poetry.

THE INFANT'S FUNERAL.

Maidens haste, the dead await ye-resting in this darkened room, Come—yet look on this fair infant, ere ye bear her to the tomb; See, how lightly death hath touched her; here no traces of

Only by her fixed beauty do we learn that life's away. Here a mother's love hath lingered—she hath decked this

And those tiny hands seem nestling still in their accustomed

Neath that cap, whose laced richness golden hair cannot conceal; Little locks of silk-like texture, softly-gleaming, yet will steal; And that rohe of fairest beauty, rich in folds of snowy hue,

owers of rarest form and beauty are upon the loved one strown, Death itself in this dear infant e'en more lovely looks than sleep.

See yon sun-beam gently stealing, timid messenger of love, Ever living, ever glorious, shadowing forth a world above; Disregard not its sweet mission, learn though all should fail There are higher joys eternal, in a brighter, better sphere.

Parents weep! but not despairing, think how glorious is the Where the spirit of your darling now rejoices with the blest; Think of Him who loved young children,—could we now his

kingdom see,
We should hear him kindly whisper, "Happy spirit come to to charity, his purse was open to the needy of every shade of religious opinion.

his successors of the means of exercising those virtues, and thus prevents them from shewing themselves to

Gaze, young mourners, mute and thoughtful, gaze upon that placid face;
Is there one who does not envy her young spirit's resting-place?
Let yours be no passing feeling—life admits of no delay,
Therefore, while the Spirit's speaking, answer "while 'tis called

Now your last farewell is taken, let your tears in freedom flow, They will wake the saddened feeling—not the bitterness of wee a Maidens, take the youthful sleeper, meekly bending veil the head,

Weep,—for tears are meet and proper,—fitting tribute to the a-year; but as he did not think she was old enough extensive and universal. "Mark the perfect man and young, While sweet memories and feelings cling around your heart and

commune with your Maker, in subjection to His will; Praying—till each earthly passion by His power is calm and £4000 in the three per cents; producing an income

Slowly in a hallowed grave gently lay the dead to rest, And while words of life are read, hope should animate each

Knowing that a voice will come, echoed by earth, sea and skies, When triumphant from the tomb all the dead in Christ shall H. D. H.

MEMOIRS OF WM. STEVENS ESQ.* (By a Correspondent of The Church.)

This work is not a record of the life of a grave and earned divine, nor a distinguished and subtle lawyer; it was neither by fighting the battles of his country, nor assisting her councils by his eloquence, that Mr. Stevens gained for himself a character which will be regarded with affectionate admiration, while the holy faith which he ornamented by his life, remains.

It is simply the memoir of a London tradesman, who, by diligence and attention to his business, acquired a handsome competence, and, by carefully availing himself of his leisure hours, not only became an excellent Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French scholar, but also one of the profoundest theologians of his give the quotation entire:—"There is undoubtedly power, even under very discouraging circumstances, hoves every one to enquire wherein it consists, in orby diligence, fidelity, and attention, to advance himself, not only in worldly prosperity, but in learning and wisdom. He wishes also to convince mankind, by the lustre of the bright example here held out to to God, and of the warmest benevolence to our fellow nerally speaking, there is no salvation. And if they men, is strictly compatible with the utmost cheerfulness of disposition, with all rational pleasures, and with the gaiety which young persons naturally feel, of whom many are deterred from the pursuits of piety and goodness, because they have been falsely taught that a life of virtue is not consistent with cheerfulness, and that the pursuits of religion cause gloominess."

It is said by a learned writer "that a good God and a good conscience, and the consciousness of being at peace with both, furnish a perpetual feast, and that it well becomes a wise man to be merry at it," -and in no man was this truth more fully exemplified than in Mr. Stevens, because his whole life and conversation proved that in him was exemplified true and undefiled religion, undebased by superstition on the one hand, Mr. Stevens served the usual apprenticeship to his

business, and afterwards, at an unusually early age,

was rewarded for his fidelity and upright conduct by obtaining a partnership in the firm. After this change in his circumstances, he pursued his avocations with his usual activity for many years, until he became chief partner. In 1801 he relinquished a great part of the profits in order to be relieved from the drudgery of business, and to dedicate more of his time to the society of friends that he loved, and to those studies in which he delighted. We have alluded to his learning, and now proceed to shew that he was a deep theologian. He was well read in the writings of the fathers of the first three centuries: had diligently studied Dr. Jackson's Body of Divinity, a divine to whose itings Bishop Horne frequently resorted, both as authority and example, in his own valuable works.-The writings of Bishops Andrewes, Jeremy Taylor, and Dean Hickes, those fathers of our Church, those masters in the great art of holy living, those giants in religious knowledge, as that excellent sovereign George III. justly styled them, were quite familiar to Mr. Stevens; and there was hardly a writer of his time, at all celebrated for orthodox opinious, soundness of principle, or purity of conduct, who was unknown to him. Of the opinion which was entertained of him as a theologian, we cannot give a better proof than that declared by the learned Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury. When that prelate preached before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of which Mr. Stevens was an auditor, when the other Bishops were complimenting his Lordship on his discourse, Mr. Stevens offered his tribute of thanks; the Bishop expressed himself much gratified, and turning to the other prelates said, "Here is a man, who, though not a Bishop, yet would have been thought worthy of that character in the first and purest ages of the Christian Church." On a similar occasion Bishop Horsley, who was by no means given to flattery, said, "Mr. Stevens, a compliment from you upon such a

subject is of no inconsiderable value." His amiable character and talents gained him the friendship of many of the most distinguished scholars of his day. With Bishop Horne, and Mr. Jones of Nayland, he passed many most pleasant and delightful hours, and the Rev. Dr. Morice, Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel, the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Rev. Dr. Glasse, were his intimate friends. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, whose Greek and Hebrew Lexicons are of such importance to the Christian world, dedicated the fourth edition to Mr. Stevens, Bishop Horne, Rev. Dr. Glasse, and the Rev. J. Boucher; a clear proof, that that great biblical scholar thought Mr. Stevens to be one who, from his acquaintance with the Hebrew language, and the depth of his theological knowledge, was well able to judge

Having mentioned his studies and his friends, we now proceed to point out a few of his extensive charities. Recollecting the apostolical injunction to lay by in store as God had prospered him, this pious by in store as God had prospered him, this pious character, was greatly beloved in his confidently at least, that all those who stand in the Gharacher from the amount of all his profits and confidently at least, that all those who stand in the system of Christianity. It meets man's longing that the great, the rich, and the profits and that, as a Christian, he will excuse me for venturing to with capacities of such boundless reach, if peace and satisfaction are to be enjoyed not in their exercise but their suppression? Well might we exclaim, "wherefore hast thou made all men in vain?" How different the system of Christianity. It meets man's longing that the expressions thus inadvertantly applied to that venerable dignitary, appear rather irreconcileable to that venerable Pauper, and from the time of the appropriation, he outward splendour and territorial possessions of Scot- nified his conceptions of the divine justice, holiness, merely considered himself as a trustee for the funds. tish Episcopacy are no more, yet in soundness of doc- and truth to the uttermost, they will still fall short of Here a mother's love hath lingered—she hath decked this coffin-bed,

