COBOURG, CANADA; FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1845.

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OBOURG

THE VOW AND THE BLESSING. (AT A CHILD'S BAPTISM.)

Poetry.

Bahe! go forth-for God hath sealed thee With the Spirit's living breath; Precious blood drops have anneal'd thee, Thou art Christ's in life and death. On thy brow is traced the token Of his awful love and woe;

Words of pow'r and blessing spoken, Bid thee follow him below. Soldier! gird thine armour on thee, Cuirass, helmet, shield, and sword; Vow of battle is upon thee,— Be thou valiant in the Lord. Watch and pray—for those are round thee, Viewless in their strength and sleight;

Yet that deep-sworn oath hath bound thee To the Lord of stronger might. Pilgrim, on! thy road is dreary,
And the storm-clouds gather fast,
Faint thou oft wilt be, and weary, Ere the wilderness be past, Nor, until thou comest thither, Wilt thou know wherewith to serve; Joys that die—sweet hopes that wither, Learn to view with iron nerve.

All that to thy heart is nearest,
Thou must bring and offer there;
None—no, not thy best and dearest, Thy relenting hand must spare. Dreams, bright as gayest hearts may cherish, Deck'd in lines that scarce can fade, All of earth in them must perish-

With thy youthful and thine aged, Tread the path thy Master trod; His were sorrows unassuaged,
Thine but lead thee nearer God. Heap not thou the vain earth's treasure, With thee bring thy flocks and herds; Offer in no stinted measure;

Pay thy vow in deeds not words. Tame thy flesh with fast and vigil; Seek not self in aught to please; That dread sign, thy Master's sigil, Marks thee for no life of ease! Yet no might of thine o'ercometh: Christ shall in thee will and do: When thy last account he summeth, Christ be all thou trustest to!

And must it be? Must all be given Back to him who gave thee all? Must each chain of earth be riven, Ere thou follow Jesu's call? Even so: thy heart when breaking, Is the meetest for his shrine; Then earth's broken reeds forsaking, Lean thou on his strength divine.

Raise no bitter lamentation When thy loved in Christ have slept; Yet weep, for dew of consecration Hallow'd tears when "Jesus wept." Though beloved ones are take Thou hast still the Dearest Friend; He is with thee to the end.

Hope not thou to pass untainted Through the world's polluting breath; Ev'n the holiest have fainted In that atmosphere of death. Sin-scars, deep and foul, will stain thee, And thine evil heart betray; Fashions of vain pride enchain thee. Pow'rs of hell beset thy way.

Yet despair not! Blood Atoning Streams from thy Acueum.

Come, with penitential moaning,
Live, through faith, in Him who died.

Once, through that most holy laver,
He hath rais'd thee from the dead; Seek thou his restoring favour, In the rite, most dear, most dread.

See thy cross: it lies before thee; Stoop, and bear it after Him. His thou art-His banner o'er thee Guards and lights through pathways dim. Be thine own the martyr's spirit, Though no life-blood from thee flow; If His woe thou dost inherit,

'Tis His mercy-sign below.

THE DOCTRINE OF CONVERSION. (Compiled chiefly from the "Christian Remembrancer," by a Correspondent of "The Church.")

tural term, has been employed in senses more foreign from its scriptural sense, than this word conversion. as interpreted by the primitive Church,—from forgetfulness of this all-important fact, that the Old Testahis final salvation.

Jury; when, on the one hand, mankind are deceived pangs of the new birth. as to what their religion does require from them; and down by the enemies of our holy Faith, as the delusions of the religion itself.

at once to the goal of their Christian course without a witness of the things which he had seen. having to undergo the hardships and hazards of the

and a sensible conversion, as it is taught in the writings should be judged unmeet for the prize; as "following should be judged unmeet for the prize; as "following variance with his own wishes.

After all, therefore, we can be a sensible conversion, as it is taught in the writings and a sensible conversion, as it is taught in the writings.

municated to the person himself.

persons who had been previously called to, or brought began to make their appearance in his heart. says to his disciples, "Except ye be converted, and of St. Paul. kingdom of heaven;" the other in the 22nd chapter men dislike to carry the cross, and live by faith and the law of the land. these cases are parallel with those of members of the that we must suffer the consequences in this life,— make religion in accordance with the teaching of the opponent. Church in the present day; even if we were not told (though David was pardoned yet the sword never left | Church the foundation of all instruction, will be a sein the former instance, that conversion should consist volting apostle was restored.

Repentance is the Scriptural and post baptismal term, by which men "who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, if they shall fall away"-that is even in a case of total apostacyare described as being renewed, if they be renewed; though the apostle argues that "it is impossible" for those who have thus entirely lapsed from the faith, to be again affected by any of the ordinary instruments of grace. And if men would have been content to adhere to Scripture language, and not have followed their own devices, and run after "another gospel" than that which has been preached, the false spirit of an instantaneous and sensible conversion would neither have led astray those who have trusted to its guidance, nor have rendered others miserable, who have not been able to delude themselves into a belief that they have ever experienced its power. The absurdity of an instantaneous repentance, or of a sensible repentance, - sensible in any other way than that of which we have before spoken, viz. by its subsequent fruits,-the absurdity of such notions as these would have been at once apparent to the very weakest understanding: for how could that be said to take place instantaneously, and to be at once sensibly effected, which is made up of many distinct and deliberate acts desirous and earnest after amendment, to have actually ced the one, and as actually to have commenced

But as the example of St. Paul has afforded no inconsiderable prevalence to the doctrine now under discussion, it may be well to shew several points of disparity, which must for ever preclude its being alleged as a precedent or authority at this day.

In the first place, we cannot say that St. Paul had ever enjoyed the advantage of so much evidence as was necessary to overcome the strong persuasion of a The incident related in Acts ix. 3-5, together with Jew, brought up in the belief and certainty of the diits subsequent effects, is called by the Church the conversion of St. Paul, and properly so; for it was, as the tell that he had heard our Lord preach, or seen Him meaning of the word conversion has been justly defined, perform any miracle; so that the whole force of the a turning of the will co-existent with the conviction of the proof, which in this way had been gradually accumuunderstanding. Commonly, however, there is no word lating upon the other apostles during the course of our used among Christians, which professing to be a scripconviction of this "chosen vessel." He was destined From closely following human systems of theology, and of the most remarkable arguments of the truth of that from ignorance of the true meaning of Holy Scripture, religion, of which he had hitherto been so violent an opposer, as well as to become the chiefest instrument of its propagation. The circumstances which attended into disuse, but only to correct unauthoized diversiment was given to a chosen nation who were made this sudden change in the furious persecutor of the ties. God's people through the rite of circumcision, and the early Church, were made evident to others as well as New Testament to regenerated men who had put on to himself; "the men that journeyed with him stood Thus in singing; only the chant and anthem are ap-Christ Jesus in Baptism, this word conversion has come speechless;" for they saw the light above the brightto stand not only for every other Christian grace, but ness of the eastern mid-day sun, and they heard the Psalms in metre is no part of the Liturgy;" yet, foreven for salvation itself; for in a modern sense, he that accompanying sounds. For three days did he remain asmuch as in most congregations skill was wanting to has once been truly converted to God, is thus made in the house of Judas at Damascus, "without sight, perform Church music, and perhaps also taste to apcapable of any subsequent lapse, and is assured of and neither did eat nor drink;" so that in this respect preciate it, metrical versions of the Psalms are "set It is unfortunate, when Scripture words are wrested instantaneous conversions, and the founder of that sect munion; the Church provides for its administration from their original signification, and Scripture examin whose creed it forms so conspicuous an article, is on every Sunday and holy-day, yet allows it to be far ples and their original signification. ples are misapplied. It is in this way that the cause obliged himself to confess, that scarce any other was less frequent. Thus also with the Offertory; the

appointed in his Church, sent Ananias, a devout Chris- the accomplishment of what the Church desires. It is doubtless from the carnal corruption of our tian, to cure him of his blindness, that he might be nature, from an indolent disinclination to travel on the baptized, and "wash away his sins," and be filled with may obtain the uniformity, confessedly so desirable? the Current militant to the Holy Ghost. So that, upon the whole, we may To what standard must the several parishes and diothe Church above, from an extreme anxiety to avoid rather consider this event in the light of a miraculous ceses be required to conform their practice? Not to gaging in a struggle which seems so irksome and evidence, afforded to St. Paul, of the reality of that the practice of cathedrals, for their peculiar arrangeso contrary to those worldly interests and resurrection, the certain witness of which constituted ments are unatainable in most parish churches. Nor gratifications in which we find ourselves intimately so essential a part of the apostolical commission, than to the practice of particular parishes, for where all concerns in which we find ourselves intimately so essential a part of the apostolical commission, than oncerned,—that men are willing to be persuaded, as the actual conferring of any spiritual grace, which have more or less offended, why should the disorders that their baptismal obligations are by no means so can in no wise be said to have been given, until his of any be ratified and made an example for the rest? strict, as they have at times been taught to regard receiving of the Holy Ghost in Baptism. And this is Certainly not to the views and practices of any parties. ever deceitful, which promise them a victory, without sents the voice as having declared that He appeared views of any bishops whom the public may identify sents the voice as having declared that He appeared with party.

Nor did St. Paul ever regard himself as a vessel ntervening race. Salvation appears to them indeed chosen to any other purpose, or for any other end, than that each would adopt the opinion of the majority. desirable; but they cannot make up their minds to to bear the name of Christ before the Gentiles and work work to bear the name of Christ before the Gentiles and legislate, and that each would adopt the opinion of the majority.

Russell shewed in his reply that he still severely smarted under the Bishop's deserved correction. work out they cannot make up their minds to bear the hame of Christ before the Genthes and the world nave no authority. It could not be work out their salvation with fear and trembling;" Kings and children of Israel. He says of himself, that they would fain reach the promised land, but avoid he was "chosen by the pleasure of God, separated from resides, not in a Synod of Bishops, but in each inditional resides, not in a Synod of Bishops, but in each inditional resides, not in a Synod of Bishops, but in each inditional resides, not in a Synod of Bishops, but in each inditional resides, not in a Synod of Bishops, but in each individual taking order for his own diocess. Such a travelling through the Red Sea to it; they would his mother's womb, and called by his grace to reveal substantial justice to the doors of every accused party with as little of trouble expense and needless pain as stances of doing good as we are best qualified for: gladly sit about the cross, but yet are unwilling to his Son, and preach him among the heathen." But his Son, and preach him among the heathen." But his Son, and preach him among the heathen." But his Son, and preach him among the heathen." But his Son, and preach him among the heathen." But he case will allow admitting at the same time of ready and of those such as are most wanted, or by some and policies—doubtless I cannot think but these men, carry the cross themselves, that so they may really the case will allow, admitting at the same time of the concurrence of the Bishops themselves could that the concurrence of the Bishops themselves could that the concurrence of the Bishops themselves could the case will allow, admitting at the same time of ready and of those such as are most wanted, or by some and policies—doubtless I cannot think but these men, as much as in them, consoire and work the destruction With tempers such as these (and every man must el whole the grace given unto him, as feeling an infallible assurance of everlasting salvation? On the country are indebted wholly to the Bishop of this realm. For it can be no otherwise, but that the country are indebted wholly to the Bishop of this realm. For it can be no otherwise, but that the country are indebted wholly to the Bishop of this realm. For it can be no otherwise, but that the country are indebted wholly laws, and sedition among the feel what a proneness there is within him to be thus in common with less favoured Christians, he repreeasy minded and credulous in supposing that the way sents himself as engaged "in a race," and "in a warto heave in the supposing that the way be lost forever. On this account the had been prepared under such auspices, that it would have wrought the destruction of other realms; so it to heaven is not so straight and narrow as the Holy Gospel.

Sents himself as engaged "in a race," and "in a war- his diocese, where they were not only opposed to the have wrought the destruction of other realms; so it have gone through Parliament unopposed; it seems, office of love and charity may reasonably be distin- nust and can do no otherwise anto this realm. But Gospels say that it is), the doctrine of an instantaneous and a side it is of the doctrine of an instantaneous and a side it is of the doctrine of an instantaneous and a side it is of the doctrine of an instantaneous and a side it is of the doctrine of an instantaneous and a side it is of the doctrine of an instantaneous as the Holy fare; as striving with the most earnest and unremitation and considering and submitted and considering and submitted as if it had been determined on, and submitted as if it had been determined on, and submitted as if it had been determined on, and submitted as if it had been determined on, and submitted as if it had been determined on and submitted as if it had been determined on and submitted as if it had been determined on and submitted as if it had been determined on and submitted as if it had been determined on an instantaneous as the Holy of the most earnest and unremitation and considering the constant and considering the constant and considering the constant and consta

heart of man; a conversion which, at once, and with- reaching forth unto those things which are before, I explained where it is doubtful by the Diocesan, whose to town, and opposed it, single-handed, with such But besides this, we are also occasionally obliged to out any trouble on his part, is supposed to place a man press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling decision in such case has the force of law. If the effect, that the measure was altogether dropped.— exert ourselves with greater zeal, vigour and activity above all the severe and painful and mortifying condiof God in Christ Jesus." He even fears, "lest, by Rubric be anywhere objectionable, the course to be
Before the next session, another measure, that which upon some special emergencies, and very urgent and tions of repentance, and to give him an assurance of any means, having preached to others, he himself followed is the same as in civil law; it must be a is now happily enforced, was prepared, with the advice pressing engagements,—as, if a Church and Nation "We will go into the wilderness and sacrifice to the Lord our God, as He shall command us, ... We will go with our young and with our fold, as special assistance of the Church in Canada by the forgiveness of his sins, of acceptance with God, and assistance of the Bishop.

The shameful robbery of the Church in Canada by profancies, it is in a special of when he knew that he should abide longer in the flesh.

When indeed it was revealed to him, that he was about the late government, supported, unhappily, by the opportunity, calling for as special assistance; and at the forgiveness of his sins, of acceptance with God, and assistance of the Bishop.

The shameful robbery of the Church in Canada by when he knew that he should abide longer in the flesh.

When indeed it was revealed.

When indeed is the same as in Church and Nation

when he knew that he should be a castaway." This was St. Paul's language and assistance of the Bishop.

Again, the question arises, by what authority may the forgiveness and sacrifice to the Lord our God, when he knew that he should be a castaway." The shameful robberty of the Church in Canada by the forgiveness of his sink in the late of the late of t of which no man who has ready partially taken as it is "to put off his earthly takernacle," when he was "now this would be to place the faith and order of the Conservative leaders, by which the endowments se- such a time, all who are capable of doing any good said to be ascertained to him, not indeed by the outready to be offered," and "the time of his departure Church at the mercy and will of the Prime Minister, cured to that Church by Royal grant and charter were service, are obliged forthwith to employ their wits, ward evidence of its subsequent fruits, which is our was at hand," he breaks forth into a strain of more who might by a heretic or a profligate. Nor yet by taken away, and divided with Romanists and Sectatory to the strain of more who might by a heretic or a profligate. Lord's test of the reality of every Christian grace (He unqualified confidence, conscious that he had striven an act of Parliament, which, even when it was comsays, "by their fruits shall ye know them"), but by lawfully, temperately, and zealously for the mastery; posed wholly of Churchmen, never presumed itself be lamented ineffectually, by the Bishop of Exeter inferior and private concern, —for instance, if any persays, by the says, by the strange inconsistency, while the Church of Eng-son or persons are nearly reduced to extremities. good soldier of Jesus Christ;" that he had "fought Church further than to annex the enforcement of the land was thus robbed of what was its undoubted right, labouring under some heavy and severe pressures, and Those, who have never taken the trouble to examine a good fight," that he had "finished his course," that civil law to the decisions of Convocation; much less an immense property claimed by the Roman Catholics not being able to subsist, if not speedily relieved by the fact for themselves, but have received it on the he had "kept the faith." "Henceforth," he exclaims, now, when it includes Romanists and sectarians of of Canada, but to which it was admitted by all their kind neighbours;—such opportunities as these, are the lact for the l and thus have been accustomed to hear this word conthe Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me in that business is individually to enforce and explain the law was secured to them by the British Parliament.—
passion,—no good heathen,—would let slip from hims and thus have been accustomed to near this word conversion so frequently and confidently made use of, with day.' He did not break into this exultation at the in their respective dioceses, but who have no power, Against this needless endowment of the Romish In this sense therefore, "as we have opportunity" version so frequently and confidently made use of, with a special and individual application, will no doubt be time of his conversion, but just before his martyrdom, individually or collectively, to alter, repeal, or amend Church, by which Parliament did its best to make offered, "let us do good unto all men," after the a special and individual application, with the doubt be surprised when they learn how rarely, if ever, it is employed in Scripture, in any sense affording the remo- which had been given him to do. Who then shall of Convocation; and if it should be thought necessary most earnestly, but ineffectually strove. test countenance to the use which is made of it in presume on less grounds than the apostle, and boast to revise the Rubric, the course adopted in 1661, and He was the first to expose the evils, both in princinature. test countenance to the use which is made of it in presume of the service, of the National System of Education attempted in 1689, must be again resorted to. A ple and practice, of the National System of Education attempted in 1689, must be again resorted to. A ple and practice, of the National System of Education attempted in 1689, must be again resorted to. these days. Out of the very few times in which he may imagine to have been conveyed to him, word is found at all in the New Testament, we believe which he may imagine to have been conveyed to him, commission would be appointed to examine and re- in Ireland, against which, even in its mitigated form, is, to particular persons, as well as to times. Not word is found at all the restaurent, we believe at the instant, when the impressions of religion first port; the two Houses of Convocation, the Lower com-

their views from the example and authority of St. defence of the Church. have maintained the struggle against the Spirit of God, strength, and prosperity.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH. (Concluded from the Cornwall Gazette.)

