Calvinists, and were animated by a spirit of bitter in the Church of Scotland, and the reformation of reliwas sent up from the Lower house to the Lords, with which appears in their estimation to have been peran impeachment of high treason against Archbishop fect, and needing no reformation whatever. Laud. Upon this the Archbishop was committed to the custody of the Black Rod, and continued under that restraint till the 1st of March, when he was sent to the Tower. Not many days after the Loids appointed a Committee of their own members for the consisted of ten Earls, ten Bish-ps, and ten Barons, the lay votes being thus do de those of the Clergy.

At the same time the Jords appointed a Sub-Combishop Usher, Hall, Sanderson, Brownrigg, and Hack- mon Prayer in this kingdom, and resolving, according "States is, that all its separate organizations or conett, were leading men among the friends of the to their Covenant, to reform religion, &c. &c., do "gregations shall adopt and subscribe to the Directo-Burges, were eminent among the Calvinists.

the Epistles, Gospels, Psalms, and Hymns, to be read and directs Register Books to be provided.

disturb this wholesome order s

the Ordinary.4

at the use of it."

Lords. In this petempt they were, as usual, assisted by the mob. Petitions came up from several counties, setting forth that the Bishops were a common nuisance, that the decay of trade, the clogging and disaprojating of all business in Parliament, was occasigned by the Bishops. The rabble went on to railins and insulting their persons, and throwing stones at them, so that they could not come to the House of Lords either by land or water, without imminent hazand of their lives, 5 The Bill against the Bishops passed both Houses in February, 1642, and the King,

up the Royal standard at Nottingham.

The attack upon the Prayer Book was at first car- position. ried on with a certain appearance of moderation. In Divines."

Church of England.7 Among the Episcopalians their own hands.

<sup>1</sup> Collier, vol. ii., p. 795. <sup>2</sup> Fuller, cent. xvii., p. 147.

Fuller, p. 175.
Complete Hist. of Eng. vol. iii. p. 114.

Collier, vol. ii., p. 317.
 Clarendon, Book I. Sanderson's Oxford Reasons.

hostility to Episcopacy, and to the established ordinances and Liturgy of the Church. At the first opening of the Session, violent speeches were made the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, conby Bagshaw and others against the Crown and the fession of faith, form of Church government," &c. &c. | ipal denominations in the United States. Church, speeches which gave early indication of what That is, the Church in England and Ireland was to be was to follow. In December, Mr. Denzil Hollis brought to a conformity with the Church of Scotland,

> They engaged, secondly, to endeavour the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy, &c. &c. The other objects of this engagement it is needless to specify; they may be found in many publications of easons, and particularly in Sanderson's Oxford Reasons against taking the Covenant.

The Assembly next proceeded to prepare "A Diamiss, and to restore peace. Among those Divines ment, taking into serious consideration the manifold "creeds of every several Church. I am aware, (says hiss, and of the ablest men of both parties. Arch- inconveniences that have arisen by the Book of Com- "he) that the principle of the Church in the United Church; and Calamy, Featly, Twisse, Marshall, and judge it necessary that the said Book of Common "ry, as determined and ordered by the General As-Prayer shall be abolished, and the Directory for the "sembly: but such is not the fact: and the congre-With respect to the Prayer Book, they consulted, public worship of God, hereinafter mentioned, be es- "gations have too much independence to conform to whether some legendary and some much-doubted saints, tablished and observed in all churches within this "that rule, where they have not done it from the bewith some superstitious memorials, might not be ex- kingdom," &c. &c. It then goes on to repeal all pre- "ginning. The diversity cannot be less than punged from the Calendar; whether it was not fit that vious Acts for establishing the Prayer Book; orders "some Hundreds; and each one is shaped with mithe Lessons should be only out of Canonical Scripture; the Directory to be used in every church and chapel;

in the new translation; whether times prohibited for Just a week after this condemnation of the Prayer marriage might not totally be taken away; whether Book followed the execution of him who had so zealit were not fit that hereafter none should have a license, or have their banns of matrimony published, been three years in prison, his jurisdiction and paexcepting such as should bring a certificate from their tronage seized, and his estate sequestered, was now Minister, that they were instructed in the Church impeached of high treason before the House of Lords. "one time, (says he) I have been pleased, with this Catechism; whether the Rubric might not be altered As he had committed no legal offence that could jus- "variety, at another amused, at another astonished, at yet you say that it is justly applicable to a portion of and explained in many particulars.3 "Some are of tify his condemnation, the House abandoned the Im- "another mortified. One can hardly go from one the Presbyterans in the United States. opinion," confinues Fuller, "that the moderation and peachment, and determined to proceed by way of "town to another, although he is in the same denominamutual composition of these Divines might have pro- Attainder. The Bill for this purpose passed the "tion, without finding a different creed; unless he than this might with justice be applied to many of duced much good, if not interrupted, conceiving such Commons the 16th of November, 1643; but the "happen to fall into the track of a minister or mister fanatical proceedings. lopping might have saved the felling of Episcopacy." Lords could not be induced to consent till threatened "sionary who organized several Churches, and of This consultation was continued till the middle of with personal violence. At length, in January, the "course, gave to each the same: though I have actu-May, when it was broken off by the attack made in Ordinance of Attainder passed by the voice of six or "ally found them varying even in such a case, on that this is the first time that I have ever heard Presthe House Commons upon Deans and Chapters. seven Peers; the rest of the Assembly having absen- "former missionary ground in the western part of byterians charged with anything inclining to Popery. The well-known hostility of the House of Com- ted themselves through fear or shame. On his way "New-York. I have myself (says he) organized Surely, Sir, there must be some mistake about it !! mons to the Established Church did so much encou- to execution, he was occasionally assailed by the revil- "some ten or fifteen Churches, giving them creeds rage the schismatical and enthusiastic people, that ings of the lowest of the populace, who were unwilling "drawn up by my own hand, which varied from each Bishop McIlvaine says; for I have given you his very they broke out into the most insolent rudeness, interthat he should pass even to the grave in peace. But "other, according as, by more thinking on the subject, words, of which you are as capable of judging as I rupting the Church Service in a most disorderly man- his composure was unruffled by their insults; and ner. Complaint and proof being made of this in the when he reached the spot, he ascended the platform House, they resolved that the following order should "with so brave a courage, and a countenance so upon this denomination? be read publicly in all the parish churches of London, cheerful, as if he mounted rather to behold a triumph Westuliaster, and Southwark, "That the Divine Ser- than to be made a sacrifice." On the scaffold he ad- "(i. c. congregations) are divided: Presbyteries are bring him into contact with the very actors in them: vice be performed as it is appointed by the Acts of dressed the people in an eloquent and forcible man- "divided: Synods are divided: the General Assem- so that he could hardly be mistaken! Parliam at of this Realm; and that all such as shall ner, and then offered a sublime and pathetic prayer "bly is divided; and the whole denomination, comto the God whom he had so long served. He then "posed of more than 2000 ministers, nearly 3000 testimony reliance could be placed on such subjects? ished according to law; and that the Parsons, Vicars, met his death with the cool self-possession of a hero, and Curates in the several parishes, shall forbear to and the resignation, humility and faith of a Christian marry. "Thus fell Laud," says Heylin, "and the "against party. The fermentations of the Converted whole of the Converted fence, otherwise than those which are established by Church fell with him: the Liturgy whereof was voted down about the same time that the Ordinance was The King was so well pleased, as to return the passed for his condemnation; the Presbyterian Direc-House thanks for this order; not considering that the tory authorised for the press, by Ordinance, March reading of it in churches should have been rather en- 13; Episcopacy, root and branch, suppressed by Orjoined by his own prerogative, or the jurisdiction of dinance, in like manner, October 9, 1646; the lands state of things? of the Cathedrals sold; the Bishops dispossessed of The hostility of the House of Commons to the Bi- their lands and rents, without the charity of a small It is contrary to that principle of Christian love which that denomination, was about commencing his duties shops and the Liturgy becoming more and more vio- annual pension towards their support; the regular our lessed Lord gave to his disciples as "a new as a minister thereof, when through the influence of lent, the Lords, in September, found it necessary to and conformable Clergy sequestered, ejected,2 and declare, that "The Book of Common Prayer should turned out of all, to the utter undoing of themselves, be observed in all churches without any omission or their wives, and children." Orders were issued by alteration; and that none should offer any contempt Parliament for sequestering the estates of, and ejecting from their Livings, all malignants and delinquents, The House of Commons, however, persevered in under which words were comprehended all who were their attack upon the Established Church. One of true to their engagements to their Church and King, their first measures was so bring in a Bill for the purpose of excluding the Bishops from the House of and all who persisted in using the Common Prayer.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR. CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

No. VIII.

Mr. Clayton. I trust that your early visit is an assu- enforcing them, that they have proved fruitful at once strong colours. though with the utmost reluctance, was prevailed upon rance of the interest that you take in the subject of in shisms and intolerance, beyond the example, perour frequent conversations.

grew more exorbitant and peremptory in their de- considered, Sir: for I really am much interested there- mate the United States literally to swarm with remands, till at length the well-meaning, but too yield- in. But, perhaps, I ought to acknowledge that I feel ligious sects. "No part of Christendom (says Mr. ing, Charles was driven to have recourse to arms for more than usual interest in what is to be the subject ." Colton) thas been so prolific in this particular as our the defence of what was left of his prerogative, of the of this day's conversation. I have often heard of the monarchical constitution of the country, and of the flourishing state of religion in the United States; and established religion; and, on the 22d of August, set yet you appeared to me to anticipate more than ordinary proofs from that country in support of your

Mr. H .- I certainly did anticipate such, and I do the time a good deal of the evils produced by the April, the two Houses published a declaration "That so still. And I shall be very much disappointed, I Presbyterian system; but that body must surely have they intended a due and necessary reformation of the assure you, Mr. C., if you do not acknowledge, when been in a bad state, which required to lose half its government and Liturgy of the Church, and to take we have reviewed the state of religion in that country, members before it could be restored to a healthy state. away nothing in the one or the other, but what should that I had, at least, some grounds for my anticipations. be evil, and justly offensive, or at least unnecessary, It is in the United States, if in any part of the world, course of time undoubtedly produce the same unand burthensome; and for the better effecting thereof, that the principles or those who have laid aside the they would speedily consult with godly and learned Apostolical Succession, have had full opportuninty of In the mean time, the Presbyterians of the Old School showing their results. New England, which has given are looked upon by their quondam brethren of the In pursuance of this declaration, they proceeded to tone to most of the numerous denominations that New School in pretty much the same light in which pass an ordinance for convening the Assembly of Di-swarm in that fruitful country, was settled by Puri-the "Residuary" part of the Kirk of Scotland are vines. They did not venture to refer the choice of tans, who fled, as they tell us, "from their own land, viewed by the members of "the Free Church." these Divines to the beneficed Clergy, according to from abhorrence of religious persecutions," and "in exchanges take place between them; no acts of frathe customary method of choosing provincial synods, order to enjoy the rights of conscience." Here they ternal kindness are proferred or received; and, whilst nor did they pay any regard to the division of dioceses, had full privilege to serve God as they pleased, and the latter are deemed heretical and fanatical, the forbut reserving the power of election to themselves, to establish such religious communities as seemed mer are esteemed by the others as cold, formal, and they gave the nomination to the Knights of Shires, good in their own eyes. But facts, undeniable facts, spiritually dead. requiring them to name two or more Divines for each will shew, that whilst they enjoyed this liberty themcounty. By the recommendation of two or three selves, they were most rigid in denying it to any Presbyterian Church is anything but good. members of the Commons, whom they were not wil- others; and many a poor persecuted Quaker, and a ling to displease, and by the authority of the Lords, poor trampled on and oppressed Episcopalian, could you to this conclusion, I am satisfied that you will be who added a small number to those named by the they rise from their graves and tell us what they suf-House of Commons, a few very reverend and worthy fered at the hands of the Puritans, would convince say regarding "the New School portion" of that persons were inserted; but of the whole number of you, my good friend, that those who cry out most body. one hundred and twenty, of which the Assembly was about tyranny and oppression, when they are the originally to consist, there were not above twenty weaker party, are not always the most tender and mean by "the New School" portion. who were not declared and avowed enemies to the charitable towards others, when they get the power in

were, Usher, Brownigg, Westfield, Featly, Sanderson, Mr. C .- You really astonish me, Sir, when you The most distinguished Presbyterians in the say that the Puritans of New England were wont to Assembly were Twisse (who was chosen prolocutor), play the parts of tyrants and oppressors! Surely you must be misinformed!

2 Walker (Sufferings of the Clergy) reckons, and gives at length the proof or ground on which his estimate is formed, that more than seven thousand Clergymen were thus ejected. 7 Clarendon and Collier. See Clarendon's character of This estimate seems to include ejected Fellows of Colleges.

Ecame, nevertheless, tyrants and oppressors.

various denominations. We are told by a writer\* who "nute exactness, according to the Theological model of the head that formed it,—as, a Hopkinsian, as a "New-Light, as a Moderate or High Calvinist, as an "Old or a New School-man, with all the grades be-"tween these extremes, from the time of Jonathan "Edwards down to this present: and some of them "Frotestant name, doth already work to a most alarm-"far higher and far lower than either of these. At

'I supposed I could improve their forms."

"character of the ingredients, in their relative com- Perhaps Bishop McIlvaine is of this class. "bintion of reciprocal action."

of gace in the human heart, and must prove a useful were induced to take orders in the Church. about 1200 ministers respectively. And the two School Union"; and he is friendly to "revivals," haps, of any other sect in any part of the world. In proportion as the King gave way, the Parliament Mr Clayton.—1 am willing that it should be so This proceeding on the part of this denomination, has country. It might be almost said to be our religious staple. This land of freedom has in this respect proved most intolerant; and intolerance has 'nultiplied schisms like the locusts of Egypt." The great schism of 1838 has, no doubt, purged away for But the same system is still at work, and will in due healthy state, and require the same severe remedy.

> Mr. C.—This, surely, proves that the state of the Mr. H.—If what you have already heard leads

only the more confirmed in it by what I shall have to

Mr. C .- I do not clearly understand what you

† Idem, p. 63. ‡ Colton, pp. 204-5.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

(By the Ven. Archdeacon Berns, M.A.)

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

It is by no means the object of the present work to trace the progress of the unknappy dissensions and catache the progress of the unknappy dissensions and calamitous civil war, which terminated in the utter overlament through the constitution in Church and State. The Long Parliament met at Westminster on the 3d State.

Chapter VI.—(Continued.)

It is by no means the object of the present work to trace the progress of the unknappy dissensions and calamitous civil war, which terminated in the utter overlament through the consideration of the constitution in Church and State.

They have been demanded upon their assistance in Marshall, Newcomen, and the very learned Lightfoot. They assert leading members of other through the demands of the case of the Old School" or "the New School party" preponderated. It is generally acknowledged that the New School party" preponderated. It is generally acknowledged that the New School party in the wants of their excless the progress of the unknappy dissensions and calamitous civil war, which terminated in the utter overlation in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the constitution in Church and State. The long of the learnes, M.A.)