And with cunning art hath mingled life-like emblems with the dead;

See the downy pillows shading, as in health, her dimpled face, See the downy pillows shading, as in health, her dimpled face, ful steward for the poor, religiously accounting for the sure word of prophecy, the gates of hell shall not sinner is admitted to the fullest enjoyment of the dievery farthing, and allowing interest upon the capital, prevail against the Church of God, yet in the inscru- vine love, notwithstanding his unworthiness and guilt, till the whole was expended. Besides these two ac- table dispensations of Providence it may hereafter be without any compromise of the divine holiness and counts of Clericus and Pauper, he had another head asked, Where is the Church of England? as we now justice. Hence, the christian is not driven to the nein his account book entitled Gifts; which, if possible, say, Where is the Church of Scotland? Let them cessity of procuring peace by living under the power Though all else it covers amply, leaves the wax-like hands to displays the Christian disposition of this excellent consider these things, and act accordingly."

man even more than the others. Under this head But the time was now come when, in the dispensa- rious remedy, to realize the full misery of his case as a were arranged presents of books, wine, &c. to friends, lions of Providence, Mr. Stevens's friends were to be dying sinner. Filling the calm air around them with a fragrance all their own; to whom he either wished to shew these marks of re-All is bright and fair about her, we can gaze, nor sigh, nor weep, gard, or who were unable to purchase them themselves. Many other acts of bounty which to a man less scru- to be called to his reward. He finished his probation pulous than Mr. Stevens, would have appeared as acts and entered into his rest, on the 7th day of February, charity, he inserted as gifts. For instance, under 1307, aged 75. It might have been supposed that a that head he entered about £500 which he advanced man of such extensive benevolence, being a bachelor, to a friend in order to enable him to complete his stu- | would have left large sums for charitable purposes. dies at the University, and which he would never per- His opinions however, were opposed to doing so; he mit to be considered as a debt. He was very careful believed that charity is a personal grace; and that if to avoid subscribing to any religious object which was a man has exercised that virtue during his life, and not exclusively Church of England, but with regard also carries on his benefactions by will, he deprives fixed portions of his income. For several years he dingly, except a few legacies, he left the whole of his

allowed a lady and her daughter who were distant re- fortune to his first cousin. lations, £100 per annum. The mother died, and the The memory of Mr. Stevens remains a valuable young lady in writing to inform him of the event, ex- legacy for Churchmen, as a true member of the Church And with timid steps and reverence, gently hear the early dead. he did not mean to continue the allowance of £100 man, from the only solid principle, love to God, were

upon her, that she might share it with any good man

In 1773 Mr. Stevens appeared in a new character,

namely, as an author; his first work was entitled,

'An Essay on the Nature and Constitution of the

Christian Church." The period chosen for this pub-

lication was very suitable: it was a time when the

press teemed with the most scurrilous invectives

against the fundamental doctrines of our religion, and

the very newspapers, as amongst ourselves, were con-

verted into trumpets of sedition by the enemies of the

Church; and therefore, this good man thought, that

silence on the part of its friends would be criminal, a

cold neutrality inexcusable. In order to ensure the

extensive circulation of his book, the Society for Pro-

moting Christian Knowledge placed it on its list .-

The opinions of the author with respect to schism, are

so Scriptural and so powerfully written, that we will

der to avoid it. Our Church teaches in her Cate-

chism, that there are two Sacraments generally neces-

sary to salvation, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord:

and if so, the inference is fair, that without them, ge-

to be had; for it is not to be supposed, that every

every man has a right to use the King's seal. The

daily such as should be saved; it is in the Church,

therefore, that the means of salvation are to be had,

and consequently it is incumbent on every one to be

added to the Church, and to keep in it, as he has no

of the Bishops, and other influential persons, until the

yet their chapels were unconsecrated, the children of

their congregations were unconfirmed; and the ab-

surdity and contradiction prevailed that they were

Episcopalians without an Episcopus. After the re-

peal of the penal laws, some of these clergy declined

to put themselves under Scottish Episcopal control,

alleging as a reason that the Scotch Church had given

no proof that her doctrines were the same as those of

this plea, the Bishops held a Convocation in 1804,

nurse it properly."

she thought proper! that he had bought in her name

pired without a groan.

of £120 sterling, and that he had sent her a power of attorney to execute, empowering him to receive the dividends, for her use." It is a melancholy fact that Rev. P. W. Alston, Rector of Cavelry Church, Memhis bounty was frustrated, for a few days after the rephis, Tennessee. - Calendar.] ceipt of his letter she dropt down suddenly and ex-

