Poetry.

THE CITY OF GOD. (From the New York Churchman.)

Still as of old, this CITY OF OUR GOD Rises majestic o'er the waste of time; Her holy towers, by faithful watchman trod Through rolling centuries, in strength sublime, Tower aloft, o'er all earth's strife and crime :-Her golden gates, whereon—'midst words of light,
Christ's signet stands—through which in solemn chime

The music of her matin-bells invite The fainting pilgrim in from error's wildering night. How throng the hero-saints of olden time, E'en as we gaze along her glittering street, God-honor'd prophets, patriarchs sublime,

Anointed kings and priests, with patient feet Tread her wide courts or at her altars meet ;-While rites magnificent like shadows roll, And types the long, prophetic tale complete; THE CROSS—the Cross of CHRIST, shines out to cheer

Behold her battlements! - There's not a stone Unconsecrate by blood of martyr'd men:— Here Stephen fell;—there Paul his trust laid down, And yonder PETER's ashes, bleed again; Here CYPRIAN's blood seems still as fresh as when It flow'd in Afric,—there IGNATIUS press'd His mark of faith, and there thy saints, Vienne! Rome, Antioch, Milan,—the east—the west— Britain and Ind and Gaul.—here then true heroes rest. Mark wen ner bulwarks! — firm, nawrackt, unriven, Round all her walls how gorously they stand; Stronger than time, immomble as heaven

Each cope and fortalice in wisdom plann'd By the Great Archiect, and by his hands, Rear'd to the topstore, where-display'd on high-Christ's standard rises, by his chosen band Guarded for aye, heroes who joy to die With all their stmour on, beneath their Captain's eye.

Count up her towers !- In solemn stateliness O'er golien street and glittering fane they rise, And to facir walls, in eager myriads press Sons of our Mother, nurtur'd for the skies:-These, to the fainting pilgrim's longing eyes With full and cheering splendor gleam afar,
While round them throng in blessed ministries
The angel-hosts, all girt for holy war,
Marshall'd on steady of through on burning Marshall'd on steeds of fire, or thron'd on burning car.

Through the long lapse of ages, round her base The roaring floods have beat and swept in vain; The howling storm has left no lingering trace Upon her walls, upon her heights no stain:— The thunderbolt hath struck no spire or fane In all her borders, nor the lightning scath'd Pillar or arch or altar;—hail and rain Ofttimes her outer courts in tears have bath'd, But still her children dwell within in peace unwraithed.

Philistia's hosts—the Anak race of old— Arab and Persian—Syria's swarming horde— The bloody sons of Amalek—the bold And frowning Ammonite-Egyptia's Lord-The iron cohorts, like a deluge pour'd From Pagan Rome—the Goth and fiery Hun— With furious zeal and impious craft abhorr'd Through years untold, their utmost work have done, But from her glorious crown no gem or brightness won.

There sits the glorious Spouse of Christ, beloved! And though th' ungodly world around her rage,
Her strong foundations shall not be removed;
The gates of hell their impious strife may wage
Against her strength, and all their craft engage To work her overthrow—but spent in vain
Their failing strength shall be: from age to age,

Founded on Christ, her fortress shall remain, Rising from each assault more glorious again. Clothe thou her walls with holiness, O Gop! Her towers with strength, and all her gates with praise,

Her towers with strength, and all her gates with praise,
O break at length the mad oppressor's rod!
Reveal thine arm as in the olden days,
From all her altars let thy Spirit raise
The worthy sacrifice of holy hearts,
Till all the nations call'd from sin's dark ways,
Shall seek the peace, which she, through THEE, imparts,
Secure from error's wiles and schism's poisoned darts. Secure from error's wiles and schism's poisoned darts.

TASSO. (From "Letters from Italy to a Younger Sister, by Catherine Taylor.")

he was immured: we have just returned from it, and we find this passage: I would dwell for a few moments on the history of this great and ill-fated poet.

father Bernardo, a poet of considerable celebrity, seems blighted hopes and captivity: to have fostered in the mind of his son sentiments of piety and a deep poetical feeling. In his childhood he betrayed many peculiarities—"was grave, dignified, and wise, and appeared marked out for the accomplishment of some great design." His faculties were early developed, and while still a child he gave signs while there he composed his first poem, "Rinaldo."

celebrated for its magnificence and gaiety-"The pleasant place of all festivity."

"The court united, like the poem of Tasso, classic conspired to kindle the fancy and refine the taste of temperament and sensitive heart such trials must have this youthful bard."*

The ancient family of Este had long reigned as kind and intelligent patrons and friends.

charmed by the graceful manners of the younger sister, Leonora, Tasso became a ready admirer of this lovely and accomplished lady. He read to her the cantos of his "Gerusalemme Liberata," on which he was then engaged, and listened eagerly to the praises she bestowed on his poem. This is not the place to enter on the question (even were I so inclined) of the effect which Torquato's affection for Leonora d'Este had in producing his insanity; it seems that, possessing the ardent imagination and irritable temperament a poet, many feelings combined to foster the incipient disease. Jealous of his fame as an author, every breath of blame, every censure on his poem, fed the flame within him: the aspersions and calumnies, which envy and jealousy of his success drew down upon him, Were constant sources of vexation and misery to his sensitive nature. But, during the first attacks which were made on him, he found a solace in the kindness of Alfonso; who, interested in the work which the grateful Tasso had dedicated to him, listened with elight to the poet as he recited his verses, and gave him every encouragement.

In 1575 we perceive that a change has come over pleasant friendship which thus existed between prince and poet; and the causes of it may be briefly stated. There was at this time a deadly feud between the houses of Medici and Este: the former had given cause of offence to Alfonso, whose implacable disposition rendered all attempts at reconciliation opeless; and when, at the invitation of the Cardinal de' Medici, Tasso was induced to quit Ferrara and pair to Rome, the duke's jealousy was aroused.

Black's Life of Tasso.

offers of his rivals, even though they were refused .-Torquato soon afterwards returned to Ferrara, but the

dant facts: it declared that Tasso's eloquence had no power to stir the feelings, that his descriptions of character and passion were feeble, and, comparing his poem with that of Pulci, (an author less read at the present day), affirmed that the Gerusalemme was to

duke's order to some apartments in the palace. He was soon released, and for a time was better; but, his malady returning with increased violence, he fled from Ferrara, and, after enduring the most terrible hardships, made his way to Sorrento, a spot in which describing his arrival at her house, is given in Black's Life of Tasso:-

"Having entered into the city, and into the house she was now a widow, and her two sons were at that time not in the house. Being introduced, he feigned himself a messenger, and delivered her some letters, that Torquato was in the most imminent risk of his life, unless she succoured him with sisterly love, by procuring him some letters of protection of which he had need, and he referred her to the messenger for his fabled danger, and recounted a very probable story in language so pathetic, that his sister fainted with manner as not to expose her to a new relapse."

He remained at Sorrento for some time, solaced and tranquillized by the affectionate solicitude of his I heard the choral service in several of the cathedrals avail, and in dependence on the divine blessing, to sister; but his restless temper after a time led him and college-chapels, but nowhere, except perhaps in the 'hear, read, mark, and inwardly digest them, so that back to Ferrara. There he was treated as an insane parish church of Leeds, Dr. Hook's, did it realize so by patience and comfort of His holy word they might person, the duke and princesses avoiding rather than much to my feelings, the true idea of the homage of bring forth the fruits of good living,' our Protestant seeking his society. He then wandered, disgusted the sanctuary. There was no organ, but in the "full fathers recognised no school knowledge as useful, and dissatisfied, from court to court, and visited Padua voiced choir" there was no lack of harmony. They which might not directly or indirectly contribute to and Venice, where, he says, he found all hearts equally sang in opposite choirs, near the chancel, answering this end. To bring up a child in the way that he hardened: at length he repaired again to Ferrara, just one another in the alternate verses of the psalms, and should go, and furnish him with the weapons of his at the time of the duke's third marriage. Neglected uniting in the Gloria Patri. As I now think of these heavenly warfare; this was not, is not, cannot be a in the bustle of the moment, Tasso became infuriated, devout youths, (no doubt a knowledge of their charand burst forth in public into loud and bitter invec- acter heightened the effect,) particularly in the un- the whole. And here, if my limits allowed, it might tives against the duke, who ordered him to be confined earthly tones of parts of the service, memory helps readily be shown that no real loss, even of a worldly in St. Anne's hospital. Nor, had this confinement the imagination of what must be the worship of kind, would be hereby sustained. Whatever secular (necessary perhaps at the moment) been all, should heaven. I formerly felt the ordinary objection to knowledge is really desirable, as a part of early and we have much right to brand Alfonso's name with the singing of prayers, but here it was removed. general education, is either included in the description cruelty; but the treatment which the poet afterwards They are chanted in what is called plain time, a mono- given above, or may with facility be added to it,received, his rigorous imprisonment in a dungeon, and tone with a slightly varied cadence. When the ear cannot fitly be taught apart from it. Language, with the neglect he endured from his former patrons, was a is once accustomed to it, it assimilates with a rever- all its uses, history in all its branches, science itself needless and inhuman aggravation of his misery, and speedily completed the distraction of his brain.

Many of the poems and letters written during his It is impossible to visit Ferrara without a feeling of mercy of Alfonso and Leonora; in one he says, I may add, that the creeds and responses are in such degenerate into falsehood when pursued in any other deep and painful interest in the fate of Torquato "Sovrattutto mi affligge la solitudine, mia crudele e Tasso. Every one goes to see the cell in which natural nemica." † In a sonnet addressed to a friend should be, by the whole congregation. Except in

"Io pur languisco a morte In carcer tetro e sotto aspro governo."‡ Torquato Tasso was born at Sorrento in 1544; his In another sonnet he gives a mournful picture of his

"Suonan i gran palaggi e i tetti adorni Di canto; io sol di pianto il carcer tetro Fo risonar. Questa è la data fede? Son questi i mici bramati alti ritorni? Lasso! dunque prigion, dunque feretro Chiamate voi pietà, donna, e mercede?"§

Soon after he entered St. Anne's, Leonora died of that physical irritability which often accompanies and, while her praises were sung by many courtly a precocious intellect. At the age of sixteen Tasso poets, Tasso offered no tribute to her memory: his went to the university of Padua to study law, and gift it was to weave her name imperishably in the Church, nothing is wanting but the will. When will wreath which surrounds his brow; for, allowing all the When Tasso first visited Ferrara, that city was effect which disappointed ambition, wounded self-love, in no way can they so extend the Church, and place and other irritating causes might have had in overthrowing Tasso's reason, we cannot deny that love had its share in producing the fatal event. He loved for ages to come, but add, in an increasing ratio, to elegance with the richness of romance, and every thing above him, he loved hopelessly, and to his excitable

had a double sting. But I hasten to conclude this sketch of Tasso's life. dukes of Ferrara, and being themselves distinguished After an imprisonment of seven years, the severity of for talent, they delighted in assembling around them which was somewhat mitigated during the latter part, literature. At the period when our youthful poet was the duke's friends. He then continued to drag on a first introduced to this court, Alfonso the Second was miserable existence; but at length he found favour in the reigning prince—a man who is spoken of as brave the sight of Pope Gregory the Fourteenth, who proand liberal, and the zealous patron of the fine arts; mised him a coronation at the capitol in the following but proud and capricious, tenacious of offence, and April. Disappointment, however, followed him to the unforgiving in spirit. The young Tasso was well last hour of his life: on the eve of the day appointed received in this brilliant court; his poem of Rinaldo for the ceremony, Tasso breathed his last in the had ensured him a welcome there, and he found in the monastery of Sant' Onofrio, on the Janiculum, at Rome Sses Lucretia and Leonora, sisters of Alfonso, - "a spot," he says in a letter, "to which I have caused myself to be conducted, that I may begin at this exalted | gues the duty of her Clergy. We cannot wonder that, dazzled by the beauty and place, and with the intercourse of these devout fathers,

> * For the following succinct account of the origin of this The Accademia Platonica, founded in Florence about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Cosmo de' Medici, was the first institution established in Europe with a view to raise the attention of this academy was wasted on the most fanciful comments on the earlier Italian poets; and, on the death of that flour (il fiore) from the bran (la crusca); they chose for their device a boulting-mill, and the motto, "Il più bel fior ne coglie," and assumed the title of Accademia della Crusca, the member taking the appropriate names of Infarinato, Rimenato, Gramolato, Insaccato, etc. Unfortunately, the first undertaking of this academy was the disgraceful war it carried on against Tasso, but it afterwards acquired some claims to the gratitude of Italy by the compilation of a great dictionary of the Italian anguage, of which several enlarged editions have been made

> † "Above all, solitude afflicts me, my cruel and natural ‡ "Yet do I pine to death in prison dark, and under a severe

§ "The spacious palaces and fretted roofs
Resound with song. I my lone darksome cell
Make echo with laments. Is this their faith?
Is this my earnestly desired return?

Alas! then, lady, is this sepulchre,
This prison, call'd by you reward and love?"

Let our young readers see in this melancholy history how tittle able the triumphs of intellect-of worldly things undoubtedly the most excellent—are to comer happiness.

doubtedly the most excellent—are to comer happiness.

them learn then to desire most that immortal name which is
written not in the tablets of earthly fame, but in "the Lamb's

written not in the tablets of England Managine." book of life."-Ed. Church of England Magazine."

sting had been planted; and, although he was received number of the "Journal of St. Paul's College." It understanding of God's true religion. - 'A license to apparently with open arms, yet Alfonso was thence- is from the pen of the worthy Principal of the Insti- teach youth of the parish, where a curate well able forward more alive to the calumnies of his malicious tution, and contains some of his own observations and willing to undertake this office serveth, shall be

youths, the most of them young men, in training as "Lere we see the best fruits of the English Refor-Teachers. They are thoroughly educated in English, mation, as that which would substitute a religion of including practical mathematics, besides acquiring a light, for the darkness of superstition; and if we he had spent his childhood, and where his sister Cor- for the Church, are made important branches of their ble man for himself, according to his measure, to give nelia, now a widow, dwelt. The following extract, education. Not that as educators of the poor they a reason for the faith that is in him, and to ground will have need to communicate such acquirements to that faith on Holy Scripture; here we see the best of his sister, he found her alone with her servants; for elevate in the world. I mention this to show the of Catholic order. Here we do not see that fatal dispatronage of the Government to the extent it deserves, rivileges on the one hand, and religious obligations the Church, by means of it, would improve the tem- in the other, to which more than to any other cause, which he said were from her brother. These expressed poral as well as the spiritual condition of her poor. he decay of piety in these latter days is to be attricome from the village of Chelsea, in teaching whom hey constituted a distinct caste, as if the possession the young men have an opportunity for practice in a little money,—a little wordly independence, the art they are acquiring. A portion of their time claced the holders in a different relation towards those particulars. Terrified and afflicted with this sad is also employed in industrial operation in the garden whose part it is to 'watch for the souls' of all alike. intelligence, she desired, as soon as she was somewhat and in the grounds, that they may know something of the duty of the Church to train up children, whether recovered, to hear the detail. Torquato exaggerated agriculture, with a view in part of making them more hey be poor or rich, in the principles of true religion, respected among the farming population. I attended | broadly asserted, as in the baptismal service, with a service in the chapel—the very model of such a build- reference to sponsors, so here with a special reference excess of grief. Being now certain of her love, and ing in the Anglo-Norman—where I was delighted o school-masters. No separation is here made beaccusing himself for causing her to suffer so much with the manner in which they performed the choral ween secular and religious education: it was not yet anguish, he began first to comfort her, and at last dis- service: I ought not to say performed, for it was a suspected that the two could be divided. Believing real thing, the very soul of worship pouring itself that the two could be divided. Believing the degrees, however, and in such a manner as not to expose her to a new relapse."

ential state of mind, and devotion seems to require it. considered in its noblest aspect as an organ of reason I now never hear or read the Litany, but I desire the and exercise of the mental faculties,—these and evesolemn voice, that still echoes in my mind, of the ry other study not merely technical, attain their highconfinement contain the most pathetic appeals to the choristers of Stanley Grove. While on this subject, simple tones that they could be joined in, as they the anthems, the choristers should be only the leaders researches of the cloistered student. of the people, in which capacity it is evident that they ought never to be females, but boys and men.

tically into all its details. He asked me whether such an institution would not be desirable in America. Nothing more so, I replied, and sighed within myself her in her true position in the land, as by endowing schools, which shall not only bless her own children her numbers from every generation.