November 1640. It contained many members of the will applied the temporal value of the previous civil war, which terminated in the utter overlate the progress of the unknepty of the wants of these demands upon their assistance in the proposed that few Old Courts, condements of which the New Sc most influenced by religion, a great majority had a and Covenant," by which they bound themselves to strong leaning to the doctrine and discipline of the "endeavour the preservation of the reformed religion geat devotedness to the cause of Christian truth, system, prevalent, as you will know, in the United States as well as here, called "The Revival" system; Mr. H.—You can judge for yourself when you by which they contend that man will certainly be con-Focure Dr. Coit's work. But let us proceed to the verted, sanctified, and saved, if he is only willing to is turned to our own hurt, and we be catched in our sideration of the present condition of the prin- do as they tell him to do. They can fix the time own snares. A man would think his money sure ewhen this great work shall commence and determine The Presbyterians are generally ranked as the the duration of the work with all the confidence of thou wilt, under lock and key, yea, in store houses if lading denomination in that country, though they men, who feel that all depends on themselves and thou wilt; if it be wrongfully gotten, or niggardly laid se surpassed in point of numbers by the Baptists. that it is quite unnecessary to heed St. James' exhor- up, and not bestowed to relieve the need of others, Bit whilst the Baptists are found generally amongst tation and to say "If the Lord will." They have as occasion requires, rather than thou shalt enjoy that the lower classes of society, the Presbyterians are to be discovered quite a new process through which a man wicked mammon, the rust and canker shall eat it, fond in the higher and middle classes; and, whilst the must go, before he can be made a Christian, as un-Tond in the higher and middle classes; and, whilst the prachers amongst the Baptists are, generally speakin, comparatively uneducated, those of the Presbyas the Thompscalan practice or a great many Amerias the Thompscalan practice or a great many Ameria dern sons of Galen. Bishop McIlvaine tells us, that "its exciting cause was in part the fear of a supposed "remnant of Popery in the prescribed forms and dig-"nified ritaal of the Church. It will not have seen "its course, before, under an abhorrence of what are "comparatively only the accidents of Popery, it will thorough education. These circumstances, therefore, dern sons of Galen. Bishop McIlvaine tells us, that\* place the Presbyterians in the first rank amongst the "its exciting cause was in part the fear of a supposed rectory for the public worship of God throughout the had been a minister amongst them for nearly twenty "nified ritaal of the Church. It will not have seen members of Jesus Christ, shall be enriched much of At the same time the Judy appointed a sub-conmittee to prepare ratters for their consideration,
mittee to prepare ratters for their consideration,
(Williams, Bishov of Lincoln, having the Chair in
both Committees,) and to call together several Bishboth Committees, and the formulation of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the course, before, under an abhorrence of what are
"the formulation of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the course, before, under an abhorrence of what are
"the formulation of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the poor are the go ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was open in the consult for correction of the correction of "formality with fanaticism and all its power, that which is not their own, and are ever in need." "compasseth sea and land for proselytes establishing that will thrive, must first get it righteously, and after its inquisition and proclaiming its anathemas.-Such popery, with its miricle-working machinery, though it be after cealt in alms, displeases God .-'and its opus operandum of 'anxious seats' and 'con- When blind father Toby heard a kid bleat in his house, "fessions;" its dependance upon saints, though living be bids them take need that it be not stolen. He "or 'marvellous things' more than upon the power of saith also to his son "Of thine own substance give "God; its substitution of measures and certain talis- alms" (but that which is evil gotten, is not thine own), "manic words, for the operations of the Holy Ghost, and "and if thou have much give much: and if thou have "itseffect of satisfying the sinner's conscience by cer- but a little, yet give t willingly." 'tail ceremonial conformities which each leader, as the "infalible head of his party, may have adopted, and "which operate like an authoritative absolution but a "weak but troubled mind. Popery such as this, the "essence of genuine Popery, with a new form and a

> "ing and yet unobserved extent." Mr. C.—Trily, Sir, this is strong language. And

Mr. H .- I do fear that even stronger language

Mr. C .- have often heard Churchmen charged

Mr. H,-I certainly cannot be mistaken as to what am myself. Bishop McIlvaine says, in the beginning Mr. C.—What effect has this variety of creeds of his charge, that the nature of his duties during a considerable portion of the year are such as to cause Mt. H.-Mr. Colton tells ust that "Churches him to observe all these things, and often times to

churches, and more than 250,000 communicants, I have heard that some of the American Bishops are mass work their way to the floor of the General of viewing the proceedings of Presbyterians in a fa-"Assembly, and there develope annually the true vourable light than a Roman Catholic Bishop himself.

Mr. H .- Therein Mr. Clayton you are greatly Mr. C .- But, Sir, has any evil arisen from this mistaken! Bishop McIlvaine was born and brought up amongst the Presbyterians, was educated at Prince-M. H.—It is an evil, and a crying evil in itself. ton College, and, having studied for the ministry in compandment." It must be injurious to the growth the late Dr. Milnor, he and Bishop Johns, of Virginia, engine in Satan's hands to destroy immortal souls. whilst he changed his "vocation," so to speak, his But nore than this: the prophecy uttered by Mr. views on most subjects remained unchanged, so that Coltm in 1835, when he said, "Just at this moment, if there is a Bishop in the United Church, who can be another grand explosion seems ready to burst upon called a low churchman and a bitter opponent of any-'us, and the Presbyterian Church of the United thing savouring of Popery, it is Bishop McIlvaine. Field, E. Nepeau, T. F. Stooks, H. Howarth, W. H. Dick-Staes is in all probability to be rent in twain, if He is a friend of the "American Bible Society," in not broken into several fragments"--has been real- preference to one amongst churchmen; he is equally ized. In May 1838, the General Assembly divided friendly to the "American Sunday School Union, into two sects of almost equal strength, containing and opposed to the "Protestant Episcopal Sunday partes now claim, each to be "the Presbyterian called, as they were once conducted amongst the old Chuch"; each having its own Presbyteries, Synods, Presbyterians. You therefore must acknowledge that of London wrote to say he could not be present on ac and General Assemblies,—one under the name of my witness's language is not capable of being misun-"th Old School," the other under that of "the New derstood, that he had ample means of being informed, Schol." The Presbyterians in the United States regarding what he writes, and that he cannot be acfinding the want which an Episcopal head furnishes, cused of being prejudiced against those, whose fana-Mr. Hooker.—I am glad to see you again so soon, hav enacted so many laws, and are so stringent in hav enacted so many laws, and are so stringent in ticism and outrageous proceedings he depicts in such Chief Justice Tindal wrote and explained that the nature

> (The remainder of this No. in our next.) ON "BAPTISING" OR "CHRISTENING"

SHIPS.

(From the London Christian Observer.)

Every religious mind must be shocked at that mixture of profaneness and popery which we constantly hear in what is called "baptising" or "christening ships. The Papists are accustomed to baptize bells and other things, and, it may be, ships among the number; and with them the practice, though superstitious and unscriptural, professes at least to be re-stitious and unscriptural, professes at least to be re-verent and religious, just like the annual benediction which he was sure would not be made in vain. When of the cattle by the Pope. The priest may juggle for filthy lucre, and the people be deceived by vain words; yet no person avows that the whole is intend-

ed to be a mockery. But what shall we say of the custom to which I have alluded, in a Protestant country? The ship is named while a bottle of wine is broken on her bows, in parody of the holy sacrament of baptism. The ceremony is called "christening;" and we read in the newspapers such profane language as "the jolly baptism of wine," and "the sponsorial bottle." particularly shocked with this last expression, in lately reading the account of the launching of the Earl of Hardwick East Indiaman. I would not, however, have pained the minds of your readers by quoting such ungodly language, but for the sake of proposing a remedy. The launching of a ship is not an obscure transaction; it is known of beforehand; and in most cases we may hope that some of the owners, or officers, or crew, or workmen, or persons who intend to be present at the ceremony, would be led to see the States. profaneness of the custom, if it were properly represented to them, and to forego it. Attention might also be drawn to the subject in the newspapers, when Mr. H.—I mean thereby that portion of the Pres- a conspicuous launch is about to take place; and, in now flowing from our shores, and it was of the utmost byterians who separated from their brethren in May, particular, the individual who is expected to give the 1838; and whose theological tenets on certain im- name or break the bottle of wine, might be seriously portant points were, in the opinion of their opponents, remonstrated with; for surely nothing but want of deemed so erroneous and contrary to their own recognised standards, that they could no longer hold combined standards are standards. munion with them. This party was headed by Dr. many other innocent ceremonials, might be devised, if Beecher, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnatti, Ohio, and necessary, to give eclat to the naming of the ship, without burlesquing a Divine ordinance. But still better would it be if the parties concerned could be \* Bishop McIlvaine's II. Charge, p. 18.

Such is the wisdom of God, that which way we nough when it were in his purse; but lay it where spend it liberally: for that which is evil gotten,

#### RELIGIOUS PURSUITS. (From a Sermon by Massillon.)

What is there on earth more glorious, and more worthy of man, than the cares of eternity. Temporal prosperity begets disquietude; elevated station is frequently illustrious bondage; celebrity is often derived from popular ignorance, and reputation, in such a case, is no better tran the mistake of the multitude;

ENGLAND.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, in his official capacity as High Steward of the city of Westminister, and the platform and the body of the hall were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and presented a most animated appearance. Among those presented a most animated appearance. Among those present we observed the Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Home, Earl Howe, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Glenelg, Lord Templeton, Earl Delawarr, the Bishops of Winchester, Rochester, Bangor, Chester, and Lewisian Lord Control of the Contro and Jamaica, Lords Sandon, J. Manners, an venor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jermyn, Mr. T. D. Acland, Mr. G. Byng, Mr. L. S. Fox, R. M. Milnes, Mr. J. Boodle, junr., Sir R. H. Inglis, Archdeacon Manning, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. C. Franks, Colonel Short, Mr. F. Smedley, the Dean of Westminster, the Revs. H. H. Milman and J. Jennin prebendaries of Westminster, the High Bailiff of Westminster, the Rev. J. K. Child, the Dean of Chichester. the Rev. Dr. Spry, the Rev. Dr. Masson; the following inson, W. Tennant, W. Jephson, W. W. Ellis, J. G. Gifford, C. W. Page, J. W. Twist, A. Cooper, J. A. Cook, Henry James, C. H. Gaye, S. Ramsay, T. Fuller, B. Beland A. Borradaile.

cher, and A. Borradaile.

The DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH observed that he had first several distinguished individuals, who had be ably prevented from attending the meeting. The Bishop count of holding a confirmation on that day. The Speak-er of the House of Commons was also obliged to be abby business in the House of Lords, but the Bishe of his occupation in the Court of Common Pleas prevenhimself very willing and desirous of doing anything to

The REV. HENRY HOWARTH, rector of St. George's Hanover-square, opened the meeting with prayer, after

The noble Chairman rose and said that it was incumbent upon him, occupying as he did the chair, to which he had been called in his official capacity of High Steward of the ancient City of Westminster, to make a short statement of the object for which that meeting had been called. He would be brief, because he felt that others were to follow him who could explain in much more forcible and eloquent language than he the objects of this philanthropic society, and call upon its friends for necessary at that time that they should dispense the be-nefits of the Christian religion in those distant parts of the world, how much more was it incumbent upon them now to come forward with open hand, and assist the praiseworthy endeavours of this society (hear, hear). Our foreign possessions had been greatly extended since the year in which the society was instituted; and they knew ow much these possessions had been thus extended,quiring territory, but rather by the rapid emigration of our countrymen from these shores, who from time to time filled up vast portions of country with their settlements (hear). In the year 1825 the emigrants from this ountry numbered 14,000, which was far exceeded in 1845, amounting to upwards of 63,000. Certainly, a was from the regenerations effected by this society that the demands made upon the society were greatly extended, not only from the increase of population of the for-He would not believe that the appeal made to them that claims of India? (loud applause.) day would be made in vain-that such a meeting as he made for the aggrandisement of this society. It was not that they might boast that they had received such sums, or that such and such an amount was at their command to the utmost extent. The cause he advocated mus

been accustomed to attend the village church, but now scattered far and wide, without any paster to guide their steps, with no one to counsel them in the right way, and with no probability of ever having the ordinances of religion administered to them. Was that as it should be? Could they profess to have the true light shining at home when they allowed themselves to see with apathy multitudes of their fellow-creatures walking in the ways of darkness, and going down to the grave without one word of consolation from their pastors, and without having tasted of that bread of life which was given by that Satisfied of the control of t viour who not only died for us, but for them also, and all the world? (applause). In conclusion his grace hoped that the meeting would assist with a willing heart and ready hand, and though their gifts might not perhaps produce any temporal return, they would experience an reflected that they had contributed to the welfare of the

The BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to propose the first resolution. His lordship accordingly rose and said, that whilst listening to the observations which his grace had just concluded, he could not but feel satisfied, in common with every one who heard him, what a subject of thankfulness would be the circumstances connected with this meeting, when the tidings of it should reach those distant colonies and described in the control of the control of the colonies and described in the colonies are colonies. distant colonies and dependencies in whose behalf they had met, when those dependencies were told that on that day there had presided over the meeting, one, high in birth, high in station, high in the councils of his Sovereign, and he would add, higher still from his moral worth and personal character (cheers). Then he believed that the tidings of that day would carry a feeling of joy and satisfaction to each of the bishops and missionaries labouring in those colonial dependencies. His grace had stated that he had been called upon to fill that chair in consequence of his efficient significant. quence of his official distinction as High Steward of West-minister. True it was that that was the motive which minister. True it was that that was the motive which induced the individuals conducting the society to request the favour of his presidency, but let him (the right rev. prelate) add, that had they looked the country through they could not have found a better president (cheers). When he considered how he was crowded and surrounded by the talent, wealth and rank of the metropolis, he could not help thinking that it was a happy day, for the society would draw from it support and assistance commensurate with the wants of the colonial dependencies. The resolution which he had been desired to move, as one of the residents in the district, was to the following a case, is no better than the mistake of the multitude; titles and dignities are rarely the reward of virtue, and serve, at the best, only to decorate our graves, and embellish our ushes. Great talents, if faith do not preside over their exercise and direct their employment, are great emptations; conspicuous attaintenance. ployment, are great emptations; conspicuous attainments, undisciplined by faith, infect the mind with disease, like the atmosphere which the pestilence contaminates,—or, will the violence of a tempest, disorder its faculties, and disturb its composure. Nothing we possess is great, acept in so far as it promotes our salvation.

Contained of the mind with all the efforts they were making, to furnish for themselves." The bishop observed in this resolution that the number of emigrants was stated at 40,000 annually. His grace had stated that in the course of last year not fewer than 63,000 had emigrated from this country. He (the bishop) apprehended no overstatement in calculation; in fact they would find that the number was greater than stated. Even for the colonies during 1844 he found by the returns of the colonies during 1844 he found by t cies alone amounted to 46,000 per annum. were these emigrants who thus quitted our shores annually? Were they the persons whom they could most entrust to those distant countries without pastoral superintendence? Were they individuals who needed no spiritual al instruction? Did they carry with them no families to A very large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was field on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, at the they should carry with them no pastor, no teacher, no schoolmaster, no catechist? No; they of all others needn of the Gospel. The chair was taken by his ed the superintendence of the clergyman; they were the extend, under God's blessing, the greatest assistance (here, hear). He could recite many instances where the society had given all the instruction in its power, and yet there was much wanting; but he should content himself by reading one extract only, in proof of what he had sta-The right rev. prelate accordingly read evidence of the Bishop of Toronto, and afterwards proceeded with his remarks. He said that the resolution he held in his hand adverted to the efforts which had been made by the colonies themselves to relieve their own spiritual destitution. True it was that they had very interesting accounts of the sacrifices which had been made in numerous instances on the part of the colonies, in their endeavours to meet their wants to the utmost of their power. In truth, no other state of things could be considered as a healthy one; for it was quite obvious that no church could be considered permanently safe that derived its support for any considerable period from distant quarters. Church societies were formed in many dioceses—in Nova Scotia, Toronto, Quebec, New Brunswick, and New Zealand, societies were established for printing and distributing tracts, building schools, and for affording relief to the widows and orphans of the clergy. In Jamaica he learnt The DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH observed that he had first to state that he held in his hand letters of apology from devoted by the island legislature to the building of churches; also 300l. had been set apart for erecting scho (cheers). But one circumstance was still more satisfactory-viz., that many of the colonial dependencies were now enabled to supply their spiritual destitution to a certain extent, by means of native clergy, and that was ent. The Bishop of Oxford was unavoidably detained as it should be. They could send out to our colonies Sishop of St.