We have shown that of all the rubrics which apply We are therefore called, not to revive what has fallen urging the very arguments which he had enforced.

one of the most confident advocates of the doctrine of forth and allowed to be sung." So with the Comof genuine and vital religion sustains the greatest in- so slow as that of St. Paul, who was three days in the minister may read one sentence, and it is to be presumed, omit the collection; or he may read several, And after all, God, willing to show in the midst of and invite the alms of the people. These are mat-those ordinary channels of grace which he had himself and their disposition in the others, are necessary to

Setting aside these, we proceed to inquire how we the toil and uncertainty of the conflict, and bring them unto him for that purpose, to make him a minister and with party. A meeting of the Bishops was talked of; at one doubtful Rubrics and usages, with an understanding of the grace given unto him, as feeling an infallible be obtained, since any one might refuse to surrender appeal, when needful, to a superior Court, the Church peculiar circumstances come more particularly recom- as much as in them, conspire and work the destruction

continually visiting, and seeking us out: various are out; but the good will be great and permanent. One calumniator, the Timessorrow, anguish and affliction, present attendants upon of the ruffian rioters of Exeter. They will distrust well known and justly estimated. hand," earnests of greater blessings promised to the unworthy coadjutors; and reflection will bring the the Bishop and the Diocese of Exeter. followers of righteousness, bonds of gratitude to tie us conviction that the principles for which they have been to himself; without us shame, within us conscience, contending are subversive of all law, all authority, all eternal hopes and fears; -the hope of glory, the dread order; leading, in their natural tendency, to dissent in of condemnation, and of the worm that never dieth; religion, and to anarchy in the State. On the other these, and a thousand others, are the "pricks," the hand, the excesses and follies by which ill-judging such as to be convinced of and be sorry for sin, to be goads, which he is continually applying to us, against zeal, or less pardonable vanity, have startled and of-

cannot be expected to endure; and that if His Spirit should forget even for a moment the labours of the understand the words "as we have opportunity." shall at length desert us, an irresistible spirit will in- Bishop of Exeter: who, upon every great question ON THE EXISTING DIVERSITIES IN THE champion in the cause of humanity, truth, and virtue. accrues to them, every increase of their substance, unsuccessful then, yet they were not wholly in vain; himself hereafter to afford, in this very conversion, one to the performance of public worship not one is obse- for when Sir James Graham lately proposed to repeal late; but on the contrary, that all continue to be ob- the Bastardy clauses, he justified the measure by citing served, in parish churches as well as in cathedrals. - the very evils which the Bishop had foretold, and

> When Socialism was spreading through the land, and the Prime Minister had introduced its archfiend

It was the Bishop of Exeter who powerfully appealed on behalf of our brethren confined in Union Workhouses, who, denied the common right of worshipping with us in the House of God, are in very many cases denied also the privilege of religious worship within the walls which confined them—a privilege not withheld from the inmates of the Jail.

It was the Bishop of Exeter also, who in the last Session of Parliament brought forward a measure to protect inexperienced young females from becoming the victims of fraud and violence, and to punish and effectually put down their destroyers-a measure postponed only in consequence of the pledge of Government that it will itself consider the subject without delay, and take the necessary steps to correct the evil.

Bishop of Exeter has stood forth her champion.-During the madness of the Reform Bill, he never shrank from withstanding Lord Grey whenever that proud minister of the movement dared to threaten and assail the Church; and when Lord John Russell venthem, and so are ready to trust to any impulses, howthem, and so are ready to trust to any impulses, howthem, and so are ready to trust to any impulses, howthem, and so are ready to trust to any impulses, howthem, and so are ready to trust to any impulses, howthem, and so are ready to trust to any impulses, howthem, and so are ready to trust to any impulses, however imaginary, and to rely on any assurances, however decide and so are ready to trust to any impulses, howaction, in his defence before Agrippa, where he repreever decide and strife. Nor, for the same reason, to the
promptly met him with an exposure so complete and promptly met him with an exposure so complete and effectual, that the noble slanderer became the jest but such a meeting could do no more than discuss even of the populace; and years afterwards, when the member for North Devon brought on a motion to ignorance, weakness, folly, sin, and misery enough in

of English nonconformists, and now commonly understood after, if by any means he might attain unto the resurlet them promote the word of God to be truly and to Parliament only for form's sake. But the Bishop the matter or the objects of them. We are constantlet them promote the word of God to be truly and to Parliament only for form's sake. But the Bishop the matter or the objects of them. We are constantlet them promote the word of God to be truly and the bill only on the level of Events and the bill only on the le stood, will find a ready reception; a conversion, as it scalled by the Bubbic itself, to be Sunday, and it was to be read the second time in the is called, brought about in an instant, and effected by rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which the law has conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion, as it rection of the dead." "Brethren," says he, "I count practicable standard than that which is conversion to the says he, "I count practicable standard

the irresistible operation of the Holy Ghost on the I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and obeyed literally, where its meaning is clear, and to be House of Lords next evening, hastened immediately necessities of mankind afford constant matter for its

THE DUTY OF DOING GOOD. (From a Sermon by Dr. Waterland.)

deed take possession of us, and hurry us "whither we which involved, whether the claims of the poor, or the good may be conceived to respect either the persons charity than if it should conclude with the present. public morals, or the rights of the Church, or the who are to do a kindness, or those it should be done aggressions of Rome, has always been the foremost to. In regard to the former, every advantage which When the New Poor Law was brought on, he was its power, or ability in any kind, affords a fresh occasion; strenuous opponent, especially of those parts which and is, as it were, a new opportunity given them for cruelly interfere with the domestic affections and reli- doing good. Does any man abound in wealth, and gious rights of the poor; and though his labours were riches flow in upon him?—This is the season, the opportunity which God hath put into his hands, that he may do good by his liberality and bounty towards his poorer brethren. Is he withal advanced to great honours, power and authority?—this must be looked upon as an opportunity given him of doing good, by protecting and encouraging virtue and piety, by dis-A certain license indeed is necessarily allowed. - at Court, that he might present into the very hands of Hath any man, by the blessing of God and his own pointed, and the Bishops in 1661 said, "singing of tion, it was the Bishop of Exeter, who, by a well-timed years, thought, and experience, to more than ordinary measures of wisdom?—this, then, is the season and opportunity for his doing good, by instructing the gnorant and unlearned, or by advising and admonishing the unwise and unthinking. Or is he by God's grace, prayer, and endeavour, arrived to a better sense of religion, and a more exalted piety, than his neighbours?—this likewise is another opportunity of doing good, that being himself converted, "he may then must be observed, that all others, in different proporwhat they can. The offices of humanity, civility and meanest and lowest may do good by their honest in-On every occasion where the Church has been dustry in time of health, and at all times by humility, attacked or vilified by men of rank and power, the modesty, and peaceable carriage; by good advice, by prayer, or by example.

> power and abilities of doing good. Next we may observe the like with respect to the wants and occaindeed are innumerable, and we can never want opportunities in this sense, of any sort or kind. "The poor we have always with us," and when we will "we may do them good." There will be always rescind the famous "appropriation" clause, Lord J. the world, to furnish us with matter for our compassion and charity, and to exhaust all our services. But because our time is short, our talents few, and our For the present Church Discipline Bill, which brings abilities at the highest finite and limited, our business minds of Englishmen, and ponder and weigh the fruits indeed, as if it had been determined on, and submitted guished into two sorts, constant and occasional, from what realm or kingdom soever will avoid these evils,

of practice by our blessed Saviour in all cases of this

posed of the Archdeacons, Deans, and representatives in Ireland, have just again protested. We heard his serve, are to be excluded from our charity; only it within the knowledge of the Gospel; the one in the So little countenance and support will the favour-18th chapter of St. Matthew, where our blessed Lord ers of these doctrines find in the example or authority Upper, of the Archbishop and Bishops, would legislate required but a vote of the Conservative peers present be applied to some more than others; we may be upon this report; and Parliament would then add its to have corrected all that was offensive in the system. allowed, both in our constant and occasional charities, become as little children, ye shall not enter into the lit is because human nature is so corrupt, because sanction, and make the amended Prayer-book part of But that support was withheld, and he was allowed by to make a difference in regard to the quality and cirthe party to bring on his motion for inquiry only on cumstances of the persons, and when all cannot be There is little probability that anything of this kind the understanding that he should not divide the House! equally served, to prefer the most deserving. We on St. Luke, where He admionishes St. Feter, after his own conversion, to be mindful "to strengthen his breown conversion to the mindful "to strengthen hi own conversion, to be mindful "to strengthen his bretheren." But if we consider how very imperfect was
the divinity schools of Rome and Geneva, and have
that the evil we have to correct is diversity of practice,
the household of faith;" that is, to Christ's Church the conception which those disciples entertained of the fallen from Catholic teaching. Our blessed Lord desnature of Christ's kingdom, when they eagerly vied cribes the way to life as a narrow way, and adds more be felt that such a revision is not needed. That which was it felt, that the Commissioners thought it necessand services most eminently deserve and require it. nature of Christ's kingdom, when they eagerly vied with each other for the possession of that worldly diswith each other for the possession of that worldly dis-tinction which, they imagined, it offered to their en-baptism for the remission of sins, and the condition of professed Churchmen of the laws and constitution of as they could, from the charges proved against them. the interest of religion, the honour of God, and the Church, and to this we may look forward with joyment; and how grievous was the apostacy of St. our baptism is that we live from earliest youth as bap-Joyment; and how grievous was the apostacy of St. our daptism is that we live from carnest youth as dap confidence. The improving character of all the corporate power in the Irish boroughs to Roman other circumstances are equal, or but nearly equal, in his Lord and Saviour! we shall scarcely think that if ind mercy, as did David; but still it would appear our schools, and the care more and more taken to Catholics, found in the Bishop of Exeter a powerful the value and character of the person, or the relation to us, ought to give them the preference in If these public services, with many more which our charitable offices, and to entitle them to our first his house,)—and suffer the penalty of past neglect. curity hereafter against errors of ignorance; while the space forbids to enumerate, had been performed at the and best services. Indeed a stranger, or even an ene-It is because so few really live from youth according tendency of the present great movement in Society is expense of neglecting the duties of his diocese, they my in extremities, is to be relieved before a friend of an infant, nor even knew in the latter example, with a brother who is in no such want of us; for the offices what tears of penitence, contrition and sorrow, the re-But though the advocates of the doctrine of an in- ject of the ten hours' bill; and the confidence and stantly felt. The Bishop's first act, on his appoint- bare convenience of one may reasonably be postponed, stantaneous conversion can find nothing to support affection of the poor is the best earthly strength and ment, was to visit every parish under his charge, and and give way to the extremities of the other. But to make himself personally acquainted with all his where this is not the case, or where both seem to lie Paul, do we therefore deny, that the beginnings of a The results of the late excitement will, we have no clergy; and the interest which he thus shewed at first, under almost equal necessities, then certainly a man religious course are ever discernible? do we assert, doubt, be most happy. It will lead to temperate disthat "the renewing of the Holy Ghost," to which, cussion and serious consideration, and the cause of rally and fully enjoys the respect, the confidence, the assist his friends before his enemies, brethren before after baptism, we are not only indebted for our con- truth requires nothing more. The great difficulty affection of his clergy. Proud they naturally are of aliens, Christians before heathens, kindred before actinuance and growth in grace, but also for our recovery, hitherto has been, to make Society think at all upon the surpassing talents of a ruler and spiritual father quaintance, good and well-deserving before those who either from inveterate habits of depravity, or from oc- the matter, but this difficulty is now removed. Those whose name will in all future ages be identified with have less pretensions; and though we may be willing casional lapses into sin,—that the fresh dawn of light | who thought seriously before will now feel more deeply, the history of the Church; but their attachment is to assist all or any of them as we are able, and as we which breaks upon the darkness of our souls-is not resolve more decidedly, and in some instances, perhaps, founded upon other grounds-upon his vigilant care, see proper occasions, yet towards some more especially to be perceived or to be marked by us? Far from it. act more prudently. The evil has been transient; a his considerate rule, his paternal kindness. To quote we may give a loose to our affections, and be enlarged Numberless are the dispensations by which God is mere blaze of cracking thorns already wellnigh burnt from a recent number of his late eulogist and present in our bowels of compassion; may open both our hearts and hands to receive and embrace them, and even overthe instruments which he has at work to win us, and very valuable effect which will inevitably result from "A bishop should be to his diocese what a clergy- flow in our kindness and bounty towards them. To fashion us for himself. Fraught with messages of the late excitement will be the bringing to a better man is to his flock—the object of reference in all intrimercy, His holy angels are continually descending upon mind the many respectable and estimable persons, who cate and delicate matters, the comforter in trouble or Christian, though the persons so relieved be strangers the Church beneath; for this purpose he hath esta- were led by the best intention, but through mistaken difficulties, the anxious rewarder of the laborious, the and aliens, and even useless or ill-deserving. But if blished his holy days. He hath given us his holy views, to join in and promote it. They cannot but be vigilant censor of the indolent and vicious—his exis-Word, and his holy Sacraments; add too warnings ashamed of their allies-the ribaldry and bullying of tence should be felt in every parish, and every one of tians, and such as have deserved well by their pious and examples, which work in silence on us all; and the ever shifting Times, and the disgraceful outrages his clergy should be made aware that his conduct is and painful endeavours, then the charity is the greater as the design of it is nobler, and the good effect of it sin, in order to deter us from it; "blessings before- themselves when they find themselves acting with such This description most fully and strictly applies to more diffusive, lasting, and beneficial than the other. The rule then which the voice of nature and reason, as well as the laws of God, have marked out for our charities, is this, that if at any time we can serve the honour of God and the interests of the public more by one sort of charity than another, or by relieving some This is evident,—that we ought always to be persons before others, and in one particular manner "doing the work of him that sent us, while our day beyond any else, we are always to choose that which which it is hard for us to kick. Hard, truly; we feel lasts, and before our night cometh, when no man can fended the community, have been effectually checked; it to be so. But it is not impossible, nay how many of us are there, whose hearts too surely tell them, how successfully they have hitherto resisted, how long they will tend to the extinction of party, and promote peace, world. But then as to some particular acts and kinds but more so, if they are persons of uncommon merit, of it, there are some special reasons and opportunities or undeserved sufferings; and relieving them in such still inviting, entreating, and constraining them. But Did we not know how easily the most valuable serlet them, ere it be too late, remember that He will not vices may be forgotten for a time under the influence the best means to direct us as well what good to do, it yet more excellent than if it concerned only their always strive with man," that there is a time beyond of party excitement, we should be surprised that any as in what manner, so as to answer the ends and dewhich the goodness, the love, the long-suffering of God one who calls himself a Protestant or a Churchman signs of it. And in this sense it is, that I would here beneficial to many more besides, it is then better than if it were confined to them only; and if the influence Now these proper seasons or opportunities of doing of it may reach to after ages, it is a nobler height of

HOT-HOUSE DISCIPLES. (By the Rev. D. Stowe,-Dissenter.)

