

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 Diocese of Quebec.

(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...

To THOMAS MOLSON, Esquire, Proprietor of Saint Thomas's Church, Montreal. Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Church of St. Thomas's, in the Parish of St. Mary, to thank you for the contribution of the Church on Thursday, 7th instant, to convey to you their deep and heart-felt thanks for the great and lasting benefits resulting to them, to their children, and to the members of the Church of Christ generally...

To your Christian philanthropy and unsparring liberality, this hitherto neglected portion of our city is indebted for the most estimable blessings they enjoy, under the evangelical preaching of the beloved Pastor, the Rev. William Thompson, whose sound doctrine, irreproachable life and strenuous exertions in the service of his Divine Master, eminently qualify him to carry out your pious designs with the most judicious and successful result...

Accept, Sir, our grateful thanks—the best, and only return we can make: unborn generations will continue to reverently cherish your memory as a distinguished instrument in promoting the cause of the Redeemer on earth...

With sentiments of sincere esteem, Your obedient and grateful servants, (On behalf of the Church) THOMAS MOLSON, Secretary.

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 been good enough to send me, fully sensible, that you have greatly overrated my services. I trust my whole desire is the advancement of true religion among us, and if this, my aim, is in the least furthered by the address, I have been good enough 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 thank you most warmly), may be 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. Earnestly praying that all blessings may be showered plentifully on you and yours.

Believe me, with much esteem, Your obedient servant, THOMAS MOLSON. Montreal, 9th Feb., 1844.

MISSON OF COMPTON, C.E. The Rev. C. P. Reid, Missionary. Notice for the year 1843. Adult Baptisms, 14; Infant Baptisms, 11-25; Marriages, 4; Burials, 4; No. of Persons who died at the last visitation, 26; Total permanent Communicants, 33; Increase during the year, 17; Removals by death or other causes, 4.

Notice for the Year 1840. Baptisms, 1; Marriages, 3; Burials, 3; Number of Communicants, 12; Increase during the year, 3.

From a comparison of the above returns, it appears that, under the Divine blessing, this Mission is in progress, and is also taken into consideration, that any additions which may be made to the Church in this mission, are either from the ranks of dissent, or from among those who have previously been members of other Churches.

The three great commercial measures of the Whig government, relative to corn, timber, and sugar, and to these three articles alone.

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 traced.

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 considerably reduced the duties on timber, both foreign and colonial.

The policy of the two governments, therefore, in respect to timber, appears to have been somewhat at variance; and the colonial interests, which, as stated by Mr. Gladstone, had been most opposed to the plan of the late government on some points, timber for instance, now, it is imagined, is very well satisfied.

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.

It then, the present government have adopted the principles 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 late government proposed a reduction of duties upon these articles, the present have reduced the duties upon upwards of seven hundred.

The alteration 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 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 subject almost hopeless condition into which the country had fallen, precluded the possibility of a rapid return to prosperity—indeed, the country was distinctly too late to expect it; the improvement must be of necessity gradual, but, although slow, the recovery was not less sure.

Now, can our readers if they do not think our Provincial fiscal affairs are in a very promising condition? The above is no fanciful picture of facts; it is a true delineation, and our figures are taken from the government printed returns.

Let it be remembered, that we are not here, behind, even while the money borrowed is in circulation among us. A million and a half will have been expended in the midst of us, and yet we have gone to full behind to the extent of the interest of this very amount, while the principal is yet passing through our fingers. What then, in the name of common sense, will be our condition when the money is all spent? This is no trivial, or paltry question; it is a matter of the most serious consideration for every man in Canada.

The consumption of cotton during the first six months of the present year has been 688,000 bales, a larger amount than was ever before known in this country. In the year 1836, the quantity of cotton imported into this country was 1,339,000 bales, and in the first six months of 1837 the quantity 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. This comparison is between the present year and the year 1837, the present year is between the present year and the year 1842, declared value of our exports. In the first six months of 1842, the quantity of yarn was 58,000,000 lbs, while in 1843 it was 62,000,000 lbs. Cotton thread, in the first part of 1842, was 2,935,000, in 1843 it was 2,124,000. Printed calicoes were in the first six months of 1842, 129,721,000 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 233,318,000, 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 policy of policy, the trade and the commerce of this empire will succeed so far, that the Government need not distress themselves as to the welfare of the country. These facts give the best possible proof that the expectations of the Government are not based upon superfluous or extravagant grounds. 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 should return, they are actually afraid that the country is a death-blow to their hopes, and the end of their ambitious 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 manufacturing industry, and the consequent rise in the price of agricultural produce, and the conviction of the wisdom and success of the COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE PEEL GOVERNMENT.

THE DUES OF BUCCELUCHI AND THE CORN LAWS.—We extract with pleasure from the Nottingham Journal the following delicate negative given to the assertion that the Duke of Buccleuch had become a convert to the abolition of the Corn Laws. At a meeting of the Agricultural Interest, held at Northampton, on the 11th inst., Mr. P. P. Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., said he had seen a statement in some papers that the Duke of Buccleuch had declared himself favourable to a free trade in corn. He could not believe that his Grace had ever done so.