In the religious phraseology of this age and country, (and a very curious vocabulary might be compiled of Tractarianism, the Society contributes £500 per annum." culiarities unheard of in any other period or region), there is a form of words held in special reverence and em :- THE CHANGE OF HEART. Now with regard to this phrase—of the thing which it is intended to express I shall speak presently,) as regards the phrase, is shall speak presently,) as regards the phrase, I am free to avow, that since it is wholly unknown to the word of God, and especially since it stands before the popular mind as a sort of cabala, mystifying the popular mind as a sort of cabala, mystifying the way of salvation, I have no particular veneration for they would be very far from entertaining. The term it, and am not apt, in the business of Christian teaching, to prefer it to the scriptural forms with which ing, to prefer it to the scriptural forms with which (when used in connexion with the work of grace,) its rational signification is accordant. The single instance of its occurrence in the Bible, is in the dream within the compass of the allegation. If, in charging the Bishop of Toronto or the Rev. Principal of the Cobourg of Nebuchadnezzar, related in the fourth chapter of of Nebuchadnezzar, related in the fourth chapter of the book of Daniel: "Let his heart be changed, and intended to assert that they inculcate doctrines or sanclar, but also one of the profoundest theologians of his time. The object of the author is to shew, particularly to the young, how much every man has it in his power, even under very discouraging circumstances, ing, we plead guilty; not having pronounced the shib- of what he is pleased to term "Tractarianism," are those boleth, we must range ourselves with Paul and Peter, and John and James, who stand condemned in the same category before the bar of the prevailing fashion of colloquial sectarianism. But if the objection means as he speaks of the Bishop's standard of these doctrines, without being at the pains to give us any distinct information relative to the nature of that standard. There that we preach no such THING as may be called a can be no doubt in the mind of any person acquainted with the formularies of the Church of England, that she change of heart, in the reasonable sense of that expression, we not only declare the allegation untrue,man has a right to administer them, any more than but we submit, moreover, that we recognize a special Scripture is express, that the Lord added to the Church we trust we prove not ourselves delinquent, to remind souls around us that it is a change of HEART that ess, which is not according to the rational acceptation | pro cess, which is not according to the rational acceptation of words, a change of heart,—and which, could an of words, a change of heart,—and which, could an right to expect the end, but in the use of the means in the way which God has appointed. As to the docdea so vagabond as that which tantalizes the popular trine being uncharitable, which some object, -so far mind be located at all, would have its place assigned is it from the want of charity, that to warn people of the "cloud-land" of fancy. In the language of their danger is surely the truest charity; and we know he Scriptures, and in the common speech of mankind, what was to be the fate of the watchman who did not the heart is a metaphor of the will and dispositions .the heart is a metaphor of the will and dispositions.—
In a moral connexion by a change of heart common his Rev. Principal that matters should have come to this warn the people. And the adulterer and drunkard may as justly call it uncharitable to be told, that such sense would understand the renunciation of depraved pass? shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven, as the schis-Principles, and the adoption of pure and honorable.matic that he must be of the Church to be saved .-And so, in a spiritual sense, it reasonably implies the To ask what is to become of those who are without mortification of worldly and sinful dispositions, and the pale, is nothing to the purpose; God will judge the growth of heavenly. A spiritual CHANGE of HEART no man, but by the law which He has given him; nor can be nothing more than a "putting off the old man" will any be responsible for opportunities they never which is conformed to worldly aims, and corrupt after had." In another place, speaking concerning the the deceitful lusts, and a renovation of the spirit of the connection of Church and State, Mr. Stevens says,mind, by putting on the new man which is formed after Making establishments necessary to the existence of the Gop's likeness in righteousness and true holiness .-Church, as many are apt to do, is a grievous mistake; Now if this, the old-fashioned doctrine of RENOVATION but to be sure it is a convenient appendage; and there meant by the patrons of the phrase, the charge is no harm in Kings being nursing fathers, if they will 'that we preach not the change of heart," is a caumny of that crazy sort that may justly claim the The last great labour of love in which this worthy privilege of our good-humoured and compassionate man engaged himself, was in the service of the deendurance. If that be not its meaning, we shall be pressed portion of the Christian Church in Scotland. It is remarkable that the existence of this remnant of planation of what is meant by the phrase. In the pure Episcopacy was not known in England to many nean time, we shall continue to preach, line upon line, and precept upon precept, as the circumstances consecration of Bishop Seabury brought it into notice risibly require, that a change must be wrought in the and raised up many friends. One of the unhappy hearts of sinners, by the gospel "teaching them," disconsequences of the penal laws against the Church, (in ciplining them, "to deny ungodliness and worldly he repealing of which Mr. Stevens was a most indelusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly, in fatigable agent,) was, that many Episcopalians who this present world, expecting that blessed hope" which were unwilling to subject themselves to the penalties laid up for them in beaven :- the burden of our inflicted on those laymen, who should attend the sercall will be -- not "come forward to this part of the vices of the non-juring Clergy, resorted to a plan, so house, and submit yourselves to a mechanism of nerirregular and anomalous, that nothing could justify it yous excitement, which we have contrived to get up;" but the peculiar circumstances of the case. Clergy--but-"Wash you; make you clean; put away the men ordained in England and Ireland were invited to evil of your doings from before the eyes of your Creopen chapels in Scotland, and perform the services, ator; cease to do evil, learn to do well;" or in the no man who thus maintained the doctrine of justification, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church language of the New Testament, "REPENT AND BE in England. They would not submit to the jurisdic-CONVERTED, that your sins may be blotted out." tion of the Scottish prelates; and although, being duly ordained, they could administer the Sacraments;

INFIDELITY IN DEATH. (From the Achill Missionary Herald.)

The infidel soul is like an eagle cramped up in a narrow cage, the believing soul is like the same bird expanding its wings and soaring above the earth in unrestricted liberty, through the wide expanse of heaven. The most that infidelity, in the prospect of death, can the Church of England. In order to do away with accomplish, is to produce a moral stupor, by the suppression of reflection. Gibbon was evidently unwilwhen it was unanimously resolved to adopt and sub-to have held fast to the delusive hope of recovery to the sermons with which Dr. Bethune furnished me, were when it was unanimously resolved to adopt and sub- ling to realize the fact that he was dying; he seems the scribe the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of Eng-land. This act induced all the English Clergy in Scotland, with the exception of four or five self-willed men, to place themselves under the order and to the can entertain such sublime and enrobling reflec-tions) at the last to the declusive nope of recovery to the last. If a man do but realize the existence of God, His holiness, His justice, His truth (and his mind can entertain such sublime and enrobling reflec-tions) at the last to the declusive nope of recovery to the last. If a man do but realize the existence of parish, I have now an opportunity of bearing my humble testimony to the truly Evangelical spirit which pervaded them. The direction which he gave to my theological men, to place themselves under the order and unity of Episcopal government. While these important of Episcopal government. While these important of the salvation of Christ? But Deism rejects this no subject does he entertain for himself or inculcate on matters were going on, Mr. Stevens carried on a correspondence with several of the Scotch Bishops and revelation of mercy, and therefore its disciples ean other distinguished persons, concerning the welfare of the Church; he also subscribed liberally himself, and the church; he also subscribed liberally himself, and the church is the church in the church is the church in the chu induced many others to do likewise, towards its support. Bishop Horsley, in one of his sermons preached gether from their souls. Being "without Christ,"

of delusion. He is not afraid, in the view of the glo-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. DIOCESE OF TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

(To the Editor of the Record.)

Monday, which was yesterday put into my hand, contains such severe animadversions on the Bishop, no less sent, all seems dark and mysterious. and thus prevents them from shewing themselves to be good stewards of the bounty of heaven. Accordingly, except a few legacies, he left the whole of his like who were distant results of the whole of his fortune to his first cousin.

The method of the Cobourg and thus prevents them from shewing themselves to be good stewards of the heads of the first count of this sad than on the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Principal of the Cobourg than on the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Principal of the Cobourg "I can afford the mission, and thus prevents them from shewing themselves to be good stewards of the heads of the mission of the Stevens and thus prevents them from shewing themselves to be good stewards of the heads of the mission of the Cobourg "I can afford the Cobourg than on the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Principal of the Cobourg "College, that I feel thereby constrained, however reluctantly, to intude myself upon the notice of your readers. Having recently returned from the above diocese, on account of ill bealth, (a diocese to which, after taking my then of the Cobourg than on the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Principal of the Cobourg "I can afford the mission the Best Stevers and and versions of the mission the Best Stevers and thus prevents them from shewing themselves to be good stewards of the heads of the mission the Best Stevers and the stevers of the mission the Best Stevers and the stevers of the Cobourg "I can afford the mission the Best Stevers and the stevers of the mission the Best Stevers and the stevers of the Cobourg "I can afford the mission the Best Stevers and the stevers of the Cobourg "I can afford the Cobourg "I can afford the Cobourg "I can afford th in your columns a fortnight since, I shall proceed to no-tice the remarks contained in the following extracts, to which you have very particularly invited the attention of

apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration, &c., shall remain there; and the only three who posses sed sound Evangelical principles have been expelled." "For the support of this College at Cobourg, this fearful hot-bed of Tractarianism the Science of the Scie

Before this gentleman proceeded to accuse the Bishop of "Tractarian principles," or to denominate the Cobourg College as "a fearful hot-bed of Tractarianism," he should, I think, have been prepared with stronger proofs

only that they do not sound that phrase in their teach- Carus Wilson, with the view of substantiating his charge herself maintains a definite standard of opinion on each of the above questions; and hence it was plainly incumbent on the Rev. Gentleman to have explicitly stated in duty imposed upon us by Providence, and in which what respects the standard of the Church and that of the Bishop were at variance. I also remark a similar mode of procedure on the part of another gentleman, quoted as souls around us that it is a change of HEART that gospel contemplates; and to guard against the Monday, with reference to the very same case, viz., abstitution before their thoughts of some other pro-

the credit of the venerable Society by which it is mainly supported, viz., that "the only three students who professed sound Evangelical principles have been expelled," I can only reply that, in this case, things must have taken a fearful change for the worse since I left the diocese six months ago. What can have happened to the Bishop and They certainly were used not to bear the character of being "men given to change;" and surely, under no other circumstances ought it to be credited that such This term, "Evangelical principles," as applied to embers of our Church, is often very unfairly handled.