I add an extract from a sermon of Mr. Coleridge, right." on the opening of the chapel.

is laid open before the people. The intention of this says: ordinance is manifest, yet if it be not seconded by appropriate instructions, it will be worse than ineffectual. God's blessing, fulfil in some measure the require-

vate house, but such as shall be allowed by the bishop nation.'

court, he was indignant that Tasso should listen to the ST. MARK'S COLLEGE, STANLEY GROVE. of the diocese or ordinary of the place,-being found heet, as well for his learning and dexterity in teaching, as for sober and honest conversation, and also for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in College: [The following is the leading article in the first | ng, as for sober and honest conversation, and also for enemies, amongst whom was Montecatino, the duke's during his late visit to England.—Gospel Messenger.] granted to none, but only to the said curate.'—'All

the Morgante Maggiore like a skeleton beside a living form. Every hour of his life was embittered by these Stanley Grove being the principal. It is situated whatever extent they may be effected by change of Swartz, and relates anecdotes concerning him which (in the place of the Rev. Mr. Malan, and the Rev. Mr. attacks: he imagined injuries even where they did not just out of London, in Chelsea, not far from the circumstances, they prescribe, at least, an analogous occurred sixty or seventy years ago. exist, and thought all men were his enemies. At famous hospital for veteran soldiers, where the Socie- mode of proceeding to the clergy as a body, and to length, in a transport of rage, he attempted to strike ty has purchased for it a delightful seat, having every every clergyman in particular: let me add to as many

> good knowledge of Latin and French. Drawing in account it the peculiar aim of Protestantism, contem-Perspective and the arts of Design, and vocal music plated as an awakened energy in the Church, to enatheir scholars generally, but there will always be some fruits of our English protest; good fruits of a good in their schools whom they will thus be qualified to tree, planted where only it can flourish, in a ground liberal design of the Society, and how, if it had the inction between poor and rich, in respect of religious There is a school on the premises to which children suted. Here we have no talk of charity children as if ten for our learning,' and that therefore the people were to be enabled, so far as human instruction might est value when connected with religious truth, but connection, and this whether we refer to the simplest

"In a word, if it be the duty of the Church at The Society have been so fortunate as to secure truth as it is in Jesus, it is their duty to expand the the accidents of matter without the substance.

"I say the duty of the clergy, and it is well to keep this distinction strictly in our minds. Let this duty be performed to the full extent of the ability, not esand hope: let this our bounden duty be done, and let us not fear for the right. 'God hath set some in fully satisfied, and testified the same in the most the Church; first, Apostles; secondarily, Prophets; decided terms, with all the four candidates. thirdly, Teachers.' It is God's ordinance: let

The quotations of the English Canons are retained It is on the text in which St. Paul says, And God in the above extract, as they are interesting docuset some in the Church; first, Apostles; secondarily, ments of the care of the Church for the education of scholars, poets, and men celebrated in all branches of he was released, at the earnest intercession of some of he was released. takes occasion to shew that Teachers were designed junctions, which, perhaps, are not generally known on to be a standing order in the Church. He shows this side of the water. Indeed they have been practhat the teaching of the Church, by means of men appointed for it, is not only instruction in the truths of long slumbered over the duty they enjoin or imply. the Gospel, but also the enlightening and preparing of She is at length now wide awake, not, however, withthe mind to receive them. He proves the intentions out irreparable and incalculable loss from her lethof the Church of England in regard to education, argy. It is peculiarly gratifying to those who are both from the general spirit of her institution, and contending for education as the province of the clerher specific provisions on the subject, and hence ar- gy, to find authority in the ancient enactments of the

The people must be put in a condition to profit by the ments of their office,—Church teachers in the fullest purpose of the Church that the people should be made given extent, the deputies of the parochial clergy for and be in all ways taught and trained to understand cred edifice is intended. Here, if it please God, a to our propagation missions. what they read or hear. The Reformation of the number of youths will be continually trained for the

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

Steamer "Sutledge," on Visitation,

November 2nd; 1843 Rev. Sir,-1. Since I last wrote to the venerable interval of eight years, of the venerable father of the missions, the Rev. Mr. Kohlhoff, now above eighty, was most gratifying to me. His matured piety, his

a servant of the duchess of Urbino with a knife in her presence, and was in consequence confined by the presence, and was in consequence confined by the presence as the presence of the prese of Mr. Swartz's apostolic labours; delivered again, be more extensively effected, in this fine college over the very tomb of that eminent missionary, the becoming the centre of Evangelical missionary educaword of God-stood again in his pulpit, and addressed tion for our Church Societies in the East.

ome who yet survived amongst his flock. able to penetrate so far to the south at my Diocesan and 1839 were the periods of the two former-a nverts in the villages and stations of the two Socie- God.' matured Christians, God favouring and blessing us and most obedient; them by his Spirit.

4. It was peculiarly gratifying to me to meet in these several missions many of the former students of Bishop's College, and some whom I had myself admitted to holy orders—the sons of the venerable Mr. Kohlhoff, and of the late Dr. Cæmmerer of Tranquebar, especially delighted me; also Mr. Coombes of Combanum, Mr. Heyne of Moodaloor, and others. The Rev. Mr. Jones of Cuddalore had been removed to his heavenly rest; the Bishop of Madras' most touching notice of him, in his late charge, will be fresh, I am sure, in the Society's memory. He had come out with e in the same vessel from England in 1832.

5. On my return to Calcutta, in May last, I began o prepare for holding an Ordination—the twentyseventh since my arrival in India-before I should proceed to the north-western division of my diocese. That Ordination took place on September 29th, being Michaelmas Day. I specially invited the neighbouring Clergy, Chaplains, and missionaries, and had the pleasure and honour of nearly thirty being present on of Israel may abundantly bless

6. The preliminary examination of candidates, which I instituted in May, had been so satisfactory, that anticipating the pleasing result of the solemn episcopal one immediately before the Ordination, I had requested the presence of the largest possible number of my Clergy, that they might witness the sacred celebration, and might communicate with me in the blessed mysteries of the Lord's Supper, before my departure on visitation.

7. I was not disappointed. The Ordination Leclarge, and of the clergy in particular, to teach the tures (on the first three chapters of the first of Timothy) began on the 25th (Monday) in the palace chapel.the services of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of mind, and as far as may be, mould the heart for its The examination by writing continued during the the philosopher, as principal of the College. It was reception. But this only is education in the general remainder of that day and of the two following. On delightful to see a man of his intellect and aequire- sense, and national education apart from this, is an Thursday, the 28th, the papers of the candidates ments giving himself, heart and soul, to the work of education of evil, or a mere dream; an instruction in having been approved by the Bishop and the examining preparing educators for the poor, and entering pracpresbyters, according to the Thirty-fifth Canon, so far as the time allowed, the viva voce examination took seeking expediency, but doing what we can in faith and myself-the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry being absent on sick leave at Ceylon). All present were

8. I was especially careful to ascertain the soundthe duty be performed, and God will protect the ness of my candidates' views on the points of justification by faith, only according to the plain grammatical sense of the Eleventh Article, and of the Holy Scriptures as the only Divine rule of faith and practice, according to the Sixth. No other points were neglected; but I mention these as connected with my

declaration in my Ordination Sermon of May, 1841. 9. The venerable Society will be delighted, I am sure, to learn that these four candidates (the one Mr. Smith, for Priest's orders; the others Mr. Schleicher, Mr. Linstedt, and Baboo Gopal Chunder Mittre, for the order of Deacons) had been educated, three entirely, and one in part, at Bishop's College. Mr. Schleicher, of Berlin, whom you sent to me this year, is a very superior person, full of love and zeal, of the purest Evangelical principles, and as likely to be an eminent blessing to India as any missionary of the like compass "Our Liturgy is in English, and an English Bible Referring to the chapel of the institution Mr. C. of mind, whether of the Church Missionary or Propa-

Bishop's College and having never quitted it for distant salem may not only be remembered by you on that boon, or wherefore is it offered? It is plainly the extent of the term, the dutiful assistants, and, to a catechist duty, (as most students do), and who has day in prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, but philosophy of Plato, and to supersede the scholastic dogmas then universally in vogue. It flourished greatly under the auspices of his grandson Lorenzo, but was supplanted about a cquainted with the use of the precious instruments thus placed in their hands: that they should be encentury after its birth by another society called the "Sacra Accademia Florentina," instituted in 1542 by Cosmo I. The Accademy reserved and the supplanted with the use of the precious instruments this particular end,—yet in a capacity strictly subordinate, and subject to their unlimited control, is the deputies of the parochial clergy for this particular end,—yet in a capacity strictly subordinate, and subject to their unlimited control, is the object of the Institution for the use of which this sacral process. I feel sure that not control of the Church discharge a duty by so doingy and the supplication, with thanksgiving, but the duffit as a supplication, with thanksgiving, but the clergy may bring the subject specially to the notice of their respective condinate, and subject to their unlimited control, is the object of the Institution for the use of which this sacral process. I feel sure that not condinate a view to respect the scholaric dogmas been admitted to holy orders, is Baboo, now the Rev. Gopal Chunder Mittre, Natt's Syndic Fellow. He, like Mr. Schleicher, though varying greatly in cast of chiral process. I feel sure that not condinate a view to respect the scholaric dogmas been admitted to holy orders, is Baboo, now the Rev. Gopal Chunder Mittre, Natt's Syndic Fellow. He, like Mr. Schleicher, though varying greatly in cast of chiral process. I feel sure that not condinate the condition of the condition of the chiral process. I feel sure that not condition of the chiral process and the process and the process and the process and the chiral process and the chiral process and the proce

scarcely any instance can this be done at his home. extent, will here be impressed on their memories, and appeared to me so important, that I took occasion, in blessed result from the generally increasing interest The children of the poor in particular, must at a very familiarized to their understanding; and here, we my Ordination Sermon, to entreat my reverend brethren which is now everywhere manifested in behalf of God's tender age be placed under the care of a schoolmas- may hope, the sacred lesson, not unaccompanied with to lend no credence to the various exaggerations and ancient people, and in behalf of the land of promise. ter; and from him receive a large portion of the instruction described above. Shall then the Clergy, thorized comment, will by God's blessing, find its gious journals, both in England and India, touching of a Protestant Bishopric in Jerusalem is the work of as representatives and officials of the Church, deem way to their heart. Here will be heard the melody the character of missionaries. I also went on to God; and as such we cannot be surprised at the opposition themselves acquitted from this duty? If this be of psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs; and here deplore the cruel and most cowardly attack (sent from sition experienced during the past year. No Divine done by others, not under their control, shall they will the Lord's Table at no distant intervals be Calcutta as it should appear), and inserted in a Lon- work has ever prospered without opposition; it is in deem themselves relieved from the obligation? The spread; and that heavenly food provided by which don religious journal, [The Record newspaper], upon the very nature of things, it being opposed to all the sentence of the English Church, so far as the clergy the soul is nourished to immortal life. Let reverence the principles and conduct of the Rev. Krishna Mohun works of darkness; but nothing has occurred in the are concerned, has been definitely pronounced in the mingle with our gratitude, and a holy fear temper our Banerjea, which I know to be substantially unfounded. slightest degree to shake its foundation. seventy-seventh and two following of her Canons.— exultation, while we recount such privileges, lest by I then proceeded to add these words: "Others The suspension of the building of the church could, 'No man shall teach, either in public school or pri- our neglect or misuse, they redound to our condem- (calumnies) are repelled by the fact of this day, when under all the circumstances, be scarcely avoided, but I am admitting four eandidates to holy orders, educated, in all other respects, no interruption has taken place

three entirely, and one in part, at the great Protestant

12. Indeed, I looked so much on this Ordination as a crisis in my diocese, after five years of warning and admonition, from my charge of 1838, that I could not secretary.

Disappointment from various sources now awaited
Torquato, and his mind, exhausted by long and earnest
study, could but ill resist its influence. A surreptitious edition of his poem had been printed and circulated through Italy. The famous Accademia della
Crusca* in Florence was sending forth its strictures on
the Gerusalemme: it was pronounced by this learned
assembly of critics to be full of barbarisms and discordant facts: it declared that Tasso's eloquence had no close my sermon without inviting my Clergy to unite most responsible and awful office which I filled, and of which no one could fully conceive the difficulty.

13. My hope now is that Bishop's College will rise tervent love, his simplicity in the faith of Christ, and into increasing usefulness and importance. If my next his holy earnestness in prayer, animated and instructed ordinations should be as favourable in their results as the Morgante Maggiore like a skeleton beside a living female, in different parts in the kingdom: this at "The spirit of these injunctions is evident, and to me. He still remembers well the admirable Mr. this; and if the Society can send us a second professor Coles, and combining the zeal; and simplicity, and 2. At Negapatam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, the great talents, and acquirements, and devotion to India of ssionary work was gradually proceeding under the both, if that be possible),—the confidence of the pub-

14. I am now proceeding on the north-west visita-3. My visit to Tinnevelly was new. I had not been | tion of my enormous Diocese, for the third time (1835 Visitation of the then Archdeaconry of Madras in triennial one is impracticable) "not knowing the 1834 and 1835. I was truly delighted. The inter- things," I may truly say, "that shall befal me there; mixture of the Reverend Missionaries of your Society save that the Holy Ghost testifieth" (in the Holy and of the Church Missionary Society at my Metropo- Scriptures) "that in every place"-not "bonds" indeed litan Visitation and charge at Palamcotta (adjoining -but sorrow and "afflictions," difficulties and trials Tinnevelly) was most gratifying. A perfect harmony | -the world and Satan and the flesh combined in subsisted. The same simplicity of faith and love, so hostility—"abide me." God grant me grace to enable far as I could see, the same zeal, the same diligence, me in my measure to add, with the greatest of the appeared to prevail in all. The unhappy schisms Apostles-though unworthy to be named with himasioned, seven or eight years before, by the falling "But none of these things move me, neither count I away of an eminent German Missionary from the my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my hurch Missionary Society and from our Church, course with joy, and the ministry which I have received were entirely healed. The number of inquirers and of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of

ties amounted to about 35,000—a blessed commence- 15. Commending myself to the blessing of his ment of evangelical light, grace and salvation, surely, Grace the Primate and the President of the Incorpowhich in the next age may, like the similar, though rated Society; and to the love and regards and prayers smaller, multitudes at Krishnaghur, in my own Diocese of the Right Reverend and Reverend the Vice-Presiof Calcutta, yield an abundant harvest of sound and dents, and other Members of it,-I am, Rev. Sir, your D. CALCUTTA.

THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

SECOND ANNUAL LETTER FROM THE ANGLICAN BISHOP IN JERUSALEM!

MICHAEL SOLOMON, by Divine Permission, Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem; to the faithful Brethren in Christ Jesus, and especially to all the Friends of Israel scattered throughout England and Ireland and other Countries. Grace be unt and Peace from God our Father and the Son Jesus

The manner in which my letter was received which I ventured to address to you at the close of last year; and especially the extraordinary attention which my humble suggestions received in Prussia, induces me again at this time to avail myself of the same medium of addressing a few lines to you, by way of affectionate remembrance, and to offer you, at the commencement of a new year, my most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes, adding my earnest prayer that the God ove may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve all things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ, being filled with the fruits of righteousness which are by Jesus Christ unto the glory and praise of God." Amen.

Nothing but the peculiar position which, in the mysterious providence of God, I occupy, could have induced me thus publicly to address you. But not only do I deem it a privilege, but my positive duty, to afford you from time to time authentic information respecting this place, which of late has become almost universally the object of attention, but respecting which so many strange and false reports are circulated, that our friends are often made uneasy. It is with peculiar gratitude to the Almighty Creator and Prez server of mankind I state, that at this moment, having nearly completed the second year of my episcopate; we are all in the enjoyment of health, and having place before the Principal of Bishop's College, the two ing both to the Jews and others repentance towards timating our means by the scant measures of a self-God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ. We ness; but on the whole, considering that we were totally unaccustomed to such a climate, the remarkable preservation of all the members of the mission farexceeds our most sanguine expectations, and calls for our peculiar thankfulness to Him who is ever watchful over those who humbly desire to "make the Lord their refuge and the Most High their habitation."-To whom his promise is, "There shall no evil befal thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." "The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night." And having nearly completed our first two years' residence here, we have reason to hope; humanly speaking, that being more accustomed to the climate; we shall be able to bear it better for the future. Our time is in the Lord's hand. His we are, and Him we humbly desire to serve, and therefore, at the commencement of a new year, to dedicate ourselves anew unto Him, earnestly praying that He may grant us new strength and all grace and wisdom necessary for the peculiar work he has assigned to us; that thus, "for us to live may be Christ, and to die

gation Society, with whom I have been ever acquainted remind you of the 21st of January as the anniversary of our arrival in Jerusalem, and as it will this time be 10. The first native convert educated entirely at on a Sunday, may I be allowed to suggest that Jeruabled to read the Bible so translated for their benefit, object of the Institution for the use of which this sa-The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea, by birth a high- desolate city and country, but a peculiar blessing may and not only may it prove a real benefit to this long Church in this country had this mainly in view; it is work which they have bound themselves to undertake. caste Brahmin, was, indeed, the first Bengalee convert be expected upon Ministers and people, knowing that Leonardo Salviati, seceded, and formed another society, which professed to cultivate the Italian language, by winnowing the bad the wishes of the great English References bean with the Divine promise is, "They shall prosper that love the Divine promise is th had the wishes of the great English Reformers been ing of prayer and praise to Him in whose service they cated at Bishop's College. I say these things with Thee." It is worthy of notice, that the original word, carried out, a far more effectual provision would have are engaged. Every faculty of mind and body, to sincere pleasure; at the same time, I am aware that rendered in the English version, "they shall prosper," been made for the education of the people. And this whatever extent it may be improved, will here receive the senior and more experienced members of our means properly, they shall be at peace. And oh, dear the stamp of devotion, will here be dedicated to Propagation Board will know with how much fear and friends, may we not, according to this Divine promise, "Sooner or later it is both necessary and desirable God's glory. Here the voice of the Church, as it trembling a Bishop speaks of the future usefulness of expect peace and unity to be promoted in the Church that every child should be regularly instructed by has been heard from age to age, will speak to them the young in all cases, and more especially in India. by a Scriptural attention to the city and people of some person expressly qualified for the task: and in in accredited accents. The word of God, in all its 11. The result of this examination, on the whole, God's love! We cannot but fordly anticipate such a

regularly to conduct our several services, and, I must say, be consulted,—too many prejudices, for special ends, under much encouragement, considering the peculiar difficulties by which we are surrounded. Whatever those who have ill-will to Zion may say, there is to the eye of him who understands the ways of God, a great work going on. The kingdom of God in general, cometh not and conscientious Churchmen. going on. The kingdom of God in general, the by observation, but by a slow gradual development of the mind and purposes of the Lord. This all who are engaged the control of the control o in the work cannot but see. The testimony of God to the simplicity of the truth as it is in Jesus, is borne on Mount a strong degree of hope, that the concentrated efforts Zion, in its true, seriptural, and ecclesiastical form. A friendly intercourse is maintained with all with whom we come in contact, whereby inquiry is promoted. A mission, in compliance with the divine command, that "Repentance and remission of sins should be preached among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem," is maintained among the numerous Jews, who are daily increasing, from among the numerous lews, who are taken among whom divers have been baptized during the past among whom are now under instruction. The attenyear, and some are now under instruction. The atten-dance at the daily morning Hebrew service, of converts and inquirers, is truly encouraging. At the monthly celebration of the Lord's Supper, there are not unfrequently upwards of twenty Hebrew communicants, who, together with their Gentile brethren, partake of that blessed ordinance; thus testifying on the hill of Zion, that through Him who, in this very place, broke down the partition wall, having abolished in His flesh the enmity, that He might reconcile both (Jews and Gentiles) unto God-"both have now access by one Spirit unto the Father."— During the past year the interests of our Church and mission have also been extended to other places in the Cathedral, amongst other important appendages a Holy Land. A station has been established in Safet and