Such Christians demand reading that is racy and stimulating. The Bible, not high-spiced enough for their taste, is neglected for the more flavourous periodical. Preaching is dull. They know enough already, and wish not to be taught; but excited .--Their benevolence is too dependent on excitementproducing fruit only under the intense heat of a crowded meeting and electrifying speeches. One consecountenancing and restraining vice and immorality. quence of this state of things is, that the spirit and action of the ministry are vitiated. The temptation is strong to cater for this corrupt taste. Ministers, instead of feeding their people with knowledge and understanding, are too much disposed to furnish the desired stimulus. The bread of life is converted into something that intoxicates, rather than nourishes .-Churches after a season of excitement, uniformly sink into a condition of languor and debility, as disgrace. ful as it is uncomfortable. The result of all this, connected with the exciting tendency just described, is, that the piety of the age has very little stamina. strengthen his brethren." And, that it may not be It is of hot-house growth, and could endure no rough thought that only the rich, great and wise, learned, or usage. Our brethren, instead of cultivating holiness, eminently good, are blessed with opportunities, it and pressing steadily towards the mark for the prize, become restless and variable. Instead of being stead. fast and immoveable, they are distracted and hurried and are obliged in their respective capacities to do from one new scheme to another. The spirit of hatred is too prevalent in the Christian ranks. Brethren courtesy, lie open and common to all; and the very give each other hard names, so that prejudices are excited. Trifling differences of sentiment are exaggerated, and made the occasion of strife and discord. Brethren get their feelings heated by collision; the passions are excited; contention becomes personal Hitherto I have considered how a man may be and bitter, and all this while the cause of Jesus lies said to have opportunity with respect to his own mangled and bleeding. Ministers are too much engrossed in managing the machinery of enterprises, to the neglect of their closets, their Bibles, and the sions of others whom we ought to do good to. These souls of the people. Private Christians are getting deeply interested in the details of benevolent operations, without cultivating the needful holiness to sustain and sanctify their activities.

REBELLION. (By Bishop Hooper.)

When I behold the evil and pestiferously-affected

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1845.

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First Page. Poetry.—The Vow and the Bless-

The Northernmost Christian

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto.

Travelling or Resident Missionaries in this Diocese, - it was known that he was her opponent and her enemy. the direction of the Church Society.

In order to obviate the inconveniences which are practice; and in promoting a right and to defer a Annual Copy of the Church, in restoring her to the rules and polity of the Church, in restoring her with an accurate list (in alphabetical order, if conveniences which are practice; and in promoting a right and the order of the several Subscribers to the Society in of a small detachment under Col. Fitzgibbon, then Lieut. they were required to be made, and to secure the unity her spirit, we believe that we shall be furnishing the of action which a strict adherence to one particular | best and most efficacious corrective to the prevailing day for this object would help to promote, I beg par- evil. The Church appears to be the main bulwark ticularly to recommend that, in all practicable cases, against the presumptuous and all-engrossing encroachthe Collection be made on the day announced; or if ments of the world; and it is only by keeping the circumstances should unavoidably cause its postpone- Church free and pure from the contamination of merely ment, that it should not, if possible, be delayed more human devices and fancies, in the frame-work of her than two Sundays beyond the time originally fixed polity as well as of her doctrines, that we can hope to

designed to further a most important and noble Chris- under foot. tian object, it is my fervent prayer, as it is my hope, We are always slow to attribute any other than the that the Lord will put it into the hearts of all his best of motives to those who, in reference to passing faithful people, to remember, on that occasion, the topics of ecclesiastical excitement, may adopt a line claims of the spiritually destitute, and "while they which we conceive at variance with the order and have time, to do good unto all men; specially unto teaching of the Church,-we mean of those who prothem that are of the household of faith." I remain, Reverend Brethren,

Your's faithfully, JOHN TORONTO.

ventured ourselves to put forth, a few weeks ago, in sequently, might lose something of its presumption and rians. On this account he became a great favourite with reference to that estimable, but ill-used prelate: they repulsiveness, which dictates this not very fraternal Cromwell, who made him his chaplain shew him to have been the sturdiest opponent of the language towards those who adopt a more Catholic, usurper in his last illness, and is said to have predicted

to impute to him. Exeter gives a direct contradiction to the slanders with time to maintain the rules of Apostolic order. which he is now so thoughtlessly and wickedly assailed;

lightly; if with such the Gospel and its requirements | purpose." are manifestly but a secondary consideration in com-

of the discussion which has taken place upon the reli- of lands for an University, and that the local Governgious questions of the day, has been more for the sake ment have never transgressed the bounds designed to scientious feeling was concerned in it. Argument is so, upon what tenable grounds does this portion of unquestionably valuable and indispensable in its way; the argument of the respected Memorialist rest? but its soher and becoming gravity should never be The "primary object" of the Report referred to, but its soher and becoming gravity should never be compromised by light or flippant gossip. People, in viz. the maintenance of Grammar Schools, is not the Holy Ghost, is its accordance or non-accordance with the doctrine of the Church Catholic, for with that indeed, to remember that the constitution of the Church has not been man's work, but a great boon bequeathed to us by Christ and his Apostles, and that in completing Schools what was meant to be applied to the support the superstructure of this holy fabric, or in accommo- of a University, would be just as wrong and illegal, dating it to the wants of men, the proper architects as to divest the Grammar Schools of all the lands and are not individual Christians, incidentally collected at transfer them to the University. The question, therea tea-table, or in the vestry-room, but its lawfully con- fore, seems to be this, -not whether the University stituted governors and officers, deriving their high has been illegally or unjustly invested with this por-

fearful error and an awful hazard to apply these inven- endowment itself.

solemn synod.

of sedition and trouble, as Solomon saith—"Where promanagement of its rightful rulers, its Bishops and not equitably sustainable, as having occasioned the Canadian editor, in the brief preface to this "Tract," phecy is wanting, the people are dissipated." Wherefore I cannot but wonder at the opinion and doctrine of such believe they are, by a true regard and love for the best of 225,000 acres, and thereby preventing their estaas say, a sermon once in a week, in a month, or a quarter of a year, is sufficient for the people. Truly it is injuriously and evil spoken against the glory of God and more of that child-like faith and obedience which has of 225,000 acres, and thereby preventing their establishment."

Now, if the premises upon which this conclusion

to us, possibly because it was felt to be very unimpor- understand how they can be separated: if one is untant and valueless; and therefore, although made approachable by Provincial legislation, the other must aware of its existence from other quarters, we had no be also. opportunity of giving it a minute examination.

writer from whom he has thought proper to make cita- patriotic intentions. And it was solely the belief REVEREND BRETHREN, -In conformity with a Re- tions in alleged defence of the purity of the Church; that the Memorial of that gentleman was calculated solution passed at a Special General Meeting of the much to be lamented as such ignorance is in one who to damage the good cause which we are fully per-"CHURCH Society," held at Toronto, on the 23d of appears desirous of being prominent in maintaining suaded it was his design to promote, that caused us October last, -that four Collections should be made the integrity of her principles. To deny the charge to offer the animadversions which, as upon a public annually throughout the Diocese in aid of the funds of of ignorance, would be to admit a very painful alter- document, we felt we were at liberty to make, without this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall native,-that of dishonesty; for it is clearly irrecon- compromising, in the slightest degree, the high perappoint, and that the proceeds of two of such Annual cileable with scrupulous and fair dealing to bring for- sonal respect which, with the whole community, we Collections should be devoted to the maintenance of ward a testimony as from a divine of the Church, when entertain for its writer.

I have to express my desire that a Collection be made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, ference upon the indiscreet, and often not very charitable, interpositions of these alarmists in staying what the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished, as early as practicable, by the may be furnished. I have to express my desire that a Collection be made We have learned to look with a good deal of indifnext,—the same to be applied exclusively to the pro- they are pleased to deem the plague of the times. moting of the cause of Mis ions in this Diocese, under The worst plague we have to encounter is the licentiousness of the age, both in matters of principle and Parochial Branches, as it may be desirable to include In order to obviate the inconveniences which are practice; and in promoting a rigid and exact adherence in the General Annual Report of the Society; together preserve the foundations of moral right and the sanc-As the proposed Collection on Trinity Sunday is tious of law itself from being overthrown and trampled

fess to be her members or friends; but there would be no harm and there might be some result of practibe no harm, and there might be some result of practical good, if, on the part of such individuals, there should be a rigid scrutiny of the working of the mind "Tractarianism described," and has a motto attached, and impulse of the feelings in such matters. There is nothing new under the sun." My remarks is such a vice, unfortunately, even amongst Christian shall first refer to the author of the "Tract." Who he We are happy to be enabled to present our readers with another excellent article from the Cornwall professors, as spiritual conceitedness; which, in adopt-Gazette on the subject of existing Rubrical diversities. ing a certain system of religious doctrine, and a English divine of the Independent persuasion, was born The writer is evidently well acquainted with his subject, and he discusses it, too, with temper, judgment, and truth. Our readers would be well repaid by that system, or who are not perfect in that phraseology. and truth. Our readers would be well repaid by that system, or who are not perfect in that phraseology, nity Church in that town, of which in 1632 he was made perusing the three articles in their consecutive or 'er.

The remarks upon the Bishop of Exeter in the present

This is an error of uncharitableness which a severer

This is an error of uncharitableness which a severer

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This is an error of uncharitableness which a severer number, will be read with great interest and satisfac-tion. They fully corroborate the views which we remove or at least to diminish; and the feeling, conusurpations of Popery which the present times have and, as we believe, more enlightened judgment of reliknown; and it is not likely that a Christian bishop, in gious truth, "Stand off, I am holier than thou." And his death was certain, he thus addressed the Almight whose breast the pulses of ambition, much more the passion for novelty and excitement, must be thought impress of Christian condemnation which unquestion- impress of Christian condemnation which under the condemnation which are condemnation which is the condemnation whi to be throbbing feebly through the influence of years, ably attaches to it, we should then, we believe, be should, at his time of life, be contemplating ecclesias- more often refreshed by observing that the Gospel tical revolutions of the large and sweeping character maxim of "Bear all things, believe all things, hope all Bishop of Ely. But however this may be, and however which the ignorant or the malevolent think it proper things," was, amongst those who hold different opinions his real character may have been kept in abeyance for upon passing questions of interest and excitement, not to impute to him.

The fairest way of judging of an individual, is by his acts: all the past career, then, of the Bishop of his acts: all the past career, then, of the Bishop of time to maintain the rules of Apostolic order.

Church in the year 1059, when this for it was in this very year that he migrated to Holland, and, with some others of like religious sentiments, confidence in the year 1059, when the signature of the principles of evangelical truth, are careful at the same time to maintain the rules of Apostolic order.

Church in the year 1059, when this very year that he migrated to Holland, with some others of like religious sentiments, confidence in the year 1059, when the same time to maintain the rules of Apostolic order.

and not a shadow of proof can be advanced to testify | In the Kingston News of the 10th instant, we ment in this Church, taking hold on their consciences his desire or intention of establishing a single regula- observe a communication from the Hon. P. B. De unable any longer to comport therewith, they described tion in which he has not the distinct sanction of the Blaquiere, referring to our strictures upon his recent which he collected, established such practices as pleased laws and ordinances of the Church which he serves. Memorial to the Legislative Council. Mr. De Blaquiere them; amongst many not objectionable, except inasmucl If it be a sign of 'opery to wear the surplice in the publishes several public documents as bearing upon as they were all adopted without any episcopal authority, pulpit, or to use the Offertory Sentences while Collec- his argument; the most important of which is a was a "collection for the poor, every Lord's day." tions are being made, the sin or the blame,—if any will be hardy enough to impute it,—must be laid not to the Bishops and Clergy of the present generation.

It is argument, the most important of which is a message from the Home Government to the Legislative of Upper Canada, in 1798, sanctioning the appropriate of the holy kiss, lay-prophesyings, widows as antiquity, e.g. the holy kiss, lay-prophesyings, widows as antiquity, e.g. the holy kiss, lay-prophesyings, widows as to the Bishops and Clergy of the present generation, priation of "a certain portion of the waste lands of ministers in the Church, unction of the dying with oil. but to those noble-hearted and pure-minded Refor- the Crown, as a fund for the establishment and sup- His return to England however, which took place the inmers, who, in carrying out the glorious work of puri- port of a respectable Grammar School in each District stant the news of the (apparent) overthrow of the English fying the Church, often sealed with their blood their thereof, and also of a College or University for the testimony to the truth.

We repeat that we must indee of an individual as We repeat that we must judge of an individual, as ral knowledge;" and that this appropriation was to be though we quickly find him quarrelling with the Presbyto his religious prepossessions, by his acts. If he be zealous for the laws, order, and discipline of the Church which he is solemply pledged to serve we are bound of the control of the which he is solemnly pledged to serve, we are bound called for, and in due process of time by establishing them, each and all, to endeavour the extirpation of "Preby every rule of fair deduction to regard him as a other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive lacy, that is, Church Government by Archbishops, Bisound and sincere Churchman; and if his daily life and conversation are found, as far as human infirmity may be supposed to allow, to be in consistency with the principles by which he professes to be guided, the zeal and conscientiousness which he evinces are worthy Judges and Law Officers of the Crown in Upper newspaper will say on any given Church subject. of all approval and imitation. If the objections started Canada-and report to the Secretary of State in to his thoughtfulness and earnestness in these solemn what manner and to what extent a portion of the matters, should happen to proceed from any upon Crown Lands may be appropriated and rendered prowhom the obligations of our holy religion rest but too ductive towards the formation of a fund for the above

parison with the pursuit of the world's gains, and enjoyment of the world's comforts; and if, in contradis- refers; and it is to be found at somewhat greater tinction to the vigour and self-denial of the one, the length in the pamphlet by a "Graduate," upon the tinction to the vigour and self-denial of the one, the length in the pamphlet by a "Graduate," upon the Christian action of the other is but too often interrupted projected University Bill. This goes clearly to shew myself what such a person would be likely to say on vaby the solilogny, "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, that the recommendation of the Provincial authorities, rious of the Church topics which in the present day are a little folding of the hands to sleep," they ought to sanctioned as it would appear by the Home Governbe moved to a severer scrutiny of the heart and con- ment, was,—that one-half of this appropriation should science, and endeavour to see whether they are not be applied to the sustaining of Grammar Schools, and perilously lingering amongst the sweets and roses of the other half to the endowment of an University. sing, were it not for the shock which one's sense of revethe broad road of the world, instead of threading with It has been shewn, too, that considerably less than weariness and painfulness the narrow way that leadeth one-half has actually been applied to the latter object. Surely, the fact is not meant to be questioned, that It has been remarked with great truth, that much the Home Government did sanction the appropriation Ghost." of argument than because any high principle or con- be affixed to the amount of such appropriation. If

themselves with reverence and caution, and never fail stand still untouched, and ready to be applied accorto remember that the constitution of the Church has ding to their original intention. At the same time, commission from an unearthly source, convened in tion of the original grant, but whether it has been invested with it too soon. In looking at the question Speculation and enterprise have, doubtless, done in this view, there is room most certainly for differmuch for the present generation, in the way of com- ence of opinion; but no variations of opinion upon mercial and agricultural advancement; but it were a this point can disturb the equity and legality of the

tions of men to principles and ordinances which God We thought that the Memorial of Mr. De Blaquiere tions of men to principles and ordinances which God himself has established. It is as sinful and as dange- was chargeable with inconsistency, for the reasons, of what the mystic phrases of St. John's Revelation berous presumptuously to meddle with the ark of God supported by the extracts, that we gave: this, hownow, as it was in the days of Uzzah: mortal hands ever, has been explained by that gentleman upon the must abstain, at their peril, from adding to, or taking assumption that "the Charter of King's College and away from, what Christ in his wisdom has appointed its endowment stand upon very different and distinct and settled. Let speculation and debate be limited grounds,—the first inviolable as a vested right, legitito its proper sphere of worldly ethics; but let the high | mately acquired for a specific purpose, and not under

received, both in precept and practice, so many beauti- is founded be not correct, -as from what has been is founded be not correct,—as from what has been already adduced we think we are safe in affirming,—it is needless to controvert it further; but taking up the abstract question, the mere fact of the endowment know this for certain,—except he be endued with some ful and impressive commendations from the Saviour of already adduced we think we are safe in affirming,the abstract question, the mere fact of the endowment We feel much indebted to our correspondent A. C. of King's College by Royal Patent, we are just as for his strictures upon the ill-judged, though possibly well persuaded that this conclusion cannot be suswell-meant extract from Goodwin's writings, which tained. It must be fully as incompetent for a Colonial some person or other, evidently with more zeal than Legislature to interfere with a Royal Patent as with a Acts, v. 38, 39.) discretion, appears to have been at some pains in cir- Royal Charter, -with a gift of lands, as with a gift culating. No copy of this publication was transmitted of privileges, from the Royal grace. We cannot

We regret much that there should be any occasion It is no more than charitable to believe, that the for a misconception of the views of Mr. De Blaquiere publisher of this little treatise was guiltless of all ac- upon this subject; for there can be no doubt of his quaintance with the history and real principles of the being guided in the matter by the most pure and

> Secretaries of District Associations, with such statement of all particulars concerning the formation of Beaver Dam. My mother living on the frontier the Paraglial Branches, as it may be desirable to include whole of the late American war, a warm supporter of the each of such Branches during the past year.