Without going into further particulars on that subject, it may, perhaps, be sufficient for me to state, that I consider correct views of the doctrine of justification by faith he as the legitimate test of true Gospel doctrine. believe that the merits and righteousness of Jesus Christ through faith, made available to the salvation of every penitent sinner; and that the reality of such faith must be evidenced by good works, performed by Divine grace. This is the doctrine of our Reformed Church, and on no doctrine was I so thoroughly sifted during my examination for holy orders, as on this truly cardinal doc-trine. The Bishop's Chaplain (the Rev. H. J. Grasett, who still retains the office) was on this head scrupulously, and, if I may so term it, nervously particular. "Unless," repared to answer it when we have any rational ex-have clear views upon this subject, it is impossible that you should understand anything properly." To the question, "What are your views of imputed righteousness?" I replied by quoting the exact words of one of our Homilies, "Christ is now the righteonsness of all them that truly do believe in him; he for them paid their research which death and the control of eir ransom by his death: he for them fulfilled the law in this life, so that now in him and by him every true Christian man may be called a fulfiller of the law forasmuch as that which their infirmity lacked, Christ's astice hath supplied." For the faithfulness with which have ever thus endeavoured to preach Christ as the only foundation of a sinner's hope, I appeal to the con regations which I have addressed, both in Canada and the parish of which I am now a Curate, in my beloved native country. It is, and ever has been, the great sheme of all my preaching. I am morally certain that, unless things have wonderfully altered within the last six months, ould be refused holy orders within the diocese of Toronto; and consequently that no student would be dismissed the Cobourg College for his adherence to what I have ever considered as the foundation of all Gospel doc-

> My mission was situated at a distance of only fortytwo miles from Cobourg, so that I was in the habit of communicating in various ways, as well with the members of the College, as with its learned and excellent Principal. More than this, the twelvemonth which imliately preceded my ordination, was spent at Cobourg under the Superintendance of that gentleman, but prior to the establishment of the College. As a catechist or lay reader, I visited that part of the surrounding country which was unprovided with clerical ministrations; frequently translit quently travelling over an extent of forty miles. It was ny duty to read prayers and a sermon at the several station by Christ crucified. Long may be live to serve the

numerous instances evinced an unquestionable attachment to that Church of which he is a minister, would not, had he been personally acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the diocese from which I have just returned,

WILLIAM MAW SHAW, Late Missionary at Emily, Diocese of Toronto. December 3, 1845.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

(From the Jewish Intelligence for the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.) The following extracts from a letter from the Rev. W. D. Veitch, dated Cairo, Nov. 26, 1845, will convey to our readers the mournful tidings of the sudden and lamented decease of the Rt. Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander, D.D

formation is that the Bishop is no more. It pleased God to remove him from us by one of those extraordinary dispensations which so painfully prove how frail is the tenure by which we hold what is valuable or dear; and I

SIR,—I have observed in your paper of late, several attacks upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and more especially upon that part of its proceedings which affect the Diocese of Toronto. The Record of last which affect the Diocese of Toronto, when we have a constant that the tentral transfer of the te

degree at Cambridge, I was sent by the Society as cate- a severe fall of rain during the night; and next morning chist, about six years ago, and in which, on attaining the canonical age, I was ordained both Deacon and Priest,) pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a look forward to a pressed a doubt whether she could look forward to a look canonical age, I was ordained both Deacon and I ress, I think I may fairly prefer some claim to a competent acquaintance with the circumstances to which you have acquaintance with the circumstances to which you have el, in which Mrs. Alexander travelled; and on our arrival el, in which Mrs. Alexander travelled el, in which Mrs. CHANGE OF HEART.

"The Bishop of Toronto is resolved to carry out his tractarian principles with a high hand. The College at Cobourg, is specially designed to educate young men for the ministry in his diocese. The Bishop has given out the ministry in his diocese. The Bishop has given out that no students failing to come up to his standard of apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration. So shall so that we all remarked it, and fondly hoped that the next day's rest, to which we all loooked forward with great pleasure, would enable him to make out the remainder of the journey in comfort. But it was otherwise ordered; he had rest, indeed, but not on earth. As soon as diuner was over he retired, and very soon went to had apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration. So shall so that we all remarked it, and fondly hoped that the next day's rest, to which we all looked forward with great pleasure, would enable him to make out the remainder of the journey in comfort. But it was otherwise ordered; he had rest, indeed, but not on earth. As soon as dinner was over he retired, and very soon went to bed. Some time after I had retired I was aroused by some exclamations from Mrs. Alexander; I ran instantly into his tent, and saw at once that all was over. We tried all we could think of: applied hot water to the feet, chafed the body, and I even ventured to bind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but it was impossible to make the vein rise so as to see where it was. I also put a cordial between the lips, but it produced no movement of the throat, death had taken place in a moment; and we have since ascerting that the lessings of a valid baptism, as it was the Church's acceptation of your infantile dedication to God, however imperfectly and erroneously performed. If, therefore,

an hour or more after she had retired to rest, she was a-roused from a sound sleep by a noise like a stifled groan; it may seem almost presumptuous in me to question the correctness of his advice; but though I would wish to roused from a sound sleep by a noise like a stifled groan; she immediately got a light, and saw that the bishop was quite insensible. The rest you know from what I have said above. It was truly a heart-rending scene, in a tent, in the wild sandy desert, no medical help at hand, to see the widowed wife and fatherless daughter bending over the lowly pallet on which were stretched the lifeless remains. Never shall I forget that harrowing scene or the fortitude with which so awful a bereavement was endured. In persuaded Mrs. and Miss. Alexander to retire; and after the same of the sacred Scriptures, however, I am bound, as an honest Clergyman to believe the Church. I persuaded Mrs. and Miss Alexander to retire; and after waiting an hour, I returned again to the scene of death, and, with the assistance of my servant, disposed the body as decently as I could in the bed on which it was lying. About eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the 23d, (the death occurred at 2,) we commenced our sad journey to Cairo, which we reached about one o'clock, a.m., on Monday.