The Jews at Jaffa and Hebron have also been visited, pointed out to us in His providence, we are sure to see greater things, and to reap in due time, if we faint not.—
I would therefore beseech you, dear friends and brethren, by the mercies of God—by those mercies, which, by the time this is read, will have been brought before your-special notice in the commemoration of the Saviour's advent—in the extension of His love and mercy to the Gentiles, commemorated by the Church in the festival of Epiphany—and in the mercies of God's love and goodness, by which you have been spared to another year by the consideration of all these and other mercies, I would be eech you not to grow weary in your love for Emmanuel's land, not to be discouraged by any difficulties which may, and must be expected to arise; and, above all, not to be influenced by the false and wicked reports by which the enemy endeavours to crush or injure our establishment. But, in addition to your efforts, be earnest in prayer for the divine blessing upon them; and especially on the day of the anniversary of our arrival in the holy city, which his Majesty the King of Prussia very justly designates "a church-historical and important event," I trust you will unite with us in fervent supplication, wi thanksgiving to Almighty God, that he may be pleased in mercy to take us and our mission anew under His special care and protection, that His spirit may be poured out upon every member of our establishment, that we may indeed and in truth prove a blessing to all around us, and that the Lord may speedily cause Jerusalem again to be a praise in the earth. And with the assurance that we hope, God willing, to remember you and the Church of God generally on that day, I beg to subscribe myself, your faithful friend and servant in Christ,

(Signed) M. S. ANGL. HIEROSOL. Jerusalem, Oct. 21, 1843.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1844.

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English Ecclesiastical Intelligen

We request attention to the article upon our first page, describing the "Model Training School" at page, describing the "Model Training School" at Stanley Grove, in England, under the active and able direction of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The object of the Institution, as will be seen, is to train up a body of the Institution, as will be seen, is to train up a body of the Mother of the New Testament a precept of morals more pain—more authoritatively laid down to man, than is this doctrine of the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent and just view of the Christian religion as to separate the stanley Grove, in England, under the active and able direction of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The object of the Institution, as will be seen, is to train up a body of Masters for the National Schools of the Mother Country,—men, who shall be fitted not only by the common acquirements of education for their honourable and responsible duty, but who, by careful instruction in the principles of the Christian faith, and with a given when the disciples were sent out to preach the Gospel to the lost sheep of the boss of Israel? 'When they are the corresponding training in the distinctive polity and Apostles. And after the resurrection, the proclamation of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The object is this dectrine of the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent as this to find the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent as this test of the Mother Country,—men, who shall be fitted not only by the common acquirements of education for their honourable and responsible duty, but who, by careful instruction in the principles of the Christian faith, and with a given when the disciples were sent out to preach the Gospel to the lost sheep of the bouse of Israel? 'When they shall be qualified to charities in a Court of Equity?' And with this Fleave this part of the case."

The sold external welfare, of one hundred millions of human beings, alive and to the christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent as this dectrinal welfare, of one hundred millions of human beings, alive and to the christian ministry. There can be no such thing in the exposure of human beings, alive and to the christian ministry. There can be no such thing in the exposure of human beings, alive and to the christian ministry. There can be no such the fine the Christian religion as to separate the millions of human beings, alive of our institutions—

It is off the Institution, as will be seen, is the the Christian religion as to separate the christian religi discipline of the National Church, shall be qualified | Apostles. And after the resurrection, the proto impart the same most essential knowledge to the was sent forth that the Christian religion should become children committed to their care.

much has been done in late years in the Mother creature.' I say, therefore, that there is no authorit Country for the improvement of the spiritual condition more clearly set forth, than the authority of appointing of the people, -the Churches erected, the additional Ministers employed, the extension of the benefits of a religious education,—a system, in short, which begins its influence with the infant mind and is carried on, in declared to us in his revealed Word. Then I can't see its course of blessing and consolation, to the hour of why any attempts should now be sanctioned to overturn death, -which is designed to embrace within its this important arrangement and order of things, resting ennobling and sanctifying operation, high and low, rich and poor, old and young; that all, instructed in "the eyes to the whole history of this matter? Why do we, way, and the truth, and the life," may have the means of peace in this world and happiness in eternity. The benefit and influence thus imparted flows necessarily from individuals to communities; from isolated Christians to the body politic,-giving to order and law their best security, and, with the fear of God, bringing down the blessing of God upon the land. Thus, with received-where was the Christian religion ever planted, devout, lowly and exemplary Christians, we have quiet and obedient subjects: there is little room for the artifices of the ambitious and the selfish: the demagogue finds but few patient or gratified hearers; and the turbulent declaimer against the National Church meets but a cold response from those who prize its privileges, and have daily experience of its practical

Let education, built up upon such a foundation, be rendered a national thing in the strict sense of the word; let schools be established in every parish, faithfully and zealously conducted by such men as are likely to go forth from the training of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and in another generation Chartism and its rebellious principles would be unheard of,and Dissent and its animosities would have well nigh died away. But to maintain such an influence,-to give it a right direction,-to diffuse it correctly and efficiently,-we must have competent instructors of the rising generation; men embued deeply themselves would desire that their children should be placed in this with the great principles of Christian truth, and having familiar and intimate acquaintance with the structure to bear on his mind? I very much doubt if there is any and organization of the Church,—its distinguishing | Christian father who hears me this day, and I am quite

If our Mother Country can, with any justice, be charged with having in past times slumbered over this duty, it is cheering to perceive that she deems it not too late to awake and retrieve the error. It is a subject for thankfulness to feel that she is not deterred from this course of duty by any disheartening signs of the mercy and kindness of that spirit which, when it had the decided step which I now propose to take, not only for nothing else left, gave a cup of water, in the name of a reasons which I have stated before, but because I feel it fastens upon the bright glimmerings of hope that can, be discerned, and in Christian confidence make that her polar star, -the unerring guide to peace and

The Institution to which we have solicited attention, is one which we hope, ere long, to see attempted even in this Province. We can have no expectation of any Provincial enactment, touching the education of the people at large, which can possibly meet the views of Churchmen: either religion will be altogether excluded from the system, or it will be inculcated in connection with views and principles in which it will be impossible for us, as Churchmen, to acquiesce; or at best, in the endeavour to inculcate religion in some general and inoffensive way, our own distinctive, and, as we regard them, essential tenets will be kept out of sight. A common error, of the lawfulness of conflicting and contradicting creeds and systems, will be assumed and acted upon, -a daily and hourly contravention of the sound and important principle, that the the term, for charitable uses. But can that be truly called the inhabitants of that parish.

The term is the term in the term is the term in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the c Church of Christ now, should be one and integral with the Church of Christ from the beginning. Our belief is, that to suppress the truth, is very little better than directly to inculcate error; and what we believe to be

the truth will, on many leading and essential points,

be suppressed, or suffered to lie dormant, in any sys-

tem of Provincial education which, as Colonial society

to be respected and soothed, -to allow of the estab-

Under these unpropitious circumstances, our resource must be in ourselves; and we cannot but feel of the members of our communion, through the channel of the "Church Society," will, if that institution be vigorously and generally maintained, bring about the end which we are well assured will never be accomplished to our satisfaction by any public enactment. By the constitution of the "Church Society," each Parochial Association is allowed to expend threefourths of its income within its own bounds; and by and by, let us hope, that after the necessary abatement for other important purposes, this amount of revenue, combined with an allottment which could in most cases be made from the Offertory Collections, would suffice to support at least one school in every parish, in direct connection with, and under the influence and control of, the Church. Nor is it too much to hope Cathedral, amongst other important appendages, a Model Training School also, -the nursery of Christian Teachers for our Parochial Schools scattered throughwhere more permanent and regular efforts will, we trust, shortly be established; and if, by God's grace, we are enabled stedfastly and patiently to pursue the course pointed out to us in His providence, we are sure to see

> establishment. The plea which appears to have been opinions, and that a system which gave occasion to so much diversity of sentiment and such acrimony of disputation, was better excluded from, than fostered in, an institution which was designed for the instruction and improvement of the rising generation!

We have often said that the divisions so causelessly naintained amongst professing Christians, was often a stumbling-block to the simple or illiterate inquirer, and a triumph to the opponent of the truth; and without meaning to justify such a conclusion, or to say that it exempts from condemnation the individual who can rest in it, we cannot be blind to a very common result of such discord amongst Christians as appears to have affected the sceptical mind of the late Mr. Girard. Mr. Webster, as will be seen in the extracts we give below, advances some important truths and such discording the proposition—important as I believe it to be for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and tendencies, be not derowed by the consumed, the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be saved. "This," says our correspondent, "is a severe blow to us, as we had built the Church at a cost of in its just character, objects, and tendencies, be not derown that it is just character, objects, and tendencies, be not derown to christianity and religion? And if it be, as I state of the proposition—important as I believe it to be saved. "This," says our correspondent, "is a severe blow to us, as we had built the Church at a cost of such as a supplication of the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and tendencial that the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and tendencial that the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be saved. "This," says our correspondent, "is a severe blow to us, as we had built the Church at a cost of with Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be saved. "This," says our correspondent, "is a severe blow to us, as we had built the Church at a cost of with Surpline in the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be—for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, the books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be—for your honor result of such discord amongst Christians as appears able arguments, to which we request the particular attention of those who impugn the principle of a Divine Constitution of the Ministry of the Church :-

"There is not in the New Testament a religious truth narrow inheritance of the Jews-the command was given, It is refreshing and gladdening to observe how 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every one, cannot, and does not, believe the other. The mode this day, enjoy the lights and benefits of the Christian religion? We owe it to the early, successful and continued labors of the Christian Ministry. Departing from Asia Minor, traversing Asia, Africa, through Europe to Greenland, Iceland, almost to the very Poles of the earth, suffering all things, enduring all things, hoping all things, in order to carry with them the blessings of the Christian And where was the Christian religion ever or where did it ever take root, but by means of a Christian Ministry? Did we ever hear of -does the history of the world afford an instance of a single speck of earth that was ever Christianised by the efforts of lay teachers? Descending from cities down to parishes and villages, we by human agency, and that agency was the ministers of the Gospel. And the history of the operation teaches us hat every where the greatest results have been produced the early administration of Christian truths to small cles and in small quantities.
"I maintain, therefore, that this devise is defective so

far as regards it being entitled to the legal term of a charity, by this leading principle which runs throughout it —the rejection of all the appointed means by which Christianity has been taught since the creation of the

Further on, he continued :-

"And I would ask, would any Christian man consider it desirable for his orphan children, after his death, to find refuge within this asylum, under all the circumstances character and characteristics which belong to it? school, to be for twelve years exposed to the certain exposure to those pernicious influences which must be brought and organization of the Charlet, the authority for tenets, the foundation of its polity, the authority for now called upon to lie down on the bed of death, although they had to leave their children as poor as children can be left, who would not rather trust them to the Christian charity of the world, however uncertain it has been said to be, than to place them where their physical wants and comforts would be abundantly attended to, but away from the solaces, the consolations, the graces and the grace of the Christian religion. They would rather trust them to -to that spirit which had its origin in the fountain of all good, and of which we have on record an example the most beautiful, the most touching, the most intensely affecting that the world's history contains-I mean the offering of the poor widow who threw her two mites into the treasury! What more touching, more exemplified by that poor woman, whose name we know ot-whose tribe we know not-whence she came, or whither she went—of whom there is nothing etc.

"1.—I shall recede from all rights which, as Vicar of this parish, I now possess, and resigning the exclusive came to cast their proud offerings into the treasury, this parish, I now possess, and resigning the exclusive cure of souls to the Vicars of the new parishes which ried order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order. gone-sunk deep into a hundred millions of hearts since e commencement of the Christian Era-and that exam ple has done more good than could be accomplished by a be placed on an equality, vested with parochial rights, and thousand marble paraces—because it was charity mingled with the full powers of pastors over their several parishwith true benevolence—given in the fear, the love, the service, and honor of her God—because it was charity— God—because it was a gift to the honor and glory of God!

In many legacies that have been left, they have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come and all the usages of Christian man? I arraign no man for mixing up a love of distinction and notoriety of character with his charities. I blame not Mr. Girard because he desired to raise a splendid marble palace in the neighborhood of a beautiful city, that should endure for ages, and transmit his name and fame to posterity. His charity may have been well intentioned, but it is not to be the floors of the several churches will be ready to sell valued, if it has not the chastening influences of true relithem at a fair price, or, where they can afford it, to give

in the usual work of the mission; we have been allowed lished. There are too many conflicting interests to It is not a charity, for it has not that which gives to cha- In almost all the churches which have hitherto been built, rity its vitality

garded as the foundation of civil society. He then proceeded in an effort to prove that the tendencies and effects of Mr. Girard's plan of education, as embodied in his will, was opposed to all religions of every billy and assistance in the minister resides in the midst of his people, that the poor are brought to regard him as their protector and friend, to whom they may, as a matter of course, resort for advice in difficulty, and assistance in kind. He said:-

ligious tenets, I take it, and I suppose it will be generally conceded, mean religious opinions; and a youth that has arrived at the age of 18, who has no religious tenets, why then it is very plain that he has no religious. I don't care whether you call them dogmas, tenets, or opinions. If the youth does not entertain dogmas, tenets, or opinions, or opinions, tenets, or dogmas, then he has no religion at all. And it is idle to pretend that he has. And this strikes at a broader principle than when you merely look at this school in its effect upon Christianity alone. Now, we'll suppose the case of a youth of eighteen, who has just left this school, and has gone through an education of philosophical morality, precisely in accordance with the views and expressed wishes of the donor. He comes then into the world to choose his religious tenets. The very next day, perhaps, after leaving this school, he comes into a court of law to give testimony as a witness. Sir, I protest that he acab. Match that every clergyman should reside near his school; for as much good is done by frequent casual visits as by formal examinations. And I hope soon to see schools established in every parish by the liberality of the National Society. We must never rest until we have provided for every poor man a pastor, and for every into a court of law to give testimony as a witness. Sir, I protest that by such a system he should be disfranchised. He is asked, 'What is your religion?' His reply is, 'Oh, I have not yet chosen any: I am going to look round, and see which suits me best.' He is asked, 'Are you a Christian?' He replies that the religion that the replies that th see which suits me best. He is asked, 'Are you a Christian?' He replies, 'That involves religious tenets, and tay to enter the say et I have not been allowed to entertain any.' Again, 'Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian contents?' and he answers, 'That involves religious tenets, and the proceeding on the part of Dr. Hook with his customary share of ignorant and unprovoked abuse.—

If personal sacrifices to a great extent, and those made customary share of ignorant and unprovoked abuse.—

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If personal sacrifices to a great extent, and those made customary share of ig establishment. The plea which appears to have been advanced for this most derogatory and insulting provision, was that Christianity presented a conflict of and Christian feeling, that now render our young men and young maidens, like comely plants growing up by a streamlet's side—the graces and the grace of opening manhood—of blossoming womanhood? What would become of all that now renders the social circle lovely and belowed? What would become of society itself? How beloved? What would become of society itself? How could it exist? And is that to be considered a charity which strikes at the root of all this—which subverts all ticulars of the destruction of the Church at London, the excellence and charms of social life—which tends to

Binney, and concluded thus:-

contend it is, of an obviously irreligious character and don, and had recently completed side-galleries, to meet in some degree the wants of our rapidly increasbe considered a charity, and to the just protection and support of a Court of Equity? I consider this the great question for the consideration of this court. I may be excused for pressing it on the attention of your honors. Such being the present progress of the truly sacred art of Church Music, both in England and America, let us now some debts of the Church which remain still to be It is one which in its decision is to influence the happiness, the temporal and eternal welfare, of one hundred millions of human beings, alive and to be born in this

control all the parishes of that large and populous under this severe and trying deptivation.

that each parish priest might be able personally to have the oversight of each member of his parish, acting himself Esq., and John Kent Esq. "It was on this principle that Leeds was constituted a parish in the Saxon times. We are told by Whitaker

parish; and in those rights and privileges, first conferred upon him by the Bishop and then ratified by convocation, he is protected by the laws of the land.

the oversight of the whole parish

were naturally desirous of having places of worship nearer men, nominated by the Vicar, were licensed by the Bishop, to officiate in them, although for the reception of the Sacraments, till a period within the memory of many of the parishioners, the inhabitants of the changing were me. Hence chapels of ease were erected, and clergythe parishioners, the inhabitants of the chapelries were still obliged to resort to the parish church.

the pastoral superintendence of the out townships, by degrees and by a tacit understanding, devolved upon the curates of the several chapels, and from the necessity of the case, his own pastoral duties were confined to the case, his own pastoral duties were confined to the constituted and assembled by the representation of Legislative Council and of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Council and of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by of the parish, becoming that rather of Rural Dean than of pastor. Indeed it was as a kind of Rural Dean that he which support the Throne, and uphold the Church. was regarded by his Diocesans the Archbishops of York. In like manner, when the town itself increased, and churches or chapels of ease were built within the town-ship of Leeds, the pastoral labours of the Vicar were again, of necessity, chiefly directed to the poor and popuous district which surrounds the parish church, and one of the first measures I adopted on coming to Leeds, was assign a particular district to each of the other churches. But this measure was only preparatory to that more to be due to my brethren of the clergy that, with the responsibilities, they should also be invested with all the legal authority of the pastoral office."