The Lord
They could give funds, but they could not put into the hearts of men that self-devotion which would be required in the service of their God; yet by means of the native clergy, it was to be hoped that they would reap a rich harvest of souls. There had been a time when it would have been necessary, even in a meeting like that, to ex-plain the wants of our colonies with regard to religious education, but he was thankful that the spirit of inquiry had been awakened, and that they had looked into these things somewhat more closely. They began to see that it was needful to increase their spiritual administration in the colonies, if they would maintain religion at all, and he rejoiced to think on this occasion they were coming forward to increase the funds of this society. The bishop here touched upon the necessity of the spiritual welfare of emigrants being attended to on their passage over. They had now heard again, very recently, the note of war, after an interval of more than 30 years, and they which he was sure would not be made in vain. When he told them that this society was instituted so far back as 1701 for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts for the purpose of maintaining clergymen and providing for the worship of God in the plantations, colonies, and factories of England beyond the seas, and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts; if it was considered gation of the Gospel in those parts; if it was considered necessary at that time that they should dispense the behad heard in one of those countries to which his resolu were expecting to receive home again their relatives, pre-served in battle, and enabled to rejoice in those glorious victories which had crowned their arms (hear, hear). Then it did seem to him a most fitting time to show their gratitude to God for his mercies, and thanksgivings for such gratifying results; and how could they do it more efficiently than by subscribing hand and heart to the great object which the society had in view? If he were not mistaken, there was many a heart that would not be disinclined to respond to such an appeal (hear, hear). Let them then that day show that they were really and truly grateful for the mercies so lately vouchsafed: Suggestions had been made that societies for the propagation of the gospel were likely to reap a glorious harvest from considerable portion of that number went to the United States of America, but then it must be recollected that it our care, and we ought to see that their souls were not they possessed the true form of religion in the United lost. Let the bishops and the clergy call upon their flocks States, where bishops had been sent, and clergymen to yield a thank-offering, worthy of the gift; and he placed under them (hear, hear). At the present moment would that government would do the same. He would also claim their prayers. What could they require more? With their prayer they knew they might have every emigrants, but also arising from the great numbers thing, for the fervent prayer of a righteous man availed mov flowing from our shores, and it was of the utmost importance that those who had it in their power should make use of their means for the propagation of that blessed Gospel, by which he hoped multitudes would be brought unto salvation (cheers). They must not forget be seconded by Lord Glenelg, for who could be more competent to give the means of redressing those evils competent to give the means of redressing those evils than the son of Charles Grant, and the brother of Robert Grant who never wanted a motive for advocating the Lord GLENELG then came forward and seconded the resaw before him would turn a deaf ear to charity's whis-

perings to their hearts (cheers). It was not an appeal of the assembly testified that they had not met to be per-

without the smallest presumption. They knew not with we could impart. To withhold the blessing of religion which was without the overshadowing atmosphere of re-ligion-religion which, in every Christian country, and especially in this favoured land, embraced and pervaded, and enveloped society (cheers). There were wanting the edifices of the Church—those silent monitors of good, which, whether as the lowly chapel that sprinkled the highlands of Scotland, or the more elaborate structures which beautified the plains of England, or those great structures which crown our cities, lifted the heart to considerations not bounded by the horizon of this world. When assailed spirit yearned to return to the ministrations of the Church it had propably before scorned, and longed to hear again the words which the emigrant had once witnessed and felt had breathed consolation to the fainting spirit. With had breathed consolation to the fainting spirit. With what delight, then, would he hear the sound of the churchgoing bell in the country of his adoption, and say, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who brings good tidings (loud cheers). But a new general tion arose, to whom no such associations belonged, and if they were neglected they became an unchristianized mass, whom it was necessary to convert to the Christian faith (cheers). This occurred in a thousand instances in the elergymen labouring under them. He believed that colonies were. They were placed in climes of every lescription—they had to endure intolerable heat and inlives in this holy cause (cheers). So small was their number, compared with the necessity of the case, that their toils overtasked human nature to endure. They had to travel immense distances, their official stations being widely separated from each other, and their labours brought on premature sickness, death, and he might say, martyrdom (cheers). This society was formed, as they had heard, to accompany the emigrants on their voyage, and it met them on their arrival. It had been stated that 40,000 emigrants left this country annually for America, who ought to be excluded from the consideration of the benefits of this society. He begged to correct that statement. Why did they go to America? Because in that country they could find the edifices, the clergy, and the a great debt to discharge. There was no one among us. episcopal order of the same Church which they left at home (cheers). Because this society had planted in that country the standard of our Church. This operation of the society, in being the means of introducing the gospel little science, or a little wealth, but that higher knowledge. into America, was sufficient to immortalise its endeavours (cheers). But after all the efforts of the society how little were they able to achieve, unless this great nation could be brought to co-operate with them. He believed they would be so brought to co-operate, and that this society, under Providence, would bear a conspicuous part in the diffusion of the Christian faith in our colonies. True, the state had done something, and he (Lord Glenelg) would admit that perhaps the state ought to have done more (loud cheers). But no public resources that any state could command for such a purpose could at all cope with the necessity of the case. Nothing but a prodigal Christian benevolence was sufficient, for its several colonies contributed themselves towards the objects of the society, but a long period would necessarily elapse before ald wholly relieve the society of the burden, and nies be left? What acts might not be performed—what crimes committed—what irreparable guilt contracted in those settlements? If the first colonial settlements made by this country had been accompanied by some such influence as that of this society, many of those acts which now left a deep stain upon us and other countries would not have been committed. The extirpation of the North American Indians, the atrocities perpetrated in South America, the cruelties of the slave trade, would these American Indians, the atrocities perpetrated in South America, the cruelties of the slave trade, would these have been committed if such a society had guided our commerce and colonists? Or would the miserable inhance with horse true horse the approach of the state bitants of South Australia have sunk before the approach bitants of South Australia have sunk before the approach of our countrymen? It appeared as if the approach of an Englishman to the son of the desert was the sentence of his death, and of the extirpation of his tribe. The Church was collecting her energies for missionary exertion, and it well became her so to do. Last year the populous districts of the north of England responded to the call made upon them by this society. The other portion of the metropolis had followed, and now the appeal was made to this splendid portion of the metropolis (cheers). made to this splendid portion of the metropolis (cheers). ty of the government to make provision for the spiritual He sejoined to find among those present some of the noblest, loftiest, and mightiest of the land, those who felt that peculiar priviless were connected with peculiar duties and responsibilities. Our church was the guardian of the Reformation; she had her martyrs and plying to the tenor of their legislation to encourage the confessors; her prelates were united in the cause, and her primate was one whose parental superintendence was rather than to pecuniary assistance. In the unfortunate exercised in the meckness of wisdom. Well it became that church to wipe away the reproach that, however fitted difficult to obtain the unanimous consent of the people to for a stated ministry, she was unequal to the generous enterprise of missionary exertion—that, however capable of deserving the truth committed to her, she was unable to spread that truth abroad in heathen lands—and that this office must be delegated to other denominations of Christians (hear hear.) The field was vast, but the harvest was sure. If the British nation cordially supported the socie—as compared with the contributions of individuals. The

singular kindness to this country (cheers). We ought to return thanks for the great victories which the Al-mighty Disposer of all events had given to our troops in a manner never perhaps witnessed before. He hoped that every one came there to-day with his gift, offered in grateful acknowledgment from the bottom of his heart, for our recent victories. Peace was now the consequence of war, and that war although it might not have added to the possessions of our Queen, would be followed by our ministers teaching thousands of the inhabitants to worship in that form of worship which would ultimately

the committee thought it proper that he should do so, as member of a family who had so large a property and so great a stake in the neighbourhood. He trusted that the bishops would sanction from the pulpit throughout the empire that appeal to the public to which the right rev. prelate (the Bishop of Winehester), in his allusion to the had built numerous and magnificent cathedrals in South America, while we had but one small one in Calcutta for

The resolution having been then put from the chair,

was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of St. David's moved the second resolution. It was only at a late hour on the previous day that he had ceased to anticipate the pleasure of being a silent listener on the present occasion. He regretted it on his own account, on theirs, but, most of all, on account of the cause. But the nature and importance of a cause so strong and solid in itself would support him, for its strength could not be impaired by any advocacy. They were about to give an impulse which would be felt not only about to give an impulse which would be felf not only throughout the empire, but over the globe. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had many objects in view in reference to this meeting. It brought those there who had previously but imperfect means of acquaintance with the cause, and it would animate the conrictions of those who were already embarked in it. They knew the difference between the audible and the silent, or printed thought. He regretted that large meetings had not been previously resorted to by the society, but he trusted that they would avail themselves of that means destitution. If the policy of the country compelled a he trusted that they would avail themselves of that means now. The resolution he was about to propose was one intimately connected with the one they had already adopted. The object it contemplated was equally important. It was as follows:—"That the connexion into which his Christian country has been brought, through its commercial and political relations with vast numbers of the heathen, imposes upon it the duty of imparting to them the blessings of the gospel." It was impossible to adopt liberally and systematically sustained. He concurred

gain additional honour by the dignity of those who were the first without adopting his resolution also. The with the noble lord (Lord Glenelg) that if it could be Gospel in Foreign Parts, and is consequently so mucl generally be placed in their valuation, and that they are generalnow engaged to sustain it; but this was a cause which paid back the dignity of its friends—in which the highest might engage with additional honour, and the lowest might engage with additional honour, and the lowest what anguish the feelings of the emigrant about to leave in particular involved a sin, to contemplate which should strike a chill to the heart of any believer. Did space was the departure from the home of infancy—the separation from the hearths of their ancestors—the altars of or was the case of urgent need less strong for them than ir God. To them the colony was a new, a strange our colonial emigrants? Where the latter were counted by thousands, the former were counted by millions Where the latter were counted The latter might retain some recollections of higher hopes, but the former had never known them at all. The silence of the heathen was perhaps more impressive. It gave them almost a stronger claim upon us, and bound us more effectually to bring them spiritual relief. This country had risen to a high position, but it had also been placed there, and on it had devolved the mission of civilising, humanising, and Christianising the nations. we did not make it our object to do so, then we kept them down at a lower standard, and were using them as tools by sickness, the remembrance of former associations re-turned to them with peculiar force. Then the decayed commerce used their merchandise. Impressions might commerce used their merchandise. Impressions might exist that the work of the society was so gigantic that scarcely any means, national or private, could undertake it. Now he denied such a conclusion; persons exagge-rated the difficulty while they overlooked many other important considerations. He thought that much mor might be done by the government; but he thought wit comfort that while they were confined to private benevo-lence they avoided the suspicion that, under the mask of religion, they were pursuing interested and political ends. Under any view, however, the tribute of material!blessings would result from their efforts to the empire at large. The undertaking was one which required only a begin our colonies, and this society interposed to prevent it.

The society planted a national church in our colonies, was no extravagant visionary anticipation. in no age could there be found a more devoted band than, generally speaking, the great considering in the colonies were. They were placed in climes of every this country, had brought that country into a state of inclimes of every the colonies were. description—they had to endure intolerable heat and in-tolerable cold, storms and tempests—in perils by land and perils by water did these devoted men lay out their own shores, when so many objects required are side of the own shores, when so many objects required our aid at home, and who asked was there not enough of heathen-

however humble or great, who was not personally he distribution of which would tring down innumera-

ble blessings on their country.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUERsaid, he was too sensible how inadequately he must fulfil the task imposed upon him, from his imperfect knowledge of the details of the proceedings of the society; but he, nevertheless, rose with pleasure to second the resolution, and to lend his assistance to promote the objects of the society. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon the duty of this country to extend to those heathen nations with which we ha political connections the blessings of the Christian faith. Nations like individuals, had their responsibilities; and, if in reviewing our high position in the scale of nations it appeared that to us had been given increasing wealth, commerce and power—if to us above all European natheir idols to be destroyed, and themselves to be baptised

office must be delegated to other denominations of Christians (hear hear.) The field was vast, but the harvest was sure. If the British nation cordially supported the society, in no long period its efforts would be conspicuous in every part of the world. Wherever commerce spread her sails, or ambition conquered distant lands, or avarice wound its subtile course, there would be found a spirit more daring than ambition, more persevering than commerce, more wise than avarice, which would establish victories that should be re-echoed by the whole human race, and by those spirits who were rejoicing in the benefits it had conferred upon them. The noble lord concluded by seconding the resolution, and resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Mr. Byng, M. P., rose to support the resolution. After apologising for following such eminent speakers, the venerable gentleman proceeded to say that he was desirous of attending the present meeting, because he had for so many years received so much kindness from the inhabitants of this county. In the first place, he was anxious to be present to return his grateful thanks to the Almighty God, who has shown for so many years a singular kindness to this country (cheers). We ought to return thanks for the great victories which the Almighty Disposer of all events had given to our troops in soldiers engaged in the late battles, he had seen in every one of these the most distinct acknowledgments that the victories were from God, and that God should be thanked. And were they who sat at home not to be animated by similar feelings? Could they have experienced such blessings, and feel a corresponding transfulness for them and yet not be anxious to show that they were mindful of the source from whence such blessings were showered. These victories had added to our dominions another

ed. These victories had added to our dominions another million of heathen subjects. They were going to receive the benefits of civilisation, which it was in our power, as it was our duty, to deal out to them. We should extend to was our duty, to deal out to them. We should extend to them, as to others, freedom from the tyrannical exactions to which the hon, and venerable member handed in a piece of paper as his subscription to the society.

The noble Chairman announced that Mr. Byng's donation was a cheque for 100l. (loud cheers).

