Address, delivered at Quebec, before the Quebec Library Association, on Friday, 26th January, 1844 By The Hon. A. W. Coehran, D. C.L., Member of the Liter rary and Historical Society of Quebec, and of the Massar chusetts Historical Society.)

		THE WEA	THER	-in-	
	Extra	ct from Meteor	rological	Register	·
HER MAJES	TY'S M	AGNETICAL OBSI	ERVATORY	, TORONT	O, CANADA.
		From the Toro			
			Saturday	, April	6th, 1844.
			Self Reg	gistering	Daily Mean
Days.		Thermometer.		Temp'r.	
Special States			Max.	Min.	24 Obser'vs.
Monday,	April	ł,	404	312	2930
Tuesday,		2,	498	357	3839
Wednesday,	66	3,	690	437	4900
Thursday,	66	4,	645	417	5092
Friday,	**	5,	474	347	
Saturday,	66	6,	444	372	3895

R. H. THROOP, Salicitar, Oubswigs, 352-tf EDU 10th April, 1844. Upper Canada College. For the Education of Young Ladies,

THE College Council having directed Mr. DUFFY, to em-power some person to receive the COLLEGE DUES, he hereby authorizes J. P. DELAHAYE, ESQ., to give receipts for Moneys paid, on account of Upper Canada College.

JAMES DUFFY, Collector, U. C. C.

Upper Canada College.

HEREBY give Notice, that I will receive Moneys, for Upper Canada College, on Wednesdays and Saturdays only, after 12 o'clock, P. M. J. P. DELAHAYE,

U. C. C. N. B .- The second Quarter will end on June 3, 1844.

Foronto, March 28, 1844. LAWN SURPLICE.

THE Subscribers have for sale a LAWN SURPLICE, of the Medium size and of the best material and workmanship, manufactured by S. J. French, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, CASH PRICE £3 5s. Also, by the same manufacturer, a few "FAIR LINEN CLOTIS" for the Communion Table; NAPKINS, and Crimson COMMUNION

TABLE CLOTH'S of various sizes and prices. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163 King Street, Toronto. March 28th, 1844. 350-tl

NOTICE. In the Press, and shortly will be Published,

THE VARIOUS ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY AND HIS LATE COUNCILLORS, WITH

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES THERETO.

349-tf

CHURCH MUSIC. JUST RECEIVED, A FEW COPIES OF

BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC: Comprising the most popular PSALM AND HYMN TUNES in

general use, together with Chants, Sentences, Anthems, &c.

GRAIN:

JOHN WILLIAM GAMBLE.

Catharine's; A. Davidson's, Niagara; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

347-tf

FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. MR. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an extention of the most fashionable and popular PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC;

346

paid) to

the undersigned

EDUCATION. MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT,

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fireproof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public o require comment

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

MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville. 346-tf February, 1844.

THE NEW YORK ALBION.

THE Proprietor of the New York Albion has lately made an arrangement with some of the most celebrated and oppular writers in Great Britain and Ireland whereby he is thorized by them to publish their new tales in the Albion,

authorized by them to publish their new tales in the Albion, and circulate them in the British Provinces. All regular and permanent Subscribers to the Albion in the Provinces, on paying the year's subscription for 1844 (six Dol-lars) with the understanding that they remain on the list, will be presented, without charge, with a copy of THE ALBION GALLERY, containing six Plates, a copy of the large print of WASHINGTON 20 inches by 27, or a complete copy of CHAM-BERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL for 1843, at the option of the

Classical Education. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. GOLDSTONE, Eq., Surgeon, Cobourg, Canada West. February, 1844. **TO FAMILLIES.** A YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some years but recently come out to this Country, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS, in a retired family, where the instruction of four exercise of the struction of four exercise of the struction of four exercise family. Where

This liberality the Proprietor hopes will be duly appreciated. New Subscribers will be entitled to the same privileges on

Applications, (post-paid) stating the different ages of the hildren to be instructed, and addressed to W. D. PowerLL, sq., Solicitor, Guelph, will receive immediate attention. WESTMINSTER ABREY, ELLEN TREE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and BUCKINGHAM PALACE, together with **PRIVATE TUITION.** THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON, to form a splendid ornament for the drawing room table.

Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS, as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College or for the University. January 9, 1844. 339-tf Orders and subscriptions received by MR. JOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, at the House of MR. BURN, in Lot Street, two doors West from Church Street, Toronto. 346-8

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in Hamilton, Gore District, about the second week in May next, for the purpose of raising funds to paint the interior of Christ's Church. Contributions may be sent to any of the following Ladies, who have consented to have tables :

MRS. HATT,
MRS. JUSON,
MRS. O'REILLY,
DDES.
347
HS.
, Toronto Township, the willon.
mo, Mrs. F. W. Smith, of
LED.
Armour, Rector of Cava

nty Fermanagh, Ireland. holm, Cou

On the 29th ultimo, at Durham, Beauharnois, by the Bev. Wm. Brethour, Edmund Henry Parsons, Esq., to Janet, third daughter of Thomas M'Leay Gardner, Esq., of St. Michaels, Hinchinbrooke. DIED.

At St. Catharines, on the 28th March, after a short illness, Margaret, relict of the late Rev. James Clarke, aged 63. At Kingston, on Monday night, the 1st instant, Anne Frances, daughter of Francis M. Hill, Esq., aged 6 years and

On the 25th ultimo, in the Township of Raleigh, after a 8900 Acres. short illness, Eliza, wife of Mr. Matthew Dolsen, and only daughter of Thomas McCrae, Esq., Senr. One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 11: The Church, Cobourg Star, and Port Hope Gazette, will
asert the above for three months, and send their Accounts to
be undersigned.
For prices and other particulars, apply (if by letter, post-
aid) toLetters received during the week ending Thursday, April 11:
T. Champion Esq., rem.; H. Rowsell Esq., add. sub. and
rem.; Rev. G. C. Street, rem.; Rev. A. Burnham; Rev. J. Mockridge;
Rev. H. Mulkinš, rem.; Rev. R. Lindsay; Rev. A. H. Bur-
well; J. Breakenridge Esq.; W. Leggo Esq.; C. C. Neville
Esq.; Rev. W. Ritchie, add. subs. and rem.; P. Hodgkinson
Esq., rem.; J. W. Brent Esq., rem.5th March, 1844.348-q

Published in this Province at different times; but the next pro-duction of the Provincial Press deserving to be mentioned as having the character of an original work, is Mr. Christie's Me-moirs of the Administration of Government from 1807 to 1828 —(portions of which were printed at Quebec)—a publication which, for its accuracy, and lear and terse style, deserves the highest praise, and has gained a place as a Standard work of History, which it is not likely to lose. The only other works published in this Province which it falls within the scope of these observations to notice, are, at Treatise on Agriculture, by Mr. Evans, printed at Montreal, THE Standard Weight of which is sixty pounds to the Winchester Bushel, exhibiting on a single page, the value of any number of Bushels and Pounds at the same rate, FROM ONE POUND TO ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS. PRICE 7s. 6d.

For sale at C. H. Morgan's, and Gravely & Jackson's, Cobourg A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; W. Green's, Dundas;
J. F. Rogers', Woodstock; H. Mittleberger & Co.'s, St.

163, King St. Toronto. March 5th, 1844.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

Also, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand-action Square Piano Fortes, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Stodart & Co., New-York. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto March 13th, 1844.

CARMINA SACRA,

THE EMIGRANT'S SABBATH. (From the Episcopal Recorder.)

"Will the baby die, mother ?"

160

might be in years, in experience she had lived out a loud words.

attention was absorbed.

"Will little sis die, now mother ?" the elder child that awe-mingled gratitude which children as well as again asked. There was a volume of meaning in the adults may feel, though incapable of other expression tone in which the inquiry was put. It expressed the than the silent and natural workings of their happy resignation which all in that little household had made, faces. With cheerful hearts they worshipped Him the conviction that their well-beloved infant compan- who "dwelleth not in temples made with hands," and ion was sick unto death; and all that Mary could heart and voice responded Amen! as the father of the hope in answer was, that the moment of the departure little household said, with the sweet singer of Israel, of the infant was not yet-not that instant. A half "O give thanks to the Lord, for he is good: and his an hour seemed a long future—a day seemed years. mercy endureth forever." Who that has watched the life of a child wasting away has ever forgotten it? The unconscious sufferer, in capable alike of appreciating its danger, or of communicating its feelings to the earnest affection which surrounds its bed-the meekness of endurance-the supplicating glances from the eyes of a dying childoh! how deeply do they move the heart. When man for the academic school, and perpetually augmented, essinks from his strength, or woman wastes from her pecially by the late noble donation of our present dioce loveliness into the arms of death, at each stage of the disease the invalid can communicate with attendant friends; at each pause-like respite in the journey through the valley of the shadow, adieus may be reexchanged between those who are to part at the grave, but to meet again beyond it. But where the babe in pain, but unconscious from what cause or to what end, feared will not near cover the cost of renewal. looks up imploringly to her who, though now powerless College was built in 1830, upon the basis of an old founto aid, has hitherto been its solace, the mother feels dation of Bishop Barrow, who collected and gave certain the sufferer understand that it is death—the death appointed to all—which is slowly but surply stillion 0 which about $\pm 6,000$; of which about appointed to all-which is slowly but surely stilling 2,000 consisted of money accumulated from the charity