The following states the individual sacrifices which, for the public benefit, Dr. Hook proposes to make, - and very sure we are, that were the principles carried solemnly affecting example could we find than was here a leading object in the whole plan being to ensure to out universally which he has been so earnest and honthe poor, ample and suitable accommodation in each est in propagating, we should be a more loyal, a more Parish Church:-

oners, and in immediate subordination to the Bishop.
"3.— All the fees, vicarial tythes, moduses, and other

brethren the privileges of a free and unrestricted partici pation in the Sacraments and Ordinances of our Holy Church: in making each church a parish church, I have in view the conferring upon them a right to a seat or kneeling therein. The galleries will still be reserved for

private pews; but I trust that the occupants of pews on

the floors of the several churches will be ready to sell

Mr. Webster said he had shown that the Christian religion and its general principles, must ever be referred as the foundation of the found

distress: it is only then that the gospel can be effectuall "I will not now enter into a controversy with my learned friend about the definition of the word 'tenets' it is only then that the eloquence of a good example can have its full influence. It is, moreover, very essential ligious tenets. I take it and I sweet it is it is only then that the eloquence of a good example can have its full influence. It is, moreover, very essential that every elergyman should reside near his rehealt for igious tenets, I take it, and I suppose it will be generally that every clergyman should reside near his school; for

And yet the "unscrupulous" Editor of the Banner, have the will to labour. It is a subject well worthy of our consideration and deeply deserving of our prayers; and it is an object which may well quicken our efforts in every quarter to give impulse and success to the designs of our "Church Society."

To you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments? And he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'The tinvolves accessed in the soft in the schings, and the proposition in the state of great extent, and those made accessed in the schings of the control of the cont We are indebted to a Philadelphia paper for the following admirable extracts from Mr. Webster's arguments on the "Girard Will Case," now under discussion in the Supreme Court of the United States.—

The particulars of that Will, as touching the Christian Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly;

The particulars of that Will, as touching the Christian Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly;

The particulars of that Will, as touching the Christian Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly; Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly; but we believe we are correct in stating substantially, that Mr. Girard, a very wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died a few years ago, in leaving a certain sum of money for the foundation of an Institution for Education, stipulated that the teaching of the Christian Religion should positively be excluded from that excellence—their purity of heart and life—their chastity establishment. The plea which appears to have been that is in Heaven and on earth, that is worth being on earth, that is worth being on earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is in Heaven and on earth, that is morth being on earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is more to earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is in Heaven and on earth, that is more than is more to earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is in Heaven and on earth, that is more than is in Heaven and on earth, that is more than is more to earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is in Heaven and the Creator. It is grathly it designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, the connecting link between the creative and the Creator. It is grathly it destroys the connecting link between the creative and the Creator. It is grathly it destroys the connecting link between the creative and the Creator. It is grathly it destroys the confict of his Diocese and some of the Universal benevolence and goodness that binds man to his Maker. No religion till he is eighteen! What would because for the designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, and is designated as a man of craft and worldly cunnin

> lestroy the very foundation frame work of society, both of that parish. The cause of the fire is not known,—
> whole decency, the whole morality, as well as the whole
> Christianity and government of society? No, sir! no, sir!"
>
> of that parish. The cause of the fire is not known,—
> all having been left secure at the conclusion of the
> service, on Ash-Wednesday; but about half-past four He then referred to various cases quoted by Mr. o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the flames broke forth, and in less than an hour the Church was totally "I repeat again, before closing this part of my argu- consumed, the Books and Surplices alone having been ing population. The building was insured for £1000;

Since our last we have received some further par-

announced of Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, in his proposition to surrender the patronage and much of the emoluments of his present office, by constituting the emoluments of his present office, by constituting to the injunction of Scripture, to "rejoice with them ted zeal of Mrs. Cameron, promise ere long to arrive at one week after such demand made, it shall be in the power his spiritual charge into separate and independent vicarages. The present incumbent of Leeds possesses the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop in the patronage and influence almo the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in again, in reference especially to the best means of manifested. having under his direct supervision and immediate rendering assistance to the congregation of London,

gentlemen whom we are proud and happy to reckon

Mr. CARTWRIOHT proceeds to England, at the instance of many of his fellow-subjects in Upper Cahat the town contained a population of not more than a housand souls; and though the district attached to it was extensive, being thirty two miles in circumference, yet, as to plead, at the same time, the claims of his native rally in the town, and therefore one pastor was sufficient town Kingston to the consideration which is clearly due to it, from the great pecuniary loss which will, in 'It was thus that the incumbent of the parish church many instances, be sustained, should the removal of became invested with the cure of souls throughout the the Seat of Government to Montreal actually be carried into effect.

It is impossible to anticipate what may be the re But as the population increased, villages were formed the surrounding districts, the inhabitants of which report the surrounding districts, the inhabitants of which he will furnish on the subject of our Colonial affairs assertion of them will be peculiarly influential, will "Under these circumstances, although the Vicar still render his mission, on great public grounds, an important and successful one.

Mr. Kent leaves this Province, -so long the scene of religious and political turmoil, -to seek, in more cellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of waship of Leeds; his office, as regards the other portions an honest and Christian mind must flow from the hearty which support the Throne, and uphold the Church, Of both he has ever been the warm and eloquent defender; and both the State and the Church would be ungrateful, should his valuable and disinterested services ever be slighted or forgotten.

Mr. Kent is a son of the Church, who never shrinks from the honest promulgation of the truth, because it is the truth, and because the suppression of it, -especially where the prevalence of opposing error is working out such destructive results,-cannot be short of sinful. If this course of high and undeviating principle has been distasteful to some, we know that it has worked a happy influence upon multitudes of others; virtuous, and a more religious people.

With intellectual powers which fall to the lot of And that example has been read, and told, and shall be formed, my duties and labours will be thenceforth confined to the parish annexed to St. Peter's Church.

"2.—The incumbents of all churches in the parish will clime, admirers and friends; and if, in his future career his received by the heatest appropriated." than they appear to have been amidst the strifes and approbation of his own conscience, and the consolatory assurance, in his latest hours, that his hearty effort always has been to consolic to the state of the morning of Easter Scales Scales Scales for Service on the morning of Easter Scales Scales for Service on the morning of Easter S effort always has been to cause high and low, rich and poor, to be steady and exemplary in the duty to "fear God and honour the Queen."

A Copy of the Church Temporalities' Act for the Diocese of Quebec will be found in another column; which we are most happy to have the opportunity of publishing for the information of the Clergy in that Diocese. It is probable that a few copies will shortly is at present constituted, we can hope to see estab- gion-if it has no fragrance of the spirit of Christianity. them as their contribution towards this important measure. be struck off in Pamphlet formCommunication.

CHURCH MUSIC. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-In looking over a file of late English papers, I have been much gratified at seeing the greater attention which the cultivation of Sacred Music is now receiving England, than it did a few years ago. As evidence of this improvement, I may adduce the fact, that the works of such composers as Tallis, Boyce, Purcell, &c. are now eagerly sought after, and are gradually and I trust permanently, displacing the unmeaning melodies which, for upwards of half a century, have been suffered to profane the services of the English sanctuary. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has, I observe, set a noble example evoting his fine musical talents to the composition of several pieces of Sacred Music, which have been per-formed with great effect by Doctor Elvey, Her Majesty's Organist, in the Chapel Royal of Windsor Castle. Mr Organist, in the Chaper Royal of Windsor Castle. Mr. Hullah too, the distinguished Professor of Music in the University of King's College, London, has published a complete collection of Parochial Psalmody, which is highly eulogised in the English papers, and I notice that a new edition of the sublime Cathedral Service of Tallis, whose music to the Evening Hymn "Glory to thee my God this night," is familiar wherever the English language in the control of the sublime Castle states. guage is uttered in praise or thanksgiving, has just issued from the press. Of this latter great work I find the folowing notice in the Church Intelligencer :-The Order of the Daily Service of the United Church of Eng-

land and Ireland, as arranged for use 'in Quires and places where they sing.' By Thomas Tallis, newly edited by JOHN BISHOP, of Cheltenham. London: Messrs. Cocks & Co., Music-sellers to Her Majesty, Princes' street, Hanover-square. 1843. 8vo. P.

"Of Tallis's incomparable service it would be superfluous

It is gratifying to know that this improved taste for Sacred Music is not confined to England, but is gradually the Anguean Church, which allord cheering evidence of the healthy re-action that is in progress. The first is a very elegant edition of Boyce's "Te Deum," and "Jubilate," by Dr. Hodges, the eminent English Organist of Trinity Church in New York. Of the high merits of these compositions of Boyce, it would be superfluous to speak in the present day, or to question the title of their author to be placed in the very first rank of English com-Service and on Fast and Festival, alike elevate the piety and purify the taste of the devout worshipper. For the compilation of such a work no one, I am sure, could be found better qualified than Dr. Hodges. The next work which I have to notice is "Muenscher's Church Choir." his is an admirable book, and contains the best selection of Psalmody adapted to the Services of the Church which I have ever seen. The tunes are all of the highest class, selected evidently by a Churchman of great taste and judgment, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte, in the most admirable manner. The last work that I have to notice is "a Selection of English Cathedral Chants, corresponding with the music.

Such being the present progress of the truly sacred art

nanifested.

Cobourg, 5th March.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Scotus. control all the parishes of that large and populous town. How this patronage came to be vested in a single individual, is thus explained in the letter of Dr. Hook, which contains the proposition we have referred to:

Note.—I may mention that the several works of Sacred Music which I have noticed in my letter, are published at an extremely moderate rate. The price of the Manney those who would be passengers in the last Steam packet from Boston to Liverpool, are two to:

Note.—I may mention that the several works of Sacred Music which I have noticed in my letter, are published at an extremely moderate rate. The price of the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" of Boyce is only 5s.; that of the Church Steam packet from Boston to Liverpool, are two the Church Choir by Muenscher, 7s. 6d.; and the price case there be no Vestry Clerk, or he be absent, then such of the Cathedral Chants by Hayter is under a dollar; so that for the comparatively small sum of three dollars and half, every Church in Canada and family that can af-

ford it, may obtain a copious and varied collection of Sacred Music, of the highest order of excellence. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

AN ACT to makesprovision for the management of the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, in this Province, and for other

Council.
6th October, 1843.—The Royal Assent signified by Message of
His Excellency the Governor General to the Legislative
Council and Assembly of this Province. WHEREAS it is desired, on behalf of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, that provision should be made by law for the internal managehereof, and also for allowing the endowment thereof, and it is just and expedient that such provision sho Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Ex-Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled An Act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government Canada; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, the soil Church of England and Ireland. tioned, by whatever title the same may now be held, whether vested in Trustees for the use of the Church, or whether the legal Estate remains in the Crown by reason of no Patent having been issued, though set apart for the purposes of such Church, Church Yard or Burying und: Provided always, that nothing herein contain shall extend to affect the rights of any Parsonage or Rectory now established by Letters Patent, or of any Proprietary Chapel or any other Church or Body of Conveyance to be mentioned and set forth, the Acceptains, to any landed property or Church now erected, Parliament commonly called the Statutes of Mortmain Parliament commonly called the Statutes of Mortmain

ng let to them by Church-wardens, and holding a certi-Vestry for the purposes in this Act mentioned and rites of the said Church of England and Ireland,

of appointing Church-wardens for the ensuing year, and that at such meeting, one Church-warden shall be nominated by the Rector or other Incumbent of the said Church, and ordinary charges attendant upon such Church, and the other shall be elected by a majority of those present and entitled to vote at such Vestry meeting as aforesaid: Provided nevertheless, that in case of such Rector or Incumbent declining or neglecting to nominate as Church-warden, then both of the said Church-warden, then both of the said Church-warden, then both of the said Church-warden ation to such Church, as an advowson in fee presentative chall for the current year healested in the manner of the control of the said Unite. shall, for the current year, be elected in the manner aforesaid, and in case the members of such Vestry shall neglect to elect a Church-warden, then both of such Churchwardens shall, for the current year, be nominated by the

Rector or Incumbent: Provided always, that if, from any cause, a Vestry meeting shall not take place at the time aforesaid, such appointment of Church-wardens may take place at any subsequent Vestry meeting, to be called in manner hereinafter provided; and in case of the death or change of residence to twenty miles or more from any such Church, of either of the said Church-wardens, a Vestry meeting shall be thereupon called for the election, by the said Vestry, of a new Church-warden by the ector or Incumbent, in case the one deceased or removed ad been nominated by the Incumbent.

IV. And be it enacted, that no person shall be eligible

the office of Church-warden, except members of the aid Church of the full age of twenty-one years, and who in Si room of n affai lowi which to T and its s

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shall also be members of such Vestry.

V. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens shall hold their office for one year from the time of their appointment, or until the election of their Successors, except n case of an appointment or nomination to fill up any vacancy occasioned by death or removal, as aforesaid, and in such case the person so appointed or nominated, shall hold the said office until the next annual election.

VI. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens so to be elected and appointed, as aforesaid, shall, during their term of office, be as a Corporation to represent the interest of such Church and of the members thereof, and shall and may sue and be sued, answer and be answered unto in all manner of suits and actions whatsoever, and may prosecute indictments, presentments, and other criminal proceedings, for and in respect of such Churches, and Church Yards, and all matters and things appertaining thereto, and shall and may, in conjunction with the Rector or Incumbent, make and execute faculties or conrevances, or other proper assurances in the Law, to all Pew-holders holding their Pews by purchase, or leases to those holding the same by lease, and shall and may grant certificates to those who shall have rented sittings, ch conveyances, leases and certificates to be given within a reasonable time after demand made, and at the charges of the person applying for the same; and, further, it shall be the duty of such Church-wardens, from time to time to sell, lease and rent, Pews and sittings, upon such terms a may be settled and appointed at Vestry meetings to be holden for that purpose, as bureinafter provided. Purided always, that any such sale, lease or renting, shall be subject to such rent-charge or other rent as may from be subject to such rent-charge, or other rent as may from time to time be rated and excessed in respect thereof at such Vestry meeting.
VII. And be it enacted, that in case of the absolute

purchase of any Pew in any sud, Church as aforesaid, the same shall be construed as a Frehold of Inheritance, not subject to forfeiture by change of residence, or by discontinuing to frequent the same, and the same may be bargained, sold and assigned to any perchaser thereof, being a member of the Church of England and Ireland, and such purchaser, provided the same be duly assigned and conveyed to him, shall hold the same with the same rights, and subject to the same duties and charges as the original purchaser thereof.

VIII. And he it appeted that any Para hold we have the

VIII. And be it enacted, that any Pew-holder whether by purchase or lease, and any person renting a Pew or Sitting, shall and may, during their rightful possession of such Pew or Sitting, have a right of action against any person injuring the same, or disturbing him or his family n the possession thereof.

IX. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall yearly, and every year, within fourteen days after other Church-wardens shall be nominated and appointed to succeed them, deliver in to such succeeding Church-wardens a just, true and perfect account in writing (fairly entered in a Book or Books to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the said Church-wardens) of all sums of money by them received, and of all sums rated or assessed or otherwise due and not received, and also of all goods, chattels, and other property of such Church or Parish, in their hands as such Church of such Church or Parish, in their hands as such Church-wardens, and of all monies paid by such Church-wardens so accounting, and of all other things concerning their said office, and shall also pay and deliver over all sums of money, goods, chattels, and other things, which shall be in their hands, unto such succeeding Church-wardens, which said account shall be verified by oath before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who are hereby authorized to administer the same, and the said Book or Books shall be carefully preserved by such Church-wardens, and they shall and are hereby required to permit any member of such Vestry, as aforesaid, to inspect the same at all reasonable times; and in case such Church-wardens shall make default in yielding such account as aforesaid, or in delivering over such money, count as aforesaid, or in delivering over such money goods, or other things as aforesaid, it shall be in the power of the succeeding Church-wardens to proceed against them at Law for such default, and in case of the re-appointment of the same Church-wardens, then such account as aforesaid shall, in like manner as is aforesaid, be made and rendered before an adjourned meeting of such Vestry.

fourteen days after such re-appointment.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the power of the Incumbent of any such Parsonage, Rectory, or Parish, as aforesaid, or of the Church-wardens thereof, to call a Vestry meeting whenever he or they shall think proper so to do, giving at least eight days notice thereof There was never, perhaps, a more disinterested and noble act performed, in connection with Christian zeal and self-denial, than that which has lately been announced of Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, in his

previous to such intended meeting.