Lord R. Grosvenor also supported the motion. He was sure the meeting would be duly impressed with what had fallen from his venerable friend, Mr. Byng, who, notwithstanding his great age and the natural infirmities attending it, had been induced to address them. He would not bimself thus have come forward had not the committee thought it proper that he should do so, as

numents and works left behind, or by the recollections of Indian victories, had so beautifully alluded. The cause of the last war was happily a just one; but had no blood would be seen, not in the ruins of civil and ecclesiastical Indian victories, had so beautifully alluded. The cause of the last war was happily a just one; but had no blood been unrighteously spilt before in those possessions, and had this nation not to offer, not only thanks offerings, but trespass offerings, on that behalf? The Spaniards the latest period of the world the behanded down to the latest period of the world that he world the behanded down to the latest period of the world that he world that he world that he world the behanded down to the latest period of the world that he w faith. It would then be handed down to the intest period of the world that by our country the doctrines of the Church of England had in pure simplicity been preserved (cheers). The historian who recorded our history would have to say, not merely that we extended our empire, and with it commerce and civilisation, to the remot-est corners of the earth, but he would pass on us the

highest tribute that could be paid to any nation, "That this was a wise and an understanding people; that this was a people who had the Lord for their God" (loud The resolution was then put and carried. The BISHOP OF JAMAICA rose to propose the third resolution, and was warmly received by the meeting. The resolution was as follows:—That the two-fold object of

resolution was as follows:—That the two-fold object of providing means of spiritual improvement for our emigrants and colonists, and of making known the Gospel to our heathen dependencies, has under the Divine blessing, been so long and so successfully pursued by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as to entitle it to the sympathy and support of the present meeting." Notwithstanding all that had been done by this society and by the Church Missionary Society, the truth must not be concealed, that the colonies were in a state of spiritual

with the noble lord (Lord Glenelg) that if it could be done by the association of individuals, it would be better than if done by the government, but he disented from the inference that the government was acquitted of the duty of providing for the Church in the colonies (cheering two or three times renewed). True and strange it was that the legislature had withdrawn the pittance formerly given to this society, but the wisdom of the legislature and tripolitical to the colonies of the legislature and the large of the legislature. lature was not infallible, nor were the laws of the legis ture, although claiming our entire obedience, like the laws of the Medes and Persians of old, which could not be altered (cheers). If the legislature had acted from a mistaken economy, the remonstrances of the Churchme of the empire would, in time, induce a better and wise spirit in the legislature towards that Church of which i was said, "Kings should be the nursing lathers and Queens the nursing mothers" (cheer). But whatever our expectations of assistance from the state, he Church must arouse herself to greater efforts for her extension and perpetuity (cheers). After stating that he had been and perpetuity (cheers).

for 25 years a fellow-worker with this society, the right rev. prelate resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Lord J. Manneas seconded the resolution. He said that he did so with mingled feelings of joy and regret—of regret that so great an object should require such meetings, and of joy that the result of the present was meetings, and of joy that the result of the present was meetings. likely to be so successful. Was it requiring too much political foresight on the part of their rulers—if the political foresight on the part of their rules—if the Church was not now watered with more zeal than it had been in former days—to consider whether Australia and New Zealand might not yet one day be pluked out of the glorious diadem of this country's possessions? How great ought to be their shame if they shrunk back on so great an occasion. He was convinced that the more the claims of the society were made known the nore would the great and the noble of the land respond tosuch a call as that now made upon them. It might be said that the colonies were rich and powerful enough to stpply themselves with spiritual consolation, but the yonger coloselves with spiritual consolation, but the yanger colonies had the greatest claims upon them, and those more advanced were already acting on the principle that as their weath increased, support room the mother country The resolution was then put and carried-

Lord Sandon said, that during the last 12 months it had been his duty to look into the financial means of the The alternative now before it was, that its means must either be enlarged or it must withdraw from some portions of the fields of labour in which it was engaged (hear, hear). Thirty years ago it had a revenue of 2000l. a-year; now it had reached 60,000l. But with in creased resources had also come increased responsibility ties; the aid formerly derived from the national exche-quer had been withdrawn, and the people were called upon to supply the deficiency, The resolution he had o propose was as follows:—"That while the funds of the society have of late years greatly increased, they ye fall far short of what is needful for accomplishing the great design of its institution. That with a view to the enlargement of its resources, the clergy and churchwardens within the city of Westminister be respectfully wardens within the city of Westminister be respectfully requested to assist in forming associations in their several parishes and districts, and that a subscription be now opened in behalf of the society." The only fault he could find with the society was, that, in former years, it had given assistance a little too largely in some cases in which the colonies might have been left to do slittle more for themselves. But within the last two or three ears another principle had been acted upon-thatof givg assistance on the plan of encouraging the colonies to ething for themselves, and to make a correspond-

ng effort on their part. ARCHDEACON MANNING seconded the resolution. represented tens of thousands of the poor in the city whose hearts and hands would be lifted up in thaksgiving for the oblations which had been rendered to the objects of the society. He did not think much of the fact, that the funds of the society were increasing for when he considered that the society had been in existence for 140 years, and the colonial empire for three centuries, he looked upon 50,000l. or 60,000l. a year at a very paltry sum indeed. Almsgiving was not only he luxury of the rich, but the privilege of the poor; and when he looked over the subscription lists and found they consisted of individual names spread over a large surface, he felt it a subject of shame. Membership of a society like this should be coeval with our baptism. Without a pastoral mission the Church would be a Cain-like Church, acting on the principle, "Am I my brother's keeper?" He expressed his conviction that his brethren with him would one and all strive to organize their flocks for the purpose of collecting the requisite support for his associa-tion. Great empires had fearful foundations, and the first stone was generally stained with blood. It was therefore that great empires required great expiations, and they might depend on it that our sins would find us out. The state of the Indian empire fostered the study of English literature among the native Hindoo popula-tion, and the effect had been, that at present one third of them were inclined to speculative Atheism. It must e remembered that China derived her streams of tradidolatry from Hindostan, and it should not be for- the management of that property. totten that we were bound to protect her against further Hindoo influence. As the Church of Francis would one day derive her strength from the foreign missions, so the foreign missions were her probation now. He be-lieved that the day was not far distant when the spiritual fathers of the church of England would be multiplied (loud cheers). He believed that the Church of England was destined to be either more or less than a national establishment; more if faithful, and less, if not willing to be more. It must learn to overcome its insularity, for fit did not, failure in its highest privileges would bring

isaster on its smallest undertakings.

The resolution was then put and carried; and the Dean of Westminister having proposed, and the Redor of St. George's seconded, a vote of thanks to the Dule of Buccleuch for his conduct in the chair, the meeting broke

## THE CHURCH

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DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1846.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, D. V., to Confirm at their several Missions and Sta-

9, Tuesday, Port Dalhousie 11 Jordan 8 10, Wednesday, Grinsby 11	
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8, Monday, St. Catherines 11 9, Tuesday, Port Dalhousie 11 Jordan 8 10, Wednesday, Grimsby 11	. A.M.
9, Tuesday, Port Dalhousie 11  Jordan 8  10, Wednesday, Grinsby 11	, A.M.
Jordan 8 10, Wednesday, Griinsby 11	, A.M.
10, Wednesday, Grimsby 11	, P.M.
	, A.M.
11, Thursday, Caledonia Bridge 11	, A.M.
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3.7 3. 1 6.4 4.44	, A.M.
16, Tuesday Church Lake	roter
	, A.M.
17, Wednesday, Dunnville 11	, A.M.
10	A.M.
	, A.M.
20, Saturday, Chippawa 11	, A.M.
Port Robinson 3	, P.M.
21, Sunday, Stamford 11	, A.M.
Thorold 3	, P.M.
the branch and " a feet the below then	1

In accordance with a standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose, is fixed for TRINITY SUNDAY, being Sunday, the 7th of June next.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June .-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

interested in all that pertains to its welfare, that w ly far below what the lands are fairly worth." shall be affording our readers, we are sure, a hig gratification in giving in full the proceedings of anothgreat meeting held in London in its behalf.

Too much commendation cannot be bestowed upo the tact and ability with which the officers of the Society have thus seized upon a favourable mome for enlisting the sympathies of the Churchmen of the metropolis in aid of the good work in which they a themselves engaged. Many of them, perhaps, we previously unacquainted with its objects and exer tions, and knew little of its claims upon the co-operations, tion of every member of the Church in the Unite Kingdom; but the remarks and explanations while fell from various eloquent speakers on that occasic, while they furnished to many information on this suject which they did not formerly possess, afford enest, from the enthusiasm with which they we received by a very numerous and influential audiene, of a large harvest of fruit to this well-timed exertiq. We trust, indeed, that it is but the beginning of a general movement in its behalf throughout the Mothr Country; and that all the cities and towns of En. land, Scotland and Ireland, will speedily follow the eample just set them by the Churchmen of Londo, and, by a large outpouring of their gifts and offering, enable the Society vigorously and efficiently to cary out its operations in the great "field of the worl," the moral waste of which it has been their desire ad effort to cultivate. In the course of the Speeches we have published.

intimation is conveyed that the older Colonies, whch have increased in population and wealth, would be new commensurate at least with what their brethren in the Mother Country are exerting themselves to effect on their behalf. It would be a great and noble achievement, if arrangements on both sides could be so natured and settled that, in all instances in which, in the Colonies, the moiety of what is needed for the support of a clergyman should be guaranteed from cal resources, the remaining half should be promptly and at once supplied by the Society at home. Here, of course, we must be understood to speak in general terms, and to exclude many cases, which will always occur in every Colony, where no such aid from foreign parts would be required. But the arrangement suggested, if reduced thus to a system, and practically acted upon, would soon bring about a great melioration, if not the entire supply, of the spiritual destitution under which we at present labour.

We have in this Diocese, as in some others, the achinery organized, in our Church Societies, for carrying out this system; so far it has worked successfully; and the results, it is reasonable to anticipate, will tell with a better and more effectual power in every succeeding year. But the best constructed machinery will avail not, if the means be not steadily and vigorously applied to maintain it in operation; and the projects so well arranged for supplying our religious wants, within ourselves, will fail of their effect if the energies and the contributions of Churchmen be not generally and largely bestowed in their aid.

The Collection on behalf of the Church Society esigned for Sunday next, is closely connected with the objects so powerfully and eloquently pleaded for at the great meeting of the friends of the Colonies in London; and we trust that the spirit and zeal manifested on that occasion, will animate ourselves in the good work of contributing to the extension of our Missionary operations,-by establishing a fund which may, in a good degree, ensure the perpetuity of a supply of Clergymen for our distant and unprovided settlements.

We stated in our last that our Provincial House of

Much deference is unquestionably due to the col-lective wisdom of our local Legislature; but we cannot persuade ourselves that this so far exceeds the united wisdom of all the petitioners we have refered to, as to establish in us the impression that we have formed any erroneous conception of the merits of the case, or that the award against us is founded a reason, justice, or patriotism. We naturally look for arguments to justify this adverse decision, but the arguments which the question elicited were allin favour of the Church's prayer; and none, on the pposite side, have met at least the public eye, which can remove the impression that, with a few exceptions, the vote against us was a party and a factious vote We are forced to this conviction, amongst other rasons, by the Report recently published by the Conmissioners appointed to "enquire into the state ad organization of the Crown Land Department"; which Report is signed by the Hon. William Morris, amember of the Administration, and James Hendersot Esq., and which, in that particular, is not dissented fom by another member of the Government, D. B. Parneau Esq. The passages in this Report which sustantiate the reasonableness of the Petition whiq has been preferred by the members of the Church ofEngland, and the unreasonableness of its rejection by the APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA Legislative Assembly, are the following:

"On referring to the returns from the Crown Landsoffice (App. A 3, and Tables II. and III. App. B. 7) it will be observed that the charge for the sale and management if the Clergy Reserves has also been regularly increasing. If the four years ending Dec. 31st, 1841, the gross receipts forthese lands were £87,003, and the expenditure £8912 12s., or early 10½ per cent. For the four years ending Dec. 31st, 184, the receipts were £104,350 6s. 1d. and the expenditure £2,125 8s. 4d. or 25 per cent. (App. A. 7.) By instructionsfrom Mr. Secretary Murdoch, of August 10th 1841, the Clerg Reserve Fund has been charged with a per centage (40 per int.) on the whole expenses of the Crown Lands Department and this charge has to a considerable extent, relieved the Cown Land Fund during that period. "On referring to the returns from the Crown LandsOffice

Land Fund during that period.

"The Commissioners are however of opinion that a carge made on this principle is liable to the gravest objections, is it subjects the Clergy Reserve Fund to a proportion of expasse which have no reference to it; and it is obvious that in the cent of there being improper or erroneous expenditure in the nan-agement of Crown Lands, this expenditure will thus afect those lands devoted to the religious instruction of the peple, which should be as profitably and as economically managed as possible. It is the opinion of the As-istant Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the charge on the Clergy Fund should not exceed 20 per cent. on the expense of the whole department, (Appendix 3, II., and A. 7, Queries 36 and 37); and the propriety of burdening it with the present charge is still mor questionable, when it is seen that for several years presions to 1845, (Return E. App. A. 3,) no sales of these lasts were made, and that the amount charged against them is merely for the collection of monies due by individuals for lands previously purchased. Reference is requested to the proposal of Absalom Shade, Esquire, herewith submitted, (Appendix B. 5) to undertake the sale and management of the block of Gergy Reserves and Crown Lands situated to the north and west of Woolwich, Waterloo, &c. for a remuneration of sir. exceed 20 per cent. on the expense of the whole depart serves and Crown Lands situated to the consulty west of Woolwich, Waterloo, &c. for a remuneration of six per cent. on the amount received. This proposal is for the consideration of the Government, but the Commissioners, in relation to

tion of the Government, but the Commissioners, in relation to it, would express their conviction that the service can be well and efficiently performed for the remuneration proposed.

"The attention of the Commissioners has been called to the valuation of Clergy Reserves lately made in many Districts in the Province. The Townships of Peel and Wellesley in the Wellington District, are valued at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per acre; and the Commissioners have the opinion of Absalom Shade, Esquire, and the Hon. James Crooks, that there lands are worth on an average at least 15s. per acre. of Absalom Shade, Esquire, and these lands are worth on an average at least 15s, per acre, and could be sold at that rate. It will be seen by the evidence of gentlemen (Appendix B. 8,) who are competent judges that the valuation of these lands in the Brock, Colborne and Midthe valuation of these lands in the Broce, Conorne and Midland Districts, (Return V. Appendix A. 3.) are below what they are fairly worth; and the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown lands, (Appendix A. 6, Query 33.) goes to confirm this evidence as to the valuations generally throughout the Province. By a regulation of the Crown Lands Office, no Clergy Reserves are to be sold at a lower rate than the province of Crown Lands, and the answers given that fice, no Clergy Reserves are to be sold at a lower rate than the upset price of Crown Lands, and the answers given by Mr. M'Nabh, (Appendix A. 4), shew that unoccupied Clergy Reserves in many Districts, valued at prices ranging from 1s 3d to 7s 6d per acre, have been sold at 8s per acre. The parties to 7s 6d per acre, have been son appointed to value these lands appear generally to have been chosen not from any peculiar fitness they possessed for the dui Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

chosen not from any pecuniar incompetent and others irresponsible; and the Commissioners, from their own knowledge and from the evidence before them, have no hesitato the venerable Society for the Propagation of the tion in expressing their conviction that little or no reliance can

It is then recommended in the Report .-

"That instead of a proportion of the expense of the Depart-ent, the Clergy Reserve Fund shall be charged with a per centage on the amount actually received for Lands sold or mo-nies received on its account, such charge not to exceed six per

Having perpetrated an injustice in this case, our local Legislature are about proceeding to the commission of another, in the long contested University Question; for although the Resolutions of Mr. Gowan, even by the admission of the opponents of the University, contain misstatements which we are willing to mpute to ignorance or inadvertence, we can hardly venture to hope that the sensible and excellent Resolutions of Mr. Boulton, which will be found in another place, will gain the concurrence of a majority of the

King's College, must demonstrate the absurdity and impropriety of leaving great constitutional questions, already, we should believe, immoveably fixed as to their principles,-to the arbitrament of local Legislatures; and it shows, what we have often contended for, that they should never be permitted to interneddle with what concerns the integrity of the principle, or interferes in any shape with the endowments of the National Church. These are composed of men of all denominations; and while a large proportion are Roman Catholics, no inconsiderable number are ready to support any religious heresy, Unitarian or Universalist amongst the number, whose claims may afford occasion for the display of a little popular libeality. And with such a constitution of our local our endowments for educational or religious purposes

will ever be safe, if such interference is permitted? We believe that the French members of the Roman Catholic persuasion very reluctantly lend their aid in trespassing upon any vested rights which pertain to the Church of England; but it appears that the claims of party have proved stronger with them than the obligations of justice; and they have sacrificed a moral duty to propiliate certain political allies. The party of Reform which they are thus assisting they may by and by learn are a dangerous one to invest with power; for the spirit of that Reform, whose name is now so enchanting, will sooner or later lead them on to abate the "grievance" of an endowed religion by sequestrating the property of the Romish Church in Canada East. And if it should be found that many of the Churchmen who sit so loosely to their own principles, and who have so meagre an amount of zeal for the welfare of their own cause, will be voting on the side of such sequestration and plunder, they must in some degree blame the evil xample which themselves have set. They who sow the storm, must expect to reap the whirlwind.