life, in discord with the scene, mocked the silent grief of the mother and sister of the dying child. There was a melancholy appositeness in the solitude of the place and in the sterm number of the the sterm structure individual states and in the sterm number of the was a metalenoisy appositeness in the solutide of the place, and in the stern natural simplicity without and within the dwelling. The light vernal winds moved the branches of the primeval tree of the forest which shaded the humble cabin, and, as the sun stole in between the open door among the leaves, the shadow of a lesser branch of the tree trembled to and fro upon of a lesser branch of the tree trembled to and fro upon on Thursday morning, and in the afternoon the business of a lesser branch of the tree trembled to and fro upon the infant's lips, as if it emblemed there the flickering of its breath. This painfully beautiful thought entered the mind of the mother, and while she dwelt upon it, the door was darkened—the poetic vision was lost— and her husband and her brother entered with a noise-less step. The boy had plucked a violet, in the vain hope of attracting the dying child's attention. It had withered in his hand as he walked, and while he stood withered in his hand as he walked, and while he stood over the couch, struck with the alteration which in a few hours had taken place, he let it fall upon the pile that has saved the academatic courses from any interruption. Mr. Timperley, the surveyor, has been directed by the few hours had taken place, he let it fall upon the pil- Governor to examine and report on the state of the low. The mother took it up—she looked at the withered blossom of spring, and then at the withered discovery and the state withered blossom of spring. flower of her maternal hopes. Turning to her husband she sunk down upon his neck, and wept. The child was dear to them. Exiled, in part per-naps a truant disposition, and that reckless spirit of hand unhold me.' had consecrated for them a new home, and created a the blessing of God (and without the blessing of paradise upon earth, since there the cherub first saw was not greater than the number of those in commuand silently they waited the fearful consummation of to the promotion of national education." to the home of her childhood-to the pleasant places

was expiring far from human aid, the parents felt with the Egyptian woman that they "could not see the death of the child," and like Hagar, they "lifted up

their voices and wept." As he proceeded in reading, The inquirer was herself a child, and the look of "And the angel of God called to Hagar our of heaven, earnest curiosity with which she watched her mother's what aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not!"-the quick perface, to gather from that the reply which the parent ception of the mother caught a movement in the cradle. could not speak, testified to that precocity of intelli- All fiew at once to the child's side, prepared to witness gence which is the lot of the children of the poor .- its last breath. But as to Hagar in the wilderness, so To us this union of matured perception with juvenile had God been merciful to them. The crisis was past features, is among the most painful of the traits which -a gentle perspiration stood upon the sufferer's brow distinguish the offspring of those whose every step is a _____its eyes opened, and a faint smile played around its contention with obstacles,-whose every gesture lips. Affection, ever ready to catch at the slightest seems a buffet with the world. But if the face of the ground of hope, was this time not deceived. As the daughter was painfully interesting, that of the mother child now fell again into a sleep, but a sleep like that was not less so. Though still young, toil, anxiety, of welcome rest, instead of the feverish slumber which and care, and above all, grief, had marked her coun- had before harassed their affection, the emigrant family tenance with the evidences that young though she knelt in joyful thanksgiving, too deep and heartfelt for

life-time. She was bending over the cradle of an in- Joyous was the following Sabbath; nor did the fant, whose quiet sleep seemed the suspension of its happy family forget that Being to whom their gratitude little being. Pale and wan, she seemed scarce far- was due for the great mercy vouchsafed to them.ther from the grave than her infant charge, in watch- The mother had already renewed the youth of which ing whose almost imperceptible breathings, her whole affliction had despoiled her, and little Mary, as she leaned affectionately on her mother's shoulder, smiled