Peter Pain, Esq., the Duke of Buccleuch's agent, was happy to give a distinct denial to that statement. He had had a long conversation with his Grace, whose own words he would repeat: "A greater lie was never penned by the father of all lies." (Loud cheers.) THE MUSIC OF THE HEBREWS. (From the John Bull.) On Wednesday evening Mr. Henry Phillips gave, in the Music Hall, in Store-street, an interesting and well attended lecture on the Music of the Hebrews. It was in the form of a lecture on the music of the Hebrews, illustrated by specimens of its various styles.

We were somewhat curious to learn what Mr. Phillips had to say on this subject, and we were not disappointed. He could throw on the music of that ancient and peculiar people; as all our researches had only led us to the conclusion that nothing is known about the matter. Mr. Phillips took a very different view of the subject; he asserted, as if it were an undoubted fact, that the Hebrews had a very peculiar system of musical notation, and that the notes of their music were those of Solomon. On 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. It is not, however, in the way of a question, that any one who has studied the subject knows that any such proof is absolutely impossible. It is not, however, in the way of a question, that any one who has studied the subject knows that any such proof is absolutely impossible.

All that we know of the ancient Hebrew music is derived from the Holy Scriptures. We know that the Jews were a highly musical people, and that they were distinguished by their music entered largely into their religious rites, their public solemnities, and their festivities of social life. We know that they had great choral bands, and a variety of musical instruments. But this is the whole amount of our knowledge. We have no means of obtaining three consecutive notes of any one of their melodies; nor have we more than a very vague notion of the nature and powers of their instruments. A curious proof of this ignorance is to be found in the various translations of the 150th Psalm. The French Bible has "le chœur des organes," though the Hebrew text is "the organ of the organ." In the existence of the time of David. "Hence it appears," says Dr. Burney, "that the translators, ancient and modern, of all parts of the world, not knowing what were the real forms and properties of the Hebrew instruments, have given to them the names of such as were of the most common kind, and which they could not be otherwise than to compare with what we have always done, in the conclusion which our great historian drew from his investigation. "All that has hitherto been collected," he says, "relative to the music of the Hebrews, only shows that it was in general use among them from the time of David till the present day, and that it was of a kind which we may call musical, but which we are not able to describe."

Mr. Phillips affirmed that the chants used in the Jewish Synagogues are identical to the same, in whatever part of the world they are performed. He stated that he had seen a list of what we have always understood to be the fact. Dr. Burney says that "no two Jewish Synagogues sing these chants alike," and he adds—"if tradition has been faithful in handing them down from the ancient Hebrews to any one Synagogue, who shall determine to which of these Synagogues they are attributed?"

But, while there is no evidence of the antiquity of the existing Hebrew music, we may admit that, to some extent, there is a presumption in its favour. The Jews have ever remained a peculiar people, tenacious of their institutions, character, manners, and customs—tenacious, therefore, of their music. The chants of the Jewish Synagogues 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 have preserved the Jewish music, have preserved the music to which themselves or their fathers had been accustomed.

SEAL 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. Ann's Market are completed, and also for putting Monklands in order for the residence of the Governor.—Montreal Courier.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.—Mr. George A. Barber has been appointed to the office of Superintendent of Education for this city, by a vote of Ten to Eight.

Mr. Barber has received a very large collection of the most flattering testimonials from a very large number of the first citizens of this city, and shades of politics, as well as of his 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 wishes.—Patriot.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE. (From the Quebec Gazette.) The total estimated expenditure of 1843, we see, is taken to be £393,022 11 10; of which sum only £98,200 is for interest; we say only, for we are not to forget that our debt, as yet, only reaches £217,840 20 2; but before the end of next year it will be £235,000. The total value of exports of our province, in progress, are completed, it will not fall short of £3,000,000; upon which, at 5 per cent per annum, the annual interest will be £150,000 over last year. Add this £150,000 to our last year's estimated deficiency, and we have the pretty little sum of £135,000 more than last year's revenue would enable us to meet.

Now, can our readers if they do not think our Provincial fiscal affairs are in a very promising condition? The above is no fanciful picture of facts; it is a true delineation, and our figures are taken from the government printed returns.

Let it be remembered, that we are not here, behind, even while the money borrowed is in circulation among us. A million and a half will have been expended in the midst of us, and yet we have gone to full behind to the extent of the interest of this very amount, while the principal is yet passing through our fingers. What then, in the name of common sense, will be our condition when the money is all spent? This is no trivial, or paltry question; it is a matter of the most serious consideration for every man in Canada.

Our canals will be completed; but the trade which should have sustained them has nearly left us, or, rather, has been driven away by us; and even though we should return to discretion, after having proved by our experience that our prohibitory commercial legislation is a matter of madness, what our repentance avail us, if the anti-corn law league succeed in placing the British grain on a free basis?

When Canada shall be placed on a free footing, in the English grain market, as other countries, what will be our condition, not merely as regards the carrying trade of the West, but as regards our own internal agricultural operations?