Our Travelling Agent has commenced his colecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

Communications.

DR. GOODWIN NOT A SAFE GUIDE FOR CHURCHMEN. (To the Editor of The Church.)

Sir,-A small "Tract" lately came in my way, upon

which, as it is addressed by its Canadian editor to "the prayerful consideration" of members of the Church of England, and may have fallen into the hands of some of win, who lived, the title-page states, "more than 200 years It is headed "Antiquity," and is entitled also When the civil wars broke out he returned vines at Westminster, where he opposed the Presbytehis recovery as an answer to his prayers; and that when his death was certain, he thus addressed the Almighty sented to Trinity Church by Charles I., which can scarcely have been the case, as that vicarage is in the gift of the time, he certainly was no hearty member of the English Church in the year 1639, when this "Tract" was written. 461.) that "some ten years since, the sinful corruptions (to use their own language) of the worship and govern-

all know the line of argument which a Congregationalist, Methodist and Presbyterian will respectively take in op-posing the several tenets of the Catholic Church which selves of. Their objections are the same as those of their predecessors in the anti-Church struggle of former ages. The substance of this Report, as here called for, Bossuet's, may be observed; they shift about from point range are known and certain. Aware of this, on stum-bling on this "Tract" of Dr. Goodwin's, I endeavoured, so happily forcing themselves on the attention even of the indifferent; and I found my conjectures very correct, so far, that is, as the "Tract" touches upon those topics, and so far as its language is intelligible. rence for things sacred too often experiences in the em-Dr. Goodwin's school have, of attributing what they 'draw" from Holy Scripture to the "mind of the Holy Ghost." The phraseology repeatedly occurs in this little "Tract." This usus loquendi of course prejudges the whole question. If a doctrine is evidently the "mind of the Holy Ghost," all gainsaying is at an end. But these writers forget that it is their own interpretations that they are delivering-merely their own expositions of what they think the Scripture means. The only test that I know of, as to whether any doctrine apparently derived t has been promised that the Holy Ghost should dwell It is a dangerous thing, and pregnant with infidelity, to tion, in justification of the murder of Charles I. Whit-field declares, "The Holy Spirit from time to time has led me into the knowledge of divine things; and I have been directed, by watching and reading the Scriptures on my knees, even in the minutest circumstances, as plainly as the Jews were, when consulting the Urim and Thummim at the High Priest's breast." While Wesley (John) on the other hand as distinctly asserts that "he had an immediate call from God to preach and publish to the orld that Mr. Whitfield's doctrine is highly injurious to Miller, the latest sect-inventor,-at least th expositions of the prophecies as made on his mind by the teaching of Almighty God, after prayer. Indeed this token, strikingly resembles the productions of the late second advent prophet. And it is a curious circumstance that about the period when Goodwin wrote, the sect of the "Fifth Monarchy men," the Millerites of their day, began to be troublesome; and we can easily see that the occeedings were nothing more than the principles of day, 2d April, 1845, the minutes of the last meeting were Goodwin and the puritan school, carried out into act.

There is, we may add, a pre-judging of the whole quesThe Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his ac-

where he says that he is "assured that it is against God these are fighting, whose views and practices are herein Collections for Widows and Orphans' Fund... these are fighting, whose views and practices are herein [i.e. in Goodwin's 'Tract'] so clearly described." The idea intended to be conveyed is, that the numerous persons, lay and clerical, who at this moment in the English Sales at the Depository to 29th March inclusive 27 4 6 Sales a ntuitive infallibility, which no sound member of the Anglican branch of Christ's Church believes to reside in any dividual on earth. Gamaliel's way of viewing and putting such matters was safer and more charitable. (Vide

I have one or two further remarks to make upon this "Tract," but I must defer them for the present. I think I have said enough to shew that a man of Dr. Goodwin's principles is not a safe guide for a Churchman,—that all "the prayerful consideration" in the world could not convert the "Tracts" of a hater of the English Church—a good practical hater of the Cromwellian period,—into wholesome food for the members of that Church in the present day. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Queenston, 11th April, 1845.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Sir,-In the course of the late debate in the House of Assembly relative to the propriety of granting Col. Fitz-gibbon £1000 for his services in lieu of a grant of land, Mr. Aylwin said, "he strongly opposed the grant, and gave as one reason that Col. Fitzgibbon had monopolized honour that did not rightfully belong to him. He had received credit for the affair at the Beaver Dam, whilst nt of fact the party to whom that credit was due was Major Delorimier, a relative of his own, and a native of Lower Canada; but instead of being rewarded for his gibbon achieved so much honour for the affair at the British cause, frequently met with the American officers, and upon the occasion of the capture of the American Fitzgibbon of the 49th Regiment, and some Indians, had taken up their position at that place, overheard an American officer say to other of the officers, that they intended to surprise and capture the British troops at the Beaver Dam, without waiting for further information. My mother, a lone woman, at once left her house to apprize the British troops of what she had heard, and travelled on foot the whole of the way, passing all the American guards, and many of the Indian scouts who were placed along the road, until she arrived at the Beaver Dam; and enquiring for the officer in command, was in-troduced to Col. Fitzgibbon, (then Lieut. Fitzgibbon, as I said before,) as the officer in command: she then told him what she had come for, and all she had heard,—that the Americans intended to make an attack upon them, and would no doubt, from their superior numbers, capture them all. Col. Fitzgibbon, in consequence of this information, prepared himself to meet the enemy; and soon after, the attack being made, the American troops were captured and one or two field-pieces taken, as the Colonel's certificate of my mother's services on that oceasion, accompanying this communication, will shew. It might perhaps be as well for me, while upon this subject, further to state, that I never heard my mother speak of Major Delorimier, or any other officer, being at the Beaver Dam at that time. Col. Fitzgibbon was the only officer who appeared to be in command, to whom my mother gave the information, and who acted the part he so nobly did on that occasion.

I am, Sir, Your most obed't serv't,

CHAS, B. SECORD.

(CERTIFICATE.) Toronto, 23rd February, 1837.

I do hereby certify that Mrs. Second, the wife of James Second of Chippawa, Esquire, did, in the month of June 1813, walk from her house in the village of St. David's, to De Cow's nouse in Thorold, by a circuitous route of about twenty miles, tended to attempt by surprise to capture a detachment of the such knowledge-from good authority, as the event proved. Mrs. through whose line of communication she had to pass. The attempt was made on my detachment by the enemy and his detachment, consisting of upwards of 500 men with a field piece, and 50 Dragoous were captured in consequence. I write this

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

a Quebec contemporary,—regretting that, from the paper having been mislaid and other causes, there has been so

much delay in announcing it.—ED.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has received an announcement by the last mail from England, that an aged Churchman, a friend of the family from the early days Quebec, has placed at the unfettered discretion of the Bishop, for the advancement of the cause of the Gospel n this Diocese, the sum of Six Thousand Pounds Ster ling. This seasonable act of Christian munificence will procured. The Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge have each given One Thousand Pounds Sterling towards

that Institution, and several private individuals in the Province have endowed it with land which promises hereafter to be highly valuable: but the undertaking has been much retarded and impeded by the insufficiency of means, and matters began to wear a discouraging as pect, when it pleased God to put it into the heart of his servant here mentioned, to think of the wants of the Church in Canada. The local contributions thus far obtained will be fully absorbed in the erection of the buildings, of which, as our readers will remember, the first stone was laid by the Bishop in September last.

It may not be uninteresting to state, that the gentle-man to whom the Church is indebted for this donation. and who himself lives in great privacy with an establishment upon the most moderate and simple scale, a short time ago contributed Five Hundred Pounds towards the fund for endowing the new Bishopric of New Brunswick, and that his deceased wife and her brother, a country Clergyman also deceased, gave Six Thousand Pounds as their joint contribution towards the Bethnal-Green Churches erected by the zealous exertions of the Bishop of London. It is believed that one of those ten churches together with its appendages of a parsonage house and a school house, was built exclusively by means of this con-tribution. The names of these parties are withheld from ents in the appropriation of their bounty.-Berean,

We perceive in the above paper of the 10th instant, an announcement of certain Ecclesiastical changes in this Diocese. These may, or may not, take place; but we can assure our contemporary that there is no authority whatever for affirming them in the positive manner in which they appear to be announced.-ED.]

POOR FUND OF THE CATHEDRAL. Amount collected in the Cathedral, Quebec, during the year ended Easter, 1845:—....£427 8 3 Which sum was distributed, as follows:— 1.-To aged, infirm, or otherwise disabled poor£ 63 13 6 2.—To Male Orphan Asylum... 150 6 0 3.—To Destitute Children not Orphans, but abandoned by

77 4 5 only, the services of the Phy-12 10 0 sician being gratuitous)..... -Burial of Paupers...... 10 18 9 6.—Casual and temporary relief

Balance in hands of Church Warden£ 4 4 8 -Quebec Mercury.

ble persons to return home, &c. 108 10 11

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE,

The LORD BISHOP in the chair. At the General Meeting of the Society, held Wednes-

to its proper sphere of worldly ethics; but let the high acquired for a specific purpose, and not under the control of the Canadian Legislature; the other tion, similar to that referred to above, in a remark by the counts, shewing a total balance in hand of £493 0s. 6½d.

The receipts of the past month have been as follows: £27 3 9

The payments during the same period have been as

£90 12 6 The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts: Thos. Champion, Salary £10 8 4
Boy's wages...... 1 13 4 12 1 8

The Standing Committee recommended, that a Committee consisting of three members be appointed, to be called the Land Committee, to whom shall be committed the duty of preparing all business relative to lands, and submitting the same to the consideration of the Society at their General Meetings; and that J. H. Cameron, J. G. Chewett, and Ogden Creighton, Esquires, be the Land

til another Committee be appointed It was resolved, that the thanks of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, be given to Wm. Proudfoot Esq., for his donation of the south half of Lot 11, in the 12th concession of Collingwood, containing 100 acres,— for Church purposes in the Home District.

It was resolved, that the thanks of the Church Society

Committee, till the General Meeting in April 1846, or un-

of the Diocese of Toronto be given to David Gilkison Esquire, for his donation of Village Lot No. 13, in Elora,

THE OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH OF TRINITY AT CHIPPAWA.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

The Falls, Niagara District. Rev. Sir, - As every circumstance connected with the welfare of the Church of England, must necessarily be interesting to her people in Canada, the following relation of an exceedingly delightful and important ceremony, the opening of the new Church of Trinity, at Chippawa, on Easter Sunday last, by the Rev. William Leeming, Rec-

tor, is forwarded for insertion in the pages of the Church. The Church rebuilt, after the destruction of the former edifice by incendiarism in 1838, of brick, with stone & STRIKERfacings, square tower and tinned spire, presents an imposing appearance from the road near the village. The chancel is at present the only part fluished for Divine Service. The screen, rails and pillars, of substantial and out delay (reporting to the Chairman) the same objects through richly wrought black walnut, of good workmanship, highly creditable to the exertions and taste of the Rector, it whose sole expense the chancel has been erected and made ready for Divine Worship! The east window is, as it ought to be, of great size, and throws a full body of light be a committee to represent the Prince Edward District Branch into the Church; the inner facings of all the windows, at the which are of great height, are black walnut, with the June. which are of great height, are black walnut, with the organ gallery of the same, and, if the stalls or sittings are made of the like materials, will give a noble appearance made of the like materials, will give a noble appearance.

That the best combinations of man depend at all times on the combination of the like materials, will give a noble appearance.

That the best combinations of man depend at all times on the combination of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials of the like materials, will give a noble appearance of the like materials of the like ma

The day was highly propitious. The members of St. John's Church, Stamford, desirous of testifying their veneration for the solemn occasion, and their deep sense of obligation so justly due to their esteemed Rector, mustered in great force; nine carriages, including two from St. Davids, and, not the least gratifying part of the spectacle, three well filled, containing the bonnie boys and girls of the Sunday-school in connection with the Church, dressed in their best, looking the picture of joy and happiness, left the village at an early hour for this purpose. The Church was well filled, and from the organ gallery the coup d'œil was indeed beautiful: a more attentive and orderly congregation it has rarely been our lot to witness in Canada, and highly creditable to all present. On this occasion the service commenced with part of the Hundredth Psalm by the choir; at the end of the Litany was sung the Easter Hymn; after the Communion Service, part of the 84th Psalm. The choir consisted of nearly twenty voices, with instrumental aid. The preacher took his text from 1 Kings viii, 13, "I have surely built thee an house to dwell in, a settled place for thee to abide in for ever ord was a person of slight and delicate frame, and made this and gave an excellent discourse, suitable to the solemn effort in weather excessively warm, and I dreaded at the time, that she must suffer in health in consequence of fatigue and anxiety, she having been exposed to danger from the enemy, inhabitants again possessed, after many years of inconvecertificate in a moment of much hurry, and from memory, and it is therefore thus brief.

(Signed)

James Fitzgibbon,
Formerly Lieut. in the 49th Regt.

(Signed)

James Fitzgibbon,
Formerly Lieut. in the 49th Regt. the Church to partake more frequently and regularly of the Holy Communion, and more particularly on this solemn and joyful day, in commemoration of the glorious resurrection from the dead of our blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ; entreating all to live as much as possible in peace and harmony with their neighbour, following the example of Him "who died and rose again for our justification." This part of the service terminated with the Anthem for the Sacrament, on the 26th Psalm, "I will wash my hands in innocency." The collection for the Church amounted to £8 10s. Forty communi-Our readers will have observed an account of a large donation for Church purposes to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, which was circulated in several Provincial We are happy to have authority to state that

A few remarks may not perhaps be irrelevant to the occasion. Those who joined in the service of the choir deemed it a very high privilege and honour to take a part in this necessary division of the service: when in the way of duty, trouble and a little extra exertion should form a very secondary consideration in the way: the pleasure was enhanced by uniting with those who are very capable of his Lordship's father, the first (Protestant) Bishop of of forming a most efficient choir, and it may, without fear of contradiction or flattery, be asserted, that sweeter and more powerful voices are not to be found in the district than in Chippawa. An organ, no doubt, will be procured, ing. This seasonable act of Caristian manuscript which which a charter has been sessing "a singing talent" should remember that this is when, we trust, the choir of Chippawa Church will soon given for a good purpose, "to glorify God in the congregation;"—to withhold or refuse to join, is an absolute sin. There is, unfortunately, in too many congregations of the Church, a great want of spirit or exertion to raise a choir, even when the qualifications of a high extent are existing; this is to be deeply lamented. In the first place, we are not giving that glory to God which is enjoined us, by

praising Him in the congregation," nor do we " Sing to the Lord a new made song, Who wondrous things has done: Still less do we obey the command-" Let therefore earth's inhabitants Their cheerful voices raise,

And all with universal joy Resound their Maker's praise." In the second place, we throw the whole burden of the service on the Clergyman, which ought not to be. Let us hope, then, that all who can sing will be ready to join in

"Praising Him from whom all blessings flow;" and that this necessary and important part of the service of God will be more attended to than it has, in too many instances, been. The writer of this communication takes the means can be raised, there should be an organ in every

advantageous where good performers can be found.