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DESTRUCTION OF KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN.-We deeply regret that the old and extensive library originally formed by the venerable BishopWilson, san, has entirely perished. Being almost over the room which at the first took fire, the dense smoke prevented ngress through the door, and all the ladders which could insurance on the books, and the loss in this respect is o a most deplorable character. The building is insured in the Sun Fire Office to the amount of £2,000, which it is The sums which were afterwards laid out in lands, with the the pulses of its innocent heart. So felt the young wife and mother—but still she spoke not. No sound broke the stillness of that house in the forest—no hum of passengers, no notes of busy

haps a truant disposition, and that reckless spirit of preserved, along with the communion-plate in the Church American people, they had wandered far, before they had here pitched their tent. Accustomed in New England to the comforts which industry places within the reach of all—to the refinement of mind which education creates—to the social habits which the institutions and manners of New England for the social habits which the social habits which the enterprise and adventure which is characteristic of the American people, they had wandered far, before they back. The watch of the monarch is also deposited with black. The watch of the monarch is also deposited with institutions and manners of New England foster-and MR. OASTLER AND THE CHURCH.-In his admirable above all, to the religious privileges which bless the descendants of those who sought a new world to wor-ship God after their own consciences, the Far West for devised by the wisdom of the wisest and the best of men, many a weary month seemed to them a solitude, dreary is ladd but performed to them a solitude, dreary (Cheers.) And if it be my lot hereafter to appear before indeed—but never quite a solitude. They had early (Cheers.) And if it being to here art of it or in what-the public of England, in whatever part of it or in whatlearned that there is One from whose presence no creature can be banished; and isolated as they were vour to call to the attention of my hearers; and whatin the mighty forest, the little family never forgot that He lives, of whom it is written, "If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the utmost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand unhold me." (Loud cheers.) I will not avoid the question anywhere, nor will I now be afraid to name what I To mother—to father—to sister—and to the bro-The union of the Church with the State I believe to be ther who had accompanied them in their wandering, the fundamental principle of that constitution. (Cheers.) the birth of that child had been a new creation-it I for one cannot understand how any nation can expect had consecrated for them a new home, and created a tie which had bound them to the spot. The gift of God's mercy to them, it had been as a ray of light which made the desert blossom as the rose. All their hearts clung to the little stranger! every feeble open-ing of the precious bud was watched—every glimmer of future intelligence in the child was to them as the earnest of coming perfect day. The smiles of its earnest of coming perfect day. The smiles of its MR. HUME AND THE CHURCH .- The two are not much infantile joy had been the sunshine of their hearts.— The tree before their door appeared greener and stronger when the little one crowed its admiration in looking up, and vainly strove to grasp its' branches— the low makes the latter to be from her own revenues; for on Monday night week Mr. Hume gave notice of the follow-ing amendment to Mr. Milne's motion for a provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy :— "An address to her Majesthe clearing about the door was thought of only as little Allen's playground—the house, which seemed before her birth dull and narrow and dark, was now a clearing about the door was thought of only as little Allen's playground—the house, which seemed before her birth dull and narrow and dark, was now a clearing about the door was thought of only as before her birth dull and narrow and dark, was now a the day. Any shelter would have seemed a palace to with those Churches; and if so, whether the time has them in which the babe could stand upright and learn to walk. In the stand of death was on them haves And now the hand of death was on these hopes- whether the greater portion of it ought not to be devoted his work. Thought was busy with her father and DURATION OF THE SABBATH.-The Christians of past mother—one sentiment they held in common. But a week before, had any one doubted in their presence, that their cottage was an elysium, each would have that their cottage was an elysium, each would have flicted severe penalties on those who spent either the vigils, eloquently defended it; but now to each it seemed a or the evenings themselves, of days devoted to religion, charnel house, and they felt as if the damp of death such as Christmas and Easter, in an irregular manner. was on its walls. The mother's mind wandered back He particularly specifies indulgence in excesses on Saturday evenings, which he characterizes as no less than to the home of her childhood—to the pleasant places which she had deserted for the forest—to the cheerful house, and friends sympathizing in her joy, when Mary, her eldest, was born. She conned over one by one the kind faces which there would have crowded around her, in a scene like this. She remembered the village pastor, who would have been ready with his words of the limits of the Lord's Day, that is, from three o'clock Saturday aftermore to the break of then an Mardan. The consolation, words fitly chosen, "like apples of gold, in pictures of silver." She recollected the kind phy-sician, and can we wonder, if she felt in her grief, that his skill might alleviate and postpone, if not avert the death which threatened her dearly beloved infant? The father, as he mused, thought not of the past, but of the future. 'To him, as to her, longer residence' by order of his master, any time from sunset on Satur-day till after sunset on the Lord's Day, the latter was in that spot seemed insupportable; but while visions of the home she had left occupied the mind of the mother, the father looked forward to still another home, as if by retreating from markind be could home, as if, by retreating from mankind, he could remove from exposure to disease and death. To neither could their recently pleasant dwelling longer be tolerable—with both the place would seem to create none but melancholy associations. But he felt at last that it was his duty to check repinings against God's providence, and looking for aid to that source whence