XI. And be it enacted, that in all Vestry meetings, the person as the Chairman shall name shall be the Secretary of such Vestry meeting, and the proceedings of such Vestry meetings shall be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose, and preserved in the custody of the Church-

XII. And be it enacted, that the rent charge to be paid upon Pews holden in freehold, and the rent to be paid for the Pews and Sittings in Pews, leased or rented, shall be regulated from time to time by the majority of those present at such Vestry meetings as aforesaid: vided nevertheless, that no alterations shall be made therein except at Vestry meetings called for such special purpose, and so expressed in the notice calling the same; and, further, that the charges to be made in respect of such conveyances, leases and certificates, shall, in like such conveyances, leases and certificates, shall, manner, be regulated at such Vestry meetings as afore-

12th October, 1842.—Presented for her Majesty's Assent, and reserved "for the signification of Her Majesty's Assent."
23d Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council.

Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty's Assent." and appointed by the Church-wardens for the time being, and that their salary and wages shall be brought into the general account, to be rendered as aforesaid by such

Church-wardens.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the fees on marriages, baptisms, and other services of the Church of the like nature, and the charges payable on breaking the ground in the cemeteries or church yards, and in the said Churches for burying the dead, shall be regulated by the Bishop of the Dicease, or such other regions as he cannot of the Diocese, or such other person as he may appoint

as Ordinary.

XV. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the power of the members of such Vestries, by the majority of those present at such Vestry meetings, as aforesaid, to make By-laws for the regulation of their proceedings, and the present at such Vestry meetings, as and each, to By-laws for the regulation of their proceedings, and the management of the temporalities of the Church or Parish to which they belong, so as the same be not repugnant to this Act, nor contrary to the Canons of the said United

same, that from and after the passing of this Act, the soil and freehold of all Churches of the Communion of the said United Church of England and Ireland, now erected or hereafter to be erected in the said Diocese, and of the Church Yards and Burying Grounds attached or belonging thereunto, respectively, shall be in the Passon of the endowment of his See, of for the general uses ing thereunto, respectively, shall be in the Parson or other Incumbent thereof, for the time being; and the wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church, as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint the said Church and the said Church-wardens to be appointed as hereinafter is men-Parsonage, Rectory, or Living, or for other uses or pur poses appurtenant to such Church in general, or to any particular Church or Parish to be named in such Deed, and any such Deed or Conveyance to any Parson or Rector, or other Incumbent and his successors, for the endowment of such Parsonage, Rectory or Living, or for other uses or purposes appurtenant thereto, shall be valid and effectual to the uses and purposes in such Deed or Conveyance to be mentioned and set foul. the Acts of or other Acts, Laws or Usages, to the contrary thereof

passed.

II. And be it enacted, that all Pew-holders in such Churches, whether holding the same by purchase or lease, and all persons holding sittings therein, by the same beginning to the plot to them by Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the event of any persons to the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and the er let to them by Church-wardens, and holding a certi-te from the Church-wardens of such sitting, shall form Church, and of Divine Service therein, according to and may be lawful for him or ti em to do so, upon procut

manner to confer any spiritual jurisdiction or ecclesiastical rights whatsoever, upon any Bishop or Bishops, or other ecclesiastical person of the said Church, in the said

1. That the

XIX. And be it enacted, that the words "Diocese of Quebec" in this Act, shall be held and considered to mean and comprise that part of the Province of Canada called Lower-Canada.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

A meeting of the congregation of St. Thomas's Church in St. Mary Street, of this city, was held in the vestry-room on the evening of the 7th instant, for the purpose of naming a Committee of Management to arrange the affairs of the Church for the current year, when the fol-lowing address was unanimously agreed to, in a manner which strongly evinced the fervent gratitude of all present to Thomas Molson, Esq., who has erected this very neat and commodious church, and very largely contributed to its support, and who now freely tenders its use to the congregation, under the pastoral care of the Rev. William Thompson. The address was presented by a deputation from the congregation. Mr. Molson's reply will also be found below.

To Thomas Molson, Esquire, Impropriator of Saint Thomas's Church, Montreal.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of Management named by the members and pew-holders of St. Thomas's Church, at a general meeting held in the vestry-room of the Church on Thursday, the 7th instant, to convey to set themselves seriously to work, with a determination to grapple with the difficulties by which they were surrounded. The lasting benefits resulting to them, to their children, and prostrate condition of every class of the community, as was fully lasting benefits resulting to them, to their children, and to the members of the Church of Christ generally, from evidenced by the shattered condition of the national finance. your great and disinterested benevolence in the erection satisfied them that in the outset it would be vain to look for

To your Christian philanthropy and unsparing liberactive, this hitherto neglected portion of our city is indebted for the inestimable blessings they enjoy, under the evangelical preaching of our beloved Pastor, the Rev. Divine Master, eminently qualify him to earry out your pious design of causing the blessed light of the Gospel to be shed in a portion of the city where it was greatly wanted, and the income and property tax, to fort, but through the measure of alieutly, and to give them through the commercial arrangements as should wanted, and the income and property tax, to fort, but through the measure of the income and property tax, the state of the commercial arrangements as should be should be a portion of the city where it was greatly

return we can make; unborn generations will continue brought to bear upon this difficult subject command our undonor shall have passed into the world of Spirits,) the the exercise of sound wisdom and experience, can steer through

We remain, With sentiments of sincere esteem, Your obedient and grateful servants. (On behalf of the Committee) THOMAS M'GINN,

Montreal, 9th Feb., 1844.

To which Mr. Molson was pleased to reply: To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Saint Thomas's Church.

Gentlemen,-I experience some difficulty in finding terms to express to you the pleasure I feel in receiving the address, you have just presented to me, though I am fully sensible, that you have greatly overrated my ser-

I trust my whole desire is the advancement of true religion among us, and if this, my aim, is in the least fur-thered by any thing I have been, or may be enabled to do, I shall consider myself more than fully compensated.

I sincerely hope, that the exertions you are now making for the benefit of St. Thomas's Church, and for the continuance of our esteemed Pastor among us, (for which I beg to return you my warmest thanks,) may be effectual; effectual in establishing it on such a foundation as may

indeed render a blessing to this vicinity. I cannot conclude without thanking you for the good wishes you have expressed in behalf of myself and family; and beg to assure you, that in promoting the good of the Church, you are adding to our felicity in no small degree. be showered plentifully on you and yours.

Believe me, with much esteem,

Your obedient servant, THOMAS MOLSON. Montreal, 9th Feb., 1844.

The Rev. C. P. Reid, Missionary.

Notitia for the year 1843. Infant Baptisms......11-25 No. of Persons Confirmed at the last visitation. 32 Total permanent Communicants......33 Increase during the year......17 Removals by death or other causes

This Mission, under very unpropitious circumstances, was commenced in March, 1840. It may not be necessary, at this late period, to state the Notitia for that year, but Perhaps a more correct opinion as to its present condition may be formed by seeing it subjoined.

Notitia for the Year 1840. Marriages ... umber of Communicants.....12 Increase during the year

From a comparison of the above it would appear that, under the Divine blessing, this Mission is in as prosperous should also be taken into consideration, that any additions which have accrued to the Church in this mission, are either considerations subsequently made in the tariff by the present government; er from the ranks of dissent, or from among those Church here has had to depend entirely upon its own merits, as the ordinance of God for the salvation of men. might also be well to add that of the 32 persons Confreed at the late visitation of the Bishop, 14 are now Betwee Communicants, and that before the end of the present traced. year, it is the expectation of the Missionary that there will veral others of that number prepared to follow their

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL returned to town on Tuesday last. During his tour of visitation in the Counties of Beauce and Megantic, His Lordship held eight Confirmations and consecrated two Churches. His Lordship also presided at the formation of the District Association of the Church S. the Church Society at Leeds. The meeting went off in a "With regarders." gratifying manner. detrien existing manner. The people upon the spot gave lectical evidence of their interest in Church extension, ng annual subscriptions to the amount of £26. ergymen who took part in the meeting were ssrs. Burrage, Knight, Anderson, Maning, and Flanne gentlemen were present who had come from and Frampton, distant respectively 50 and 30 His Lordship has expressed himself much pleased le spirit manifested by the settlers throughout the ole extent of the country which he visited. widely scattered, they seem to appreciate the fostering care of the Church which has sought them out in the wilderness that the ministrations wilderness, and provided for them her ministrations without Feb. ut money and without price.—Quebec Mercury, Feb.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society,

144, King Street, Toronto, Wednesday, 7th Feb., 1844. My Lord, -At the two last Monthly Meetings of the ral Board, I expressed my intention of resigning, at early opportunity, the situation of Secretary of the aurch Society of the Diocese of Toronto. The near approach of my probable return to England renders it necessary that I should carry this intention into effect.

I therefore here to place my resignation in your Lordelety of the Diocese of Toronto. refore beg to place my resignation in your Lordip's hands, and at the same time to say, that I lay down to office with feelings of gratification, that I have been longht. ught worthy of it, and that, during my tenure of it, I we been treated with kindness and confidence by your

ordship, as President, the gentlemen of the Central oard, and the members of the Society at large.

In whatever part of the world, or under whatever the cumstances. circumstances, I may, hereafter, be placed, I shall always feel the liveliest interest in the welfare of the Society, and bear a humble part in its first proceedings and operations. ear a humble part in its first proceedings and operations. I am not aware of any business, besides the current the Board, and the passing of a resolution to sanction the appropriation of class strains when the Managing Com-

appropriation of £120 sterling, by the Managing mittee, towards keeping up the stock of the Depository. ion of £120 sterling, by the Managing Com-My Lord.

Your Lordship's most obdt. humble servt. To the Lord Bishop of Toronto, JOHN KENT.

The President of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. the above Letter having been laid before the Board, lowing Resolutions were passed:-

1. That the Central Board and Lay Committee have heard with deep regret of the resignation of John Kent, Esq., late Secretary of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto; and desire, in behalf of the Society, to express their grateful sense of the zeal and efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of that office, since the formation of the Society.

Moved by J. G. SPRAGGE, Esq., seconded by R. STAN-

2. That the resolution just passed upon the resignation of Mr. Kent be transmitted to him by the Secretary, and that his letter of resignation, together with the said resolution, be published in the Church newspaper, and that the same be also inserted in the minutes of this day's

[We are happy to learn that the Rev. W. H. Ripley has consented to act as Secretary of the "Church Society," in the room of Mr. Kent.—Ed.]

From our English Files.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE PEEL GOVERNMENT. (From the Nottingham Journal.)

Feeling confidence, in the integrity of their purposes and the honesty of their intentions, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues and appropriation of that building to the services of our the means of retrieving the circumstances of the country by relation. lying upon the ordinary sources of revenue, which the constantly recurring returns of income informed them, in a manner not to illiam Thompson, whose sound doctrine, irreproacha-life and strenuous exertions in the service of his wanted, and the inability of a great portion of the recipients of this blessing to procere it for themselves, powerfully impress them with gratitude for that dispensation of His Grace which moved you to raise among them so stately an edifice to His Glory.

Accord Sing 10 a portion of the recipients of this blessing to proceed it for themselves, powerfully impress them with gratitude for that dispensation of sweed by the nation in a becoming and proper spirit. Having succeeded so far, the Government next addressed themselves to a fell and dispassionate consideration of the tentation in the following themselves to a fell and dispassionate consideration of the tentation in a becoming and proper spirit. Having succeeded so far, the Government next addressed themselves to a fell and dispassionate consideration of the tentation in a becoming and proper spirit. Accept, Sir, our grateful thanks—the best, and only and its commercial code. The wisdom and skill which they to revere your memory as a distinguished instrument in promoting the cause of the Redeemer on earth. In this Colonial Quarterly Review, in an able article on the 'Commercial house, solemnly dedicated to God by your unaided be-deficence, will continue to be sown, (after the bountiful when those men are to be found at the helm of the state, who, by seed of life which will continue, under the Divine blessing, to bear fruit through the endless ages of eternity.

For ourselves, we fervently pray that every spiritual and temporal blessing may await you, your excellent lady, and each member of your esteemed family.

We remain

The exercise of sound wisdom and experience, can steer through the exercise of sound wisdom and experience, can steer through the exercise of sound wisdom and experience, can steer through the carrier to the surging billows of popular commotion, without hazarding either the safety of the ship or the lives of the crew; but by keeping steadily in a course of progressive advancement corresponding to, but not outrunning, the development of general experience, pursue a voyage alike safe and beneficial to all. It is well when wisdom, seated in authority, can lay a restraining is well when wisdom, seated in authority, can lay a restraining hand upon thoughtlessness and error, and peacefully rebuke the indulgence of those excesses that would lead only to anarabove extract contains an able sketch of the ministerial prospects on taking office, and gives a temperate and impartial account of the measures proposed to restore the drooping condi-of the various interests of the state. We shall present our readers with some of the more prominent points which it dwells upon; but would beg to refer them to the article itself for a full

eview of this important subject:—
"One of the first measures of Sir Robert Peel's government, vas to introduce a modified tariff, in which he reduced the duties upon a great variety of articles, and admitted others that had previously been prohibited. These articles were chiefly such as were of general consumption, or raw materials for the use of our manufactures. Articles of foreign manufacture were lmitted upon such terms as to bring them into fair competition with articles of home production, but at the same time a reasonable protection was continued to the home manufacturer.

to afford every facility to commerce consistent with the general interests of the country and the importance of our foreign and colonial trade. The great object of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues was, to abolish prohibition by reducing prohibitory duties, and to reduce the duties on raw materials, and on mate-

of duty. It was also denounced by the manufacturing interests, and by such as desired a fixed duty; while the Anti-Corn-Law League endeavoured to heap all the odium upon it their malice and disappointment could devise. But, though the sentiments their own countries." In short, we acquiesce, as we have alof the different members of the new government on this subject were well known previous to the introduction of the bill, and from his investigation. "All that has hitherto been collected, even previous to the election in 1841, it was carried through both houses of parliament by triumphant majorities. The modified sliding scale has already brought about a slow, but certain and enduring advantage to the country. It was a measure of very considerable relief, and has been declared, even by its opponents, to be a material improvement upon the old law."

The avisible part alludes to the Country of the music of the music of the Hebrews, only shows that it was in general use among them from the time of their quitting Egypt till they ceased to be a nation; but what kind of music it was with which they were so much delighted, no means are now left to determine."

Mr. Phillips affirmed that the chants used in the Jewish

country and that valuable colony from the passing of that im- what we have always understood to be the fact. Dr. Burney portant measure. We have then a general and succinct summary of the effects which the whole of these measures are likely and he adds—"if tradition has been faithful in handing them ultimately to produce upon the happiness of the people-the extension of trade—upon the demand for employment—on the shipping interest—on the national revenue—and on the agri
But, while there is no evidence of the antiquity of

a condition as could reasonably have been expected. It the death-bed promises of the Whigs with the comprehensive

"The three great commercial measures of the Whig govern-"With regard to corn, they intended to impose a fixed duty,

—the present government have adopted a modified sliding scale, Between these two plans, it is imagined no resemblance can be "With respect to timber, they proposed to lower the duty on

foreign timber, and to increase the duty on colonial timber. The present government have most wisely and considerately ced the duties on timber, both foreign and colonial. colonial interests, which, as stated by Mr. Gladstone, had been

much opposed to the plan of the late government on some points, timber for instance, must now, it is imagined, be very "With regard to sugar, the Whig government proposed to

reduce the duty immediately, but the present government have not as yet thought it advisable to make any alteration. "If, then, the present government have adopted the princi-ples of their predecessors, they have certainly done so in a very strange manner, and are surely, at least, well entitled to the credit of having gone very considerably beyond them. The last government proposed a reduction of duties upon three articles, the present have reduced the duties upon upwards of

seven hundred! The allegation that the changes introduced by Sir Robert Peel are only of a temporary character, is disposed of by quotations from speeches by the Right Honourable Baronet and The total estimated expenditure of 1843, we see, is taken to Mr. Gladstone, in which they distinctly and emphatically disclaim any intention of re-opening, or in any way intermeddling with the main features of the system they have matured with

so much anxious care and thought.