We hope that upon a calm review of the proceedngs of the present Session when it shall have closed, re shall be presented with something in the shape of public boon to abate the discredit of this designed or perpetrated plunder in regard to the endowments of the Church; and that coming generations will have experience of some benefit conferred by them, which shall atone for the want of that religious in struction which their sanction of a wasteful improvience has caused, and compensate for the ruin of a noble literary Institution, which their trepidation under the threats or frowns of a factious few has induced them to sacrifice.

It is our intention to present our readers, in our next number, with an account of the Consecration of that beautiful edifice dedicated to the worship of God, TRINITY CHURCH, in the city of New-York. A very excellent description of the solemn ceremonial appears cal), in which he will find the validity of Swedish Orders Assembly had disposed of the question of the Clergy in the Churchman; from which we understand that Reserve allottment in opposition to the petitions of the arrangements were skilfully managed, and that several thousand members of the Church of England every circumstance connected with the occasion was who prayed for a different and less wasteful system in of the most auspicious and gratifying character. The Incumbent of the Church, we are informed, is the

Rev. Dr. Berrian.
We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to congratulate our contemporary upon the enlarged size and improved appearance of his Journal.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall rill, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to parts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Bruns wick, on the business of this Office. It is requested that our several Agents on whom he may be enabled to call. will be kind enough to pay him over the amount of any subscriptions they may have in hand, and that the several Subscribers who may be in orrear, will be pleased to settle with him the amount of their respective dues.

## Communications.

SKETCH OF THE CLIMATE OF THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE ONTARIO, IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF TORONTO. LAT. 43° 39' N. LONG. 79° 36' W. No. I.

The following sketch is the result of nearly fifteen years observations, made on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, at an elevation of about thirty feet above the level of the lake. The climate of that magnificent region termed Upper or Western Canada, has, like most other matters connected with the country, been the subject of much misrepresentation abroad. Not only have the exmatters connected with the country, been the subject of much misrepresentation abroad. Not only have the extremes of temperature been greatly exaggerated, but many absurd and erroneous ideas have been formed, having not the slightest foundation in fact. Thus, in many of the popular works, from which the common notion respecting the climate is derived, we find it stated that spring and autumn have no existence; that the Great Lakes are frozen over in winter, &c.;\* while the cold of winter and heat of summer are greatly magnified. These "vulgar errors," as they may be called, arise from various causes. The early accounts, † speaking in vague and general terms, cannot be expected to afford any precise and definite information, and as little reliance is to be placed on the details of later but mere transient travellers, always highly tinctured with exaggeration. In speaking of the climate of the country, the impression conveyed seems to be that it is of the same standard throughout. We must bear in mind that, till within the last few years, the more westerly parts of the Province were considered little better in the Mother Country than a kind of "ultima thule,"—little known and little regarded. What was known respecting to the neighbourhood of Ourshee and Motters and Motter cting the temperature, &c., must be considered as respecting the temperature, &c., must be considered as referring to the neighbourhood of Quebec and Montreal, and the more castern regions; and this was under the server as a standard for the whole country generally. But the chief source of error has been the want of data, of a regularly organized system of Meteorological observation In no department of natural knowledge is the field less trodden, or a want of facts more sensibly felt. Many important elements remain to be settled, and many important problems resolved, which nothing can effect but portant problems resolved, which nothing can effect but grown and patient observation. Meteorology is a plant of long and patient observation. Meteorology is a plant of slow growth—it is a science every where in its infancy—and here can scarcely be said to be in existence at all—and here can scarcely be said to be i extending throughout the length and breadth of the

\* Take the following specimen from De Roos' Travels, pp. 142,

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\* Take the following specimen from De Roos' Travels, pp. 142,

\* Take the following specimen from York to Fort Niagara four." The Reviewer quotes the more than three-quarters of an apearing to question its correctness, marvellous story, but without Appearing to question its correctness, the collowing brief to Charles, but without Appearing the Goldwing brief to Charles, and the Charles and the Charles as the Charles as the Charles as the Charles and the Charles as the Charles and the Charles as the

reach of almost every one, and by this means a valuable collection of facts might be accumulated, on which to ground a theory leading to more certain conclusions. To onfine ourselves, however, to the subject before us, we confine ourselves, however, to the subject before us, we may say, in general terms, that the climate of the shore of Lake Ontario, so far from being of the extreme rigour generally represented, is, in reality, in many respects a genial one. The temperature, proceeding westward, is sensibly much milder, and this effect is still further increased by the presence of sensets held of water in creased by the presence of so vast a body of water, mitigating both the heats of summer and the cold of winter. tigating both the heats of summer and the cold of winter. Even a very short distance inland the difference in both respects is plainly perceptible to the most superficial observer. The early frosts, which occasionally do so much damage, are here comparatively harmless. What is a storm of rain on the shore of the lake is frequently snow but a few miles further back from it. The snow likewise but a few miles further back from it. The snow likewise isappears much sooner in the spring, and the average epth is considerably less. In short, it may fairly be said, depth is considerably less. In sho that to an emigrant from the British isles to Western Canada the change is no less surprising than agreeable. The history of the Clergy Reserves, and that of temperature are never of long duration, tempered by the fresh gales sweeping the surface of the magnificent Ontario. And if it be admitted that the weather of spring is ccasionally variable and unpleasant, this is more than ompensated for by the brightness and beauty of the summer and autumn, extending often far into November.— There is no doubt but that spring commences at least a month or six weeks earlier than in Quebec and Montreal; month or six weeks earlier than in Quebec and Montreal; that the extremes, and likewise the sudden variations of temperature, are of far less intensity. Winters in Upper Canada (as will be more particularly specified) sometimes occur with scarcely any snow at all, and a very moderate degree of cold,—a fact never noticed in the Lower Propince—and the further westward we proceed the more rince,—and the further westward we proceed, the more favourable is this difference. All that has been said in genera terms, is founded upon the following results, derived from personal observation, which are submitted to the noice of those who prefer facts to fancies.

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the noice of those who prefer facts to fancies.

At a preof of this, we for a collection were cold weather, when the forming columns of favestic and beautiful forms.

Taking of extremes, it may safely be affirmed that the greatest excess of solar heat ever win was safely be affirmed that the greatest durance than that produced by selficial means. A writer, quoted by by the aid of stoves, are rendered to produce the produced by the selficial means. A writer, quoted by by the aid of stoves, are rendered to produce the produced by an account of the canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within that temperature." The practice of overheads infrancy accustomed to ment, public or private, is universal throughout the country. The pian is to procure a sufficient number of oblong iro, become from the Canadian lives supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and

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	tt Toronto—1831 April 2. 1832 April 16.
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111 - 1111	• 1837 April 16.
	* 1838 April 2.
	(To be continued.)
	(10 de continuea.)

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—An able Correspondent of the Church, in the seventh number of a connected series of Dialogues on the Apostolical Succession, states that the Swedes are "Episcopalian only in name." I venture to question the cor-rectness of this statement, and to refer him to a late numdefended, and by arguments which I think he will admit The case is very different with regard to Denmark.

Your's faithfully,

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir. Perhaps your youthful classical readers may be pleased with the following ENIGMA, and the solution which accompanies it. The Enigma appeared in an Eng. lish paper, and a few leisure moments invited me hazard the reply appended to it, which, I apprehend, is

Your's, &c. ENIGMA.

Primum tolle, vides quod gramine ludit aperto, Et præbet lautis divitibusque dapes. Caudam deme, patet quod sylvis floret ubique, Et quod pauperibus commoda multa tulit. Viscera tulle, manet quod nobis gloria constat, Atque olim nostrum nomina cuique dedit.

Totum pone, jacet vastă quod mole recumbit,
Quod nisi tu solvas, stultus asellus eris.
C. DE LA PRYME.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

ANSWER. ANSWER.

Affectare parant regnum cœleste gigantes.

Accumulant montes, vexat acervus humum.

Cervus (scriptoris patria) lætatur in agris;

At nobis cervos sylva profunda tenet.

Umbras tendit acer quæ (essis higora præbent;

Sentit acer ferrum,—duleia meña cadunt.

Grandævi natos cupiunt multosque nepotes;

Sit veneradus mus,—nomen habemus avi. Sit venerandus avus.—nomen habemus avi.
Hoc nunquam (lector!) Thebanam terqit arbem;
Mente nec infausti solvitur Œdipodis.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mission Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January 1846. the 7th January, 1846:-

Previously announced, in number 110, in am't 279 1 11 116 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, June 3, 1846.

eston and Etobicoke do. Treasurer of the London Branch Society ..... 4 6 DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

(From the Montreal Morning Courier.)

(From the Montreal Morning Courier.)

The following documents, which appear in the last number of the Church newspaper, we transfer to our columns, believing that they will be perused with satisfaction by the friends of our venerated Church. It will be observed that the subject to which these papers refer, was taken up by a number of the Clergy of the Church of England, in consequence of a communication which appeared some time since in a London journal, stating that the Theological Institution over which Dr. A. N. Bethune presides is a "hotbed of Tractarianism," or in Bethune presides is a "hotbed of Tractarianism," or in other words—of Puseyism.

The same assertion has been made by the writers in one or two of the ultra-radical journals of Upper Canada; but we never thought it worth our while to notice what was said on the subject, because we believed the assertion was made to serve political purposes, and not for the

Whether a similar plan might not be advantageously canada; and further, supposing certain institutions were that the public expence, whether atlay could be called "a profligate expenditure of the oney?"

benefit of true rengion.

With these few observations we place the documents before our readers, being persuaded that if any doubts have been entertained regarding the soundness of Dr. Bethune's views, they will be removed on a perusal of

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we are i sailings teration It ha between affairs o

pendent tion. Hami ria, whil (From the Montreal Herald.)

We observe, by a late number of the Cobourg Church, that, in consequence of the publication of the following paragraph—which occurs in a letter addressed by the Rev. William Carus Wilson, to the Editor of the London

"For the support of this College at Cobourg, this fearful hotbed of Tractarianism, the Society contributes £500 per

the following Rev. gentlemen, formerly Students in the Institution, have addressed the Rev. Official, Dr. A. N. Bethune. We regret that the other calls upon our space prevent

We regret that the other calls upon our space prevent our giving the address and the Rev. Official's reply in full; but the following extracts will, we think, put the reader in possession of the object and spirit of both documents. Dr. Bethune's former pupils, whose opinions are certainly entitled to more consideration than those of Mr. Carus Wilson, thus express themselves.

And, in the following paragraphs from the Rev. Official's reply, will, we think, be found a sufficient explanation of the theological doctrines (and they are, surely, perfectly orthodox, according to the Articles of the Church of England,) inculcated and taught in the College, which Mr. Wilson, with so little of Christian charity.

which Mr. Wilson, with so little of Christian charity, strives to misrepresent and injure.

(From the Cobourg Star.)

Sometime since, it may be remembered, an attempt was made in the London Record, a journal of leading influence in the religious world, to prejudice the interests of the Diocesan Theological Institution of this town, by an imputation to its authorities of "Tractarianism" in their principles and teaching; in other words, statements apred to the effect that the education imparted in the establishment is not such as to promote the interests and disseminate the doctrine of the Protestant Church of England. It gives us pleasure to observe that this charge, s specially malignant in the intention of its promoters and Injurious to the Church at large, has been in the best possible taste and manner signally and satisfactorily refuted; namely, by the publication of a spontaneous and explicit contradiction of the calmany by a large projectly of the retired Students of the Institution. No less than seventeen Clergymen of the Province of Canada, gentlemen of the highest respectability and theological attainment, whose qualifications for the sacred office they hold were matured at Cobourg, in the institute thus ungraciously attacked, and who therefore are best able, from personal experience, to pronounce an accurate and trustworthy opinion upon the subject, have come forward in the handsomest manner the subject, have come forward in the handsomest manner to repel the scandal and defend the outraged character of their respected Principal. An address from these gentlemen to the Rev. Dr. Bethune, in notice of the affair, appears in the Church newspaper, together with an eloquent and affectionate reply thereto from the Rev. Official, and it is highly gratifying to observe in these documents a very decided testimony afforded, that the course of education, through which candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Toronto are made to pass, is, in all respects, truly and purely Scriptural, and in strict accordance with the well-known voice of the Church. We regret that our limits to-day will only admit of two short extracts from

these interesting documents, having reference specially to the subject of attack, but these will fully serve to justify the opinion we have expressed, namely, that the prelections delivered at the Cobourg Theological Institute have no injurious tendency or unscriptural bias, neither are they in any way chargeable with the influence of party spirit; on the contrary, they are admirably calculated to ensure a wholesome and efficient ministerial training; and there is no true Churchman, we presume, who will not heartily respond to the sentiment expressed in the An-DRESS, that Almighty God will "maintain this 'School of the Prophets' superior to every injurious statement or vexatious interference." THE REV. GEO. GRAHAM begs thankfully to acknow-

ledge the receipt of £12 7s. 6d., from a few members of the congregation of St. George's Church, St. Catharines; also, from Andrew Pettit, Esq., of the Forty Mile Creek, in the Township of Grimsby, the sum of £6 10s.; and, also, from a few friends in the Township of Louth, the sum of £3 5s.,—towards the completion of the Church now erecting in the Township of Nassagaweya.

### Arrival of the Great Britain.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamship Great Britain sailed from Liverpool on the 9th May, and arrived in New-York on the 29th of the same month, after a tedious passage of twenty days.

The detention experienced during her late voyage was produced by an injury which happened to the engine. On the 13th the guard of the after air-pump was broken; and for six days the vessel was forced to rely entirely on her canvass. After the construction of a temporary guard, she was only able to maintain half of her usual speed.

In the House of Commons the corn importation bill was got through committee, some abortive attempts having been made

to except oats from its operation

On the 6th, in the Upper House. Lord ASHBURTON moved for a return of the quantity of wheat in bond up to the latest period it could be made up, and also for an account of the amount payable upon every £100 of tithe; paid under the tithe commutation act down to 1845. His object in moving for these returns was to show the immense quantity of wheat there was in bond, and to prove to their Lordships the real state of facts, when they ca

the consideration of a bill in progress elsewhere, so deeply affecting the agricultural portion of the community. e DUKE OF RICHMOND protested against the assumption which had gone abroad that the corn bill would pass their Lordships' House. He did not believe it would; and while so many noble lords on the Ministerial benches had so sud-denly changed their opinions, he did not hope that those noble lords on the opposition side who were fixed-duty men would

stand by the principle.

EARL GREY complained that the farmers suffered by delay.

From the bad quality of the wheat crop of last year, which required mixing with that of foreign growth, it would have been a politic measure to let out a portion of the latter by degrees, rather than allow it to accumulate in bond. The motion was

On the 6th the House of Commons was occupied with the Roman Catholic relief bill, which was contested at every step. A motion to go into committee upon it was opposed, but pre-

The Commons still hold their peccant member, Mr. Smith O'Brien, in bondage. He has addressed a long letter to his Limerick constituents, in which his foolish conflict with the House is narrated in very pompous phraseology. FROM THE EAST.