apwards of £460. THE CHURCH DEFINED.—At a meeting of the Buck-inghamshire Conservative Society last week, the Rev. J. Coker thus accurately and beautifully defined the real constitution of the Church of England:—"From the noble Duke in the chair down to the humblest peasant in the land, every individual was as much a member of the Church as any Clergyman. They were all member of Uhurch as any Clergyman. They were all members of the same body, though not filling the same office. It was the same body, though not filling the same office. It was a vulgar error to suppose that the Clergy and the Church were the same; and it was one attended with a most injurious effect, by casting upon the Clergy a burden which they were not able to bear, and to withhold from which they were not able to bear, and to withhold from the function of the body of the same, which was compared by "the most of the same, and not to be divided "within." The text was from the 68th psalm, v. 24—" They have seen thy goings, O God, the goings of my God: of my King who is in his Sanetuary;" and in his exordium his compared by "the most of the same, which was which they were not able to bear, and to withhold from them the assistance of the laity, which they were so much in need of. The Clergy could not go to the State for assistance, and they were inefficient to carry out their objects without aid from some quarter; the State might be said to have turned its back upon them. Indeed, if he went to his hon, friend (Sir T. Fremantle) to morrow for money he would meet likely tall him that the treasmont for money, he would most likely tell him that the treasury was locked, and he had the key in his pocket. (Cheer and a laugh.) They must therefore resort to the laity and in so doing, would the laity be found wanting? Certainly not. It was only last year, that in the course of a few months the sum of $\pounds 140,000$ was raised for the Church. That sum was however, raised by the landed nterests—by the land proprietors, the landed gentry, nd the farmers, and it was raised for the aid of the manuturing interests exclusively. This was acting upon a true Christian principle-it was returning good for evil. REV. MR. SIBTHORP.-On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp received the Holy Communion from the hands of the venerable President, in the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he is now staying on a vist. This leaves no doubt as to the fact of his having rejoined

the Church of England .- Times. NORWICH.—- APOSTACY.—-On Sunday morning and evening last, the Rev. Mr. Govatt, a young man who has some time been curate of St. Stephen's Church, in Nor-wich, preached at the Bazaar, having been prohibited by wich, preached at the Bazaar, having been prohibited by the bishop from performing the services of the Church, in consequence of the peculiarities of doctrine which he has been maintaining. The Rev. gentleman had suc-ceeded in drawing a very large congregation to the church; and they are so attached to his preaching, that it is expected they will provide him with a permanent place to preach in. On Sunday evening, the building was filled to overflowing. The Rev. gentleman went through the services in a similar manner to the Dissent-ers, offering extemporaneous prayers, singing hyms, ers, offering extemporaneous prayers, singing hymns, expounding the scriptures, and then delivering an extenoraneous address, in which he treated of the formaton f a Christian church, its officers, &c., contending that it should be upon the apostolic plan of the apostles, pro-phets, workers of miracles, &c.; and he argued from pnets, workers of miracles, ec.; and ne argued not various Scripture quotations, that the power of working miracles and of prophecy was to be exercised in the "latter days," and seemed to expect that he should be able to form a church possessed of those gifts.—*The Watchman.* [This Mr. Govatt, except for his own sake is much better out of the Church than in it; and though "the Bricker of Newrich encourted and though we differ from the Bishop of Norwich on some importa ints, yet we cheerfully accord that prelate our meed d praise for expelling from the church such a personific-tion of pride and hypocrisy. We once officiated at S. Stephen's Church, in Norwich, and, in common witha number of other persons, were disgusted at the conduct of Mr. Govatt, whose pride and nonsense was very ilcoming a minister of Christ. We cannot, however but regret that the poor young man has fallen into sin aid danger through popularity and pride.—*Church Intellig*^{*}. A SIGNIFICANT HINT .- Mr. Monckton Milnes has

received a remonstrance from the electors of Pontefrait, of which the following is a copy :---"We, the undersignd, your friends and constituents, beg most respectfully to dissent from the sentiments expressed in your late speech Olives.

Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. POPISH EMANCIPATION .--- When George IV. was being strongly importuned by the Duke of Wellington to give his consent to a measure which, he was told, the urgent necessity of the times, and the social condition of men demanded, and must have, the sick monarch, ill at ease 'Fifteen!" was the ready reply of the minister. LEVERBRIDGE .-- ST. STEPHEN AND ALL-MARTYRS' CHURCH.—This beautiful and singular new church, buil of terra cotta, in the decorated English style of architec was opened for divine service on Sunday, Feb. 18. The Psalms of David were chaunted with very good effect by a choir of thirty persons, (chiefly Sunday scholars) resident in the neighbourhood, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen; and after an excellent several radies and gentlement, and after all excellent sermon from the Vicar, the Rev. J. Slade, to a crowded and attentive congregation, the sum collected at the offertory amounted to £20 16s. Divine service was also announced for the mornings of Fridays and Saints' days, at half-past ten, and for Wednesday and Friday evenings, at a quarter to eight. The chancel, where the material slott it exercised calour is highly decorred and has left in its natural colour, is highly decorated, and has a very pleasing appearance. The ends and back panels of the open seats, the mouldings and letters in the corice, the gallery front, and parts of the pulpit and desks, c., are made of *terra cotta*, and shew how extensively applicable this material is for ornamental work. The stained glass in the small windows and in the chancel is y Willement, that in the transept and west window by Wailes. Mr. Sharp, of Lancaster, is the architect. The choir was trained by Mr. Hardman, of Trinity Church. It is likely the consecration will take place about the 25th of May, on which occasion we may probably give a more minute description of this singular specimen of brick-work.—Bolton Chronicle. INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA.-Jamaica, Jan. 23.—Sunday last being the day appointed by public notice for the installation of the Lord Bishop, the Cathedral Church of Spanish Town was, at an early hour in the morning, most densely crowded, so that those who came at any period near the usual service time could scarcely find seats. At about eleven o'clock several disscattery industats. At about eleven o clock several dis-tinguished individuals entered the church, among whom were his Excellency the Governor, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Sir Joshua Rowe, chief justice the Hon. James Gayleard, president of the council, the Hon. Edward Pan-Captain Elliott, R.N., Captain Harvey, the Hon. Jawa Bruce, Captain Elliott, R.N., Captain Harvey, the Hon. Joseph Gordon, George Atkinson, Esq., &c. Shortly after came his lordship the Bishop, preceded by his apparitor, bear-ing the mitred staff, and followed by a procession composed of several of the clergy, the churchwardens, the ustos, the magistrates, and vestry of the parish. Venerable Dr. Pope attended in his character as archdea-con, the Rev. Mr. Robinson as registrar of the diocese, bearing the patent, the Rev. Mr. Panton, as rural dean of Surry, the Rev. Mr. Nathan Ashby, as minister of the cathedral, and the Rev. Mr. Rowe, of Port Royal, as his lordship's chaplain. Immediately on entering the church, the Lord Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Robin-son, and the Rev. Mr. Rowe, took their places at the com-munion table. The Rev. Mr. Panton and the Rev. Mr. Ashby proceeded to the reading desk, during which brief space the usual prelude to the service was performed on the organ. The Rev. Mr. Robinson then read the pa-tent of appointment, in which, among other things, it de-clared that her Majesty had been pleased to direct that in future the parochial church of Saint Catherine shall be the cathedral church of Jamaica. At the close of the reading of the patent, which lasted about twenty minutes, and by which very extensive powers are given to the pre-sent over the preceding Bishop, the Archdeacon ap-proached his lordship, and having congratulated him on the instalment, in a loud voice proclaimed Aubrey George Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica. The usual morning service was then commenced, and performed in the following orgentleman read the second lesson. Jubilate Deo was chaunted. The Rev. Mr. Panton read the Apostles' creed, that it was his duty to check reprintigs against God's providence, and looking for aid to that source whence alone support in all affliction should be sought, opened the sacred volume. His eye fell on the history of Hagar in the desert. In a low but a distinct tone he read of the despair of the exile in the wilderness, and while their daughter pointedly condemned them, and in addressing the Clergy

THE COLLECTION AT BRIGHTON for the National So-rety, in obedience to the Queen's Letter, amounted to more particularly to be directed, did not fail to allude to the discussions that have taken place here ; at least so we THE CHURCH DEFINED.-At a meeting of the Buck- understand the application of his allusion to the necessity

Advertisements.

RATES.

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n the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of a. (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-n the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, I as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a ble medium for all advertisements which are desired to be and generally diffused

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