Our present condition is quite anxious to that of our neighbours, during the year 1842, when the name of common sense, that we are in a threefold more dangerous, because more elevated, or pampered state, than they were. We revel in the midst of freely extorted, borrowed money; so did they; they go to the bed of the river, and then they found the want; we begin to find the want in the middle of the web. But they had not £38,500,000

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 be applying at the Depository of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Toronto. 347

BAZAAR. A BAZAAR will be held in Hamilton, Gore District, about the second week in May next, for the purpose of raising funds to paint the interior of Christ's Church. Contributions may be sent to any of the following Ladies, who have consented to have tables: Mrs. HULL, Mrs. HATT, Mrs. BULL, Mrs. JESON, Mrs. COMMINGS, Mrs. DAYTON, Mrs. GEDDES, Mrs. O'RILEY, Hamilton, 1st March, 1844. 347

TO FAMILIES. A YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some time in England in the Education of Children, and has recently come out to this Country, in desire of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS, in a retired family, the instruction of four or five Pupils, in English, French, 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. 346-7

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. A MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has many years in extensive practice in Upper Canada, will, in the Spring, a vacancy for a STUDENT, of good Classical Education. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. GORDON, Esq., Surgeon, Coburg, Canada West. February, 1844. 346-7

BUSBY COTTAGE. ALONG WITH FOUR ACRES OF GARDEN. FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR. ABOVE is situated a short distance of Yonge Street, and within ten minutes walk of the University grounds. For Terms, apply to JAMES BROWN, SADDLER AND HARRIS, King Street, Toronto. —Whom, too, may be had every good article in the line of business. Toronto, February 27th, 1844. 346-7

FOR SALE. A VERY VALUABLE FARM, OF TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED, WITHIN A MILE OF PORT HOPE, ON THE LAKE SHORE. A NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding with Trout, pike, bass, and other fish, there is also on the premises a FINE ORCHARD, BARN, STABLES, and other out-buildings; an excellent GARDEN, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor, ROBERT F. COLEMAN. Belleville, February 19, 1844. 345-7

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chevet's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. MR. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an extensive selection of the most fashionable and popular PIANO FORTE AND VOICE MUSIC; Also, several superior Grand and Six and a half Octave Grand action Square Piano Forates, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Steiner & Co., New-York. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844. 346

FORWARDING, &c. 1844. THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as Forwarders, Warehousemen, and SHIPPING AGENTS. Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal and River St. Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, and River Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them) Schomberg, and Baraga, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandise, Produce, and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in the Trade.

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, a spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation. These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied. Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Belleville. February, 1844. 346-7

THE NEW YORK ALBION. Proprietor of the New York Albion, has lately made an arrangement with some of the most celebrated and popular writers in Great Britain and Ireland whereby he is authorized by them to publish their new tales in the Albion, and circulate them in the British Provinces. A regular and permanent Subscriber to the Albion in the Provinces, on paying their 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 GALLERY, containing six Plates, a copy of the large print of WASHINGTON 20 inches by 27, or a complete copy of CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA JOURNAL for 1843, at the option of the Subscriber. 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 Dollars, and those who may be desirous of obtaining THE Albion, THE Gallery, Washington, and Chambers will receive the whole for eight Dollars, which if published separately, would amount to twelve Dollars and fifty Cents. The liberal 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, DUKE OF WELINGTON, WESTMINSTER, Application Bill of Exchange upon the COMMISSIONERS OF THE EXCHEQUER, 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. BURR, in Lot Street, two doors West from Church Street, Toronto. 346-8

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 money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe. The Commission will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either by Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom, or, the Commission will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended. During last year the sum remitted to the United Kingdom, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 5 in 85 do to England & Wales. 441 4 5 in 88 do to Scotland. 35 3 1 in 1 do to Germany. £2990 13s 4 in 329 Remittances. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. 344-6m

WANTED. FOR A DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, about forty miles from Kingston, a CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL ASSISTANT. Applications, (post-paid), stating qualifications and terms, addressed A. B., office of this paper, Coburg, will be attended to for one month. February 28, 1844. 345-4

EDUCATION. A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruction to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to MR. CHAMBERLAIN, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto, 5th February, 1844. 345-7

EDUCATION. MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies, MOILL SQUARE, LOT STREET, EAST. MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Private Tuition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH GUITAR, and in SINGING, &c. Unassisted references given. Toronto, 23rd January, 1844. 341 g

PRIVATE TUITION. GENTLEMEN lately from England, by profession a Civil Engineer, would be laying to give instruction to new Pupils in COBURG, in MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, SURVEYING, and ENGINEERING DRAWING. For particulars apply at THE Church Office, 24th January, 1844. 341-7

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. 339-7

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. 339-7

MATHEMATICS, &c. A PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, 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. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., 144, King Street, Toronto. 1st January, 1844. 338-7

BOARD AND LODGING, AT TORONTO. 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 Chamberlain, Esq., at the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W. Rowell, Booksellers; or to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician, Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Coburg. Toronto, 22nd January, 1844. 333-7

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, The Rev. Dr. McCULL, Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843. 337-7