It is to be hoped that the Building Committee, with the worthy Rector as Chairman, ex-officio, will not spoil this beautiful place of worship with large square pews, so unsightly and so repugnant to the intended purpose of Distriction of the control of the will enter and partake the blessings of the Gospel; this may easily be remedied by dividing the body of the Church mitted to the Hon. Z. Burnham, the Treasurer of the Districtions and donations, when collected by dividing the body of the Church mitted to the Hon. Z. Burnham, the Treasurer of the Districtions and donations of their proceedings be furnism. vine Worship, of making the house of God free to all who a required number of stalls in the centre or sides, WITH DOORS, to the shareholders or subscribers; by throwing all onen, there are inconveniences of an experience of the Secretary of the District Branch, the Rev. J. Shorth all open, there are inconveniences of an occasional un pleasant nature which this plan will prevent. A new strong board fence, no doubt early contemplated, will be a great improvement, and if the church-yard is tastefully planted with flowering shrubs and evergreens, it will be quite an ornament to the place and village. A very good plan is adopted by the Churchwardens of a neighbouring Church: a small sum, 2s. 6d. currency, is exacted over and above for the grave, for the interment of each corpse, to keep the fence lately put up in repair; had this been done as it ought, at the first, a very heavy outlay would have been saved to those who have had to bear the

In decorating their temples of worship and beautifying and securing their places of sepulture for the dead, our neighbours on the opposite side deserve the greatest credit, and in these we might, with much benefit and credit to ourselves, copy their noble example. A little exertion remember that we are only stewards of the gifts God has placed in our possession, for the benefit of others as well as ourselves, and that beautifying the house of God to the utmost of our power, attending his convicts and the names of the individuals who have not been concerned in this unfortunate matter.—ED, CH.

(From the Prince Edward Gazette, April 11.) The Quarterly General Meeting of the PRINCE ED-3 10 0 WARD BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, was held in Total receipts...... £91 4 9 of the most hearty members of the Church, and a full attendance of the efficient choir which graces this locality. The Chairman of the District, our respected Rector, having offered up prayers, and a Sceretary having been named, Mr. Macaulay opened the business of the evening by a statement of the objects of the Society, and of the present Meeting. He afterwards gave a lucid sketch of the triumphant course of Christianity and its plantation the triumphant course of Christianity and its plantation in this land, then proceeded with many interesting details in showing its progress in this Province, and ended by urging on its professors an increased necessity of sup-

porting this Society.

The whole of Mr. Macaulay's address was listened to with deep interest, and responded to in a string of eleven Resolutions, of which the following are the principal: The first, moved by the Rev. S. Givins, and seconded will be the harbinger of activity:

That nothing is, by experience, found more fatal to the best designs, than languor in carrying them into execution. 2nd. Moved by the Rev. J. DEACON, seconded by Mr. STRIKER-

That "The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto," aiming in its Constitution and all its parts, to promote the best objects and the interests most dear to man, opens to every indievery such contributor must find a source of happiness and elf-complacency in conducing, according to his ability, to its

3rd. Moved by C. MORTIMER Esq., seconded by Wm.

COCKELL, Esq.—
That the substantial object of this Society is to plant the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in this country, and to bring the hearts and conduct of all, under the appointed means of the Church, to the obedience of the Faith.

4th. Moved by Wm. Cockell Esq., seconded by Mr. 5 Moved by Dr. WHITE, seconded by Mr. BABIT

6th. Moved by the Rev. S. Givins, seconded by Mr. Banti Mr. JOHNSON-7th. Moved by W. GRANT Esq., seconded by Dr.

WHITE—
Sth. Moved by the Rev. Job Deacon, seconded by
Mr. Worrell—

Were expressive of thanks to the Bishop of the Dioces of a will to contribute to the funds of the Society, -of gratitude to the beneficence of God, -and of a resolution to remove the obloquy which has hitherto seemed to be gathering over us 9th. Moved by Mr. W. WALLACE, seconded by Mr.

That by way of commencement in this good work of retract ment, all present do now step forward and make donations and subscriptions, and that Committees be named to promote with out the District.

10th. Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. R. John-That Cecil Mortimer, D. L. Fairfield, and P. Low, Esquires,

at the Annual Meeting of the Church Society at Toronto, in

Branch, to be unremitting in their prayers for that guidance

to a happy maturity the excellent objects of the Church Society. The thanks of the meeting having been voted to the chair, the Chairman left the chair and Mr. Cockell was voted to it. It was moved by Dr. White and seconded by D. Smith Esq., that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Reverend Chairman. After which this gratifying eeting broke up about 10, P. M.

It would be worse than futile on our part to attempt to give a report of the speeches delivered on this interesting occasion. The auditors alone can appreciate the hearttouching eloquence of the Rev. S. Givins, and the affectionate address of the Rev. J. Deacon. Nor was Mr. Mortimer behind them. In a neat and appropriate speech he announced that the Bishop had promised to send ano ther labourer into the vineyard, in the person of a Travelling Missionary, and to defray one-fourth the stipend of the same. This leaves £75 per annum to be raised among the inhabitants of the District, and surely when we look around and see smiling corn-fields and healthy in raising this sum. For let all recollect that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; and the Lord gives and the Lord gives and the Lord takes away; therefore we should rejoice as having this opportunity of giving of that which is leave ere it be taken away by death; that we may at least leave

the legacy of a religious instruction to our children.

A Meeting was held in the Parish Church of Emily, Colborne District, on Wednesday, the 26th March, for the formation of a Parochial Branch of the Church Society. On the preceding evening Divine Service was held, and an appropriate Sermon preached by the Rev. J. Shorth a Port Hope. The following Resolutions, establishing a Branch of the Church Society in this Mission,

unanimously passed:-Moved by the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., seconded

by Dr. Irons. Resolved, 1 .- That this Meeting have regarded with great terest and thank'ulness the formation of the Church So a the Diocese of Toronto, now incorporated by Act of Parlia ment, and are deeply impressed with the obligation resting are them and all members of the Church of England, to co-opera in the object and designs of this Society.

Moved by George Hughes, Esq., seconded by Mr. RICHD. LAMBERT,

Resolved, 2 .- That in order the more fully to effect this cooperation with the designs of the Diocesan Church Society, an Association be now formed, to be denominated the Emily Parochial Branch of the Church Society—the same to compre hend the Townships of Emily and Ops.

Moved by Rev. J. Short, seconded by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Resolved. 3 .- That this Association be open to all members of the Church of England within its limits; that the and

payment of any sum, however small, shall qualify a person become a member of the same; and that all contributors allowed to specify the object (where they may desire it) to which their donations are to be applied. Moved by J. L. Hughes, Esq., seconded by Mr. R. GRANDY. Resolved, 4 .- That the Missionary or Incumbent, resi a Emily, be ex-officio Chairman of this Parochial Association the

and that, together with the Missionary or Incumbent, the Churchwardens and the following gentlemen do form a Committee for making collections in aid of its funds, and otherwise promoting the objects designed by its Constitution, viz.

Patterson, Mr. John McGee, Mr. James Balfour, and Mr. James Boate. Moved by Christopher Knowlson, Esq., seconded by Mr. R. MONTGOMERY, Resolved, 5.—That the Managing Committee of this Paro hial Association do appoint a local Secretary and Treasurer;

The Chairman having vacated the chair, and George Hughes, Esq., having been called thereto, it was Moved by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., seconded

by J. L. HUGHES, Esq., That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. M. Shaw for the proper discharge of his duty in the above capacity.

Colonial.

THE LEGISLATIVE Council. - In our last publication we considered it incumbent upon us to allude to the application lately made, by this estate of our Provincial Parliament, to the Head of the Government, for what is termed in Parliamentary phraseology "a sessional allowance." This most unbecoming proceedings has been also presented by Press. phraseology "a sessional allowance." This most unbeco-procedure has been almost universally condemned by the Press in this Province. The protest which we publish below embo members (and where is the individual in Canada too poor to afford one or the other) will effect much. "God loveth a cheerful giver." let us in this Province. The protest which we publish below embed dies the opinions of the six Dissentients who have been higher minded enough to express their disapprobation of the transfer. a cheerful giver:" let us, in return, shew ourselves grateful to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to poor uses the opinions of the six Dissentients who have been high minded enough to express their disapprobation of the transfer ful to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to poor use the opinions of the six Dissentients who have been high minded enough to express their disapprobation of the transfer full to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to the six Dissentients who have been high minded enough to express their disapprobation of the transfer full to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to the transfer full to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to the transfer full to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to the transfer full to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to the transfer full to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return to the transfer full ret ful to the "Giver of all good" for mercies innumerable showered upon us, and make a thankful return; we must character of the Legislative body in whose records it will be entered to the shower of th

his precepts and commands, are duties of the very highest importance, and well-pleasing in His sight; while the neglect of these will be irretrievable when called to our final account.

A CHURCHWARDEN.

MARCH 24, 1845.

On the passing of the Resolutions and Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a provision to be made for the necessary expenses of the Members of this House, similar to that which is made for the Members of the House of Assembly.

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Esquires, et Branch

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d by Mr. Society, and the Emily to compre-Rev. Dr. the anusla a person to ributors be esire it) to by Mr. R.

ant, resident association; mbent, the form a Comd otherwise viz.:—Dr.
Mr. Gerard r, and Mr. nd George seconded

he Rev. W.

blication we application ment, to the triamentary unbecoming by the Press below embother transaction with the transaction with the document of the transaction will be entered eming the trail be ence apprized of concerned in

24, 1845. s to His Ex-be made for ouse, similar se of Assem-

1st. Because the said Resolutions and Address will be considered as an avowal on the part of this House, that the pecuniary means of its Members are insufficient to meet the trifling increase of their personal expenses necessary for the discharge of their duty to the Crown and the country, which duty they

have voluntarily undertaken to discharge without any stipula-tion for the re-imbursement of these expenses.

2nd. Because this avowal is inconsistent with the position under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, to "advise and conwhich check must be impaired whenever the members of this House become dependent on either or both of the aforesaid Branches, by soliciting an annual grant which must be recom-

the Legislative Assembly.

mended in the first instance, by the Executive, and be voted by

nearly equal to the constant attendance of the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

hundred thousand pounds, to assert that large proprietors cannot be found throughout the country able and willing to submit to a small pecuniary sacrifice, in order to constitute an inde-Pendent Branch of the Legislature, to guard the security of property, the established institutions of the country, and the ince of Law and Order, conformably to the British

[Signed] JOHN NEILSON, JOHN HAMILTON, JAMES CROOKS, PETER M'GILL, THOS. McKAY, W. MORRIS. 24th March, 1845.

ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT. "There can be no doubt that that Institution was established with the view of giving to the Province of Upper Canada the benefit of complete instruction, in all the higher branches of knowledge."—Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd Non 1921

2nd Nov. 1831.7 Now this, if purely secular in its meaning, is not the whole Now this, if purely secular in its meaning, is not the whole truth, nor the right kind of truth: such instruction was but a Woodruff, of St. Davids, of which several barrels were either Part, and not the most prominent part, of the view with which it was founded; for, from the correspondence of Governor Simcoe with the Hon. H. Dandas, it is clear that the whole project of a University was originally strictly confined to the rch of England. Governor Simcoe was not a sham voteby-ballot, diplomatic Governor; nor an all-religions-on-a-level Governor, but an old English-hearted-and-headed Governor; an old campaigning Governor, whose old English we will back against all the capitalist Governors in the Empire. Governor be ascertained from the circumstance of the ice still covering them, or the spot whereon they stood. The horse boat belong "The Episcopal Clergy in Great Britain, from pious motives as well as policy, are materially interested that the Church should increase in this Province. I will venture to prophesy

"The great supports of true learning, against the minute, the plebeian, the mechanical philosophy, which in the present day, from the successful or problematical experiments of ill when the water was rising, replied, "No, God will take care of when the water was rising, replied, "No, God will take care of that little was accomplished even towards the saving of moveday, from the successful or problematical experiments of ill professors in national enquiries, has assumed to itself the claim of dietating in religion and morality, and in consequence now threatens mankind with rain and desolation,—the Universities of England, I make no doubt, would contribute to the planting of a scion from their respectable stock in this distant colony."

In this view of the case, the present Bishon of Toronto. of a scion from their respectable stock in this distant colony."

In this view of the case, the present Bishop of Toronto, after repeated efforts and a voyage to England in 1826, obtained a Royal Charter for a Church of England University; this roused all sectdom, which made great efforts to overthrow the charter, and as one of the suites of their agitation, our school-

its preservation depends upon an University being erected

"It is greatly to be regretted that anything in the constitu-

That is, it is to be regretted, that the necessity of uniting the national religion with the higher branches of knowledge should have displeased those who wanted no national religion at an at all, and that sects who were not admitted to share the advantage of a national establishment at home, should not be ted to a share in the colonies; as if one part of the empire should be more favourable to Schism than another!

"It cannot, however, be denied, that the exclusive and restrictive character given to King's College, has had this effect, and a plan which was intended to bring together and to har Capt. Weller

ledge, all classes of his Majesty's subjects, has had the opposite effect of causing uneasiness, complaint and dissension."

Now it is a diplomatic assumption, i. e. in plain English an untruth, that King's College, either in the mind of the founder, in the "." in the views of the granter of the Charter, or in the wording of the Charter itself, was intended to bring together and harmonize all classes (if by classes is meant religious denominations, as it clearly implies) in the pursuit, &c.; but only the classes which would conform to the rules required by the established religion. Again, its "exclusive and restrictive character!" Why, is not a national religion intended to be ex-clusive and restrictive?—all national incorporated bodies have rules for their guidance, and if their privileges are to be enjoyed, their rules must be obyed; and the complaint of restriction or exclusion is about as reasonable as to complain of the discipline and expense of a ship of war, or of a regiment of soldiers,
they are equally national objects; and as we have no instance met its failure in its infancy, from repudiation] the subjects of the Crown of England must take the common lot of mankind; and if the state permits separation, it suffers sufficiently from weakened social unity, without incurring a further weakenes from divided funds; for it is evident the same argument which permits a distribution amongst ten sects, would permit every man to take his own share, and break up all religion.—Wood-

New Inspector General.—We perceive that several of our Radical contemporaries have been alluding to the rumoured appointment of Mr. Dunscombe as Inspector General! Their object is sufficiently transparent! There is, we should suppose, just al.

Office at Yonge Mills. THE TIMBER TRADE.—It is now beyond all doubt, that very much of the timber made during this winter, cannot find its way to Quebec in the coming season, but, must remain over another year. The creeks and small streams from the unusual mildness of the month of February, are all open, and in most sections preclude the possibility of proceeding further with timber operations, indeed most of the hired teams are discharged, and man. and many gangs are broken up. No fear, now, need be enter-tained of a glut in the Quebec market from over production this year. The prices must be good, and we think the master operatives should be in no hurry to sell. Every stick of merchantable timber taken to Quebec will find a ready sale at certain

good remunerating prices.

The rail roads and public works in Great Britain, now in progress, create a demand for the products of our Canadian forests—our red and white pine must be had; and we are well additionally the sent out. Perhaps upon certainly, we never knew the prospect better. - Ottawa Advo-

About nine o'clock yesterday morning five rafts of timber were seen drifting down the open portion of the river. Some individuals boarded two of them when opposite St. Helen's Island, and succeeded in getting them ashore near the Cross.—
It was afterwards ascertained that they had drifted down from Chaten.—

NEW RRUNSWICK hateauguay, where it is rumoured that the rising of the water, and consequent movement of the ice, has been productive of Considerable damage, carrying away a mill, &c. The river, op-posite Montreal, has fallen several feet within the last two days, at we learn that at Sorel it has risen to within a few inches of the level of the wharves. The departure of the ice, and the arrival of the steamboats, are now anxiously looked for. The Princess Victoria was the first to make her appearance last spring, having arrived here from her winter quarters at Bouches in erville, on Saturday, the 13th April. We have still sharp frost both morning and evening, but the feathered songsters are already making the groves melodious, and we may reasonably expect expect that ere long a decided thaw will disperse the wintry elements and usher in the genial spring.—Montreal Gazette.

CLOSING THE FOLL.—While on this surject, we must notice on article which appeared in our contemporary, the Times, of Monday last, relative to an application made by Mr; Carrier to the Court of Queen's Bench, to set aside the election for St. Mary's Ward, because Mr. Tully, the Returning officer, closed the poll before the hour appointed by law, although one of the candidates had retired from the field. We quite agree with the view of the matter taken by our contemporary, that it is very Tuesday last, for one year from the 1st day of April next, they view of the matter taken by our contemporary, that it is very doubtful whether the Court of Queen's Bench have the power of the Members of this House, called by the Crown, for life, under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, to "advise and consent to Laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province," and to form a Legislative check on the Repre-sentative Branch of the Legislature, and also of the Executive, from the contest. Whether he retire under protest or not makes no difference; the validity of the allegations contained in the protest must be tried elsewhere, with them the returning officer has nothing to do. The propriety of so closing the poll is obvious. Were it not done, how easy might it be for a can-

the begislative Assembly.