The very nature of the case, and the abject and almost hopeless condition into which the country had fallen, precluded the £3,000,000; upon which, at 5 per cent per annum, the anpossibility of a rapid return to prosperity—indeed, the country mual interest will be £50,000 over last year. Add this was distinctly told not to expect it; the improvement must of £50,000 to our last year's estimated deficiency, and we have possibility of a laplate that the provement must of necessity be gradual, but that, although slow, the recovery was not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not the less sure. One of our great customers—the United not to expect it; the improvement must of the provincial state, although slow, the recovery was the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not to expect it; the improvement must of the provincial state, although slow, the recovery was the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not to expect it; the improvement must of the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not to expect it; the improvement must of the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not to expect it; the improvement must of the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not to expect it; the improvement must of the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not to expect it; the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty little sum of £125,000 more than last year's repeated not the pretty littl

with the United States, it is gratifying to know that a marked improvement has been exhibited in the general trade of the

of the exports for the six months, ending the 5th July, 1842, was, of cotton, £7,078,700. The declared value of exports of the same article for the six months, ending 5th July, of the present year, was £7,983,000. In linen there was a slight ncrease, from £1,294,000, in the six months of 1842, to £1,361,000 in the corresponding period of the present year. In the woollen trade, which was much depressed last year, the declared value of the exports for the first six months of 1842. compared with those of 1843, was in the former period £2,226,000, and the latter £6,035,000. These returns relate to our exports to all countries, including Brazil and the United States. The improvement is found still more marked, by contrasting the month ending 5th July, 1843, with the same month in 1842. The declared value of exports of cotton in June, 1842, was £1,084,000; in June of the present year it was £1,445,000. Linen was, in June, 1842, £201,000; in June of the present year, £271,000. The woollen manufactures show a striking improvement. The declared value of the exports, in June, 1842, was £408,000; in June of the

the first six months of the present year they were 688,000. This comparison is between the present year and the most prosperous years in that branch of industry. Take again the declared value of our exports. In the first six months of 1842, the quantity of yarn was 58,000,000lbs., while in 1843 it was £2,000,000lbs. Cotton thread, in the first part of 1842, was £35,000, in 1843 it was £1,324,000. Printed calicoes were in the first six months of 1842, 123,721,000 yards; and in the present year, 145,295,000 yards. In plain calico, the number of yards exported, in the first six months of 1842, was 152, 827,000; in the present year it was no less than 253,318,000, being 100,491,000 yards more than was exported during the being 100,491,000 yards more than was exported during the

corresponding period of last year.

"These facts surely demonstrate, that at least some considerable advantage has already resulted from the Corn Law and the Tariff of last year; they surely show some indication of returning prosperity; they surely encourage some hope that, by a steady perseverance in the same enlightened course of policy, the trade and commerce of this mighty empire will speedily attain to that greatness and prosperity of which they are the welcome harbingers.'

These facts give the best possible proof that the expectations of the Government are not based upon superficial or unsubstantial grounds. The evidence of returning prosperity is clear and distinct. The ship is gradually righting herself and getting into smoother waters. We fully believe that the Anti-Corn-Law League are convinced of this, and that their present extravagant and mad-headed course is the forlorn hope of the faction. They are actually afraid that the country should return to a prosperous condition. This would be a death-blow to their hopes, and the end of their ambitious general improvement in all branches of manufacturing indusy and commercial enterprise will put the agitators Court," and convince the country of the wisdom and success of the "COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE PELL GOVERNMENT."

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND THE CORN LAWS .-

some papers that the Duke of Buccleuch had declared himself excel his neighbours, by getting a character for his fish, and to favourable to a free trade in corn. He could not believe that

THE MUSIC OF THE HEBREWS.

an undoubted fact, that the chants used in the modern Synagogues are those which have descended without alteration from the days of Solomon. Of this assertion, however, he did not bring forward the slightest proof; nor could he, for every person who has studied the subject knows that any such proof is absolutely impossible. The Jews never had any musical notation—any mode of writing down and preserving the melody in any demand, owing to their becoming, as I am told, in a of musical sounds. Their ancient melodies, therefore, if they have been preserved, must have been handed down merely by the search of the sear This was the first attempt to reduce our tariff to a system, and oral tradition—from father to son, and from mother to daughter -for three thousand years. Anybody who knows that a popu

opponents, to be a material improvement upon the old law."

The article next alludes to the Canadian Corn Bill, and points out very forcibly the advantages likely to arise to this world the Hebrew people are established. This is contrary to down from the ancient Hebrews to any one Synagogue, who

But, while there is no evidence of the antiquity of the existing Hebrew music, we may admit that, to some extent, there is Amongst other objections raised against Sir Robert Peel's | a presumption in its favour. The Jews have ever remained a peculiar people, tenacious of their institutions, character, manpolicy, it is said that he has adopted the principles of his predecessors. This charge, however, will be disposed of in a moment when we come, in the words of the reviewer to compare music. The chants of the Jewish Synagogue have a striking music. The chants of the Jewish Synagogue have a striking music. music. The chants of the Jewish Synagogue have a striking resemblance to the canto fermo, or plain chant; and, as that has descended from the early Christians, almost of the apostolic age, to the present time, it is natural to suppose that those who had previously made no religious profession. The ment referred to corn, timber, and sugar, and to these three

Colonial.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- Preparations are rapidly going on for the reception of the Government in this city. Tenders have already been received for the necessary alterations in the old Government House. The plans for the alterations in St. "The policy of the two governments, therefore, in respect to timber, appears to have been somewhat at variance; and the in order for the residence of the Governor.—Montreal Gazette. SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION .- Mr. George A. Barber

has been appointed by the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto as Superintendent of Education for this city, by a vote of Ter

flattering testimonials from a very large number of the first citizens of Toronto, of all classes and shades of politics, as to s fitness for the office in question. We have no doubt of his devoting his best attention to fulfilling the important duties of his office in the most efficient and impartial manner. The new Superintendent has our best

> PROVINCIAL FINANCE. (From the Quebec Gazette.)

not the less sure. One of our great customers—the Children States—from whom we might have hoped better things, has not reciprocated the advances of the British nation in anything fiscal affairs are in a very promising condition? The above is no fancied picture of facts; it is a true delineation, and our the government printed returns. figures are taken from the government printed returns.

Let it be remembered too, that we are now running behind, even while the money borrowed is in circulation among us. A died. intry during the present year.

"Taking the first six months of the year, the declared value and yet we have begun to fall behind to the extent of the in-

terest of this very amount, while the principal is yet passing through our fingers. What then, in the name of se, will be our condition when the money is all spent? This is no trivial, or paltry question; it is a matter of the most SHEWING THE VALUE OF ANY QUANTITY OF serious consideration for every man in Canada. Our canals will be completed; but the trade which should have sustained them has already left us, or rather has bee driven away by us; and even though we should return to dis-

cretion, after having proved by our experience that our prohib itory commercial legislation is a matter of madness, what will our repentance avail us, if the anti corn-law league succeed in acing the British grain trade on a free basis?

When Canada shall be placed on the same footing, in the English grain market, as other countries, what will be our con-

dition, not merely as regards the carrying trade of the West, but as regards our own internal agricultural operations? Our present condition is quite analagous to that of our neighbours, during their borrowing days, with this difference, the exports, in June, 1842, was £408,000; in June of the present year, it was £791,000. These returns, therefore, show a decided progressive improvement in trade. It was alleged last year, that depressed as the cotton trade then was it would sink still lower. This prediction has happily proved untrue.

Moved by C. Gamble, Esq., and seconded by Hon. The consumption of cotton during the first six months of the of foreign money flung amongst them, for quelling a silly re-The consumption of cotton during the first six months of the present year has been 688,000 bags, a larger amount than was ever before known in this country. The years 1836 and 1837 were years of the greatest prosperity in this branch of trade. In the first six months of 1835 the number of bags of cotton was 451,000; in 1836, 474,000; in 1837, 497,000; while in the first six months of the present year they were 688,000.

Bull's money; they maintain their own troops. They had no protection for their agricultural and other products, in the British market, as we have, and have always had. What

> We are anxiously waiting to see if any explanation will be given by Captain Moore, M. P. P., for Sherbrooke, of the assertion made in the Sherbrooke Gazette, that he, Captain Moore, a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Navy, sat quietly in his chair while one Squite Hyndman, proposed and drank a treasonable toast, couched in these words:—

"British constitutional liberty if possible, but national libery at all events, as the case may be; and in the event of the British Government losing sight of us, we will become the a-lopted sons of Uncle Sam, and cheerfully ask them for a fur-

If Captain Moore did allow such an affront to his Sovereign o pass unnoticed, we can only say that he evinced a spirit and principles but little becoming an Officer in any atm of the service, and we commend him most especially to the notice of the Lords of the Admirality .- Montreal Courier.

schemes of selfish aggrandisement. The honesty and firmness of the Ministry will, however, be too much for them. The general improvement in all branches of manufacture.

I have now to point out the system followed in the British fisheries, by which so much was accomplished. The nets were restricted to a particular size—that is, the mesh might be as large as the fisherman pleased, but could not be less than a We extract with pleasure from the Nottingham Journal the following decided negative given to the assertion that the Duke of Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the Buccleach had become a convert to the abolition of the Buccleach had become a convert to the Buccleach had become a convert to the Buccleach had become a convert to the Buccleach had become a con taws. At a meeting of the Agricultural interest, held at Northampton:

T. P. Maunsell, Esq., M.P., said he had seen a statement in was intended to present a motive to each curer to endeavour to had every good article in his line of business. Peter Pain, Esq., the Duke of Buccleuch's agent, was happy examine the lot; when, if satisfied, (and he generally caused a A VERY VALUABLE FARM, to give a distinct devial to that statement. He had had a con- few to be emptied and weighed to prevent fraud) he caused the sation with his Grace, whose own words he would repeat -- brand of the custom-house to be put on, which enabled the A greater lie was never penned by the father of all lies." curer to get his bounty, and was the mark to purchasers that

If the herrings were intended for home use, which included Great Britain and Ireland, the bottom of the barrel only was (From the John Bull.)

On Wednesday evening Mr. Henry Philips gave, in the Music Hall, in Store-street. a concert, consisting of sacred and traditional Hebrew melodies. It was in the form of a lecture on the music of the Hebrews, illustrated by specimens of its ballound at both ends, and one iron hoop on each bulge, and one over each chime. The fish, in this latter case, had also to on the music of the Hebrews, illustrated by specimens of its be altogether taken out of the original cask, to be washed, and various styles.

We were somewhat curious to learn what light Mr. Philips
—an able and intelligent man, with Hebrew blood in his veins
—could throw on the music of that most ancient and peculiar
people; as all our researches had only led us to the conclusion
that nothing is known about the matter. Mr. Philips took a
very different view of the subject,; for he asserted, as if it were
an undoubted fact, that the chants used in the modern Syna-

Let me here pause to notice the very different style in which It is easy to see why gaspereaux, which come into our waters to spawn, and are thus in a lean state, keep better in a hot climate than herrings thus prepared. But to proceed in order. lar tune cannot be preserved unaltered in this way for a couple of centuries, must be aware that such a supposition is out of the colleagues was, to abolish prohibition by requering productory duties, and to reduce the duties on raw materials, and on materials, and on materials, and on materials, and on materials partly manufactured. By this means they expected to from the Holy Scriptures. We know that the Jews were a bighly musical people—as they are, indeed, to this day—that every individual article would be so cheapened as to afford any great relief, but that upon the aggregate of consumption there would be considerable relief. Reductions were made upon a great variety of articles, so as to give to almost every class that ments. But this is the whole amount of our knowledge. We have no means of obtaining three consecutive notes of any one pensation upon others."

All that we know of the ancient Hebrew music is derived from the Holy Scriptures. We know that the Jews were a bighly musical people—as they are, indeed, to this day—that music entered largely into their religious rites, their public generally, that they will be fully premaring of the nature and high standing, were therefore appointed, to sit at Ediuburgh, in order to regulate and, as far as practicable, improve the fisheries. These gentlemen had no salaries, being the proposition of the public generally. It is and the public generally, that they will be fully premaring of the nature and high standing, were therefore appointed, to sit at Ediuburgh, in order to regulate and, as far as practicable, improve the fisheries. These gentlemen had no salaries, being the public generally, that they will be fully premaring of the Navigation, with efficient means of the public generally, that they will be fully premaring of the Navigation, with efficient means the public generally, that they will be fully premare and, as far as practicable, intelligence, and high standing, were therefore appointed, to sit at Ediuburgh, in order to regulate and experienced screens of that city; but an intelligent and experienced screens. The public generally that they will be fully premare the figure and a cy,—it was found that the officers of customs did not give that sustained attention to the details which was considered neces-"The next great and contemporaneous measure of the pre- of the nature and powers of their instruments. A curious placed under their direction, to enforce regulations and keep "The next great and contemporaneous measure of the present government was the alteration of the Corn-Law, by which sent government was the alteration of the Corn-Law, by which the scale of duties upon the admission of foreign corn was reduced to a maximum of 20s. and a minimum of 1s. per quarter. This new sliding scale, as might have been anticipated, met with strong opposition from those who were opposed to any reduction strong opposition from those who were opposed to any reduction. now to clear at all at the several custom-houses. These king's coopers examined into all the process, and, if satisfied, gave clearances, which were legal by statute. The inspectors had, I think, £250 per annum; and the coopers, £100 to £120. It is a large New Warehouse; to be erected by the company to the faithful discharge of their company made and were of course sworn to the faithful discharge of their company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for the Payment of the Navigation. and were of course sworn to the faithful discharge of their respective duties. Some improvements were now made, and as all bounties had by this time been withdrawn, the adventurers were allowed to catch or buy their fish as they found most convenient. Capital had now accumulated, and though the profits became small on each barrel, the quantities were so enlarged as to make fair returns for the capital invested. The fishermen were put under no restriction as to quantity of nets, men, or boats, but still were not suffered to have any nets under a determinate width. One of the principal objects of the Fishery Board doubtless was to encourage shore fishing by the natives of the coast which the herring frequented, and in this they greatly succeeded; inasmuch that these vessels found it generally more advantageous to buy the freshly caught fish each morning from the coast boats than to fish themselves, as they thus acquired their cargoes in a much shorter time, and secured a much larger quantity of fish. It became soon a practice to a much larger quantity of isin. It became soon a practice to provide early every season a large quantity of salt and casks, on the spot near the principal fishing stations, and to trust to the catch of the shore boats altogether, or nearly so, for their uantities, using the vessels merely for carrying the salt to the tations, and afterwards the cured fish to market. There being ishery officers on each station, they were enabled to go direct o market, without touching at any custom-house. Ireland, besides her own catch, usually took off 100,000 barrels. Scotand used some 60,000. Large quantities were shipped to the West Indies, principally Jamaica; and to Hamburgh, and other European ports, for the German market. Some also were used in England. It is now a large and profitable trade, drawing onsiderable sums from foreign countries, and providing a large uantity of food for the poorer classes of the empire at ho I have gone into these details in order to give some hints to

such of our legislators as may honour my poor endeavours with their notice. There is, no doubt, great dissimilarity between the fisheries of Scotland and ours; yet still the general features may be so much alike as to suggest many hints for our use and

POSTSCRIPT.

By the American papers just received, we have the account of a dreadful accident on board the United States new Steam Frigate Princeton. We extract the following particulars from the Anglo American, taken from the Washington Maddisonian

EXPLOSION OF THE PRINCETON'S GREAT GUN. DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE-OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY-OF COMMODORE KENNON-OF VIRGIL

MAXCY-OF MR. GARDNER, N. Y. &c. &c. The following frightful intelligence we obtain from an eye-To-day the Princeton made another excursion, having on

board several hundred guests.

The ship proceeded down the river below Mount Vernon, and on its return, when within about twenty minutes run of Alexandria, the large gun on the bow was fired, it being the second or third time it had been discharged with ball, and the usus service charge, and, exploding at the breach, spread death and

Virgil Maxey, Esq., and David Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island New York, were instantly killed, and six sailors are reported One of the President's servants, a colored man ,has since

Colonel Benton and Captain Stockton were slightly injured.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRODUCE TABLES, GRAIN:

HE Standard Weight of which is sixty pounds to the Winchester Bushel, exhibiting on a single page, the value of any number of Bushels and Pounds at the same rate, FROM ONE POUND TO ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS.

JOHN WILLIAM GAMBLE. PRICE 7s. 6d. For sale at C. H. Morgan's, and Gravely & Jackson's, Cobourg;

A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; W. Green's, Dundas; J. F. Rogers', Woodstock; H. Mittleberger & Co.'s, St. Catharine's; A. Davidson's, Niagara; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King St. Toronto.

ALEXANDER LEITH.

A PRAYER BOOK, with the above name written in it, was left some months ago in Mr. T. D. Harris's Pew, in the Cathedral at Toronto.

The owner may have it by applying at the Depository of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Toronto.

BAZAAR.

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

MRS. BULL, MRS. CUMMINGS. MRS. JUSON. MRS. DAVIDSON, MRS. O'RETELY, MES. GEDDES. Hamilton, 1st March, 1844.

TO FAMILIES. A YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some years in England in the Education of Children, and who has situation as GOVERNESS, in a retired family, where Music and Drawing, would be committed to her care.

Applications, (post-paid) stating the different ages of the Children to be instructed, and addressed to W. D. POWELL, Esq., Solicitor, Guelph, will receive immediate attention.

Guelph, 22nd February, 1844. To Parents and Guardians. MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, many years in extensive practice in Upper Canada, will

have, in the Spring, a vacancy for a STUDENT, of good Classical Education. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. Goldstore, Esq., Surgeon, Cobourg, Canada West. February, 1844.

BUSBY COTTAGE

FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

THE above is situated a short distance off Tonge Street, and within ten minutes walk of the University grounds. For Terms, apply to JAMES BROWN, SADDLER AND HAR-NESS MAKER, King Street, Toronto, -of whom, too, may be Toronto, February 27th, 1844.

FOR SALE, Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres,

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

ROBERT F. COLEMAN. Belleville, February 19, 1844.

Mr. J. D. HUMPHREYS, FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO:

R. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an exten-sive selection of the most fashionable and popular PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC:

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

FORWARDING, 840. 1844.