"P.S.—Since writing the above I have seen Mrs. Alexander, who acts with the advice and hearty concurrence of her friends here in not returning to Jerusalem. I propose, therefore, to convey the remains to Jerusalem, and send the family from thence to join Mrs. Alexander in Cairo, from whence she will proceed at once to England. Deeply do I sympathise with all the excellent Bishop's friends in England. May He who has done this show us soon the good he meditates, for good it must be, though we are always bound to pay due respect to the individual opinions of her worthies—fathers and confessors. With the sacred Scriptures, however, it does, to me, appear to be otherwise; in them I can find nothing to sanction any baptism but that which is administered by a duly authorized and Episcopally ordained minister; nor do I see any promise that Divine grace shall accompany it when otherwise administered.

The command, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Eathern

following address, written as it was under a deep impression of the uncertainty of all human arrangements, will be perused with the deepest interest. In transmitting it

e lamented prelate wrote:—
"I intend (God willing) to start in a few days for Cai-"I intend (God willing) to start in a few days for Cairo, by the Desert, vià Gaza, as at this season, the uncertanty of embarking at Jaffa is great. We may thus still be in England by the end of the year. But in the uncertainty of everything, especially in this country, and as I may still be unable to go, I have thought it best to send you enclosed, my fourth annual letter, which I had written before the arrival of the Mail, when I did not know to all the other ministerial acts which they take upon

ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, who, being a converted Jew, was more intimately action, being a converted Jew, was more intimately action, but that they "are generally necessary to salvation;"

presented from those parts of Essex and Hertfordshire has not the Divine sanction I think I have proved, from which have hitherto been included within the archdeathe the fact that there is not one syllable in the Bible to that which have intherto been included within the archief courty of Middlesex, signed by 102 clergymen. On the effect; and as the Holy Ghost has not sanctioned it, so following Thursday, addresses were presented to the bishop from the archdeaconries of Colchester and St. Al-

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH has transmitted 100% to the several clergymen at St. Asaph for distribution amongst the deserving poor of that city. The right rev. prelate has given a donation of 100l. towards defraying the expenses of completing the new church at Newtown, now

f St. Matthias, "to be a witness of the resurrection. upper room, ever struggling and fighting, yet ever con-quering; and remarked how those who would be sent The bishop showed that the doctrine of the resurrection comprised within it all the principal articles of our faith, which are most necessary to make a true and fit "witness.

from defective vision; and on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, he had occasion to go into a plantation on his premises, where he had been felling some poles, for the purpose of looking at them before they were sold. These trees in the path, and was precipitated into the water .- half saved, half unsaved! And yet, I repeat, how must port. Bishop Horsley, in one of his serious pleached they are "without hope and without God in the world."

at this time, gives the following testimony in favour of they are "without hope and without God in the world."

Toronto as "arbitrary" and "unfeeling;" he also repretise the fact that they see the Church continually taking into the Scotch Church:—"The Committee still trust, the fact that they see the Church continually taking into the sound for several hours afterwards; he they are "without hope and without God in the world."

Toronto as "arbitrary" and "unfeeling;" he also repretise the fact that they see the Church continually taking into the was then, of course, quite dead. The following day an her bosom those who have received no other baptism than

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF THE SCRIPTURES IN MAN-CHESTER.—From a paper recently published by the Man-chester and Salford Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was instituted in 1810, we learn that "during the 34 years ending the 30th of September, 1844; it had distributed 194,335 Bibles and Testaments, being an average annual issue of 5,712. During the present year an extraordinary demand for the Holy Scriptures has manifested itself among the working classes, and more especially among those employed in the factories; and this demand is progressively and rapidly increasing. In the year ending the 30th of September, 1845, the distribution exceeded 15,000, being nearly threefold that of the average of the preceding years. But in the month of October the sales at the depositary amounted to 9,618; and so rapid has been the increase of demand that in the first eighteen days of November, 11,718 copies have been issued, the sales during the last ten duys averaging more than one thousand a-day." This is certainly a remarkable Lord Bishop of the United Church of England and Ire land at Jerusalem;—

"I have a very melancholy and painful duty now before me. I write in Mrs. Alexander's name, and my sad information is that the Bishop is a name, and my sad information is that the Bishop is a name, and my sad in-

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,—The accompanying paper is printing paper and dear Sir,—The accompanying paper is printing paper and a cipally an extract from a letter to a near relative in England, in answer to one in which she informed me that she had been lately Confirmed, but without previously receiving baptism from a duly ordained minister,—her parochial Clergyman and a high dignitary in the Church, to whom he had referred her case, having decided that the integral of the part of the control of the contr irregular Lay baptism which she had received in infancy was rendered valid by the rite of Confirmation. If you think the plain and lum...
think the plain and lum...
tained in the extract from my letter ...
any value, they are at your service.
Believe me, Rev. and dear Sir,
Very faithfully your's,
A CATHOLIC.

REMARKS ON LAY BAPTISM.

had taken place in a moment; and we have since ascer-tained, by a post-mortem examination, the cause to have been a rupture of the descending aorta, close to the heart.
"The account Mrs. Alexander gives is this:—About When one of your counsellors was the himself. "P.S.—Since writing the above I have seen Mrs. Al- so far as she is concerned, we are left to our own judge

The command, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," was given, after the Resurrection, to the eleven only; nor do we find a single instance in the Bible of any one but themselves and Str Paul, or those of whom we have strong presumption that they were commissioned by them, presuming to do so. What possible right, then, can any other class of persons, to this day, have to administer this holy Sacrament, of what grounds are there for supposing that if they do so, a blessing will follow? And if Dissenters can validly a blessing baptize, why not also validly ordain, administer the holy Communion, &c.? I know no argument for their Baptisms being valid, which would not apply with equal force

whether I should be able to go this month; but letters which the mail brought me made my path of duty clearer.

BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—It is stated that the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Prebendary of St. Paul's, will be the new Bishop of Jerusalem, the See having become vacant by the death of Dr. Alexander. It will be remembered that, on the foundation of the Bishopric, it was offered to Dr. M'Caul; but the Rev. gentleman then declined it, on the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the ground of the superior qualifications of Dr. Alexander, the ground of the ground o who, being a converted Jew, was more intimately acquainted with the manners of the people amongst whom his episcopal duties would call him. In addition to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bishop elect is Professor of Hebrew Literature in King's College, and Rector of St. James's, Duke's-place, Minories.

The Bishop of London And The Essex Clergy.—
The retirement of the Bishop of London from the superintendence of this part of Essex, in pursuance of the late arrangements, has called forth a general expression of them, where they are not possibly to be attributed. intendence of this part of Essex, in pursuance of the late arrangements, has called forth a general expression of feeling on the part of the clergy, and an address, signed by the archdeacon and 47 of the clergy, was presented to his lordship by the archdeacon and rural deans, at Fulham, on the 16th December.—Chelmsford Chronicle.