CHURCH, ACADEMY, AND STEAM-BOAT BELLS, OF ANY size, from 20 lbs. to 10 tons weight, supplied by the Subscriber, and WARRANTED. THOMAS D. HARRIS, Ironmonger, 4, St. James's Buildings, Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1844. 345-7

HARE & Co.'s PATENT FLOOR CLOTH. 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, Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1844. 345-7

T. & M. HUGHES'S, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON), No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. 345

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, RELATIVE TO 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 off the Roll, and such Pupils shall not be re-admitted until all 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 commencement of the year 1844. H. BOYS, Barrister, King's College Office, Dec. 27, 1843. 343-6

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. A. COWLES would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Coburg, that he has opened 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 or 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. C. S. ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED. Coburg, Feb. 13, 1844. 344-7

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, Copying 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, Chichester & Gazette Office, Toronto; Hare & Co's, Kingston; Gravelly & Jackson's, and C. H. Morgan's, Coburg; A. H. Armour & Co's, Hamilton; H. Mittelberger & Co's, St. Catharines; A. Davidson's, Niagara; J. F. Rogers's, Woodstock; W. Green's, Dundas; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. February 21, 1844. 345

BIRTHS. At Hamilton, on Sunday, 25th February, Mrs. C. S. Ross, of a daughter. At Montreal, on the 25th instant, Mrs. Klumack, of a daughter. At the Priory, on the morning of the 25th instant, the lady of the Rev. William Abbot, Rector of St. Andrews, of a daughter. MARRIED. In Grantham, on the 22nd instant, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of Louth, Mr. William Service, eldest son of Col. Service, of Niagara, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hooper, of Grantham. At the residence of Judge O'Reilly, Hamilton, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. A. Nellis, Andrew Todd Kerby, Esq., of Finsbury West, to Mary, daughter of James Essey, Esq., of Mount Pleasant. DIED. At Wickham, Hampshire, England, on the 25th 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. Rivis, H. Mortimer, Esq. (too late for last week); H. C. Barwick, Esq., ad. 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. H. Rogers, rem. (too late for current volume); Rev. J. Gibson, rem.; Rev. C. H. Morgan, Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. Flanagan, rem.; T. Champlain, Esq., ad. sub. rem.; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Rev. S. Armour, (Mr. R. Howden, rem. to 7 35); Dr. Smallwood, rem.; We beg to remind our correspondents, that letters announcing changes of residence, &c., should be pre-paid.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA: A TALE OF THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CHURCH.

CHAPTER I. THE COUNCIL. "Genius and art, ambition's hoisted wings, Our boat but ill deserve. A fertile soil! Heart-merit wanting, mount we up so high, Our height is but the gibbet of our name. When I behold a genius bright and true, Of towering talents, and terrestrial aims, Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere, The glorious fragments of a soul immortal, With rubbish mist and glittering in the dust." Young's Night Thoughts.

"Take heed unto all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers."—ACTS XV, 28. The fair city of Antioch, on a morning in the month 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 Western airs, which came freighted with the odours of the Grecian isles. The sun, whose heat had not yet, at the third hour of the day, become oppressive, poured a flood of radiance on the "laughing tide" of the Orontes, which sparkled brightly beneath its beams, and reflected in its bosom, though in tremulous and broken lines, the clear azure of the heaven above it.

Antioch was a commercial city; but was not what we understand by that appellation in modern times. 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 productions of nature scarce tasked the culture of one laborious hour. The gardens around were arrayed in their richest bloom. Here the Banana unfolded its broad leaves, and almost sank beneath the burthen of its hanging fruit; the Pomegranate flourished in its native vigour, not shrunken and diminutive like our pinning exotic; the purple vine, transgressing its bounds, climbed in wanton luxuriance round porch and pillar; and the Rose of Damascus, raising her head with queenly dignity, shed her tribute of fragrance on the air already scented with the perfume of a thousand flowers.

Such was the general aspect of this voluptuous city (as a city, alas! how unworthy of the lavish bounty of Heaven!) at the period of which we write. But we must not dwell longer on its charms; for we must not the excitement which now prevailed in its thronged streets. The multitude that met the eye, and who seemed to be all moved by some common impulse, as they were all hurrying in the same direction, formed a very promiscuous assemblage. Pagans and Christians, of every grade and occupation, were mingled together, for the season of persecution had now, for a brief interval, passed away from the Church of Christ; and in Antioch especially, which owned the sovereignty of Zenobia, who treated her Christian subjects with lenity and even with favour, the profession of the Cross was no longer exposed to the fury of that bigotry which loved to make havoc of the Christian flock.

In a solid and imposing, though not costly, edifice, on the bank of the river, and contiguous to the city wall, but removed from the bustle of the more frequented streets, a Christian council had been convened. A portion of this structure had been reserved for the purposes of public worship; but by far the greater part was appropriated to a spacious *atrium* or hall, surmounted by a lofty vaulted ceiling of cedar, and supported on either side by a range of marble columns of the Corinthian order. This division was used on public occasions, and was sufficiently capacious to contain a large number of spectators. The seats, for the accommodation of these, were disposed in the style of the Ancient Theatre, this being thought the most advantageous arrangement; retreating, tier above tier, in concentric circles; and the front of the building, where the *proscenium* 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 portico and without in the area, a full view of the interior.