3rd. Because in point of fact, the attendance of the Members of this House, at the present Session, has, on the call of the House, been nearly equal to two-thirds of the thirty-three Members of which it is composed, and double the number of ten, fixed by the Constitutional Act, for its Quorum.

4th. Because the general attendance, during a Session of nearly four months, has considerably exceeded the above Quorum, and been greater in proportion than the usual attendance in the Houses of Lords and Commons, and proportionately, nearly equal to the constant attendance of the Members of the additional powers are given the Corporation, and a division made in the Suburban Wards. In future, there will be twenby its rules and parliamentary practice, the power of compelling the attendance of its Members.

The attendance of its Members of its Members of its Members of its Members.

The attendance of its Members of its Membe 6th. Because while it is generally admitted that the Members of this House are possessed of sufficient pecuniary means to meet their engagement to attend in their places during the Session, it is an unjust and injurious imputation on Members who have been occasionally absent, to assert that their absence is owing to a want of pecuniary means to meet a small increased personal expenditure, and which imputation is in no way authorized by their letters of excuse at the late call of the House. 7th. Because it is equally an unjust and injurious imputation on a Province containing a population of about a million
and a half of souls, with a revenue amounting to nearly seven
the most efficient we have ever had—their only fault is that

STATE OF NIAGARA RIVER .- Since our last the water in the river has made itself a channel through the ice and it is confidently hoped that the whole damage caused by the heaviest "jam" that has been known in this region since 1827 is now ascertained. The channel through which the water flows is about half way across the river; on both sides the ice lies in

The injury caused to our Dock Company's works is confined to the wharf, and is much more limited than was at first believed. In fact, the loss sustained will not cause more expense than the ost of the alterations which the Company previously proposed to effect during the present summer.

At Queenston the damage has been considerable, though even there it is less than what might have been anticipated from the fact of the water having risen not less than 30 feet. The lower wharf and store-house, which were to have been disposed of this day at auction Sale, were totally destroyed; in the storecarried away or damaged, the loss to the owner being about £100; it also contained 2 hogsheads of Sugar belonging to Mr. Kirkpatrick of Chippawa, and some other goods, which were totally lost. A store-house belonging to Mr Street, of Chip-pawa, was so much damaged as to be beyond repair, A large cook-house belonging to the stone barracks was thrown on its side and its chimney tumbled down. The two upper wharves are believed to be completely destroyed, though the fact cannot ing to Mr. Chubbock rests upon the ice on the American side at an elevation of some 30 feet above the surface of the river.

At Lewiston, two mills, several store-houses and the wharves Bank, the Monongabela House, the Merchants' upon which they were built, and the grocery part of Cornell's
Steamboat Hotel, were totally destroyed. Another mill
(Clark's) further down the river met with a similar fate.

Mayor's Office, known as Philo Hall, and all the Insurance
Offices. Millions of dollars will not repair the loss produced
by the disastrous conflagration. At Youngstown the damage to store-houses and wharves has

been great. The elevator at the "Washington Mill" was ruined by the pressure of ice, and a quantity of flour was damaged .-We cannot form a guess as to the loss in dollars which the "jam" has caused on the river between its mouth and the tion of the establishment should have tended to counteract, if not to defeat, this laudable design, and practically to deprive the Province of the advantage which was anticipated from its admit to the defeat, this laudable design, and practically to deprive the Province of the advantage which was anticipated from its admit to the design of the design

of the country—she will commence her regular trips in a few days; at which period, it is proposed that a pleasure party visit Rice Lake with its picture-sque and beautiful scenery.—We wish the Forester every success; and trust that her sphifted proprietor will meet that very liberal and decided support, to which he is no interest to this section of two ways in the carrying out. We helieve it is conceded, that two ways in the carrying out. We helieve it is conceded, that two ways in the carrying out. We helieve it is conceded, that two ways in the carrying out. We helieve it is conceded, that two ways in the carrying out. We helieve it is conceded, that although nations have no right to countenance any proceedings of their subjects hostile to other nations, with whom they are party of their subjects hostile to other nations, with whom they are party of their subjects hostile to other nations, with whom they are party of their subjects hostile to other nations, with whom they are visit Rice Lake with its picture-sque and beautiful scenery.—We wish the Forester every success; and trust that her sphifted proprietor will meet that very liberal and decided support, to

cipline and expense of a ship of war, or of a regiment of soldiers,
—they are equally national objects; and as we have no instance
of a nation without some established religion, [the United
States cannot be cited as other than an experiment, which has
met its failure in its infancy, from remaining in the subjects of
met its failure in its infancy, from remaining in the subjects of
met its failure in its infancy, from remaining in the subjects of
met its failure in its infancy, from remaining in the subjects of
met its failure in its infancy, from remaining in the subjects of be put on the Railway for inspection .- Kingston Chronicle.

LAUNCH .- Messrs. Fowler & Hood launched the Henry tioned some time ago that this steamer was hauled out last fall, and that an addition of some 25 feet had been added to her bows, which will afford a great increase of accomodation for passengers and freight. The engine is also undergoing some alteration and repair, and in about ten days or a fortnight the Gildersleeve will be fit for service on her old route, under the command of her attentive and gentlemanly commander, Capt.

The handsome most tender added to her added to her about the days of accomodation for be rather a dangerous game to attempt to hang an Engissimal be taken any hostile steps whatever. The civilized governments of Europe are too much interested in the preservation of peace all over the world not to take steps to reconcile this matter without fighting for it.—

The stand Courier.

object is sufficiently transparent! There is, we should suppose, just about as much and certainly not any more, likelihood of Mr. Dunscombe's being appointed Inspector General, than there is of our being appointed Archbishop of Canterbury! We hope our Conservative friends will not be imposed upon by such rumours—the thing is too preposterous to be thought of for an instant!—Statesman.

The following Post-Offices were to go into operation on the 6th instant, in Canada West:—Portland, in the Township of Bastard; Spencersville, in Edwardsburgh; Heck's Corners, in South Gower; Winchester, in the Eastern District; we also understand that arrangements are making to re-open the Post-Office at Young Mills.

THE WEATHER .- We are still in hiemalibus, Tuesday's fall of snow and the continued frost since, having dissipated our hopes that winter was bidding us a final adicu. The ice on the river is, however, fast wearing away, the wharves are becoming visible, and sail-boats have commenced plying to St. Lambert. The stream is open below Montreal as far as St. Solpice, a distance of 35 miles. The navigation on the Richelieu is practicable from Sorel to Chambly, the steamboat Vulcan, Captain Vaughan, having made the trip on Sunday last .- Mont. Guz.,

stroyed, on the night of Thursday last. The engine was new, and very valuable, and is a total loss. A large quantity of valuable sawed lumber, on the premises, was also consumed.—
The fire communicated to two dwelling houses adjoining, and advised that a large spring fleet will be sent out. Perhaps upon the whole, we may congratulate the trade upon the break, for certainly we may congratulate the trade upon the break for the whole, we may congratulate the trade upon the break for certainly in the break for the houses had barely time to escape in their night clothes. of the houses had barely time to escape in their night clothes. They have lost everything. There seems to be no doubt that the mill was deliberately fired, and we hope the scoundrel will not escape the punishment he deserves. Mr. Hunt, it will be

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE COLLEGE BILL .- In the Legislative Council a protest against the Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, Fredericton, has been recorded by the Hon. Messrs. Black, Shore, Robinson, Saunders, Street, and Wyer, Members of the Upper House of the New Brunswick Legislature. The following are the grounds alleged by the dissentients:—1. That Colonial interference with a Royal Charter is unconstitutional; 2. Because the Crown alone has power to institute Collegiate Corrections. porations; 3. Because the measure in question is opposed to the declared dissent of the College Corporation; 4. Because the Institution threatened with such alteration is sufficiently The following we extract from the New York Journal of change would form a precedent for subsequent innovations CANADA GOLD.—Gold in "almost its virgin purity," has re-cently been found on the margin of a small lake in the wilder-less in the side of the distance of the Discose from the ness in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, C. E. The fact, however, at present does not open a very brilliant prospect to the adventurer, as it is found in very limited quantities, and in a locality exceedingly difficult of access; being under the side of a shelving mountain only to be reached by ladders.

Institution, by displacing the Bishop of the Diocese from the office of Visitor of the College; by vesting the appointment of the Council, which "would in all probability lead to great dissension, difficulty and confusion into the Council, which "would in all probability lead to great dissension, difficulty and confusion in the proceedings of that body, and would have the effect cobourg, April 10th, 1845.

CLOSING THE POLL .- While on this subject, we must no- of destroying all confidence in its religious character; and a

SALE OF CORPORATION REVENUES FOR 1845 .- At the STEAM

Fuesday last, for one year from the 1st day of A	pril ner	ct, tl	ley	
Market Wharves and Slip	£432	0	0	1
Jnion-street Slip	. 13	0	0	10
North Slip		10	0	1
Lower Cove Slip		0	0	10
Carleton Slip		0	0	I S
Wharfage at Breakwater	. 247	0	0	6
Anchorage	. 388	0	0	18
Wharfage and Slippage at Rodney Wharf, Carleton	240	0	0	1
Weighing Machine, Union-street.	. 101	0	0	1
Ditto ditto North Slips	61	0	0	
Ditto ditto Lower Cove		0	0	1
is to any one of palaring the street of a	£1508	10	0	

United States.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "SWALLOW" ON THE HUDSON. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser reports the recent occurrence of a very distressing casualty on the River Hudson. On Monday evening, the 7th instant, the steamer Swallow left Albany, having on board passengers in number variously estimated at from 250 to 300. At a little after eight o'clock she struck upon a rocky island between Hudson and Athens, with such violence as to lift the bow entirely out of the water, break the boat in two, and render her a complete wreck. The terrors of the scene which ensued immediately after the shock, which was rapidly followed by the rending of the timbers and the sinking of the vessel's stern, were augmented by the extreme darkness of the night, and by a conviction which spread amongst such of the passengers as had escaped to the upper deck, but was soon happily dissipated, that the vessel was on fire,—an ned by the sudden bursting forth of flames from the furnace, which were speedily extinguished, however, by the rising of the water. The boat touched the bottom in such a manner as to leave the upper deck uncovered. Most of the pas-engers were rescued by the steamers Rochester and Express, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. which were providentially near at hand; but many, who had retired to the cabin, were overtaken by the water before they had time to save themselves by flight, and perished without the possibility of relief. Several of the bodies have been discovered by degrees, but the whole loss of life has not yet been exactly ascertained. The following statement appears in the Albany

Advertiser: Passengers saved on board the Swallow. The Express took on board 40 Total..... 204

There were many more than this on board, and 250 passengers is the lowest estimate we have seen. The Atlas states that fare had been paid by 250, and many were on board who had not paid it. The opinion appears to be that when the boat is raised the loss of life will be found to be truly appalling. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY OF PITTS-BUGG —The Pittsburg Gazette announces the melancholy intelligence of a conflagration which has reduced to ashes the most important part of this large and flouri-hing town. The rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages are rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages are rayages of the fire are described as being the most destructive that rayages are rayages and flouri-hing town. be ascertained from the circumstance of the ice still covering ravages of the fire are described as being the most destructive the American Union. The fire had prevailed for six hours with undiminished violence, and little had been done to arrest The stone barracks and many other buildings on the flat were nearly submerged, but the injury done to them cannot yet be accreained. A curious incident occurred in relation to one of by this afflictive casualty into heaps of ruins, are the Pittsburg

The New York papers are very busily engaged in discussing the probabilities of a war with Mexico in consequence of the Texas annexation affair. It seems that the Mexican diplomatic PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT Queenston rapids, but it must amout to many thousands.—
Niagara Chronicle.

The Forester.—This beautiful Boat, although but a few months old, is now fitting up in a most splendid style, for the accommodation of passengers, and the benefit of the public at large. Although it is universally admitted, that during that year, she answered, to the fullest extent, the purpose for which she was designed, yet, it is supposed that in her present informer efficient rate of travelling; as some extensive alterations have been made in her boilers, which will increase her speed to upwards of twelve miles an bour.

Texas annexation affair. It seems that the Mexican diplomatic agent at Washington, General Almonte has demanded his pass-ports and that act is looked upon by certain parties as indicative of the certainty that Mexico will not be passive under the spoliation of passengers, and the benefit of the public at large. Although it is universally admitted, that during the last year, she answered, to the fullest extent, the purpose for which she was designed, yet, it is supposed that in her present in proved state, she will far outstrip her former efficient rate of travelling; as some extensive alterations have been made in her certainty that Mexico will not be passive under the spoliation of her property. What the Americans appear to dread, is a war of privateering, as it seems to be allowed that Mexico will not be passive under the spoliation of her property. What the Americans appear to dread, is a war of privateering, as it seems to be allowed that Mexico will not be passive under the spoliation of her property. What the Americans appear to dread, is a war of privateering, as it seems to be allowed that Mexico will not be passive under the spoliation of her property. What the Americans appear to dread, is a war of privateering, as it seems to be allowed that Mexico will not be passive under the spoliation of her property. What the Americans appear to dread, is a war of privateering, as it seems to be allowed that Mexico w and a plan which was intended to bring together and to harmonize in the pursuit of the common object of useful knowledge, all classes of his Maiesty's subjects, has had the opposite which he is so justly entitled.—Peterboro Chronicle.

Drowned.—We regret to learn that James Baily, one of the oldest inhabitants of this Town, was drowned on the evening of last Thursday, while endeavouring to cross the Otonabee, near Mr Matchet's, in a canoe. Shortly after the awful accident occurred, the body was found by some men who were lumbering near the spot.—Ibid.

viduals of any nation have a right to go and halt where and for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right where and for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim the for whom they please, although they have no right to claim they have no THE CANADA. -- This fine vessel, we are happy to say, has been got off the rock below French Creek, and is now in this separated from Mexico by American citizens, and not by revolted subjects of her own, and indeed it is pretty well known that the Government of the United States actually permitted vessels to be equipped in their harbours for the Texans, and bands of men to be raised and organized for the purpose of joining them in their revolt against Mexico. By these men it was that the battle of St. Jacinto was fought. The native Texan would never have shaken off the Mexican yoke but by Ameri can assistance. Having done this themselves, how can they talk with any show of justice of punishing foreign volunteers who may choose to assist the Mexicans? We think it would

NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of THE STANDING COMMITTEE of this Association will be held at Cobourg, on Tuesday, the 13th May next, at 11 o'clock; at which time it is requested that the several Reports of Parochial Committees, with an accurate list.

Call of the Standing of the Standing Committee of this Association will be held at Cobourg, on Tuesday, the 13th their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY.

Treasurer to the Building Committee. of the names of Subscribers for the past year, may be presented, -in order to their being transmitted to the Secretary of the Parent Society preparatory to the framing of the General Annual Report. Members of the Standing Committee who cannot conveniently attend on that occasion, are requested to transmit such reports to the undersigned before the day of By Order,

JON. SHORTT, Secretary N. & C. D. B. C. S. Port Hope, April 15, 1845.

EDUCATION.

MRS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references: INCENDIARISM.—We regret to state that the valuable Steam Saw-mill of Mr. William Hunt, in Green Bay, below the village of Barriefield, was maliciously set fire to, and totally de-In Toronto.-The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, E-q., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
 Needle-work, &c. &c.
 £1 10

 Drawing and Painting—each
 1 10

 Piano, Guitar, and Harp—each
 1 10
 Dancing (Dancing extra) 12 0 0 Cornwall, April 7th, 1845.

COBOURG BAZAAR. THE BAZAAR in ad of the funds for the enlargement and improvement of St. Peter's Church, in this Town, will be held in the NEW HOTEL, in King Street, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND of MAY next,

& MRS. G. BOULTON. MRS. THROOP MRS. J. V. BOSWELL & MRS. C. MORGAN.
MISS LODGE & MRS. CHATTERTON.
MRS. B. CLARK & MRS. H. JONES.



BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

> DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon.

UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto.

PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CAPT. SUTHERLAND.

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Weducsdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor. Darlington, and Bond Head.
Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as freight. The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A.WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

Parcels and Luggare at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight. ooked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-

on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and eturning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS. TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

404 tf

REMOVAL.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Booksellers and Stationers, Have removed from No. 163 King St. to No. 1, Adelaide Buildings, King St., a few doors West of their former Store.

Toronto, March 17, 1845. BANK STOCK WANTED.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

N YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood ned, Granary, Stable, Pump house, and other out houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds: and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with improvements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.)

Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and

February 20, 1845 MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company have ordered, that au Assessment of, from d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. in the Pound, be called in, on the Premium Notes liable to be assessed, for paying off the losses the Com-pany have sustained during the last 15 months; which Assessment is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, within THIRTY DAYS of this date, in terms of the Statute,—and of

which all concerned will please to take due not By order. DAVID BRODIE, Sec'y, and Treasurer. Newcastle Dist. M. F. I. Co's. Office, Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

Upper Canada College. HE THIRD QUARTER will commence on Wednesday, the 26th March, when the College will re assemble after the Easter Vacation. J. P. DE LA HAYE.

A CARD. MRS. HUDSPETH intends opening PRIVATE CLASSES for Young Ladies, on the 1st April next, for the Cobourg, March 26, 1845. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English

Collector pro. tem.

branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation It is requested that contributions of articles for sale (with e prices affixed) may be transmitted, on or before Monday, to 18th May next, to the following Ladies, who are to preside Tables.

Tables. Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Daily Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto. E. BOULTON, Secretary.

404-6

THOS. CHAMPION, 144,
December 18, 1844.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. Puition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

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

A Sthe LACHINE CANAL will not be navigable until after 1st May, the undersigned give notice that all Property sent to their Warehouses at Kingston or elsewhere, previous to that date, for transmission to Montreal or Quebec, will only be received on the express stipulation and understanding hereby conveyed, that it will be at the Owner's risk, and subject to the Undersigned as Warehousemen, for the following rates of Storage, viz:-

.....per barrel... 3d. WHEAT, or other GRAIN, per bushel ... 1d. Other things in proportion. MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.

HOOKER, HENDERSON & Co. MURRAY & SANDERSON, QUEBEC FORWARDING CO'Y, per ALEX. FERGUSON, AGT. L. HILLIARD, AGT. PIONEER S. B. Co. RALPH JONES, the Spring business.

For the People's Forwarding Line.
403-3 18th March, 1845.

NOTICE

I S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of Eophrasic Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that

By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importarecognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her tions, including Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate and will be proposed to death. the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

AT No. 94, YONGE STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN.

Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushipned; Funerals Furnished; Hearses and Palls kept for hire. G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning. (Sundays excepted) and and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their

original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.' All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced. CHARGES MODERATE. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

Beds can be returned the same day if required. We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Appa- RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., ratus, do recommend the same to the public.

(Sigued)

WALTER TELFER, Surgeon.

J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c.

JOHN KING, M.D.

ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG, BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS,

Perfamery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH.

A FEW SHARES in the Upper Canada, Commercial.

and Gore Banks. Apply to box 115, Hamilton, Gore

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cohourg, November, 1844. SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of Goods, imported late last Fall for the early Spring Trade, containing Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw

Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Balzarines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various Toronto, 4th March, 1845. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG,

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

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS,

3s. 9d. per dozen. Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS. &c, fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in R. John W. Histor, of Mark, England.

On the lst of April, at the residence of Allan McPherson, Esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of James S. Garnett, Esq., both of the

England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. HAWKE for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. Hawke for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial.

N.B.—Having had considerable experience in University the Rev. William Shelton, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, work, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845.

Toronto like April, 1845.

Toronto like April, 1845.

Toronto like April, 1845.

Toronto like April, 1845.

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

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

which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

Toronto, May 30, 1844. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

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

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop.
Toronto, May. 1844. 359-tf

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally,

with their very superior CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for

RICHARD JUSON & Co. RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, \\
Hamilton, 1st March, 1845.

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

399-4m

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

ville, or to A. B., Cobourg, November 8th, 1844. JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE

BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,

334 pages, price 3s. 11d. BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845. ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

or opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montrgal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for Cash, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders Vines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,

exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844. BRITISH MAGAZINES,

REVIEWS, &c. PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 Dublin University Magazine 1 10 0 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical 1 12 6

King Street, Toronto. January 8, 1845. BIRTH. At Cobourg, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Dennistonn, of a daughter,

MARRIED.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

RICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has commenced
the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a
complete Stock of the best West of ENGLAND CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. fitting for the coming
of Whither England

In Seymour West, on the 19th ultimo, Charles, second son of Benjamin Ranny. Esq., aged 22 years.

At Toronto, on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, James Watson, Esq., late Accountant to the Branch Commercial Bank, in that city, aged 48 years.

At Kingston, on the 7th instant, at his father's residence, in Rideau Streut, of scarlet fever, John Thomas Bourchier, eldest son of Captain Bourchier, Town-Major, aged 12 years and 5

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 17: B. Babington Esq., rem.; Rev. W. Leeming; Dr. Mewburn; Rev. B. Lindsay; A. T. Kerby (mem. has been sent); J. Dudden Esq.; R. Weir Esq.; C. B. Secord Esq.; Rev. S. Armour; Mr. W. Craig, rem.; Mr. Preston, rem.; Rev. W. H. Ripley; T. Champion Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. J. Mockridge (with enclosure); R. Garrett Esq. (No. 3, 2dd exp. seq. 2 and 2 a add. subs. and rem.; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; Rev. G. Towns

WANTS A SITUATION, A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks

IN EUROPE.

(From the Church of England Magazine.)

This flock has its homestead in Norwegian Lapland, and forms a parish, which bears the name of Kistrand, and is situated on the Porsanger fiord (or bight.) It stretches to the North Cape, embracing a superficial area of no less than six hundred geographical miles. Within its limits are two affiliated flocks, Karesyoch and Kautokeino, which lie to the south of the parent parish. The Rev. Mr. Zedlitz, a young minister of pleasing manners and much devotedness, is its present pastor; and is subordinate to the Rev. Mr. Aaol, provost of Hammerfert, a parish lying north-westwards of Kistrand. In summer his functions are confined to spiritual labour among the Fins of the coast, located at and near Kistrand and Kielvig, on the islet of Mageroe; but in the winter season, when there is no travelling but in sledges drawn by Reindeer, he spent some weeks among his affiliated parishioners. In Kautokeino he has a church and a "proesteguard," or ministerial residence, to which his "Reindeer Laplanders" resort during his sojourn. At that time, all rites and other matters connected with the church are duly cared for by himself, assisted by Mr. Martin, the schoolmaster who is a Laplander by birth.

His residence is constructed, according to Norwegian custom, of trunks of trees laid one upon the other, and has glazed windows and a brick stove. It contains a ground floor, and two apartments above it, as well as such utensils as are of indispensable necessity for so unpretending a homestead.

He is usually accompanied on his visit by the "voigt," or judge and bailiff of the district, who attends to its civil, while the incumbent is transacting ing to the spot, appear in their choicest Reindeer an inspired Apostle has described as the greatest of costume, and bring with them their annual due of Reindeer-skin and hides, each of them receiving a glass of brandy as a discharge. Their pastor in the meanwhile, celebrates marriages, baptizes the children born during the period intervening from his last visit, and performs such religious services as his office

During their abode at Kautakeino, the Laplanders, sit down in merry mood round their place of congregation for church purposes, blend a joyous existence with the aid of their brandy-bottles, and, if any among them is so fortunate as to be the owner of a tobaccopipe, it is customary to pass it round from mouth to mouth, which forms the acme of their recreations. It their infants in the open air; and the whole time is

spent in mirth and jollity. "On the occasion of my accidental visit to Kautokeino," says the writer of these notes, "I saw the Rev. Mr. Zedlitz unite seven young men and women in the bands of wedlock. They did not wear their Reindeer-skins at their nuptials, but appeared in their habit of estate; blue or green frocks of woollen cloth, decorated with red or yellow stripes of the same material; while they wore a band of woollen over their shoulders and backs, which was crossed in front. Both bride and bridegroom were attired alike; only the bride's frock was longer, and reached down to her hand, was a fur cap, dyed red and blue, lined with feathers of the wild Lapland cock. The maiden loads she can muster.

Kautokeino, on the banks of the Alten, which at that point are wooded with pines and brushwood, to her."

they leave their most valuable chattels behind them in Kautokeino, without finding the smallest article follow her mother's advice. purloined on their return. There are two dealers who mistress very modestly dropped me into the plate, and take up their residence in the village during the winter: the one from Hammerfert, and the other from Kurasuanda, in Swedish Lapland. These parties supply the natives with all the necessaries they require.

Kautokeino is about thirty Norwegian miles from Kistrand, and lies to the south of it; but Karasjock is many miles nearer to the north, and is quite a vil- nity of observing the various dispositions with which lage in appearance, for it contains forty farm-houses, people contributed. One man drew from his pocket habitants, who soldom leave their homes, are more it into the plate with such a flourish, that I was reminengaged in rearing oxen than reindeer, and are more ded of the Pharisees of old, who "sounded a trumpet civilized in their manners; but they are by no means before them," when they were about to "do alms," Reindeer Laplanders.

inclement season of the year.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SIXPENCE, AS RELATED BY ITSELF.

I came into existence about the middle of the last In vain have been my attempts to free myself from century, and since that period my time has been chiefly this place, and I fear that nothing short of the death occupied in travelling from place to place. Believing of the miser who keeps me in custody, will be able to that a history of my adventures would possess some secure my release. When I reflect on the various interest, I have concluded to present them to the characters with which my travels have made me ac-

youthful days my face was stamped with as many gift of Charity, the very bond of peace and of all virmarks of genuineness as those of any of my acquain- tues, without which, whosever liveth, is counted dead tance. Immediately on leaving the mint, I came into before Him."-Religion as seen through the Church. the possession of a man who resided in the neighbourhood. At first I was much pleased with his house, Deferred Extracts from our English Files. and the conveniences about it; but in a few days had reasons for changing my opinion. A general decay seemed to have taken hold of his possessions-and I am sorry to add-on himself also. The chimneys and fences were tumbling down; the house was open and leaky; and my master, although now in the prime by curtailing the tedious and unsubstantial oratory of talkative of life, was old and infirm in constitution.

I endeavoured for some time to fathom the cause

of these things, but could not.

a glass of whiskey.

sage of Holy Writ, 'Wo unto them that rise up early dispatched the documentary evidence, the commissioners must. in the morning, that they may follow strong drink, or of course, examine a few witnesses. They would naturally he would not thus openly mock at the commands of observe the analogy in similar cases, and commence with the

master's leather purse.

Soon after our arrival at his house, a poor blind man lator? stopped at the door, and begged for a few pence, to buy bread for himself and needy family. "We are "What do you know?"

"Matchless intrepidity of face, insensibility to ridicule, and an obstinate temper.
"What do you know? very poor ourselves," gruffly answered the farmer, "and you must look elsewhere for assistance. Al- metic, but Mr. John Wilson Croker, and other gentlemen, long

though not able to help you, I am sorry for you." daily bread!"

THE NORTHERNMOST CHRISTIAN FLOCK | When the beggar had groped his way from the door, the farmer, as if to silence the voice of conscience, turned to his wife and said, "People must think we are made of money, to be running upon us at this rate. Folks as poor as ourselves have not a sixpence to spare for any purpose."

His wife assented to this, and the blind man was

oon forgotten. It was not more than an hour after this, when a pedler came along with a bear, which he exhibited to Brougham, or any other man of my class. those who were willing to pay for the sight. "The price is only sixpence," said the farmer, looking at his wife, "I think we may as well see the show?" No that class?

farmer's, and about dusk we arrived at a neat dwelling in a small village, where my master was to spend the

The family wishing to purchase some little articles, do you know?

"I know Mr. Papineau. the pedler brought in his goods, and I came into the possession of the master of the family.

was over, when the clergyman announced that a collating was over, when the clergyman announced that a colnot say my only client—myself—for that would be untrue since lection would be made for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

The very mention of a collection, seemed to put my

"Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, the younger, examined:—

"Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, the younger, examined:—

"We find very long speeches attributed to you in 'Hansard?'

"We find very long speeches attributed to you in my judge.

The very mention of a collection, seemed to put my master's nerve into a state of agitation, and when the wardens came to him, he pushed aside several larger pieces in his pocket, and seizing me, dashed me into

I did not recover from the effects of this fall for some minutes, and when my senses returned, I thought that the disposition with which I had been given, bore but little resemblance to that Christian Charity, which

The following day the clergyman visited the poor of his flock, and gave me to a widow, who was attend- but what do you know? ing on a sick child, and had no means of providing for her numerous family.

or three shillings to the widow's scanty store.

I had not been in the house more than an hour, on whom no extremity of cold appears to have any effect, when an aged man leaning on a staff, called at the door, and asked for a drink of water.

"I should beg for a mouthful of bread, mistress, (said be,) but larger houses than yours have been shut against me, urging poverty as an excuse for not administering to my wants.'

"It is true I have very little to give, remarked the may be remarked, as an instance of their indifference widow, interrupting him, "but if this sixpence will be to severity of climate, that mothers are seen suckling of any use to you, you are welcome to it; for your necessities are greater than mine." The old man received me with many thanks, and as he hobbled away I heard him say, "God will reward her; for she hath done what she could!"

> When we arrived at the next town, my master bought a loaf of bread, and we parted company.

A little girl soon came into the baker's shop, carrying a basket of apples, which she wished to dispose rying a basket of apples, which she wished to dispose of. The baker examined the fruit very carefully, and in The Good-natured Man, but the public time is not to be finding it would answer his purpose, purchased the wasted upon his whimsical fancies. whole, and the girl with a smiling countenance, took me up and returned home.

"You have done well to-day, Mary," said her moancles, and her head-dress consisted of a species of ther, as she counted the money which her daughter stiff woollen hood. The bridegroom's, on the other had given her; "and I think you can afford to put something in the plate next Sunday."

"O yes, mother," answered the little girl, "but her apparel with as many gold and silver trappings as Miss P—— is collecting money to send Bibles to

"You can do as you like," replied the mother, would be accounted a very agreeable residence under "but I would advise you to contribute what you have a more genial sky; but, even in summer, there are few families to tenant it. The hamlet consists of little "stakbura," or small wooded huts, which are raised upon piles about a yard high, in order to pro-

When the Laplanders emigrate to the highlands, bles alone to convert the Chinese, and determined to But that the experiments may be made on the most economic than the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the theory of the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the theory of the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the theory of the Admiralty have determined to give less contained to the theory of the the

The next Sunday I was taken to Church, and my

"The mite my willing hands can give, At Jesus' feet I lay: Grace shall the humble gift receive Abounding grace repay.

As I was carried along the aisle, I had an opportuwith yards to them, and as many cabins. The in- a huge purse, and taking a small piece of silver, tossed so simple-hearted and good-humoured a race as the that "they might have glory of men" -(St. Matthew,

vi. 2.) The laborious and difficult duty which the pastor After all the trials I had undergone, I hoped that I of such a parish has to perform may be readily con- should at least be safe now. But what was my conceived, particularly when it is considered that he can- sternation, to see a man to whom the plate was pre- to anticipate this announcement in the following paragraph:cuit without undertaking long journeys at the most thinking, no doubt, that a sixpence was enough for inclement season of the year.

he reached home, locked me up in a strong box, that he might not be tempted to make another contribution very soon. Here I found many acquaintances, who had been for a long time in confinement.

quainted, I think all have reason to pray that God Although my form is now bent with age, yet in my "would send into their hearts that most excellent

PARLIAMENTARY LOQUACITY.

(From the St. James's Chronicle.) Let us fancy an inquiry of a Parliamentary Committee of Members. Let us imagine five learned and discreet commissioners commencing their labours with the documentary evidence, the volumes of Hansard; even neatly abridged as they are, these volumes will present a heavy task-a task not dis-After remaining in a state of suspense several days, similar to that proposed to the winnower of Gratiano's eloquence, five grains of wheat to be selected from a bushel of chaff.