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the off the Roll, and such Pupils shall not be re-admitted until all consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON. SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville.

THE NEW YORK ALBION. THE Proprietor of the New York Albion has lately made an arrangement with some of the most celebrated and

and circulate them in the British Provinces.

All regular and permanent Subscribers to the Albion in the Provinces, on paying the year's subscription for 1844 (six Dollars) with the understanding that they remain on the list, will be presented, without charge, with a copy of The Albion of Washington 20 inches by 27, or a complete copy of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal for 1843, at the option of the Subscriber.

an Office in Town, for the reception of calls from all those who may require the services of a Dentist, where he may at all times be found, except as business may call him to the country of some of the neighbouring Villages, which he intends occasionally to visit, of which absence notice will be given in the Star and Church newspapers.

Office on Division Street, directly opposite the Star Office of Division Street, directly opposite the Star Office fours, from 3, A. M. to 5, P. M.

Cobourg, Feb. 12, 1844.

The proprietor will also continue to pay the United States postage on The Albion, so that it will be delivered to the Subscriber at one penny currency each paper.

Persons wishing to obtain The Gallery and Washington both,

together with The Albion will be charged seven Dollar those who may be desirous of obtaining The Albion, The Gullery, Washington, and Chambers will receive the whole for eigh Dollars, which if published separately, would amount to twelve

This liberality the Proprietor hopes will be duly appreciated. New Subscribers will be entitled to the same privileges on paying one year in advance.

The Gallery contains the following plates, beautifully engraved on Steel. The QUEEN, DEKE OF WELLINGTON,

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ELLEN TREE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and BUCKINGHAM PALACE, together with memoirs and letter-press descriptions, beautifully bound, so as to form a splendid ornament for the drawing room table. Orders and subscriptions received by MR. JOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, at the House of MR. BURN, n Lot Street, two doors West from Church Street, Toron

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY, WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of mo matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe. The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or her parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended. During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d.

eraging about £9 each remittance, viz.: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do to England & Wales.
441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland.
35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844.

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

WANTED, FOR A DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, about forty miles from Kingston, a CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATI-CAL ASSISTANT. Applications, (post-paid), stating qualifications and terms, addressed A. B., office of this paper,

Cohourg, will be attended to for one month. February 23, 1844. EDUCATION.

A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street.

We beg to remind our correspond Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies; M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST.

EDUCATION &

MRS. GIEKISON will continue as heretofare to give Private Tuition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH GUITAR, and in SINGING.

Unexceptionable references given.

PRIVATE TUITION. A GENTLEMAN lately from England, by profession a Civil Engineer, would be happy to give instruction to a tew Pupils in Cobourg, in Mathematics, Arithmetic, Surveting, and Engineering Drawing. For particulars apply at The Church Office. 24th January, 1844.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON, Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS, as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College or for the University.

January 9, 1844.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Guelph, will shortly be prepared to receive into his house FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whom he would instruct in Classics, Mathematics, and the other branches of a general education, and whom, if desired,

he would prepare for becoming Candidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or for entrance at the University.

MR. PALMER would pay the strictest attention to the formation of the manners, habits, and religious principles, of any Pupils who may be entrusted to his care.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. Palmer, Guelph. January 9th, 1844.

MATHEMATICS, &c. ALONG WITH FOUR ACRES OF GARDEN. A PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, ALONG WITH FOUR ACRES OF GARDEN. A LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is desirous of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers.—Apply to Thos. Champion, Esq. 144, King Street, Toronto. 1st January, 1844.

BOARD AND LODGING,

AT TORONTO. MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be A MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home: The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City.

One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices, may be received as Daily Boarders, References of undoubted respectability will be expected.
For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at
the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W.
Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician,
Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. A WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as BOARDERS, who may be attending the COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY. With that view, she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which will be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next.

REFERENCES :- The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. The HONOURABLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, and The REV. DR. McCAUL. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, AND STEAM-BOAT BELLS, OF any size, from 20 lbs. to 10 tons weight, supplied by the Subscriber, and WARRANTED.

Ironmonger, 4, St. James's Buildings: 345-tf Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1844. HARE & Co.'s PATENT FLOOR CLOTH

THOMAS D. HARRIS,

THE Subscriber, Agent for HARE & Co., Bristol, England, will take orders for any size without seam, to come out by Spring ships. A great variety of patterns on hand. THOMAS D. HARRIS,

Ironmonger; 4, St. James's Buildings: 345-tf Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1844. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, FORONTO.

THE PAYMENT OF THE COLLEGE DUES.

1. The Dues of the Pupils, whether Boarders or Day: Scholars, shall be payable Quarterly, either in advance or, at farthest, before the end of each quarter. 2. The names of the Pupils who shall not have paid their Dues in accordance with the above Regulation, shall be taken

arrears shall have been paid. 3. The custom hitherto pursued by the College, of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Books and Stationery required by the Pupils, shall for the future be discontinued. 4. The above Regulations shall take effect from the com-mencement of the year 1844.

King's College Office, Dec. 27, 1843. DENTISTRY.

E Proprietor of the New York Albion has lately made in arrangement with some of the most celebrated and whereby he is an Office in Town, for the reception of calls from all those who

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE,

JUST PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, (PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.) PROCEEDINGS At the Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone,

April 23, 1842, And at the opening of the University, June 8, 1843, CONTAINING the Addresses delivered by the Hon, and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University; the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Vice-President; the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson; and the Hon. Mr.

Justice Hagerman. The above work is on sale at Armour & Ramsay's, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Des barats & Co.'s, Kingston; Gravely & Jackson's, and C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; H. Mittleberger & Co.'s, St. Catharines; A. Davidson's, Niagara; F. Rogers', Woodstock; W. Green's, Dundas; and at the

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

February 21, 1844. BIRTHS. At Hamilton, on Sunday, 25th February, Mrs. C. S. Ross,

At Montreal, on the 25th instant, Mrs. Kinnear, of a At the Priory, on the morning of the 25th instant, the lady of the Rev. William Abbot, Rector of St. Andrews, of a

In Grantham, on the 22nd instant, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of Louth, Mr. William Servos, cldest son

of Col. Servos, of Niagara, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hosteter, of Granthan At the residence of Judge O'Reilly, Hamilton, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. A. Nellis, Andrew Todd Kerby, Esq., of Flamboro' West, to Mary, daughter of James Racey, Esq., of

DIED. At Wickham, Hampshire, Eugland, on the 23rd January last, in the seventy-first year of her age, Anne Payne, relict of the late Thomas Dorsett Birchall, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 7 Capt. Rist; H. Mortimer, Esq. (too late for last week); H. C. Barwick, Esq., add. sub.; Rev. G. M. Armstrong, rem.; P. M. Bloomfield; H. Merigold, Esq., rem.; Rev. B. Cronyn; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Rev. J. Hickie, rem. (to end of current volume); Rev. J. Gibson, rem. J. Bourchier, Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. Flanaghan, rem.; T. Champion, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Rev. S. Armour, (Mr. R. Howden, rem.

reet.

We beg to remind our correspondents, that letters announcing change of residence, &c., should be pre-paid.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA: A TALE OF THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CHURCH. (By a Correspondent of The Church.) CHAPTER I.

THE COUNCIL. "Genius and art, ambition's boasted wings, Our boast but ill deserve. A feeble aid! Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere, The glorious fragments of a soul immortal, With rubbish mixt and glittering in the dust." Young's Night Thoughts.

we understand by that appellation in modern times. to the test of examination?" leaves, and almost sank beneath the burthen of its who searcheth the hearts, assist us to the knowledge should be promoted in his room. hanging fruit; the Pomegranate flourished in its native of the truth. Malchion! let the trial proceed."*

(a city, alas! how unworthy of the lavish bounty of the first rank of our three-fold spiritual priesthood. Heaven!) at the period of which we write. But we Ill would it become me to do violence, in aught, to may not dwell longer on its charms; for we must no- the command of that blessed martyr, who in times tice the excitement which now prevailed in its thronged past ruled this Church, and was made perfect through streets. The multitude that met the eye, and who suffering; even that Ignatius whose sepulchre is seemed to be all moved by some common impulse, as amongst us, who straitly charged them of Smyrna, I they were all hurrying in the same direction, formed might say with his dying breath,-Follow the bishop a very promiscuous assemblage. Pagans and Chris- as Christ Jesus followed the Father! Thou, I say, tians, of every grade and occupation, were mingled art a bishop, and I but a Presbyter; yet do I here together, for the season of persecution had now, for a speak not in mine own person, (for then were my words brief interval, passed away from the Church of Christ; as chaff and my boldness of speech presumption,) but and in Antioch especially, which owned the sove- with the voice of this most grave and holy Council do reignty of Zenobia, who treated her Christian subjects | I address thee. with lenity and even with favour, the profession of the which loved to make havor of the Christian flock.

on the bank of the river, and contiguous to the city wall, but removed from the bustle of the more fre- reject such pernicious doctrine." quented streets, a Christian council had been convened. A portion of this structure had been reserved for the learn from thee how thou interpretest these sayings purposes of public worship; * but by far the greater of our Lord, handed down to us by the Holy Evanpart was appropriated to a spacious attium or hall, gelist St. John,- 'The Father dwelleth in me, and I surmounted by a lofty vaulted ceiling of cedar, and in him;' and again,- 'I and the Father are one'?' supported on either side by a range of marble columns of the Corinthian order. This division was used on Christ Jesus when on this earth." public occasions, and was sufficiently capacious to "In such a manner that, as he was perfect Man, contain a large number of spectators. The seats, for so likewise he was perfect God, -possessing in himthe accommodation of these, were disposed in the style of the Ancient Theatre, this being thought the most "Malchion, answer me! Dost thou believe Christ, advantageous arrangement; retreating, tier above tier, the Son of God, to be consubstantial with the Father? in concentric circles; and the front of the building, where the proseenium or stage (to pursue the comparison) would have stood, was left open in such a manner as to afford to the spectators under the broad substantial;) and I like it not. If Christ Jesus be portico and without in the area, a full view of the oμουσιος with God the Father, then are there two Gods interior.

The division answering to the orchestra, bounded by the lower range of seats and facing the public en- him to be consubstantial, corporaliter (as thou vainly trance, was filled by the members of the Council .- imaginest,) but spiritualiter and in modo divino. Thy These consisted of no less than seventy bishops, be- speech bewrayeth thee; for whatsoever thou mayest sides a large number of presbyters, deacons, and aco- mean by the residence of the Divinity in Christ Jesus, lytes. At a small table, placed at the foot of the if He, as the only-begotten Son of God, be not, in subpresident's chair, sat several notaries prepared to take stance, identical with the Father, then is he different, down in short-hand the proceedings of the assembly. and if different then a creature, and therefore not God. Amongst the venerable array of prelates who had re- But I would further hear from thee, wherefore Christ paired thither from various parts of the Eastern Church, Jesus came into the world?" the most conspicuous were Helenus of Tarsus, Hymenœus of Jerusalem, Theotecnus of Cæsarea in Palestine, Maximus of Bosra, and Nicomas of Iconium, worthy of all acceptation'." -all of them, by their comely vesture and grave demeanour, sustaining well the reverend character of sacrifice than the Son of God could suffice for so great chief shepherds in their Lord's fold.

demanded the exercise of their utmost care and vigi- us: and that mercy might perchance have devised lance. It was that intestine malady, heresy; more some other plan." fatal in its results than the persecutor's sword. The "Be assured that none other scheme could have author of the false doctrine stood before his judges in fulfilled the great work of man's redemption. The the person of the well-known Paul of Samosata, the grace of God, though abundant, is not superfluous; bishop of Antioch, -no ordinary criminal. Nor was and if the Son of God died on the Cross, we must bethe crime for which he had been arraigned a petty lieve that the death of the Son of God was necessary delinquency; he had denied the Lord who bought to make atonement for the sins of a guilty world. It him. The opinions laid to his charge fell not short was impossible that the blood of bulls and of goats of absolute blasphemy; cancelling, as it was their should cleanse from sin; and if the sacrifices of the blood-shedding; and, by thus sweeping away the doctrine of the Atonement, not only mutilating but sub- even God himself who, in form of flesh, did suffer on verting from its very foundation the whole fabric of the Cross. Thou doubtest that an expiation so costly Christianity. The Church, in short, imputed to him was necessary: then must thou likewise believe that the false and wicked tenets of Artemas (which had he who was nailed to the accursed tree was not God." seen the light about eighty years before,) being a de-Lord and Saviour.

He was an artful as well as an evil man. Once really the case." before,† through his wily sophistry, he had escaped public condemnation from a council holden in the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' If the public condemnation from a council holden in the same place: but the time had now arrived when his atonement might have been less than Divine, and inartifices were no longer to shelter his heretical sentiments. The audacious corrupter of the truth was superfluity, somewhat beneath the Son of God had Orders. now to be exposed; and the world was to be satisfied that he had prostituted his abilities to unworthy ends, and had proved, (a rare event in those days of comparative purity,) unfaithful to the solemn trust reposed in him, and a traitor to his Episcopal charge. The absorbing interest of the occasion; the emi-

nence of the offender; and the magnitude of the offence, might well account for the dense crowd of anxious spectators. Still it was strange that Heathens should so far sink their prejudices as to join the listening throng. But the accused was known to be an advocate of the Platonic philosophy; and this cir- ning'?" cumstance it probably was, operating with full force in a city where the views of Longinus reigned supreme, that drew the Priest of Apollo from the grove of Daphne,

and the pale philosopher from his silent study. Opposite to and confronting the delinquent, there stood one, of noble stature and commanding aspect, who was destined, in the Providence of God, to be the instrument of conferring a great and permanent benefit on his Church. He had been chosen to conduct the examination. Malchion, the rhetorician, was the man who had been selected for this honourable and responsible commission, -an individual well qualified in every way for the efficient discharge of the high

* At this time the Christians were in the habit of erecting can trace the practice at Rome, with considerable certainty, as pire, where the increase of Christianity would not excite so atrong a prejudice as in the Capital, the custom prevailed quite as early, if not earlier. It is not likely, however, that it was very general so soon as the present period.

of his philosophy and the extent of his learning, than thou aught to answer to this charge?" of his philosophy and the extent of his fearning, than the for the purity of his faith and the holy fervour of his faith and the holy fervour of his enterprise discomfitted. uniform piety. By his side, on a small table, there were placed a stylus and tablets (for the purpose of taking down occasional notes); and with these there lay several parchment rolls, having inscribed on them, in the Greek tongue, the precious words of the Scriptures of truth; consisting of those books of either Covenant which he had thought it probable he should be required to consult.

his enterprise discomfited.

"Fathers!" rejoined the upright Malchion, "I have nought to add: ye have heard his heresy from his own mouth; the cause is now before you, and waits your decision." Having thus faithfully discharged his office, he sat down.

The Samosatan roused himself as from a lethargy; the bitterness of wounded pride and worsted ambition and a course of study (which necessarily varies in substance as follows:—

The Holx Scriptures; history and doctrines. The Old Testament is studied eight in the English version. (The study of Hebrew is not insisted upon, but assistance is given to every student who wishes to commence or to pursue it.) The whole of the New Testament is studied grammatically in the original language; and a course of study (which necessarily varies in substance as follows:—

The Holx Scriptures; history and doctrines. The Old Testament is studied each bearing his proportion.

8. The course of study (which necessarily varies in each bearing his proportion.

8. The course of study (which necessarily varies in each bearing his proportion.

8. The course of study (which necessarily varies in each bearing his proportion.

8. The course of study (which necessarily varies in each bearing his proportion. uniform piety. By his side, on a small table, there his enterprise discomfited.

placid composure. The one stood there to preserve the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and ture, the evidences of authenticity, the Scripture proof of

cloud, offered to the eye an unbroken expanse of blue; while the leaves were just rustled by the breath of the Western airs, which came freighted with the odours which came freighted with the odours while the leaves were just rustled by the breath of the Under foot. The Queen of the East will protect the under foot. The Queen of the East will protect the friend of her instructor, the great Longinus." Not to undergo an examination touching a charge, not now the description of sermons and Pascher and duties and dates and dates and dates and dates and dates and dates and dates.

IV. Nature and duties and dates and dates and dates.

IV. Nature and duties and dates and dates and dates and dates and dates and dates and dates.

IV. Nature and dates and dates.

IV. Nature and dates a of the Grecian isles. The sun, whose heat had not for the first time alleged against thee, of denying the choosing to abide the decision which he had no diffiyet, at the third hour of the day, become oppressive, eternal being of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, culty in anticipating, the crafty delinquent left the any new regulations which may be deemed requisite for poured a flood of radiance on the "laughing tide" of who is blessed for ever; and of saying that he is not council chamber for his own dwelling, there to ponder the Orontes, which sparkled brightly beneath its beams, one God with the Father. I ask then; Dost thou over in solitude the occurrences of the day, and to hereafter accrue to the institution. and reflected in its bosom, though in tremulous and plead guilty to this accusation, and throw thyself, with weave fresh schemes of ambition and deceit. broken lines, the clear azure of the heaven above it. penitent spirit, on the mercy of these holy Fathers

"Paul of Samosata," began the gifted advocate, vigour, not shrunken and diminutive like our pining exotic; the purple vine, transgressing its bounds, "Paul of Samosata," began the gifted advocate, without much noise and disorder, and as the sollider exotic; the purple vine, transgressing its bounds, "though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus" though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus though the properties the purple which the purple which the purple which the properties the purple which the purple climbed in wanton luxuriance round porch and pillar; Christ, I must needs abhor the evil practices as well thronged and bustling before, soon became silent and and the Rose of Damascus, raising her head with as the false doctrine which the men of thy generation, untenanted; and when a few hours had passed away, and the Rose of Damascus, raising her head with queenly dignity, shed her tribute of fragrance on the marking thy daily walk and manner of life, have imparting the results and passed away, as the false doctrine which the men of thy generation, and when a lew hours had passed away, and the life in the life i air already scented with the perfume of a thousand puted to thee, and I fear alas! with too much truth, buried in unbroken repose, save where the sounds of yet I cannot forget that thou art still a bishop of Such was the general aspect of this voluptuous city | Christ's flock on earth, -standing and ministering in | stillness of the midnight air.