The division answering to the orchestra, bounded by the lower range of seats and facing the public entrance, was filled by the members of the Council.—These consisted of no less than seventy bishops, besides a large number of presbyters, deacons, and acolytes. At a small table, placed at the foot of the president's chair, sat several notaries prepared to take down in short-hand the proceedings of the assembly. Amongst the venerable array of prelates who had repaired thither from various parts of the Eastern Church, the most conspicuous were Helenus of Tarsus, Hermenias of Jerusalem, Theotecnus of Caesarea in Palestine, Maximus of Bosra, and Nicomas of Iconium,—all of them, by their comely vesture and grave demeanour, sustaining well the reverend character of chief shepherds in their Lord's fold.

The subject proposed for their solemn deliberation demanded the exercise of their utmost care and vigilance. It was that intestine malady, heresy; more fatal in its results than the persecutor's sword. The author of the false doctrine stood before his judges in the person of the well-known Paul of Samosata, the bishop of Antioch,—no ordinary criminal. Nor was the crime for which he had been arraigned a petty delinquency; he had denied the Lord who bought him. The opinions laid to his charge fell not short of absolute blasphemy; cancelling, as it was their obvious tendency to do, the merits of Christ's precious blood-shedding; and, by thus sweeping away the doctrine of the Atonement, not only mutilating but converting from its very foundation the whole fabric of Christianity. The Church, in short, imputed to him the false and wicked tenets of Artemas (which had seen the light about eighty years before) being a denial of the Pre-existence and Divinity of our blessed Lord and Saviour.

He was an artful as well as an evil man. Once before, through his wily sophistry, he had escaped public condemnation from a council holden in the same place; but the time had now arrived when his artifices were no longer to shelter his heretical sentiments. The audacious corrupter of the truth was 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 eminence 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 circumstance it probably was, operating with full force, 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 office. He was at this time a Presbyter in the Church of Antioch, and not more distinguished for the depth of his philosophy and the extent of his learning, than for the purity of his faith and the holy fervour of his 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.

On the lips of the Samosatran there dwelt the sneer of bitter sarcasm, which yet but ill concealed his real solicitude; in the countenance of the other all was placid composure. The one stood there to preserve from derangement his craftily woven web of deceit; the other to plead the cause and shield the interests of Catholic truth. When the busy hum of the multitude had subsided, the bishop who occupied the presidential chair gravely rose from his seat, and thus addressed the culprit:—"Paul of Samosata! thou hast been summoned hither to undergo an examination touching a charge, not now for the first time alleged against thee, of denying the eternal being of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who is blessed for ever; and of saying that he is not one God with the Father. I ask thee; Dost thou plead guilty to this accusation, and throw thyself, with penitent spirit, on the mercy of these holy Fathers here assembled; or dost thou submit thine innocence to the test of examination?"

"The Bishop of Antioch kneweth of none offence committed by him against the truth of God's Word, or the teaching of Christ's universal Church. He hath now attended to give public proof that such may not fairly be laid to his charge."
"May God, then, (replied the presiding bishop) who searcheth the hearts, assist us to the knowledge of the truth. Malchion! let the trial proceed."
"Paul of Samosata," began the gifted advocate, "though, as a Minister of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ, I must needs abhor the evil practices as well as the false doctrine which the men of thy generation, marking thy daily walk and manner of life, have imputed to thee, and I fear alas! with too much truth, yet I cannot forget that thou art still a bishop of Christ's flock on earth,—standing and ministering in the first rank of our three-fold spiritual priesthood. It would it become me to do violence, in aught, to the command of that blessed martyr, who in times past ruled this Church, and was made perfect through suffering; even that Ignatius whose sepulchre is amongst us, who so straitly charged them of Smyrna, I might say with his dying breath,—Follow the bishop as Christ Jesus followed the Father! Thou, I say, art a bishop, and I but a Presbyter; yet do I here speak not in mine own person, (for then were my words as chaff and my boldness of speech presumption,) but with the voice of this most grave and holy Council do I address thee.