The Governor-General left camp on the 12th of March, Sir Charles Napier on the 14; and Sir H. Gough was expected, with the greater part of the army, to leave about the 18th or 19th. Thirty-six guns had been surrendered and £500,000 paid down, by the Lahore Government. Bahawulpore force has been broken up, and are by this time all returned to Scinde Ferozepu

India throughout was tranquil, with the exception of the Nizam's territory. Great apprehensions were entertained of Nizam's territory. Great apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of water, the tanks and wells in many parts of the country being alread, dry. Two months of hot weather had still to be passed before. call of rain was expected. Cholera of a deadly type was prevale. in many parts of the country, and the casualties it was causing were numerous. The Go-

We are enabled to make an announcement regarding the conveyance of mails by steam between this country and America, which will be hailed with gratification by the vhole community. The Government have entered into a forther con-tract with the British and North American Royal Mail Com-

pany, the effect of which is to secure a weekly communication by steam between Liverpool and the United States of America, A steamer of great power and size will be despatched direct from Liverpool to New York every alternate Saturday during eight months of the year. These trips are to be performed as additional voyages, and irrespective of the fortnightly voyages to Halifax and Boston; as this latter service will continue just as at present, with the alteration of sailing from Liverpool as well as from Boston always on Saturdays instead of a fixed

day of the month as at present. The steamers to New York will also take their departure always on Saturday. By this arrangement there will be a steamer from Liverpool to America every Saturday, and from the American side also every Saturday, the only difference being that Boston and New York will alternately be the ports of departure. At present we are not enabled to state the precise time when these weekly sailings will commence, but no doubt we may look for the al-

ships can be got ready to undertake such a vast service. POLAND. It had been asserted that at the late conferences at Berlin between the delegates of Russia, Austria and Prussia, on the affairs of Poland, especially relative to the republic of Cracow,

that there was question of effacing from the number of inde-pendent states the four free towns of the German confedera-

Hanover, Frankfort to the Grand Duchy of Hesse, or to Bavaria, while the free town of Cracow was to be incorporated Austrian Galicia; the rest of the territory with Poland, that

SPAIN. The history of the last insurrection in this unhappy cour-

The history of the last insurfection in this aniappy contry is told in few words—as thus:—

The Exultado insurrection in Galicia has been put down No city of any other province, and no body of troops having pronounced, the revolters, though they defend themselves ably and bravely, were obliged to succumb. The chiefs escaped The unfortunate officers, nineteen in number, have become the victims of the enterprise, having been shot by Concha. Hi orders from Madrid were to be ruthless; but he has not obeyed these orders in the spirit in which they were given, and had only made a certain number of examples to check the renewal

#### Arrival of the Hibernia. NINE DAYS LATER.

steamer America, for copies of the Rochester Daily Advertiser, extra, containing the following market and commercial intelligence received by the Hibernia, which arrived at Boston on Monday, and which was all that was Telegraphed to Rochester when the America left. It comes some 36 hours in advance The Hibernia arrived at Boston yesterday Monday.

She left Liverpool on the 19th May.
We copy from Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times.
The Corn trade here has, like that of London, become ex

On the 12th all sorts of free wheat were almost ineffectually offered at a decline of 6d to 8d per 70 lbs below the rates.

In our paper of the 9th inst. there have been late arrivals of flour from the United States, amounting to 28,130 bbls.

upheld their former value.

The Wheat trade was extremely heavy, and the business on

have been in favor of buyers.

Flour is also more deficient. Freight is rather cheaper. This morning the accounts from New York and Montreal, gave a check to the demand and reduced the price 1s. per bar-

In wheat under bond no business was apparent to-day, and western States' flour, of which 1000 bbls was forced off yesterday at 25s. 6d. was less sought for.

## Colonial.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, May 27. Mr. Robinson gave notice of an Address to the Governor-General, praying that steps may be taken to pay the Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada at once. The hon, member stated that the Government had given notice of its intention to pay 30 per cent. upon the claims, but as many of them were as small as for sums of five pounds, it was feared that under this arrangement they would be bought up by speculators at a great loss to the real claimant.

Mr. Christie moved an Address to Her Majesty setting forth the claims of the Canadian Government on the Territory now in dispute between that Province and New Brunswick, and praying (as we understood) that an arrangement should be made by which the Free Navigation of the River St. John should be conceded to Canadians. The Address was referred

The Committee on the Oxford Election reported the follow-

Resolved,-That Robert Riddell, Esq., sitting member for

Resolved,-That the defence of the sitting member is not co

frivolous or vexatious. JESUITS' ESTATES.

Lower Canada, was carried.

Nothing important has transpired since our last advices by Nothing important has transpired since our last advices by Nothing important has transpired since our last advices by Nothing important has transpired since our last advices by Nothing important has transpired since our last advices by Yeas.—Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthner, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Drummond, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Guillet, Johin, La Fontaine, Lantier, La Terriere, Laurin, Le Moine, Leslie, M Donald (Corncompile the following summary.

The passing of the Oregon Resolutions in the Senate was National feeling on the subject was transpired since our last advices by Yeas.—Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthner, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Drummond, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Guillet, Johin, La Fontaine, Lantier, La Terriere, Laurin, Le Moine, Leslie, M Donald (Glengarry), M Donald (Glengarry), M Onell (Stormont), Merritt, Methot, Moffatt, Monro, Morin, Nelson, Price, Robinson, Rousseau, Sherwood (Brockville), Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Williams.—39.

Nays.—Chalmers, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Draper, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, M'Donald (Kingston), M'Donell (Dundas), M'Connell, Petrie, Scott, Seymour, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Viger, Woods .- 19.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. Resolutions proposed in amendment by Mr. Boulton, on the

second reading of the several Bills affecting the University of King's College. Resolved,-That His Majesty King George the Third of blessed memory, having taken into His Royal consideration, the Petition of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada, humbly imploring His Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to direct his government in that Province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each district thereof, and also of a College r University for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge—was graciously pleased, in the year 1797, by a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Portland to Mr. President Russell, to express his readiness to further so important an object as the instruction of youth, and to assist and encourage in laying the foundation for promoting sound learning and a religious education:—" First, by the establish-

they were thus called for, and in due process of time by estab-lishing other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of religious and moral learning, and the study of the arts and sciences." the study of the arts and sciences."

Resolved,—That by the said despatch His Majesty directed the then Lieutenant Governor to consult the members of His Majesty's Executive Council, and the Judges and Law Officers and the separate to him in what of the Crown in Upper Canada, and to report to him in what

ment of Free Grammar Schools in those districts in which

manner, and to what extent, a portion of the Crown Lands might be appropriated and rendered productive towards the formation of a fund for the above purposes.

Resolved,—That in pursuance of such directions, the Hon. Peter Russell, the then Administrator of the Government of the said Province, called a meeting of the Executive Council, the Judges and Law Officers to meet him on the 9th Navarn. the Judges and Law Officers to meet him on the 9th Novem-

Resolved, - That in pursuance of such call a meeting of the Executive Council and the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown took place, when, amongst others, the following resolutions were concurred in and approved by the administrator of the Government, and were adopted, viz.:—

ecutive Council of Upper Canada, to whom the then Lieut. Governor referred the consideration of a plan for establishing a University in the said Province, assembled and humbly recom-

ended that His Excellency should call the attention of His Majesty's Government to a formal sanction under the Royal sign manual or signature of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to sell, lease, grant and dispose of the said 500,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing a University in the said Province, stating that they considered

said 500,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing a University in the said Province, stating that they considered the provision for Grammar Schools was not then required.

Resolved,—That in the year of our Lord 1827, in accordance with the Royal Charter received from England, granting the above petition of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and agreeably to the tenor of the despatch of 1797, from his Grace the Duke of Portland to Mr. President Russell, 225,273 acres of Crown Lands were upon its incorporation conveyed by the rown by letters patent as an endowment for the University f King's College.

Resolved,—That since the conveyance of the said lands, so

set apart by His Majesty for the endowment of the University of King's College—the Parliament of Canada did, by the 4th and 5th Vic., c. 19, enact, that the several district schools then existing or hereafter to be established within the Province of Upper Canada should be, and were thereby declared to be mmar Schools, as contemplated by his late Majesty King orge the Third, at the time that the said reservation of land was directed to be made, for the establishment of Grammar

Resolved,-That the said Act, 4th and 5th Vic., did also en-Hamburgh and Lubeck were to fall to Prussia, Bremen to Ianover, Frankfort to the Grand Duchy of Hesse, or to Bavaa, while the free town of Cracow was to be incorporated with sustrian Galicia; the rest of the territory with Poland, that with Russia.

\*\*Resolved\*\*,—That the said Act, 4th and 5th Vic., did also endect, that the monies arising from the sale of the said School Lands, should be invested in debentures, and the proceeds distributed among the several districts of the Province, and that the monies arising from the sale of the said School Lands, should continue to be invested in debentures, and the proceeds distributed among the several districts of the Province, and that the management and sale of the said School Lands should continue to be conducted by the Council of King's College until otherwise directed by the Legislature.

\*\*Grand\*\*

\*\*William Kelly, Esq., Surgeon, R. A.—Pneumonia.\*\*

\*\*To Ackson, Esq., M.P.P., Shefford—Scarlatina.\*\*

\*\*A. T. Jackson, Esq., Staff Surgeon—Apoplexy.—Montreal Courier.\*\*

\*\*Courier.\*\*

\*\*Courier.\*\*

Resolved,-That it is the opinion of this House that by the terms of the Charter of the University of King's College, it is open to every denomination of Christians, so far as the advantages, emoluments and honours of the Institution are con-

Resolved,-That by the original design of the said Charter it was intended that the public worship within the walls of the University should be that of the Church of England, and that the chair of Theology should be occupied by a clerk in holy or-

Resolved,—That owing to a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada on the 20th of March, 1829, Lord Goderich, in a Despatch to Sir John Colborne, No. 53, dated 2nd November, 1831, directs him not to fail specially to re-commend to the consideration of the Legislature the permanent establishment in the College, upon a secure footing, of a divinity professor of the Church of England, stating at the same time the great importance of this resolution, to those of His Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada who belonged to that (From the Cobourg Star Extra).

Church, and that this recommendation proceeded from no spirit

We are indebted to Capt. Robert Kerr, of the splendid of hostility to any other Church, nor from a claim of ascendency or superiority; but that, because the Church of England was the Church of its Royal Founder and the sovereign, it was

in all parts of his dominions.

Resolved,—That the principle enunciated in the foregoing resolution was repeated in the despatch of the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, dated 12th November, 1845, that the object of his late Majesty in endowing the University of King's College, New Brunswick, was simply to retain for the Anglican Church, the advantages actually enjoyed by every other body of Christians in New Brunswick, of having one place of educa-

pur from the United States, amounting to 28,130 bbls.

Prices on the day fell 2s to 3s per sack, and 1s 6d per barrel.

Above resolution and despatch, particularly as it has been already acted upon with regard to other religious denominations.

Prices on the day fell 2s to 3s per sack, and 1s 6d per barrel, Indian Corn continued in request. 42s per 480 lbs., duty paid was obtained for a parcel of United States white, and 37s, per 480 lbs, in bond for a cargo of Wisconsin.

No improvement took place at the market holden on the 15th of May. On that day there was an unusually slender attendance of the Millers, the markets remaining inactive. Indian Corn continuing in demand for Ireland. A cargo of yellow in bond realised 37s. for 480 lbs. Parcels under duty upheld their former value. Arts and Sciences

Resolved,-That whereas, by the removal of the Seat of Gothe whole so very insignificant as scarcely to justify any actual change of quotations, though had any been made it would to, five out of the twelve members of the College Council, namely, the Chancellor, the Speakers of the two Houses of Legislature, and the two Crown Officers, can scarcely ever attend at the Board, and therefore can be of little or no benefit to the Institution, this House most respectfully recommends that the Provincial Statute 7th Wm. IV., Cap. 16 be repealed and that the following amendments of the Royal Original Charter be embodied in a new charter to be issued by the

1st. That the Chancellor of the University of King's Col-

lege be chosen by the convocation, and with strict reference, as far as may be practicable, to English usage.

2nd. That the President be also Vice-Chancellor, and discharge the duties of Chancellor in his absence.

3rd. That there shall be established in the University a council of appointment to excite of the law there is no many than the council of appointment to excite the table with the principle. council of appointment, to consist of not less than six mem-bers: the President or Vice Chancellor, the Vice-President and the Senior Professor, or, if necessary to complete the num-ber of six, the next Professor in seniority; the fourth to be chosen by the Board or College, or other body representing the medical profession; the fifth by the Law Society; and the sixth to be chosen by the Mayor and Town Council of the city of Toronto—the three last to field office during four years, but may be re-elected. That by this Board the President, Vice-President, and Professors, (except the Professor of Divinity, who is to be appointed by the Archbishop of the Province, or Bishop of the Diocese,) and the Principal of Upper Canada College shall be appointed, and their respective salaries, and emoluments fixed and defined—the rights of the present incumbents being respected; provided, nevertheless, that the Board shall make no appointment, unless, after full examination into qualifications for office, the vote to be unanimous, and that, in case of difference of opinion, the names of the two candidates having the majority of votes, shall be referred to the Chancellor for his final decision thereon. It shall likewise act

as a Board of Audit. 4th. That there be within the University of King's College the County of Oxford, is duly elected for the said County during the present Parliament.

Resolved,—That the Petition of Francis Hincks, Esquire, against the return of the said Robert Riddell, Esq., is not frivoand precedence, shall be in the above order; that the caput so constituted shall discharge all the duties, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the present council, as they are set forth in the original charter, to manage the whole property of the corporation, alienate or exchange the same, purchase new Mr. Inspector General Cayley's resolution to apply the evenues of the Jesuits' Estates to Educational purposes in the Canada, was carried.

Institute original charter, to manage the wante property, the corporation, alienate or exchange the same, purchase new property, &c. &c., provided, nevertheless that the expenses of the University shall not exceed its actual income, exclusive of The consideration of the motion for the second reading of the University Bill, and the amendment, "that it is inexpedient to proceed with the bill during the present Session," was resumed, and the motion of amendment was carried on division.

The consideration of the motion for the second reading of the University Bill, and the amendment, "that it is inexpedient to proceed with the bill during the present Session," was resumed, and the motion of amendment was carried on division.

Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, for the time being, be

Resolved,—That upon the above resolutions being adopted by the House, it is the opinion of this House that the remain-ing unappropriated Clergy Reserve Lands, of the Province of Canada be divided into four equal portions: one to be conterred as an endowment upon Regiopolis; a second upon Queen's College; a third upon Victoria; and the fourth to be retained by the crown for the support of education of other de-

minations of Christians.

Resolved, — That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to procure the interference of the Imperial Legislature to carry the above resolutions into effect.

MEMBER FOR PRINCE EDWARD .- We congratulate the MEMBER FOR PRINCE EDWARD.—We congratulate the District on the prospect of being hereafter represented by a Conservative Member. All eyes are now turned on D. B. STEVENSON, Esq. Men of all parties unite in considering him the fit person to represent Prince Edward. The extraordinary business habits of Mr. Stevenson are proverbial, the interest he has always taken in the agricultural affairs of the formula his thorough knowledge of the business affairs of the country, his thorough knowledge of the business affairs of the District, and the perfect confidence with which he is at all times consulted on matters of local or general importance, leads ward could not be entrusted to safer hands; and when the comes we hope we shall have the pleasure of announcing to the Province that our fair District is at length represented

Mr. Stevenson is now in Montreal on his way to Quebec, nd may not return before the Writ arrives, but should this be he will be represented at the Polls-if a Poll be called for .- Picton Gazette.

COUNTY OF CARLETON .- E. J. Hubbell, Esq., of Bytown is in the field as a candidate for the representation of this county Mr. Hubbell is a conservative; we presume it is perfectly useless to nominate any other than a conservative in this county.

THE DRAWBACK BILL.—The provisions of the American rawback Bill, as we sometime since anticipated, have been extended to exports from these Provinces to foreign countries. It will therefore hereafter be competent to the Canadian ex-porter to forward via New York or any other American port, porter to forward via New York or any other American port, the Produce of this country as freely as by the St. Lawrence. The advantages of the two routes will therefore be fully tested ere long. We shall be happy to find the St. Lawrence maintaining a superiority, but one thing is very clear, that the present high duties of transportation must be materially reduced.