"Many years back there lived, as thou knowest, one Cross was no longer exposed to the fury of that bigotry Artemas, or Artemon, who did hold, with Theodotus the currier of Byzantium, that Christ Jesus was but a In a solid and imposing, though not costly, edifice, man,-What thinkest thou of this man's opinion?" "Of a truth," answered the accused, "I utterly

> "Thou hast well said, Samosatan! but I would "I acknowledge that Divinity did reside in the Man

and not one."

"The Catholic Church, Samosatan, doth not hold

"To save sinners, even as saith the Holy Apostle

"Art thou satisfied in thine heart that no less a a work?"

The subject proposed for their solemn deliberation "I know not: it is written of his mercy he saved

obvious tendency to do, the merits of Christ's precious Law were in themselves of none effect, then was it

"Stay, Malchion! thy zeal outstrips thy judgment. nial of the Pre-existence and Divinity of our blessed I did but assume that a blood-shedding less precious might have sufficed; but I said not that such was

> "I do thee no injustice; for, with thee, 'of the asmuch as God, as we before said, worketh not by then been offered up. But thou hast spoken of the Man Christ Jesus: thou holdest, then, to the declaration of John that 'the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us'?"

> "Assuredly I assent to the Apostle's declaration." "But before the Word became incarnate, dost thou acknowledge his being from all eternity with God the Father?'

> "Is it not written,- In the beginning was the Word'?"

"True: but what understandest thou by 'begin-

"May it not import the beginning of the Gospel?"; so hold it. Moses hath written it in his first book, and there it signifieth, before the existence of any created matter; and here it must be interpreted in like man- the 26th September. Nor could thy plea stand by the side of words like these :- 'Before Abraham was, I am'; and again, By him all things were made'; and, 'Father, glorify at least

me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.' "Many there are, Paul of Samosata, all witnesses of good report, ready to testify against thee that thou hast banished from the service of the sanctuary all hath long been accustomed to sing to Christ our Lord;

* Fragments of the Dialogue between Malchion and Paul far back as the reign of Alexander Severus (A. D. 222), and it is not improbable that in the colonial dependencies of the Em-† This evasion is, I believe, a Socinian gloss. But as there is nothing new under the sun,—a truth which is particularly applicable to the stale and threadbare devices of heresy and schiem,—it is likely that our modern hereties derived this artifice, or something equivalent to it, from ancient times.

On the lips of the Samosatan there dwelt the sneer of bitter sarcasm, which yet but ill concealed his real solicitude; in the countenance of the other all was of deposition from the Episcopate of this city; but of deposition from the Episcopate of this city; but ment is studied grammatically in the original language; and a course of critical and exegetical lectures is delivered on the four Gospels, the Acts, and as many as may be of the Epistles.

Lectures, or readings, on the Canon and Text of Scrinhath made you overseers."—Acts xx. 28.

The fair city of Antioch, on a morning in the mouth of May, A. D. 269, wore a more than usually attractive appearance. The day was one of the brightest in that favoured clime: the sky, divested of every cloud, offered to the eye an unbroken expanse of blue; while the leaves were just rustled by the breath of the winds of the control of the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and the price doctrines, prophecy, &c.

II. The History of the Church; the evidences of authenticity, the Scripture proof of doctrines, prophecy, &c.

III. History of the Church in England; vindication of the charge and discipline; heresies.—Selection of Rustic Councils; rites and discipline; heresies.—Selection of the cother to plead the cause and shield the interests of carriers prophecy, &c.

II. History of the Church in England; vindication of the Church in England; vindication of the Anglican Reformation. The Liturgy and offices; the Thirty-nine Articles and Canons.

The day was one of the brightest process.—Selection of Rustic Councils; rites and discipline; heresies.—Selection of Rustic Councils; rites and discipline; heresies.—Selections from the Bridge, and the return of the rection of the councils; rites and discipline; heresies.—Selections from the Bridge, and the return of the rection of multi-chies.—In the rection of multi-chies from the Bridge, and the return of the rection of multi-chies.—In the rection of multi-chies from the Bridge, and the return of the rection of multi-chies.—In the rection of multi-chies from the B

When the members of the Council had individually Antioch was a commercial city; but was not what here assembled; or dost thou submit thine innocence a greed. The presiding bishop then rose and prowe understand by that appellation in modern times.

Ancient art had omitted no device to transform it into

Ancient art had omitted no device to transform it into

a Paradise of delight,—a change indeed by no means
difficult to effect in a land where the choicest produc
or the test of examination?

"The Bishop of Antioch knoweth of none offence the multitude the solemn decree of formed to the discipline, and maintained nothing against the assembly,—that Paul of Samosata, having conducted himself soberly and plously; and that in my tions of nature scarce tasked the culture of one laborious hour. The gardens around were arrayed in their rich tasks and that the son of Demetrianus who hath now attended to give public proof that such may not fairly be laid to his charge."

hath now attended to give public proof that such may not fairly be laid to his charge."

conducted Amisen soberly and plously; and that in my estimation he is a fit person to become a candidate for the office of a Deacon.

And the conducted Amisen soberly and plously; and that in my estimation he is a fit person to become a candidate for the office of a Deacon.

The gardens around were arrayed in their rious hour. The gardens around were arrayed in their richest bloom. Here the Banana unfolded its broad "May God, then, (replied the presiding bishop)" had himself been bishop of the same Church, Domnus, a Christian brother of known piety and orthodoxy, mission into the College at Chichester) has been resident

without much noise and disorder, and as the sombre

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE. BACHELORS' COMMENCEMENT.

JANUARY 20, 1844. EXAMINATION FOR HONORS. Moderators:

MATTHEW O'BRIEN, M.A., Caius College. ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, M.A., Trinity College. Examiners: HARVEY GOODWIN, M.A., Caius College. GEORGE FEARNS REYNER, M.A., St. John's Coll.

OEORGE I BRILLID Zear-									
Wranglers.									
1	Hemming,	Joh	20	Thompson,	Cath				
	Hopkins,	Caius	21	Bell,	'Jesus				
	Budd,	Pemb	22	Hughes,	Trin				
	Stephen,	Joh	23	Bowring,	Trin				
	Dixon,	Joh	24	Wall,	Joh				
	Warren,	Trin		Staley,	Queens'				
	Hedley,	Trin		Rastrick,	Trin				
	Walker,	Trin		Buck,	Christ's				
	Woolley,	Pet	28	Goodman,	Christ's				
	Yates,	Pemb	29	Gurney,	Trin				
	Hiley,	Joh	30	Maxwell,	Corpus				
2	Wilkinson,	Christ's	31	Curtis,	Joh				
3	Nicholson,	Emm	32	Somerville,	Queens'				
4	Waddingham,	Joh		Fenn,	Trin				
5	Woodhouse,	Caius	34	Edwards,	Trin				
6	Green,	Corpus	35	Wright,	Joh				
	Tryon,	Clare		Gorham,	Joh				
18	Jones,	Jesus	37	Lawson,	Joh				
19	Gutch,	Sid							
Senior Optimes.									
1	Hardwick,	Cath	24	Smith,	Jo'a				
2	Harrison,	Corpus	25	Wratislaw,	Christ's				
3	Brooke.	Cains	13/1	Harris.	Trin 7				

18	Jones,	Jesus	37	Lawson,	Joh				
19	Gutch,	Sid							
		Senior	Opti	mes.	No. of Parties				
1	Hardwick,	Cath		Smith.	Jo'a				
	Harrison,	Corpus		Wratislaw,	Christ's				
	Brooke,	Caius	130	Harris,	Trin 7				
	Rigg,	Pemb		Richardson,	Trin (
	Walton,	Pet	28	Davie,	Joh -				
	Underwood,	Joh		Kewley,	Magd				
7	Broadmead,	Trin		Field, J. W.,	Joh				
8	Whittaker,	Joh		Nash,	Trin				
9	Bodley,	Queens'		Byers,	Christ's				
10	Mason,	Joh		Leeding,	Joh 7				
11	Kingdon,	Trin		Stewart,	Joh (
	Cooper,	Trin ?	35	Hamilton,	Caius				
	Lynes,	Chr (Day,	Trin H)				
14	Patey,	Cath	100	Walker,	Joh (
15	Holmes,	Trin	38	Lathbury,	Jesus				
16	Richards.	Trin	39	Lugg,	Clare				
17	Davies,	Trin		Steuart,	Trin				
18	Clark,	Trin		Keary,	Trin				
19	Frampton,	Clare		Maine.	Pemb				
20	Frewer.	Joh		Sells.	Clare,				
21	Cox,	Jesus	44	Weston.	Christ's				
22	Fisher,	Emm		Morgan,	Joh				
23	Hodgson,	Pet							
Junior Optimes.									
	Robertson,	Caius)	119	Tomlin,	Queens'				
	Snowball,	Joh (20		Clare				
3	Byers,	Pet	21		Joh				
4	Tatham,	Joh	22		Clare				
5	Porter,	Corpus		Baker,	Trin				
6	Linthwaite,	Jesus		Trevelyan,	Caius				
	Mason,	Pemb 7	25	Gifford,	Emm				
	Sharpe,	Trin		Morse,	Trin ?				
9	Hoare.	Joh		Swann,	Trin (
10	Mould,	Trin	28	Fowler,	Joh				
11	Sutcliffe.	Magd		Smith,	Christ's				
12	Kirby,	Joh		Wilson,	Queens'				
100	Field, T.	Joh 7		Rodger,	Trin H.				
	Steventon.	Corp	32		Magd				
15	Martineau,	Caius	1	Dalyell,	Trin 7				
16	France	0:4	20	Waller	Damb				

18 Bennett, CHICHESTER DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE. Principal.—The REV. HENRY BROWNE, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester.

Vice-Principal.—The REV. THOMAS LOWE, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester. 1. The Chichester Diocesan Theological College was founded in the year 1839, under the sanction of Bishop Otter and in connexion with the cathedral church, for the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders by instruc-

ion in Theology and the duties of the Christian ministry.

and in Priest's Orders. The Vice-Principal must be a Graduate and in Holy 3. Students must be Graduates of the Universities, professing their intention of offering themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders; or such other persons, not being

Graduates, as shall have obtained permission from a Bishop to offer themselves as Candidates for the office of No Student is to be admitted without the approbation of the bishop, and in every case testimonials are required according to the form given below. These must be forwarded to the Principal at least a fortnight before the

beginning of the term in which the applicant desires to nence residence. 4. The residence of the Students occupies thirty-two weeks in the year, and is divided into four terms in the

following manner. "May it not import the beginning of the Gospel?";
"Doubtless it cannot; nor doth the Catholic Church hold it. Moses hath written it in his first book, and week, and ends on the 14th June.

The third commences on the 1st August, and ends on The fourth commences on the 24th October, and ends

on the 19th December. In general, Students are expected to reside four terms Students, with consent of Principal, may continue their

residence during the vacations.

5. The Students reside either in the college or in lodgings approved by the Principal. Whether resident in college or in lodgings, they are required to conform to such regulations with respect to study hours, and general such decent and pious hymns as the Catholic Church conduct, as have been, or shall be, from time to time, hath long been accustomed to sing to Christ our Lord laid down by the Principal, with consent of the Bishop-Every Student, before his admission, will receive a copy

of the existing regulations, and will subscribe a declara tion that he is willing to conform to the same.
6. The Students are required to attend the Prayers of the Cathedral every morning, and to partake of the Holy

office. He was at this time a Presbyter in the Church of Autioch, and not more distinguished for the depth of in the depth of Autioch, and not more distinguished for the depth of Autioch, and the Autioch and Autioch an rooms and attendance. (Payment for rooms, &c., during vacation, 15s. per week.) The students take their meals

the better government of the College, and in the disposing of any property or funds which may at present attach or

1. I hereby certify that I have known A. B. during a

nould be promoted in his room.

The spectators then slowly receded from the hall, a communicant in the Church, and conducted himself January 22nd, 1844. soberly and piously, and is, in my estimation, a fit person to be a candidate for Holy Orders.

WEEKLY OFFERTORY .- When about three years ago. diciating for the first time in my parish at the Holy buried in unbroken repose, save where the sounds of distant revelry, swelling at intervals, disturbed the such a thing: and I had to wait till the clerk procured a Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. ooden dish, with which he gathered from the few that had anything to give, and would give it. This summer I restored the Daily Service, and the collection at the Offertory on Sundays and all other days appointed to be kept holy. From that time (beginning August 13) to the present there have been thirty such occasions; the total collected (including £4 12s. 1d. dropped into the "poor man's box,") is £73 0s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., of which was collected during the twelve days of the Christmas festival £51 0s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.;

Christmas Day—(appropriated to the cost of a new and beautiful Service of Commu-

the Gospel..... I ought to state, that the parish consists almost wholly of poor: there is only one family in it of any property; there is a Wesleyan chapel and school, well supported; an endowed Baptist chapel and school within half a mile; and a newly-erected Roman Catholic chapel (a gem of architecture) in the parish, supported and frequented by several wealthy families in the neighbourhood. The daily service is pretty well attended; the festival services very well; on the Sunday services the church is full. The number of communicants (about once a month) was on Christmas Day nearly ninety: on ordinary Sundays it has been not much less. The population is 561.—Cor respondent of the Cambridge Chronicle.

PREACHERSHIP OF LINCOLN'S INN .- At the election for this office, there was a large attendance of the benchers. Among the noblemen who were present to vote on the occasion were Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, and Lord Bexley. The election, as announced in our last number, was decided in favour of the Rev. J. S. M. Anerson, Incumbent of St. George's, Brighton, and Chapain to the Queen Dowager. Mr. Anderson is M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford. At the election there were hirty-seven benchers present; and of the seventeen can-lidates, five only received votes, viz:—

... 9 | Harness..... Randall..... At the second voting the numbers were-Anderson 16;

Third voting, and final close-Anderson Majority.....9

THE QUEEN'S RESPECT FOR THE SUNDAY. - Although not connected with this portion of Her Majesty's life, there is another incident which proves the high moral and reliious influence exercised over the mind and heart of Prin-Victoria during her earlier years, and which now lead her to conduct herself in every way worthy of her rank and elevation. The fact I am about to record demonstrates the devout respect she was always taught to feel for the sacredness of the Christian Sabbath. Indeed, ther religious education was invariably made a matter of the deepest and primary importance, and the lessons given at the period of her life we are now considering have brought forth the most satisfactory results in after days.

The incident to which I refer is the following:—A cerain noble lord arrived at Windsor one Saturday night at late hour. On being introduced to the Queen, he said, I have brought down for your Majesty's inspect some documents of great importance, but as I shall be obliged to trouble you to examine them in detail, I will not encroach on the time of your Majesty to-night, but not eneroach of the time of your Majesty to-night, on-will request your attention to-morrow morning." "To-morrow morning!" repeated the Queen; "to-morrow is Sunday, my lord." "True, your Majesty, but business of the State will not admit of delay." "I am aware of that," replied the Queen; "and as, of course, your lordip could not have arrived earlier at the palace to-night, I will, if those papers are of such pressing importance, attend to their contents after church to-morrow morning."
So to church went the Queen and the Court, and to church went the noble lord, when, much to his surprise, the subyet of the discourse was on the duties of the Christian Sabbath. "How did your lordship like the sermon?" asked the Queen. "Very much, indeed, your Majesty," replied the nobleman. "Well, then," retorted Her Maty, " I will not conceal from you that, last night I sent the Clergyman the text from which he preached. I hope we shall all be improved by the sermon." The Sunday passed without a single word being said relative to the State papers; and, at night, when Her Majesty was about to withdraw, "To-morrow morning, my lord, at any hour you please," said the Queen, turning to the nobleman, as early as seven, my lord, if you like, we will look into the papers." The nobleman said, "That he could not think of intruding on Her Majesty at so early an hour; he thought nine o'clock would be quite soon enough."—
"No, no, my lord," replied the Queen, "as the papers are of importance, I wish them to be attended to very early. However, if you wish it to be nine, be it so;" and accordingly the next morning at nine, Her Majesty was seated ready to receive the nobleman and his papers.—Frazer's

* The students have the opportunity of visiting the national schoo and of acquiring some experience in pastoral visitation, by attendin the aged, sick, and poor, of a district assigned to them by the parc chial Clergy.

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June 8, 1843.

IN the Township of Ennismore, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th

fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

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THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one wile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water. Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

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MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

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

Toronto, June 24, 1842. DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST. ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, URGEON DENTIST CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. HAMILTON. Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets.

TORONTO. DR. HODDER,

York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 35 DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON.

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(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. 40. 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, to still merit a continuance of public astronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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