"Many years back there lived, as thou knowest, one Artemas, or Artemon, who did hold, with Theodotus the currier of Byzantium, that Christ Jesus was but a man.—What thinkest thou of this man's opinion?"
"Of a truth," answered the accused, "I utterly reject such pernicious doctrine."
"Thou hast well said, Samosatran! but I would learn from thee how thou interpretest these sayings of our Lord, handed down to us by the Holy Evangelist St. John.—The Father dwelleth in me, and I in him; and again,—I and the Father are one?"
"I acknowledge that Divinity did reside in the Man Christ Jesus when on this earth."
"In such a manner that, as he was perfect Man, so likewise he was perfect God,—possessing in himself the very undivided essence of the Father?"
"Malchion, answer me! Dost thou believe Christ, the Son of God, to be consubstantial with the Father?"
"Such, of a surety, is my belief; in common with all them that hold the orthodox faith."
"Much have I pondered on the word *homoousios* (consubstantial); and I like it not. If Christ Jesus be *homoousios* with God the Father, then are there two Gods and not one."
"The Catholic Church, Samosatran, doth not hold him to be consubstantial, *corporealiter* (as thou vainly imaginest), but *spiritualiter* and *in modo divini*. Thy speech bewrayeth thee; for whatsoever thou mayest mean by the residence of the Divinity in Christ Jesus, if he, as the only-begotten Son of God, be not, in substance, identical with the Father, then is he different, and if different then a creature, and therefore not God. But I would further hear from thee, wherefore Christ Jesus came into the world?"
"To save sinners, even as saith the Holy Apostle Paul, which indeed he calleth 'a true saying, and worthy of all acceptance.'"
"Art thou satisfied in thine heart that no less a sacrifice than the Son of God could suffice for so great a work?"
"I know not; it is written 'of his mercy he saved us'; and that mercy might perchance have devised some other plan."
"Be assured that none other scheme could have fulfilled the great work of man's redemption. The grace of God, though abundant, is not superfluous; and if the Son of God died on the Cross, we must believe that the death of the Son of God was necessary to make atonement for the sins of a guilty world. It was impossible that the blood of bulls and of goats should cleanse from sin; and if the sacrifices of the Law were in themselves of none effect, then was it needful that one more precious should be offered up, even God himself who, in form of flesh, did suffer on the Cross. Thou doubtest that an expiation so costly was necessary; then must thou likewise believe that he who was nailed to the accursed tree was not God."
"Say, Malchion! thy zeal outstrips thy judgment. I did but assume that a blood-shedding less precious might have sufficed; but I said not that such was really the case."
"I do thee no injustice; for, with thee, 'of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' If the atonement might have been less than Divine, and inasmuch as God, as we before said, worketh not by superfluity, somewhat beneath the Son of God had 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 'beginning?'"
"May it not import the beginning of the Gospel?"
"Doubtless it cannot; nor doth the Catholic Church so hold it. Moses hath written it in his first book, and that it signifieth, before the existence of any created matter; and here it must be interpreted in like manner. Not could they play stand by the side of words like these.—'Before Abraham was, I am'; and again, 'By him all things were made'; and, 'Father, glorify 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 such decent and pious hymns as the Catholic Church hath long been accustomed to sing to Christ our Lord;

and that, in their stead, thou hast even dared to appoint canticles in honour of thyself; a mere man: Hast thou aught to answer to this charge?"
The criminal was silent; his fraud was revealed; his enterprise discomfited.
"Fathers!" rejoined the upright Malchion, "I have sought 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 Samosatran roused himself as from a lethargy; the bitterness of wounded pride and worsted ambition filled his heart. "Yes," he exclaimed in loud and threatening tone, "I read in your faces my sentence of deposition from the Episcopate of this city; but the storm has not fallen on my head unexpected, and I shall, therefore, be enabled to baffle its fury. Your victory is not yet complete. Think not that I, who for so long a time have eluded your vigilance, am now for a moment to be taken unawares. Zenobia of Palmyra, to whom I now appeal, will not suffer the Bishop of Antioch to be thus ignominiously trodden under foot. The Queen of the East will protect the friend of her instructor, the great Longinus." Not choosing to abide the decision which he had no difficulty in anticipating, the crafty delinquent left the council chamber for his own dwelling, there to ponder over in solitude the occurrences of the day, and to weave fresh schemes of ambition and deceit.

When the members of the Council had individually recorded their decision, it was found that all were agreed. The presiding bishop then rose and pronounced before the multitude the solemn decree of the assembly,—that Paul of Samosata, having corrupted the faith, should be degraded from the bishopric of Antioch, and that the son of Demetrius, who had himself been bishop of the same Church, Dymnus, a Christian brother of known piety and orthodoxy, should be promoted in his room.

The spectators then slowly receded from the hall, without much noise and disorder, and as the sombre veil of night settled on the lovely city, its silent thronged and bustling before, soon became silent and unattended; and when a few hours had passed away, Antioch with its multitude of cares and pleasures, lay buried in unbroken repose, save where the sounds of distant revelry, swelling at intervals, disturbed the stillness of the midnight air.

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 FEARNES REYNER, M.A., St. John's Coll.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Degree, College. Includes: 1 Hemming, Joh, 30 Thompson, Cath; 2 Hopkins, Caius, 21 Bell, Jesus; 3 Baid, Pedro, 22 Davies, Trin; 4 Stephen, Joh, 23 Bowring, Trin; 5 Dixon, Joh, 24 Wall, Trin; 6 Warren, Trin, 25 Staley, Queens; 7 Hedley, Trin, 26 Rastick, Trin; 8 Walker, Trin, 27 Bowler, Trin; 9 Woolley, Pet, 28 Goodman, Trin; 10 Yates, Pemb, 29 Gurney, Trin; 11 Hiley, Joh, 30 Maxwell, Corp; 12 Wilkinson, Christ, 31 Cartwright, Joh; 13 Nicholson, Eman, 32 Somerville, Queens; 14 Waddingham, Joh, 33 Penn, Trin; 15 Woodhouse, Caius, 34 Edwards, Trin; 16 Green, Corp, 35 Wright, Joh; 17 Tryon, Clare, 36 Gorham, Joh; 18 Jones, Jesu, 37 Lawson, Joh; 19 Gutch, Jesu, 38