PERCUSSION MUSKETS .- Mr. Draper has announced in the house that 35,000 percussion muskets are daily expected to arrive from the Mother Country, for the use of the Militia of

the Province .- Ibid. 1st. That an appropriation of 500,000 acres or ten townships, after deducting the Crown and Clergy sevenths, will be a sufficient fund for the establishment and maintenance of the Royal foundation of four Grammar Schools and a University, and the casualties it was causing were numerous. The Governor of Bombay was said to be biggling of returning home for a change of climate.

Royal foundation of four Grammar Schools and a University, and the casualties it was causing were numerous. The Governor of Bombay was said to be biggling of returning home for a change of climate.

Royal foundation of four Grammar Schools and a University, and the casualties it was causing were numerous. The Governor of Bombay was said to be biggling of returning home for a change of climate.

Royal foundation of four Grammar Schools and a University, the fact that four Roman Catholic priests have been selected in the four Roman Catholic priests have been selected at the four Roman Catholic priests hav

Higginson, Esq., late Private Secretary to His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, has received the appointment of Governor-in-Chief of Antigua and its dependencies. On this appointment the

Gazette observes: -"This appointment is another indication of the entire approval, by her Majesty's government, of the policy of the late Governor General, to whom it could not fail to be peculiarly gratifying, as an additional tribute, on the part of the Ministers of the Crown, to the heroic devotion, at the sacrifice of every personal consideration, so eminently manifested by Lord Met-calfe in the service of his Sovereign in this colony. The promotion of a gentleman standing to him in the relation of the occupant of a confidential post, would be felt by this most amiable and excellent nobleman as a personal compliment to himself, and a most distinct acknowledgement of the entire success of his mission, and the soundness of the principles on which he acted throughout."

On Tuesday last, 25th May, the following gentlemen were qualified as Doctors of Medicine and Surgery, at the University of McGill College. We attach the subjects of the thesis, prepared by each of them, to their names:

Peter W. Church, Esq., Aylmer, C. W.—Acute Larymgitis.
George D. Gibb, Esq., Montreal—Morbid state of the Urine.
Henry Paradis, Esq., Yamaska—Tubercle in the Lungs.
Geo. Aug. Seriven, Esq., Montreal—Abortion.
James J. Dickenson, Esq., Cornwall—The Natural and Medical History and Curative Action of Mercury.

cal History and Curative Action of Mercury. Alfred Malhiot, Esq., Vercheres—Physiology and Pathology of the Serous Membranes.

broke out a little before five o'clock on Saturday morning the ill fated locality of Griffintown, which, at one time, bore every prospect of rivalling, if not exceeding, the dreadful conflamenced in au out-house or stable, in rear of the residence of C. Dorwin, Esq., in Dalhousie street, and spread right and left, with almost instantaneous rapidity; the wooden sheds and dwelling houses is the immediate vicinity were first destroyed, the flames then communicating to Mr. Dorwin's house, some of whose furniture was saved, but his family lost almost an of whose furniture was saved, but his family lost almost an of whose furniture was saved, but his family lost almost an of their wearing apparel, &c., and a great quantity of valuable effects were destroyed. The dwelling houses fronting Ann-St., occupied by Mr. Hall and Mr. Jakes, next caught fire, and a best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask few minutes afterwards the flames spread to the extensive lum-ber-yard of Mr. Hall, in which were immense piles of valuable timber. The heat now became intense, the flames from the burning timber ascending in a mass to the height of sixty or seventy feet, and it was almost impossible to stand unsheltered nearer than 250 yards. Large flakes of burning timber were carried beyond the French Cathedral, and had anything beyond a mere breath of wind prevailed, an immense destruction of property must have been inevitable. The fire now spread into St. Gabriel Street, destroying the premises occupied by Messrs. Smith, Milmers, & Co., and into Ann Street, at a second point, where a house, belonging to Mr. Rodden, sen., was burned down, and a range of brick buildings also belonging to him almost gutted. Mr. Lyman's property in the same street was also much damaged, and at this point by great exertion, the further progress of the flames was checked.—Montreal Gazette May 25.

We cannot help remarking how very inconsistently the Roman Catholic Members of the House have acted in the recent debates upon the Clergy Reserve and Jesuit Estate questions. In the one case they opposed the reasonable request, that the share of the Clergy Reserves appropriated to the Church of England, might be vested in the "Church Societies" of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto. On the other hand, these same members vote that the proceeds of the Jesuits' Estates, which were long since appropriated to the purposes of Education, should be entirely given up to the Roman Catholic Clergy of this Proxince.—Montreal Courier.

Our crowded space precludes us from doing any more than merely noticing the circumstance without giving particulars, that the American force has gained two victories; one at Pale Alto, the other at Resaca de la Palma.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Dear Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in Bytown, (D. V.) on the 17th and 18th of June.

I remain, your faithful brother,
HY. PATTON, Secretary E. D. C. A. Rectory, Cornwall, May 18, 1846.

BURN'S BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

JUST PUBLISHED, PART SECOND, containing an application to real business of the Principles of Book-keeping, as explained in the elementary course already published. With Explanatory Notes, and hints as to the best method of teaching Bookkeeping to large classes,

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464-6

Parts 1 and 2 can be had bound in one volume, price 6s. 3d. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Armour & Ramsay, J. Walton, and R. W. S. Mackay, Montreal; and at the Publishers',

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

JUST PUBLISHED. BY MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER Music Sellers and Publishers, King Street, Toronto:

"Blessed be the Man," (Psilm xii, v. 1, 2, & 3.) A VERSE ANTHEM.

COMPOSED BY THE REV. DR. M'CAUL With Symphonies and Accompaniment for the Organ, BY J. P. CLARKE.

Upper Canada College. THE FOURTH QUARTER will commence on THURSDAY, June 4th, 1846.

J. P. DE LA HAY, Coll. pro. tem. U. C. College, May 15, 1846. Victoria College.

THE Summer Session of Victoria College, consisting of sixteen weeks, will commence the Third Thursday in June, and close on the Second Wednesday in October, succeeded by a vacation of three weeks. A. MACNAB, Principal.

TO BUILDERS.

PLANS and specifications for a Church to be erected at Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, will be ready for inspection at Harris's Inn, on Monday the 8th June, and tenders for e same will be received on or before Monday 15th June, 1846. It is the intention of the Committee to build the walls of Cobb

GEORGE LEY, Secretary.
463-3 PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND

The Lord Bishop of Toronto. T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. rthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, reently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons

desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be Proofs, ..... £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received at the Store of H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young. Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches and and lady-like Education References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the underned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :— Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. WANTED,

20th April, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL

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

VUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. 

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

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

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and the work of instruction in the Proprietor, D. E. Boulton, in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

Bay Street, (between King Street and )

Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

372-tf

Cobourg, January, 1846

FIRE IN GRIFFINTOWN, MONTREAL.—An alarming fire SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

#### THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, (SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,)

RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the disthe attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer

Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at alltimes depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in his selection of Goods for that branch of his business. The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a

scerning public.
N.B.—Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in

#### Toronto, May 18, 1846. SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his custom and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the SPRING TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON Style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices. Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers

HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L OT H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts. Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchie's, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable prices.

PETER M'CALLUM, Merchant Tailor

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846. TO BE LET, A LARGE and commodious Brick Dwalling Incom-in the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, com-manding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garden, Coach-house, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached.

Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late Joun S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.:

District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres.

Wellington Amaranth ... 15 ... 6 ... 200
Johnstown Bassard ... 8 ... 5 ... 200

Western Brocke ... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

Dos dos #15 E. half 11 ... 10 ... 100
Do. do. ... E. half 11 ... 10 ... 200 W. ‡ 17, W. ‡ 27 Do. do. .... 5 and 6, North side

Simcoe .... Collingwood odo. 463-4 do. 18, 22, 24 & 34

W. half 19

.... N. 17, W. half 12 16 ce Edward Pie

W. half 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Part 4

E. half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free Kingston, 1st December, 1848.

LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. 427-tf Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres W. half 10, 4th " Cations, (pre-paid) addressed to Alex'r. Campbell, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Tosorontia 100 th Apple. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. ..... do. 

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half II, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

TO LET,

PHOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store an-A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, f November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store

> PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

446-tf H. C. C. has been received.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Wattendren, on the Least side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings,-well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 12 mile from New

narket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to

D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent. Cobourg, February 26, 1846.

MASONIC ARMS INN. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who

JOHN T. SMITH. Toronto, March 19th, 1846.

St. JOHN'S LODGE

Free and Accepted Masons.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next.

The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divise Service, after which there will be a dinner.

By order of the W. M.,

T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. Brethren residing at a distance are respectfully re-

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



The Royal Mail Steamers CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL, AND SOVEREIGN,

TILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, ndays excepted) at 3 o'clock. RETURNING-Will leave Lewiston every morning, at ? o'clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 3 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston. Toronto, 4th May, 1846.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave Toronto for Port Hore, Conoung and LARGE and commodious Brick Dwelling-House, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin ....

> From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin...... Deck ..... From Cobourg to Kingston—Cabin..... Deck ...... RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M.
>
> Toronto, April 9, 1846.
>
> 457

Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo.

Toronto, May 7, 1846. THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touch-

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning inday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for MILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to foreiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal

representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale. All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a north, until the 1st March, 1848.

By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, KING STREET, TORONTO,

Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto. Compiled and published with the sanction of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers,

At Toronto, on the 18th ult., the lady of J. Lukin Robinson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Pinehurst, near Toronto, on Sunday morning 31st May, the lady of Clarke Gamble, Esq., of a daughter.

At Côte-à Barron, Moutreal, on the 24th ult., the lady of

of Mr. Justice M'Cord, of a son. MARRIED. At Kingston, on Saturday the 30th ult., in St. George's Church by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Cecil Mortimer, Esq., of the Town of Picton, to Mary Isabella Jane, of the same place, daughter of the late Wm. Twigg, Esquire, formerly

At Adolphustown, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. Joh Dea-con, Mr. John J. Watson, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of Jonathan Allen. Esq.
On the 7th ult., by the Rev. George Graham, Mr. Richard
Mount, of East Flamboro', Farmer, to Miss Margaret Cairne,

DIED. On the 31st ult., in Cobourg, Charles, infant son of George Goldstone, E-q., aged 8 months.

On the 30th ult., at Montreal, at the residence of her son, the Rev. J. Bethune, D.D., in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Bethune, relict of the late Rev. John Bethune, of Williams town, Glengarry, and formerly Chaplain to H. M. S4th Regis

T. Champion, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq.; A. Dixon, Junr., Esq.; Rev. G. Mackie; Rev. W. A. Adamson; Rev. C. P. Reid, add. sub. and rem. (shall keep in mind the subject of your letter); Rev. J. Flanghan, rem.; Mr. H. Switzer; Rev. G. Graham, rem.; George Hallen, Esq.; Rev. Robert Harding; P.M. Woodstock, rem.; John Holgate, Esq., rem.; Rev. J. V. Van Ingen; Rev. A. H. Burwell; Hon. W. B. Robinson;

JUST PUBLISHED.

A FAMILY LITURGY:

F. H. Heward, Esq., of a son. At Temple Grove, near Montreal, on the 24th ult., the lady

of Nassagaweya.

Also on the 15th ult., by the same, Mr. David Fields, Farmer, of Nelson, to Miss Anne Hughson, of the same place.

At Kandy, Ceylon, 27th Feb., Miss Eliza A. Phillpotts, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Phillpotts, R.E.

From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin ......

V ing at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg,

Half Cloth ...... 0s. 10d. ..... 8s. 0d. ...... 7s. 0d. 1 0 .......10 0 ........ 8 9 1 3 .......12 0 .......10 6

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," ing of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Palms

LIV .- TRINITY-SUNDAY. P. M. The Collect.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, who hast given unto us Thy servants grace by the confession of a true faith to acknowledge the glory of the eternal Trinity, and in the power of the Divine Majesty to worship the Unity; we beseech Thee, that Thou wouldest keep us steadfast in this faith, and evermore defend us from all adversities, who livest and reignest, one God, world without end. Amen.

The saints of God with joy proclaim
His "holy, blest, and glorious" Name: a
THINE; Father, Son, and Holy Ghost! b
One Lord we praise! One God extol—
One only God—Tri-personal!
JEHOVAH; THOU! our Joy and Boast. c m.d

In Person, Three; in Godhead, One; JEHOVAH-(FATHER, SPIRIT, SON), WAS,—IS,—AND SHALL FOR EVER BE!e "Lord God of Hosts!" f—in life and death, We'll keep, the true, the holy Faith: Thou great TRIUNE! we'll trust in Thee.

Baptized in Name of holy Trine! g Grace, Love, and Fellowship, divine, We humbly ask of God Most High; h For Gop sent forth the only Son,—
And Gop redeem'd a world undone,—
And Gop doth still all grace supply. O, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord!"i
Almighty Three!—with one accord
The Church doth now Thy Name adore!
Lord—Bless the Church of Holy Trine!

LORD-Make Thy face on her to shine! LORD-Give her peace for evermore !!! i a "O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity"—Ascription in Litany. b Second Morning Lesson—(Matt. iii 16, 17.)

LXXXVIII .- SAINT BARNABAS THE APOSTLE. 8. M.

O LORD GOD ALMIGHTY, who didst endue Thy holy Apostle Barnahas with singular gifts of the Holy Ghost; Leave us not, we beseech Thee, destitute of Thy manifold gifts, nor yet of grace to use them alway to Thy honour and glory; through Jeaus Christ our Lord.—

With many signal Gifts a Thou didst, O Lord, endue "man of God," whose NAME doth speak Of Solace, kind and true. b

No empty pray'r was his,-No, "be ye warm'd and fed!" e To fill her Poor with bread d

'Twas his to cheer the Church; And rouse each brother saint, With steadfast heart to cleave to God; To pray, ard not to faint. IV.f " A good man,"-"full of faith,"

A Saint in Deed was he:

Lord, grant us grace, that we, like him, May "sons of Solace" be! Oh, grant the Church Thy gifts; g nd help from heav'n above; That "CHRISTIANS" hall, may follow CHRIST; And love, as HEi doth love!

VI. j O God; how great that Love! In that pure mould be cast.

a The Collect and Second Morning Lesson (Acts xiv. 13.) & Acts iv. 36. i. 15, 16, 17.

Acts iv. 37, 35.
For The Epistle—(Acts x1. 30 and 23.)
The same, verse 24. g The Collect.
h For The Epistle—(Acts xi. 26.)
The Gospel—(John xv. 12)
f Ephes. iii. 17, 18, 19.

THE KING OF SAXONY'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

[The reader will remember that in the summer of the year 1844, His Majesty the King of Saxony honoured Cambridge with a visit, taking up his quarters at the usual abode of Royalty here, Trinity Lodge .-He was attended by a small suite, amongst whom was Dr. C. G. Carus, His Majesty's Physician. Dr. Carus has written a curious and interesting account of the King's visit to England, in which we see ourselves and our institutions with the eyes of an intelligent foreigner. The book of Dr. Carus has been translated into English, and we are happy to avail ourselves of a few passages which relate to Cambridge. The amusing blunders of the Doctor will be apparent enough to Cambridge readers, without specification by us: - Cambridgs Chronicle.]

Cambridge, June 20-Evening. through the town of Stevenage to Cambridge.

of 20,000 inhabitants, after all the hurry and noise not separate till a late hour. of the streets of London. A still spirit of silence seems to breathe around.

Immediately upon driving into the town, we passed the New Museum of Arts, built in the Grecian temple style, but not yet quite finished. This building owes Its origin to a legacy left for the purpose, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, who bequeathed a sum of £100,000 for its erection. Several of the old colleges next presented their gray walls, crowned with turrets and ornamented gothic panels—the slender Cothic church of St. Mary's was seen; and through the quiet streets, illumined by the evening sun, we drove into the first and richest of the colleges, Trinity, in which, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, it has been the custom for monarchs, as they journey, to sojourn. Our host was Dr. Whewell, the present master.