The Bisnop of London on the occasion of their address to the Bishop of London on the occasion of their being removed from his jurisdiction, was 147, not 47, as stated in the extract from the Chelmsford Chronicle, which appeared in our paper of Saturday. On the day on which the address alluded to was presented an address was also presented from those parts of Essex and Hertfordshire

ban's; the former signed by 158, the latter by 36 clergy- when administered without the authority of either Christ or His Church?

It is true that many eminent men have supposed that, under certain circumstances, Lay Baptism might be valid, but, as before observed, no individual, however learned of excellent, no, not even though they were rulers in the Church of Christ, can ever authorize us to walk in any penses of completing the new church at Newtown, now in the course of erection.

On Sunday last, Dec. 21, Bishop Wilberforce held his first ordination at Oxford Cathedral. The bishop himself preached the sermon, taking for his subject the choosing of St. Matthias, "to be a witness of the resurrection."—

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on Sunday last, Dec. 21, Bishop Wilberforce held his first ordination at Oxford Cathedral. The bishop himself preached the sermon, taking for his subject the choosing of St. Matthias, "to be a witness of the resurrection." would say, -no individual can ever make it right in itself His lordship began by tracing the progress of the Christian Church from the few disciples who assembled in an remarked above, I do think that in a disputed matter the principle of Scriptural obedience will lead the humble member of Christ to follow, as you have done, the direcforth that day from the Cathedral would also have to en-counter trials and difficulties in their ministerial work.—

with their preconceived opinions. The great evils, however, of sanctioning the unsound principle that Lay and schismatical Baptism may be re-ceived into the Church of Christ, which your pastor and viz., constant study of the Word of God, prayer, and it tends to increase and embolden heresy and schism, by the ---- have done, appear to me to be these: 1. That the other means of grace, and Christian holiness of life. In the course of his sermon, which was an eloquent and elaborate composition, his lordship alluded to, and strongly condemned, the doctrine of development, and deplored the loss of some who once seemed pillars of the faith in our Church.

giving the partial approval of the Catholic Church to at least some of their acts, and, as it appears to me, by parity of reasoning, to all. Viewing schism, as I do, as the great curse of the Church in this day, and the great obstacle, even in its mildest form, to the extension of the kingdom of Christ Level and the control of the catholic Church to at least some of their acts, and, as it appears to me, by parity of reasoning, to all. Viewing schism, as I do, as the great curse of the Church in this day, and the great obstacle, even in its mildest form, to the extension of the kingdom FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—A melancholy give it strength. 2. Such an uncertain mode of treating accident occurred on Tuesday last, at Tivetshall, to the Rev. John Neville White, the rector of that parish. It fling with the spiritual well-being of the Dissenters them appears that he had for many months past been suffering from defective vision; and on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, he had occasion to go into a plantation. poles were lying close by the pond, and it is supposed are, upon this theory of the partial validity of Lay Bap tism, left, as it were, in a kind of baptismal pargatory,—

* Pp. 139: 2s. 6d. S. P. C. K.

of the nature of so important a work.

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that which they profess to give, -how must this, I say, not gratitude to him, -nor admiration of the manner in conscience. But since many others united in the object wife,"—should, by a temporising policy, strengthen the delusion of those whose possession of this "one baptism" is, to say the least, painfully doubtful, and thereby at the delicity of the served in the knowledge of a pure and undefiled faith.

It is a blot upon the face of so stately and comely an is, to say the least, painfully doubtful, and thereby at the

all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred acts of the priesthood, how can its true possessors be reverenced as those who, in their official capacity, are in truth entrusted with "gifts for men"? The bitter Dissenter and the foolish scorner may, with their too frequent impiety, when they hear such a reason as this, say that we are affarid because our "craft is in danger"; but you, I know, will feel with me, that the ambassador of Christ who does not, with St. Paul, "seek to magnify his office," is entirely unworthy of the trust which has been committed to him, and can himself have little idea of the nature of those precious blessings which God is pleased to "Christ, yea, even to the world at large. But it is only to "the pure" that "all things are pure"; the class of individuals to whom I have alluded, cannot moderatand how a minister can, with St. Paul, feel that, as an individual he is "less than the least of all saints and not worthy to be called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded becaled an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded by the called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded by the called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded by the called an apostle, are in truth entrusted with "gifts for men"? The bitter Dissenter that all those paragraph containing the inscription, follows, in singularly significant juxta-position, truth the analysis freet:—that all the ornaments of the church, "scriptural and decorative," had been "from time to time submitted to the inspection and approval" of the Midland Church Society, and his taken with any instruction of the church, "scriptural and decorative," had been "from time to time submitted to the inspection and approval of the Chairman of the Midland Church Society, and he will bis the principle of the ministration of the called an apostle, or earlies in the Cambridge Chronicle to distinct the ministration of the part of those who may be deemed by some fastidiously tenacious of what they suppose the committe a minister can, with St. Paul, feel that, as an individual, he is "less than the least of all saints and not worthy to be called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded apostle, vindicate the dignity and blessedness of his office, declaring that, in its validity and powers, he is not "a whit he head the report of the gospul, given for heliness of life and the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at

Lay and schismatical Baptism is unscriptural in its nature portant tenet of religion, proves that no such idea was and ruinous in its effects; I will only add that if we may presume to judge of the Divine motives,—the preservation of unity, and of humble respect for and love to the
visible and apostolic Church of Christ, its ordinances and
ministry would appear to be the great causes for confining
ministry would appear to be the great causes for confining administered by a duly appointed Ministry, in connection with the Apostolic and Catholic Church.

THE INSCRIPTION ON ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

the dissemination of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it must afford satisfaction to witness the interest in everything connected with her doctrines and institutions, which has been steadily increasing, and writing itself in legible characters on the history of the last twenty years. There are signs of a growing seuse of the efficiency of the Church in maintaining unity of religious principle and action, and there appears much reason for supposing that men are becoming more and more convinced, that that men are becoming more and more convinced, that she forms the best and safest counterpoise to the unsettled and dissevered state of religion as presented through the medium of numerous conflicting sects. The result of

hearts of men, uncontaminated by the presence of any sentiments tending to weaken their power, so it is of proportionate importance, that their outward fruits also should be unmixed with anything of an inferior or debasics. basing character; for erroneous externals, forms and practices, dictated at first by an injudicious zeal, may so re-act on the internal principles as to injure the purity of the religious sentiments in which they originated.

An awakened perception of the urgent necessity and duty of supplying a rapidly augmenting population with the means of grace, and of Christian instruction, has led to the erection of numerous additional churches,-to the repair and enlargement of those that were decayed and confined, and to the formation of new parochial districts in densely crowded localities. It is a marked and noble feature of the period, that many of these sacred edifices have been built and endowed at the cost of private individuals and families; and we cannot but be grateful to those whose liberality has provided for the spiritual destitution of their fellow-christians; nor should we be slow to glorify God when we see the riches of the wealthy and the great directed to so holy a purpose.

But there is some alloy with everything human,—some drawback upon every gratification, checking the pride too probably be engendered, if perfection were found in aught pertaining to man; and it is distressing to observe an instance of this in the lately con secrated Church of St. Saviour, Leeds, as related in the following extract from the account given in the Cambridge Chronicle, and copied in the Church of the 26th "Immediately over the western entrance, upon the wall,

round the arch of the door-way, inside the Church, is a beautifully designed scroll, bearing the following inscription:-Ye who enter this Holy (I. H. S.) Place, pray for the sinner who built it."