Worse, indeed, would be the commissioners' task, for they would gloomy looking building, where he exchanged me for have many bushels of chaff to winnow without a single grain of the money drawer, where the shop-keeper had thrown me,) "Surely, my master cannot have read that passage of Holy Writ. 'Wo unto them that rise up carry

"What do you conceive to be your qualification for a legis-

since proved that I did not know even that much.

The blind man made no reply, but raising his sight"Then, in fact, you know nothing?
"Oh yes, I know how to vote that black is white upon occaless eyes to Heaven, exclaimed, "Give us this day our sion, and, if an acknowledgment of Divine Providence is intro-

anything else?
"No, that I believe is the tottle of the whole.

"Mr. John A. Roebuck, Q. C., examined.
"Mr. Roebuck, since you have had a seat in the House of us, you have been a pretty active member? e to distract my attention from parliamentary duties. What do you conceive to be your qualifications?

"Well, sparing your modesty, we may ask what have been your opportunities of learning to emulate the great men of your solutions by the commission which it has issued to men the most competent that could be selected to inlass, and what are the proofs you can offer that you belong to vestigate such a matter; the commissioners have returned a be wanting on his part to give satisfaction

bear was produced, and I soon found myself in the enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Papineau, and the benefit of the solutely necessary for the Scurity of the country, at least from bear was produced, and I soon found myself in the hands of the pedler, who put me into his pocket, and went on his way.

It was late on Sunday afternoon, when I left the

" What besides? "I claim the privilege of my profession. I am by courtesy The next morning I was carried by him to church, and remained very quietly in his pocket until service but were I only a solicitor, I might claim professional privilege.

> "Yes. I have made some very long, and some, in my judgment, and in the judgment of my five admirers, very excellent

What are your qualifications for a statesman? "I have written some novels, which, like other things of the kind, have had their day, though I am sorry to say it was but Representative newspaper, which, in the editor's absence, I dispatched by an unlucky blunder. I was also concerned in bringing out the Star Chamber newspaper, the prospectus and some extracts from which you may have for your appendix; and have been more or less connected with other newspapers of different political parties.

"This course of life afforded some opportunities, no doubt;

"I know, what is probably unknown to all of you gentlemen issioners-I know the Hebrew Alphabet from Aleph to 'Our people' always learn it at five years old, though The good man had hardly left the house, when a kind lady came in, and before going away, added two kind lady came in, and before going away, added two lady came in the lady came in th clerkship, and I have lately read Margoliouth's Modern Judaism for proofs of the intellectual superiority of the Cauca-

> " Is this all? "Oh, I know the gossip of the second and third class clubs as well as any man in England.

'Anything more? "Yes, I know how to say a spiteful thing as well as any lady's maid alive, -- and I am a good hater. We must close the sederunt of the shadowy commission for the purpose of a brief reference to the three nights' debate, wasted upon the opening of Mr. Thomas Duncombe's letters, which we are firmly convinced-more firmly convinced as each day passes-never were opened at all. Here are three whole s of the precious time of parliament wasted, and a fourth to be wasted upon the merits of a transaction, of the occurrence of which transaction a shadow of proof presumptive or conclusive has not been even offered. We repeat our deliberate belief that Mr. Tom Duncombe's letters never were opened. Even did not the report of the committee negative the hypothesis that they were, Mr. Duncombe's inability to offer even the slightest presumptive proof that they were opened, is with us decisive.— We do not charge the member for Finsbury with mala fides.—

Royal and mercantile, in the approaching trials of the line-ofbattle ship experimental squadron. We have already ancommissioned, by the appointment to them of Captains Collier and Willes; and we have already stated that the Albion, 90, ticular, on the occasion of the great fire in 1842, the Govern-Miss P—— is collecting money to send Bibles to the Chinese; perhaps you will let me give something the Caledonia, 120, and the St. Vincent, 120, will also have liorate the laws which weighed so heavily on this class of its whether the Canopus, 84, now fitting for commission, will be one of the first squadron, nor is it, we believe, yet arranged sion, but the Council of Ancients has proposed the opening to what ships will go out together when the Superb is ready . - | them of all professions and trades . - Morning Paper . One thing is certain, that a series of trials, both of line of-battle ships and smaller class vessels will be instituted, which will ter from Batavia of Oct. 25, 1844, which states that dreadful occupy perhaps many years, and will be attended with some expense, but no Englishman will be so lost to his country's interest as to grumble at the cost, when it is considered that imtect them against the invasion of rats and mice. These stakbura are about a hundred in number; and there is a small eminence in the midst of them, close to the minister's house, upon which stands a little church, extremely neat in its construction and fittings.

Mary at once gave up all thoughts of sending Bical scale, the Admiralty have determined to give less complements of men to the ships while on their trial cruises than if they were ordered on foreign service. Most of those ships that are commissioned will after trial proceed to foreign stations to relieve others, whose periods of service may be expired, on which occasions they will have their complements made up to the number so judiciously arranged by the present Board of Admiralty as the war complements. Of the ships reported for experimental trials, the Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Caledonia, Bodney, Albion, Vanguard, and Superb, have their comple ments already assigned to them, and by this it would appea that these ships will have the first trial. The three th deckers have complements each, of 735 men instead of 1000 as their full war complements, and 620 as guard ship comple nents; while the Rodney and Albion have 648 instead of 750 men, and the Vanguard and Superb have 550 instead of 650. HARBOURS OF REFUGE .- DOVER .- We believe that no innouncement of the Royal Speech has given greater or more eneral satisfaction than that conveyed in the following pararaph: - "The progress of steam navigation and the demands r protection to the extended commerce of the country, will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval "We believe that some addition will be made to the navy esti. but in this direction, it would appear, he had not long continu He accordingly put me into his pocket, and when which we held out three weeks ago, was most welcome to the Speech, the gratification to the country, on this head, is com-

We may not conceal, however, that the doubt of the imme- a little before dark, near the top of Skiddaw. The whole popu-

British nation, and justly, not merely because of the unrivalled glories with which it has enriched our history, and its perfect compatibility with our free institutions to whatever extent it may be enlarged, but also on account of its natural connection with our commercial and enterprising habits, and the sense of security from danger, and even alarm, which we have tradition- the shooting-box of General Wyndham, situate in the centre ally enjoyed as the consequence of our naval supremacy. The minister will therefore always be regarded as a true patriot who provides, in time, and sufficiently, for the perpetuity of that paval supremacy. We say, in time, because when danger plished the lost youth was restored to his sorrowing parents, menaces, provision against it will be made too late. The whose grief for the supposed melancholy bereavem greatest orator of antiquity, also one of the greatest and wisest statesmen that ever lived, reproaches his countrymen with the the little wanderer gives of his night's adventure on neglect of this truth, by comparing their conduct (conduct, by the way, which led to their ruin) to the practice of the barbarian pugilists, who waited for the descent of a blow before attempting to guard against it. Would there not be something like an imitation of such a suicidal folly in our letting slip the opportunity that we now enjoy to render our coast absor pregnable? In providing the means for a considerable augmentation of our steam navy, the government has taken one wise step in this direction; but we cannot help thinking that the work of defence will be very imperfect without the full adoption of the report of the commissioners of the Channel ports. On Thursday a magnificient vessel, the largest steamfrigate yet built, was launched at Deptford. So far so well; glass of whiskey.

"Surely," thought I, (looking up from a corner of from Hansard, the goodly dimensions of the volumes would sel there are but two safe ports into which, in case of accident, she could enter, along the whole southern shore of the island, between the North Foreland and the Laud's End, and that, in fact, at the North Foreland she must complete a very difficult navigation of thirty or forty miles further westward in order to find a safe anchorage. It is plain that, with this dearth of good ports in the Channel, of the finest vessels we build, some the Almighty."

I remained in this place until I (together with some of my companions) was given to a farmer for a load of wood; and this release from my dreary prison, was so agreeable to me, that I felt quite at ease in my new master's leather purse.

observe the analogy in similar cases, and commence with the most extensive consumer of the public time—beginning, no doubt, with Mr. Joseph Hume, viz.:—

"Mr Hume, you have consumed more of the public time doubt, with Mr. Joseph Hume, viz.:—

"Mr Hume, you have consumed more of the public time and the said destiny that threatens so many of our finest vessels we build, some proportion—a ous loss of lives and property would also constitute the most efficient possible fortifications of our island? There is also this recommendation of the expenditure of money in ports and -in such structures the first expense is the only expense. A port or a harbour is, if well placed, and properly constructed, a Krnua eig alov, a gift for everlasting, that requires no renewal and scarcely any repair. Ships wear out, armies decay, but a well-placed, well-constructed harbour is What, then, are we to think of such a sum as five or six millions, payable by about five or six annual instal-ments, to purchase three or four additional ports in the Channel, each as good as Portsmouth or Plymouth, and one of

"Chairman (interrupting)-Pass over that; do you know them, at least Dover, better situated for every military and Reep your Money at home, & encourage commercial purpose, than any other port in the world? good harbour at Dover would as it were obliterate the Goodwin Sands-"infames Syrtes"-from the Channel chart, while, in a military view, it would command the whole Channel as far as Cherbourg, and also command all that it is important to our "Yes, linsgine one of the most active. I have had nothing safety to command of the German Ocean. The other Channel harbours would give safety to our navigation, but the Dover harbour would, from its position, give an immense addi-"Pray spare my modesty. You would not put such a question to Bacon, or Edmund Burke, or William Pitt, or Lord the Channel nearly as safe as the navigation of the river. tion of national power, as well as rendering the navigation of

very able report, containing, what is not common in such docu-"My opportunities were chiefly at first in Canada, where I ments, an urgent recommendation to immediate action, as about and 'absence' are not the same; a learned friend has mentioned to me that the demonstration was equal to that of the Greek philosopher's intuitive demonstration of motion. "With these advantages of opportunity and intellect, what concern of the whole human race in the wider view of a care for human life; as the fate of the Reliance and the Conqueror ast remind us—as any one may read in the memorials of the dead, in every churchyard along our own coasts, as well as in eteries on the other side of the Channel. The remains a third. These were all deposited in one foreign cemetery in little more than 10 years' space. Ought this to be permi to proceed, when in our power to prevent it? We hope that the nation will arise to press a not unwilling government to vide at once for the national security and for the safety of the lives of our fellow-creatures .- Morning Herald.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE AT TIMSBURY .- On Tuesday morn Hayeswood Coal Works, belonging to Messrs. S. S. P. Samborne and Co, in the parish of Timsbury, about 7 miles from Bath, the result of which, it is to be feared, has involved the lives of eleven individuals who were working in the mines at the time when the lamentable accident took place. pears that the Hayeswood mines adjoin some works which have een closed for many years, and have become filled with water. The night gang left their work about the usual hour in the morning, and were succeeded by the day labourers, who numbered about 100, including men and boys. The overseer of the works, Mr. Evans, entered the mine about five o'clock, and damp. In his opinion, this appeared to be nothing more than what is by the miners technically termed the "bleeding of the coal," which is usually discoverable in the mineral, and is often accompained by a slight singing noise. This noise was not, served in any quantity. Having examined the spot where the supposed dauger existed, Mr. Evans proceeded to another part of the mine, but had not gone far before the candle which he carried was nearly blown out by a current of air; and almost nediately he met a boy running without any light, his candle having, as he said, been extinguished by a rush of air.-The danger was now clearly very imminent, and as the fearful information reached the various labourers, the means of escape uished most of the lights, and many of the men were left in darkness to grope their way to the main road which led to the entrance of the shaft. On their way from the several spots at which they had been labouring, various consultations were held as to the best roads to reach the point of safety, and as they paused for consideration they found the air becoming more and impure, and in some spots it was almost suffocating. Mr. Evans calculates that from the time he became aware of the existence of danger, to his reaching the bottom of the shaft, half an hour must have elapsed, and he was then in an almost exhausted and fainting state.

As soon as it was ascertained that all who had escaped had reached the summit of the shaft, the muster-roll was called, and it was found that eleven individuals were unfortu missing, and yet remaineded is the mine, only the faintest opes being entertained of their preservation in some remote part of the works which the water might not have reached .-Some days must elapse before the works will be so far clear as to allow of any search being made for the unhappy individuals THE LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON. | who have thus been deprived of existence—the probability of -The greatest interest is felt by nautical men of all ranks, any of them yet surviving in the recesses of the mine being o the faintest description.

THE JEWS IN HAMBURGH .- We learn from Hamburgh nounced that the Rodney, 92, and the Vanguard, 80, were that in consideration of the active and generous conduct of the their sea-going qualities tested. We believe it is not decided population. Hitherto the Jews of Hamburgh have been re-

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 8 .- The Handlesblad has a private letthe inhabitants have perished, and the damage done is incalcu the Yellow Sea. These provinces are partly inundated, and the population, amounting to sixteen or seventeen millions, lost At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. almost all they possessed. The survivors with their families have dispersed over China as beggars. The high price of rice is an additional cause of distress.

EXTRAORDINARY PROGENY .- Widow Rutherford died at Aberfeldy on the 20th ult., aged 92 years. She was the mother of five children—three sons and two daughters. By her eldest daughter, she had 13 grandchildren and 57 great grandchildren. By her second daughter, she had 15 grandhildren, and 17 great grandchildren. By her eldest son, she had 8 grandchildren, and 5 great-grandchildren. Her second son had no children, and the third son had 3 children. she had 5 children, 39 grandchildren, and 79 great-grandchildren—being 123 of a progeny! Her eldest great-grandchild is rising 21 years of age, and several of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, were at her bedside when she breathed her last .- Edinburgh Paper.

A HUNTING ADVENTURE .- Amongst the company oined the hounds on Wednesday last, in the vicinity of Keswick, was a little boy of the name of Williamson, whose parents reside at Applethwaite-under-Skiddaw, and so wrapped-up in the chase had the little fellow been that he continued his puron the 13th of last month we had the gratification suit until night-fall, at which time he was last seen near the summit of Skiddaw, apparently bending his course homewards,

We have had reason to know, that the hope greatest uneasiness, and especially as the night was wild and In the morning, however, the only hope of the little parties who had joined in the chase, and that he was last seen, diate commencement of the whole of the plan of naval defence to which the country has been anxiously looking, excited by a few words that fell from Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday night, has regarded as next to impossible. Accordingly on Thursday The naval service has ever been a favourite service with the forenoon scores of persons were seen upon the breast of the vourite son was instantly converted into joy. The account is brief. He says that when on the very summit of the moun him no larger than two small tarns, which, added to the whole face of the country being covered with snow, so deceived him that he imagined he was looking to the eastward instead of down into the vale of Crosthwaite, and under this impression turned round and bent his steps in the opposite direction. ter wandering for some time until completely exhausted, he espied the uninhabited shooting-box of General Wyndham, towards which he repaired, and having gained admission into an out-house where a quantity of straw had been deposited, he instantly crept amongst it, and worn out with the fatigue of the day's chase and his bewildered wanderings amongst the snow he presently fell asleep, and enjoyed several hours of uninterrupted repose .- Cumberland Pacquet.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s, °d., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{3}d. each subsequer insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and ls. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hand of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the continuous transfer of the charge of the Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church."

Home Enterprize.

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.) THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to

he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full The government has proved its serious anxiety upon the operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be

> A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always n hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,]

> Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America.

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other

SAMUEL SHAW, Richmond Street, West of Bay St.

Toronto, August, 20, 1844. CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET, King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and ntal Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

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

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continu-Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced usiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and tuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf post-paid. A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria

Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

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

December 1, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. nto. 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT.

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, Toronto, April, 1844.

DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

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

TORONTO: Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS. FROM LONDON. CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET,

329-tf

TORONTO. G. & T. BILTON MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A. MCMORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car pets cut and made to order.

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

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Wellington Buildings,

ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

Lord Bishop of Toronto. BUILDING LOTS.

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

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

Toronto, Ottobas 2, 1679. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

CHIER, R.N.
The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all nec

sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.

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

hat beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent co of the Steamhoat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.
April, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Eyen-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

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

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to.

361-tf premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

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

DIRECTORS.

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

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies. BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ted or killed by it at once —Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coat, or never try it. Remember this always. All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in sch Rheumatism and Lameness

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, it the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nervean Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it PILES. &c. e wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on if you use e only true Hay's LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All sores de every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &ccured by Roop's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES enticured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all borsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tan out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

er and more nice and useful article was never made. All LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimular principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors all ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gental and the gental the state.

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and the determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by trying. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of equal this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

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

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