Almost without any time for preparation, we followed our hospitable host, in order to obtain the elearest possible idea of the buildings and arrangements of this remarkable and celebrated old university. The spacious court of Trinity college, with its yellowish stone colour and lofty old Gothic architecture produces a splendid effect. It was founded in 1546, by Henry VIII. (Cambridge, in general, is so old, as to have been destroyed as early as the ninth century by the Danes.) The college contains about 400 students. The gate, especially, is in beautiful stylelofty, castellated, and ornamented with towers crowned with pinnacles; it harmonises admirably with the ad- ly use, it must become tedious and inaffective, and joining buildings, which are very little lower. An presumes much time to spare. ornamental Gothic fountain, in the open space within, has the very best effect.

very peculiar; there are not less than seventeen of tion of the buildings lie on the further side of the Cam, early as 1257. From 1700 to 1800 students, in all, reside within their walls; but each college has its own the two buildings. foundations, is regulated according to its own laws, We next proceeded to the large university library, and, by means of its teachers, called fellows, gives in- which contains 170,000 volumes, and a great many

of the students, are, in common, at liberty to attend, of the New Testament, the poems of Hafiz, very orand do attend, the lectures of the university professors namentally written in minute characters, and merely from doing what we wish through its influence. In these pre-eminent names, Ray the naturalist, Dryden, the immense dome above us, and the richness around, Barrow, and other celebrated men of literature and produced upon my mind a more solema impression were formerly students, and Richard Bentley, than the litany of this morning! b Second Morning Lesson—(Matt. iii 16, 17.)
c Psalm xxxiv. 2.
d The Collect, and the Three Creeds "received and believed" by
the Catholic Church.
For the Epistle—(Rev. iv. 8.)
f The Trisagion and Amos v. 27.
g Matt. xxviii. 19.—Besides The Gospel, (John iii. 5), see also
Ephes. v. 2; Titus iii. 4, 5, 6.
by Wangen, to be of the date of the eighth century.
Some MSS. of Milton were also shown ui, consisting

these already mentioned. There is here a copy of
the Gospel, which is, undoubtedly, very valuable in
the history of the arts; it contains a number of pictures in the Byzantine mosaic-style, and is supposed,
by Wangen, to be of the date of the eighth century.
Some MSS. of Milton were also shown ui, consisting tures in the Byzantine mosaic-style, and s supposed, We next examined the botanical garden, which apof letters and other papers; but the most interesting of happened to have time to remain here a little longer

> refreshment. The master had invited several fellows, mecum was henceforth to be my carriage companion Dr. Paget, a physician, and Dr. Clark, professor of during the rest of our excursions. anatomy. The conversation was lively, aid the order I now went to St. Peter's, whither his Majesty also of dishes are put upon the table at the same time, and again en route. every person carves the dish immediately placed before him, and helps the other guests. At the conclusion of the various courses of which the dinner was view of the atmosphere, and it struck me forcibly for composed, a large silver bowl, filled with rose water, the first time how peculiar the structure of the clouds in which was placed a silver spoon, was set upon the of the cumulus and cirrus region are, which appears table, and sent round in order that each might take a over this island; the difference from those of other portion upon a small plate, to dip his napkin in for the countries is difficult to describe; but when seen their purpose of refreshing the face and hands; this custom peculiarity is not to be mistaken. The next considhad something to me quite original in its observance. erable place on our route was Bedford, where the ar-After this, the cloth was removed: a silver tree-shaped rival of the king collected a great crowd of people, service was placed in the centre of the polished table, notwithstanding his incognito, and soon after we came laden with small dishes filled with confectionary and to the avenues leading to Woburn Abbey, the noble TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. preserves. In addition to this, there were dishes of possession of the Duke of Bedford, who was then abfruits both dry and fresh, and a great variety of cakes | sent. and ornamental sugar-work. Among the cakes, a portion of bride cake was particularly pointed out .-This cake was part of that which had been made after the wedding of the master with his very polite and agreeable lady, and was, as such cakes in general are, rich, dry, and highly baked. They are are often part-ly preserved for years, brought forward on great fes-wheedled by some of his artful courtiers, to favour tive occasions, and eaten in small portions. The ladies having now retired, and the master having taken worship and undermine the divinity of our Lord Jesus on it, or never try it. Remember this always. dies having now retired, and the master having taken worship and undermine the divinity of our Lord Jesus the seat of the lady of the house next his majesty the Christ. Some time after, he made his son Arcadius king, a small silver waggon, with cut decanters filled a partner with him in the empire. He gave notice of with port and sherry, was put into circulation on the this event. The noblemen, who were governors of smooth table, always from right to left, so as to allow provinces, and the bishops, came on the appointed every one to help himself according to his pleasure.-Finally, the gentlemen, too, rose from the table, fol- the rest there came Aruphilocus, a famous old bishop

advancing, and it was time to dress for dirner.

self was already well known here through my works. not only been studied by the medical professors, but his head, he said, "The Lord bless thee, my son!" Drs. Paget and Clark upon the nervous system, a se- tone of voice, the following remarkable words: "Sir," cond Carus was introduced. He was a theologian-Immediately after lunch we departed, and drove of England. Some curiosity was expressed to hear through the village of Hatfield, across an open agri- how I pronounced the name, which proved to be very cultural country, and continually brighter weather, different from the English usage. It is probable It had become a very cheerful and beautiful even- which of us can lay claim to descent from the Empeing, as we drove through the green pleasure-grounds ror Carus, it would be difficult to discover; it would, around the city, and entered Cambridge, in which perhaps, be easier for me to establish a connexion with there was a delightful feeling of the quiet of a town Titus Lucretius Carus, the poet of lature. We did

Woburn, June 21s \_ Evening.

We lingered till after mid-day in Cambridge, and I have there learned and seen much, which seems to me dicative of the commencement of a new and fresh apulse in this otherwise antiquated university. Of means of study, there is no deficiency; the quiet of non-existence of manufactories and trade, are all fa-May the free spirit of knowledge more and more throw off those chains, in which Puritannic theology has so strictly bound almost every thing in England!

I was present at a characteristic scene in the house of the master of Trinity, at the customary early mornand seat themselves upon a row of seats hear the winat a small table, with the Bible and Prayer-book before him, reads a prayer, and then some chapters from the Bible; next, whilst all kneel, he reads a long, long litany, which in almost the whole of its parts corresponds with that of the Catholic Church. The service finished, all rise, the servants depart, and then comes the breakfast, which in England, as is well known, is custom was interesting for once; as a question of dai-

After breakfast, Dr. Whewell conducted the king and us to St. John's college, which contains about 300 The arrangement of these colleges is, moreover, students, and has been very recently rebuilt. A porthem, of which the oldest, St. Peter's, was founded as and a covered bridge, constructed so as closely to re-

struction to its own students in the ancient languages, curious works; among others, the first book published

clergy), and black cap, which has a broad, flat, square lofty chapel (St. Mary's Church) is regarded as one of the fellows compare the state of feeling between ture. It belongs to the commencement of the six-Trinity and St. John's, to that between Athens and teenth century, and by the rich interior decorations of Sparta. We visited the gardens behind Trinity, and its stone roof, reminds the spectator of Henry VII's runs into the Ouse, and thus connects Cambridge with made a drawing of this church after a copper-plate lege is not less proud of Bacon of Verulam, whose and the agreable country around, was very beautiful; portrait hangs beside that of Newton. In addition to the stone dome beneath us—the blue firmament—

master of the college. The present master, Dr. Not far from the church is the minerological and Whewell, is a man of solid learning, and among other geological collection of the university. Neither is blue enough—and if the sun shines well enough to languages is so well versed in German, as to give to very large; the latter, however, contains some very enable us to see our fair land, the green of its meadows, his countrymen a flowing translation of "Hermann and interesting specimens, among the rest a large fossil Dorothea," without being deterred by the difficulties deer, an admirably preserved Plesiosaurus, above nine minary because the thermometer is not ninety-five of English hexameters. From want of time, it was feet long; and what for the first time I had seen in degrees in the shade. But I by no means actually impossible to devote attention to any more of the ru- such perfect form, several specimens of spiriferæ, fossil give up blue skies and moonlight nights. We have merous curiosities which the library contains, than shells, first described by Buckland, which between them occasionally—often. The firmament every now these already mentioned. There is here a copy of their valves contain a kind of skeleton or detached and again does put on its very best dress,—but,—a

all was the first plan of his "Paradise Los," sketched than in other departments, I discovered one among in the form of a drama. The evening, however, was the pathological preparations, whose importance had hitherto escaped Dr. Clark himself.\* This collection After our numerous state dinners in London, our also contains some very interesting skulls of savages, comparatively quiet repast in the society of men of of which the curator presented me with one belonging learning and a few highly educated ladies was a true to a New Zealander, which, as an anatomical vade

of the entertainment itself had in it something original. came, after having, in the mean time, visited the ob-The system of carving at table, usual in all English servatory, and after partaking of a rich luncheon in houses, I first saw here regularly practised; a number this college, the carriages drove up, and we were soon

The weather was beautiful; and as we drove across

AN ANECDOTE OF THEODOSIUS; OR THE GODHEAD OF CHRIST TRIUMPHING OVER ARIANISM.

day, to congratulate him on the occasion. Among board with tea and coffee in an adjoining room, and Accordingly, he made a very handsome address to As I have already said, I felt a particular pleasure "What!" says Theodosius, "do you take no notice again finding myself in the company of men of of my son? Do not you know that I have made him learning alone, and especially, as I found, that I my-My "Physiology" and "Comparative Anatomy," had about sixteen years of age, and putting his hand upon good old bishop went up to young Arcadius who was it furnished me, at the same time, with an opportunity The Emperor was roused into rage at this apparent of conversing upon other important phenomena, in our neglect: "What!" says he, "is this all the respect literature with Mr. Worsley, a lively young man and you pay to a prince that I have made of equal dignity fellow of Trinity. He had read, for example, and highly valued Tieck's "Vittoria Accrombona." Moreover deur of an angel and the zeal of an apostle, looked the emperor full in the face, spoke with an indignant also a fellow—and had been in college already seventeen years. On this occasion, I learned that several teen years. On this occasion, I learned that several families of the name were to be met with in the north of you, who have given leave to have his co-equal and co-eternal son, degraded in his proper divinity, in every part of your empire." Such words as these these, too, are descended from Roman stock; but or's heart. He was a good man, and he felt the reproof to the bottom of his soul. He gave immediate orders to have all the Arian chapels shut up, and would not suffer one to exist .- Calendar.

THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND.

King Charles II. was not a Solomon (in all respects,) but he said some very shrewd things, and amongst others, he one day told his courtiers that he considered the climate of England to be the best in the world, because there was no other in which a the place, the non-permission of theatres, and the man could labour out of doors, exposed to the weather, with less risk to his health, and inconvenience courable to the undisturbed pursuit of knowledge. to himself, for so many hours in the day, and so many this, after all, is the true test to try climate by. I admit, at once, that our sky is not a state of the name, and get Comstock's. admit, at once, that our sky is not a show one .-We cannot exhibit such transparent depths-such unclouded expanses of azure as Italy can We have ing service before breakfast. It is the custom for the no such moon as shines on Mediterranean waves or on whole household to assemble; the servants come in tropical Savannahs. Our sun-risings and sun-settings dows. The master of the household takes his seat scurely bright." But, after all, where s the grand advantage of indigo-coloured skies, and moons as shiny as that in the Colliseum, and brilliant sun-rises which nobody gets out of bed to look at, and gorgeous sun-sets which nobody will leave his dinner to admire? Cannot all the ordinary occupations of life-those occupations which employ us and make us happy and great-be as well performed under a mild and clouda very rich and multifarious affair. As for myself, the tempered firmament, as under the blaze of a scorching sun which, as in the West Indies, favours a man with a brain fever if he sleeps in it by day, or as under that besonnetted moon, which gives a man the mumps 362 if he repose in its mild rays by night? Here, in happy contrast with the fervid heat, "the sun does not smite by day, nor yet the moon by night." I give up, therefore, to more favoured lands bright suns and coups de soleil-lustrous moons and the swelled faces of their worshippers-and content myself with our sky, under which we can work, or travel, or enjoy ourselves, not perhaps often stimulated by the actual

\* This was a case of Graviditas utero tubaria, of whose restruction to its own students in the ancient languages, markable conditions and transitions to Gravidius interstitialis, and theological morals, whilst the whole in England, in the year 1462, an important MS. codex ledge.

in the various faculties, according to their particular as the filling up of the person's name to whom the fact, the prevailing characteristic of our climate is its objects of study or professional views. The time of copy is dedicated, and several things of a similar kind. negative features. Its tones are rather neutral than our visit was out of term; and but few students were From thence we went to visit King's college, foun-either very warm or very cold. Spring, summer, auin college. They all wear black gowns and caps, the ded by Henry VI., as early as 1441, and especially tumn, winter, we can go about our business, without brings, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; fellows and masters a long black robe (almost like our for the reception of the Eton scholars. Its slender, let or hindrance A slight change of dress enables top. It is said that no small jealousy and rivalry exist of the finest Gothic buildings in England. The style changing temperatures of the seasons. We are hardus, without much more inconvenience, to meet the among the various colleges; and I myself heard one differs completely from the German Gothic architec- ly ever kept within doors by either heat or cold. We have not to snooze away the fiery fury of the summer's noon, in listless siestas, or to while away the winter's found the clear and broad waters of the Cam, which chapel in Westminster. In my youth I had once have no dreary wet seasons as in the tropics, where all evening crouched over a stifling stove. Again, we On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. the sea. In these waters the students enjoy the most engraving, and longed anxiously to see the original.— a year. We have no long lingering winters, as in the nature is turned into a big shower bath for nearly half the Drug Department. splendid opportunities of boating and rowing, which Now it was before me-slender, lofty, and light. As | United States or the more northern countries of civiis seized upon with avidity, and the young men be- we entered the organ was played, and a very happy lized Europe, where ice chains the rivers, and snow come adepts in the art. We next returned to the effect was produced by the sunlight subdued by the hides the green pleasantness of earth for months tocollege buildings, in order to see the hall and library. lofty stained-glass windows. Thus it is that many gether. We are free from the terrible variations of This college is proud of having ranked Newton among of our expectations in life are fulfilled with a surprising temperature which these zones are afflicted with, and its fellows; a marble statue and a portrait of the great richness, whilst many others not less or still more eaphilosopher adorn the hall, and reliques of various descriptions are contained in the library. A portion of his hair, some manuscripts and instruments belonging to him, were shown to us; and among the last mentioned, the earliest and imperfect form of his "Refraction." Among the MSS. were letters from foreign Among the MSS, were letters from foreign the learning; and among the rest a letter from the hright sunlight and clear sky the view over the learning; and among the rest a letter from the hright sunlight and clear sky the view over the learning; and among the rest a letter from the hright sunlight and clear sky the view over the learning. men of learning; and among the rest a letter from the bright sunlight and clear sky the view ofer the At all events, a cold in the head is not so deadly as an making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, Voltaire, written in very correct English. The col- town, with its numerous Gothic buildings, gardens, ague from Italian malaria, and I would go the length of by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. preferring even a sharp twinge of rheumatism to a deci-dedly mild bout of yellow fever. We have then I dedly mild hout of yellow fever. We have, then, I contend, almost all the substantial goods of climate. We can then afford to give up some of its more fanciful beauties. If the sky lets us go about our business in comfort, it is too bad to quarrel with it for not being corner and the dunce's cap to the urchin who blubbers for his Sunday clothes every day in the week?-

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