Table with 3 columns: Name, Degree, College. Includes: 1 Hardwick, Cath, 24 Smith, Joh; 2 Harwood, Corp, 25 Writslaw, Christ; 3 Brooke, Caius, 26 Harris, Trin; 4 Rigg, Pemb, 27 Richardson, Trin; 5 Walton, Pet, 28 Davies, Trin; 6 Underwood, Joh, 29 Kewley, Trin; 7 Broadhead, Trin, 30 Field, J. W., Trin; 8 Whitaker, Joh, 31 Nash, Trin; 9 Boley, Queens, 32 Byers, Christ; 10 Jison, Joh, 33 Leeding, Joh; 11 Kingston, Trin, 34 Stewart, Trin; 12 Cooper, Trin, 35 Hamilton, Caius; 13 Lacey, Chr, 36 Day, Trin; 14 Pates, Cath, 37 Walker, Joh; 15 Holmes, Trin, 38 Lathbury, Jesu; 16 Davies, Trin, 39 Long, Trin; 17 Richards, Trin, 40 Stewart, Trin; 18 Clark, Trin, 41 Keary, Trin; 19 Frampton, Clare, 42 Maine, Pemb; 20 Frewer, Joh, 43 Sells, Christ; 21 Cox, Jesu, 44 Weston, Trin; 22 Fisher, Eman, 45 Morgan, Joh; 23 Hodgson, Pet, 46

Table with 3 columns: Name, Degree, College. Includes: 1 Snowball, Joh, 20 Tomlin, Queens; 2 Byers, Pet, 21 Murton, Joh; 3 Tatham, Joh, 22 Dicks, Clare; 4 Baker, Pet, 23 Baker, Trin; 5 Lintwater, Jesu, 24 Trevelyan, Caius; 6 Mason, Pemb, 25 Gifford, Emm; 7 Sharpe, Trin, 26 Morse, Trin; 8 Hoare, Joh, 27 Swann, Trin; 9 Fowler, Trin, 28 Fowler, Trin; 10 Satchell, Magd, 29 Smith, Christ; 11 Kirby, Joh, 30 Wilson, Queens; 12 Field, T. Joh, 31 Rodger, Trin; 13 Stevenson, Corp, 32 Taylor, Magd; 14 Williams, Dnyell, Trin; 15 Evans, Sid, 33 Wallis, Pemb; 16 Weldon, Queens, 34 Parr, Joh; 17 Bennett, Joh, 35 Wren, Joh

Principal.—The Rev. HENRY BROWNE, M.A., Presbyter 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 instruction in Theology and the duties of the Christian Ministry. 2. The Principal is appointed by the Bishop, and must be a Master of Arts or a Graduate in Law or Theology, and in Priest's Orders. The Vice-Principal must be a Graduate and in Holy Orders. 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 Deacon. 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 commence residence. 4. The residence of the Students occupies thirty-two weeks in the year, and is divided into four terms in the following manner. The first commences on the 1st of February, and ends on the Wednesday evening before the 28th of May. The second commences on the Wednesday after Easter week, and ends on the 14th June. The third commences on the 1st of August, and ends on the 26th of September. The fourth commences on the 24th of October, and ends on the 19th of December. In general, Students are expected to reside four terms at least. 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 conduct, as have been, or shall be, from time to time, 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 declaration 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 Communion at least once in every month. In the cathedral they are to appear in the academic habit of their degree; and are appointed to read the Lessons at Morning and Evening Prayer (except on Sundays and Festivals).

Advertisements. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. first insertion, and 1s. each and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual notice is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (and a general assurance of charges according to the above.) From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the United States, and in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused on the continent of North America. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., 144, King Street, and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN SUPERIOR MANNER. At the Office of "The Church." BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BOND OF DOWER, Handomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment. LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, on any security. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. BOWSELL, 10, St. Andrew's Street, Toronto, June 8, 1844. 2091