Such an inscription, requesting men's prayers for the demand. The Hon, J. Macaulay expressed his desire founder in connection with the church that he has built, that the words should be altered to gratify my scruples; resembles too closely those appeals to the passers by for but from having been the mover of the printing of the their prayers on account of some good work, which were Report, declined offering a resolution for this purpose,are common in Romish times and countries: a very slight and obvious addition would make it Popish in before, and which seemed to be common to the laity and letter, as it almost is in spirit, — "pray for the sinner ('s soul) to myself, no amendment was offered, and the origin who built it." For a Protestant Church, it savours too much of the "orate pro animâ," &c.—"of your charity pray for the souls of," &c., and other expressions of a proceeding the Rev. J. Allen entered, and soon afterwards in the souls of, and the responsions of a proceeding the Rev. J. Allen entered, and soon afterwards in the souls of the so

tian virtue of humility may be, and however needful a been carried. This was private conversation. On the sense of sinfulness, and confession of it, yet for a man following day I forwarded to the Rev. Wm. Macaulay, sense of sinfulness, and confession of it, yet for a man to proclaim his humility in immediate conjunction with Chairman of the Midland Clerical Society, (then in ses the greatness of his munificence, is not altogether unexceptionable: it has too much the appearance of a wish to authorities, and a letter to my brethren, earnestly make humility appear the deeper by the contrast: the natural comment upon the words in connection with their take measures for rendering the protest unnecessary.—

they will then have become a Prayer for the Dead.

It does not appear clearly from the account whether the seroll and the words in question are carved in stone, with the design of their remaining a permanent ornament (?) of the Church, or whether they have been executed in less durable materials, as a temporary inscription, to be taken down after the death of the founder: if the latter be the case, and the inscription should be duly removed when its language shall have become inappropriate, and taken than what is frequently taken with Reports. It is inconsistent with the tenets of our Church, then its present position is only objectionable on the score of taste, and propriety, and as too near an assimilation to an erroneous practice of the Romish Church; but if it be cut in stone, and intended to retain its place among the permanent carved works of the temple, it is certainly one of the most glaring departures from the distinctive princi-

I do not challenge the piety of the founder, nor do I fore, the following meeting would never have be seek to check the feelings of gratitude that are his due. I would pray that while he lives he may continue to serve God in his generation,—that it may be given him to finish his course with joy, and that after this life ended, through him who humbled himself to the death upon the cross, he may be made a partaker of everlasting glory; and his name, if known, deserves to be remembered with those of other eminent Christian benefactors; yet must

tend to satisfy them with their own unscriptural condi-tion! Surely, my dear —, this is a serious matter; for if there be but "one baptism for the remission of sins," and its rich details,—nor the interest attaching to the for if there be but "one baptism for the remission of sins," and its rich details,—nor the interest attaching to the sacred ceremonials of its consecration, cause us to forget the object for which this holy structure has been raised, the clergy would settle the mater among of God and joint-heirs with Christ," then how sad is the -namely, that men may therein "worship the Father thought that the Church herself-"the bride, the Lamb's in spirit and in truth," and may be instructed and pre-

same time confirm them in that state of schism and error which the Word of God declares, and the Catholic Church to whose use, and by which the Word of God declares, and the Catholic Church in her purest days ever esteemed to be, exceedingly sinful.

And yet in all this, we take not upon us to judge those who are ignorantly in this schismatical and heretical condition.—God forbid! for we know that He can bless with or without means; we therefore only speak of the revealed things of God, by which alone we are any of us authorized to walk;—secret things belong only to the Lord.

3. The last evil to which I will now aliude as resulting from the admission of Lay Rantism is that it tends to de-

whit behind the very chiefest of the apostles."

You, my dear ——, I doubt not are quite aware that to despise an apostolically constituted Ministry is one of the greatest evils that can befal any people, and more especially the members of Christ; not that such Ministry are in their own persons of more importance than other more appearance of the greatest evils and the power of the gospel, given for holiness of life and the power of the gospel, given for holiness of life and conversation and for the conversion of the heart to God, must be diminished, and men become anxious, through a mistaken motive, to secure the good wishes and prayers of others generally, of the Church especially, by acts of charity and benefactions. Hence follow a long train of distinction must ever be made in language of common appropriative degenerations and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation and for the conversion of the heart to God, must be diminished, and men become anxious, through the Report was submitted when the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the second meeting, and objected to by me, because the Ecclesiatical Gazette can be considered of no higher authority than any other public journal, being orly a record of the sentiments of the particle. men, but in their official capacity, as the priests of God, abuses,—hence numerous temptations to cupidity,—hence they are so closely interwoven with the Church, its ordifacilities to temporal aggrandizement afforded by human nances and blessings, that they cannot be despised or lightly esteemed, without those who do so deeply suffer-

But a truce to this long discussion; as, though the sub-et is far from being exhausted, I would not weary you.

bees, xii. 40, and 2 Timothy, i. 18, the former also being from a part of the Bible on which the Church does not "establish any doctrine." The silence of the holy Scripject is far from being exhausted, I would not weary you.

I have given you a few of my reasons for believing that

"establish any doctrine." The silence of the holy Scripture on a point which, if true, is by no means an unim

tise of the blessing of the new birth to baptism but for which there is no warrant in the word of God; ered by a duly appointed Ministry, in connection and if traced back to its origin, it will be found to be nothing more than a continuation of the pagan belief, that the manes of the departed required the sacrifices and prayers of the survivors, before they could rest in

Prayer for the dead, however ancient, yet is so necessary an adjunct of the doctrines of purgatory, masses for the dead, and the satisfaction of good works, -is, in short, Rev. Sir,—To all who esteem the Church of England as a great and powerful instrument in the hands of Divine Providence for the support of true religion, and for the dissemination of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it must