7. The payments for each term are as follows:—£12 10s. to the College fund for tuition, &c.; 4s. for furnished rooms and attendance. (Payment for rooms, &c., during vacation, 15s. per week.) The students take their meals at a common table, the expenses of which are defrayed by each according to proportion. 8. The course of study, which necessarily varies in extent according to the capacity of the students and the length of their residence) is in substance as follows:— I. THE HOLY SCRIPTURES; history and doctrines. The Old Testament is studied chiefly 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 expository 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 Scripture, the evidences of authenticity, the Scripture proof of doctrines, &c. II. The History of the Church; the creeds and Canons of general councils; rites and discipline; heresies.—Selections from the writings of the fathers. III. History of the Church in England; vindication of the Anglican reformation. The Liturgy and offices; the Thirty-nine Articles; the Canon Law. IV. Nature and duties of the Christian Ministry. Composition of sermons and Pastoral addresses. 9. The Dean, the Archdeacon, and the Preliminary in residence, are appointed to assist the Bishop in framing a new regulation, which will be required for the better government of the College, and in the disposing of any property or funds which may at present attach or hereafter accrue to the institution. FORMS OF TESTIMONIAL. 1. I hereby certify that I have known A. B. during a considerable part of his residence at the College, and that for the two years last past he has been a communicant, and to the best of my belief, has conformed to the discipline, and maintained nothing against the doctrine of the Church of England, and has generally conducted himself soberly and piously; and that in my estimation he is a fit person to be named a candidate for the office of a Deacon. 2. I hereby certify that A. B. (who is desirous of admission into the College at Chichester) has been resident in my parish during the year last past, and has been a communicant in the Church, and conducted himself soberly and piously, and is, in my estimation, a fit person to be named a candidate for Holy Orders. WEEKLY OFFERTORY.—When about three years ago, official notice was given to my parish at the Holy Communion, I was about to read the Offertory Sentences, I was surprised to find that there was no preparation for collecting the alms. The people had never heard of such a thing; and I had to wait till the clerk procured a small dish, which was afterwards found to be a tin of the Gospel. I thought 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 Sunday it has been not much less. The population is 561.—Correspondent 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, the vote on the occasion was in favour of Lord Campbell, and which was Lord Bexley. The election, as announced in our last number, was decided in favour of the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Incumbent of St. George's, Brighton, and Chaplain to the Queen Dowager. Mr. Anderson is M.A. of the University of Oxford. On the election there were thirty-seven benchers present; and of the seventeen candidates, five only received votes, viz:— Anderson.....15 Robinson..... 3 Manning..... 9 Harness..... 1 At the second voting the numbers were—Anderson 16; Randall 12; Manning 9. Third voting, and final close— Anderson.....23 Randall.....14 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 religious influence exercised over the mind and heart of Princess 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, her 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 certain noble lord arrived at Windsor one Saturday night at a late hour. On being introduced to the Queen, he said, "I have brought down for your Majesty's inspection, 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 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 papers could not have arrived at Windsor on the 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 subject 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 Majesty, "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 retire, "To-morrow morning, my lord, at any hour you please, send the Queen your papers, and I will see them as early as seven, my lord, if you like, well 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, my lord," replied the Queen, "as the papers are of importance, I see them to be attended to very early. However, if you wish it to nine, be it so;" and accordingly the next morning at nine, Her Majesty was seated ready to receive the nobleman and his papers.—Fraser's Magazine.

FOR SALE, IN THE Township of ENNISBORO, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of The Church, Colborne, January 18th, 1844. 341-1f

FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to Wm. ROSWELL, Solicitor, Colborne, 913 Colborne, 12th July, 1843. 341-1f

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with abundant bricks, several of the lots are close to the river, and the soil is extremely fertile. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. 377-1f

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED. THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one mile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, two 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., 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. A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Colborne; or M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Turner, Esq., Post Office, Colborne; Messrs. Roswell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. Colborne, April 26, 1843. 303-1f

AGENCY OF THE CITY BANK, MONTREAL. THOMAS D. HARRIS, AGENT, 4, St. James's Buildings, King Street, Toronto. January 22nd, 1844. 341-1f

MR. W. SCOTT BURN, CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT, 107 STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. States of Affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. 339-1f

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-1f

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-1f

MR. HOPPER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1843. 31-1

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET, TORONTO, DECEMBER 31, 1843. 26-1

MR. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, FEBRUARY 5, 1842. 31-1f

DR. HAMILTON, (LATE OF QUEENSTOWN) Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets, TORONTO. 326-6m

DR. HODDER, (LATE OF NIAGARA) York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 325-6m

DR. PRIBNER, (LATE OF NEWMARKET) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUK STREET, TORONTO, 7th August, 1841. 7-1f

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 262-1f

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co DECEMBER 1, 1842. 282-1f

J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET. (Opposite Mr. J. Vance Roswell's Store.) Colborne, January 18th, 1844. 340-3m

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 329-1f

REID & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-1f

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 29, 1843. 307-1f

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. BEG to announce to the Public that they have Leased those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well-selected and choice Stock of TEAS, WINES & SPIRITS, with a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer low or cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1843. 34-1f

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, IRON, STEEL, and Self-Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufacturers in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices. Toronto, September, 1842. 370-1f

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTREDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones, and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. H. & W. BOWSELL, 10, St. Andrew's Street, Toronto, January 5, 1844. 288-1f

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doakings, &c. &c. Also—a selection of the best WESTON, all of which is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. 257-1f

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doakings, &c. &c. Also—a selection of the best WESTON, all of which is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. 257-1f

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET, KINGSTON, HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of Fall and Winter Goods has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Oives. His stock of WESTON consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valencias, Marcellines and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season. In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses. In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured. N.B.—A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORDS, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Liveries, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843. 322-1f

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON. THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED TO No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. (This former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street,) where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. 325-1f

A SHOP AND OFFICES to LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARSH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received from his friends and the public that he has REMOVED to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Roswell's, where he is now carrying on his business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to merit a continuance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-1f

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gut. Jewelry, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanese Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dyeing—executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. July, 1842