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Rev. Sir.—As my name has been used in The Church, and in rendering her such sentium of numerons conflicting sects. The result of such sentiuments is greater zeal in stationary, or educational. Let us hope that these external inflictanous are the effects of a real desire to serve God and to promote his gory; and a real desire to serve God and to promote his gory; and they are accompanied by an absorbing conviction of personal numerations of the Chiristian faith should be tauglit and persevered in the hearts of men, unconstanting the Church of England. I shall first the earts of the Chiristian faith should be tauglit and persevered and such as the country of their color of the presented and such as the country of their color of the presented and such as the country of their color of the presented and such as the connection of the Church of the present centum to state the form of Concertains of the Church of the present centum to state of the present centum to state the threats are yearning to the form of concertain of the threats of the Church of the present centum to state the threats and the threats of the Church of the present centum to state the threats and the threats and the threats are yearning, but form the total present centum to state the total present centum to the total present centum to find the present centum. The more of the Church of the present centum to the total present centum to the tenter and the choices, that it is believed to be attention to the three the meeting of the chiral present centum to the three the meeting of the chiral present centum to the Rev. Sir, - As my name has been used in The Church, tion for printing the Report being put, I arose and suggested that the words "dedicated to St. Paul" be altered for some expression not liable to an objection, such as dedicated to God, and to be called by the name of St. Paul. Not knowing who the author of the Report was, I could not be supposed to have any other object in view than to take away an occasion from those who are seeking occa-sion to charge on us, as Clergymen of the Church of England, a leaning to tractarianism. I had not the slightest idea that any objection would be made to the which very possibly would be misunderstood at a time like the present, when men's jealousies are awakenedand not without some reason-since members of our com munion, both lay and clerical, of standing and literary acquirements, are leaving it for that of Rome. It was the persuasion that the Report would be, in this respect, altered, which induced me not to offer an amendment, which, had it been offered, I have every reason to suppose would have been carried. Added to this was my unwil to appear on the minutes of the proceedings of the day as an objector, and seemingly marring the harmony of an union for promoting the principles of the Prince of Peace.
The Rev. Job Deacon objected to my suggestion being Secretary (Mr. Bartlett) whether he had any jesuitical ns in the use of the phrase objected to Mr. Bartlett rejoined, most emphatically, I know no term in the English language which so exactly conveys my meaning. By one present it has been said that, previously to the meeting, Mr. B. expressly denied any such intention; of this I have no recollection. As I had never, for one moment, supposed that any thing was designed by the expression, which I objected to, beyond what appeared, I again assured the meeting of this and processing the said appeared, I again assured the meeting of this, and pressed the of words which, if allowed to remain, would render the Report itself less useful than its merits would naturally Much was said for and against; and from reas pray for the souls of, &c., and other expressions of a like purport invariably met with on Roman Catholic came to me and proposed the following:—Moved, That the words "dedicated to St. Paul" be omitted, and that The insciption can hardly be defended even on the the words dedicated to Almighty God by the name of St ground of its humility, and of its formally abjuring all praise and honour: for however commendable the Christit would be of no use, since the motion for printing had -"see what a church he has built and see This was pressed again and again, by the Rev. J. Allen, how humble he is;" but the humility that intentionally displays itself verges towards an opposite sentiment.

The point, however, on which the inscription is most open to objection is this:—as a matter of course, in the lapse of years, the founder of this church will be gathered to his fathers, and if the words be permitted to remain, they will then have become a Prayer for the Dead.

It does not appear clearly from the account whether the

ples of our Protestant Church, which it has been the misfortune of the age to witness.

many could never have suspected that any thing objectionable to Protestant principles was intended, and, there-

themselves)—that which, perhaps, ought not to have been conceded to the scruples of an individual alone differing, eceived as a boon to Christian forbearance.

lines. This demands an explanation, which the Midland District Church Society, in common with myself, will

distinction must ever be made in language of common conversation, and that of an authoritative document as a Report is, and that what might be allowed in the former ought not in the latter, especially in the present day, and in this Diocese. In relation to the proof from Wheatley, lightly esteemed, without those who do so deeply suffering in their own spiritual condition; and this the more certainly, because every contemptuous feeling towards. His ministers is a direct insult to Christ himself, whose ambassadors they are. You cannot wonder, therefore, that I look upon Lay Baptism as a sore evil, since, not only is it attended with those direct spiritual dangers which I have stated, but even its collateral mischief is so great that it tends to undermine the Christ-appointed ministry.

hence the prayers of the Church came to be bought and sold, and were more sought for, and more thought of, than the obtaining eternal salvation only by the name of Christ.

Prayer for the dead is unscriptural, for throughout the many examples and precepts for prayer that the Scriptures furnish, there is no mention or instance of supplication for deceased persons: the only two alleged examples bees, xii. 40, and 2 Timothy, i. 18, the former also being the note allued to be made known to your readers, the from a part of the Bible on which the Church does not grounds on which the objection was taken should not have been kept back. Hear both sides is a motto which should have regulated you and those who sent you the Report of the proceedings. By obtaining what would have enabled your readers to form a judgment on the and trying, and that in no common degree. Again requesting that you will see the justice of allowing me to

plead my cause at that bar to which you have summoned Believe me, Rev. Sir, the devoted servant of the Church of England, for her Master's sake, R. V. ROGERS. Minister of St. James's Chuich, and Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston.

Kingston, January 9, 1846. To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Chairman of the Annual Meeting of the Church Society.

Venerable Sir-It is the painful duty of the undersigned to protest against the use of the term "Dedicated to St. Paul," used in the Report of the said Society. 1st. Because the term is liable to be misunderstood, as in some sense favouring the Roman Catholic doctrine of a Tutelar Saint. 2d. That the present moment demands the greatest

Minister of St. James's Church.

NOTES. In relation to No. 3, it appears from Wheatley, ch. ii, part 2, though "all churches were dedicated to none but God, yet, at their consecration, they were generally distinguished by th Bingham says, book viii. ch. ix. sec. "Churches always dedicated to God and not to Saints, though sometimes distinguished by their names for a memorial ning "a thousand," &c. Bishop Short's History of the Church consecrating Churches, &c., was sent down from the Bishops, It is printed in Burns' Ecclesiastical Law, vol. i. p. 300, and is virtually that of Bi-hop Andrews. At xviii., sec, 809 the Bishop speaks of the American Prayer Book, and says, in a note, the form of consecrating Churches is nearly the same as that published by Bishop Andrews. In that service, see first prayer, the words used are, "O eternal God," &c., "dedicating t to thy service." In laying the foundation of a Church ther is the same avoidance of the phraseology objected to. In a form for laying the Corner-stone of a Church set forth by Bishop onk, of New York, is found, "In the name of the Father," &c. In this form we find these words, " We con ate this place &c. &c. to the honour of thy great Name, &c. &c. dedicating it entirely to thy service." co. dedicating it entirely to thy service." See p. 5, Form of consecration, &c. Fareham, Hants, England. Note to No. 2. The Protestor was led from reading in the public prints that over the entrance to a Church lately erected in Leeds. England, by Dr. Hook, was written, "You who enter this Church pray for the sinner that built it," —words so nearly alike, and which, except removed before the builder's death, will be the same with the Roman Catholic doctrine of Praying for the Dead.

With the above was forwarded to the meeting of M. D. Clerical Society, Bingham's Antiquities, Wheatley on Common Prayer, Form of laying the Foundation stone, adopted by the Fareham, Hants, England, used by the Bishop of Winchester.

To the Reverend the Secretary of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church, Kingston.

Summerhill, Jan. 21, 1846. Rev. and dear Sir,-Having observed in The Church newspaper of the 16th instant, in the Report of the pro-ceedings of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of representations to the disparagement of the manageorporated Church Society, that it is intended edicate the Church now building in Kingston to St. Paul, request you will do me the favour to state if the Building Committee, to which you are Secretary, and who are clusively charged with the concerns of that int Church, have authorized the Church Society to make this claration; and, if not, whether it is the intention of the Building Committee, as representing the subscribers for its erection, to permit this Church to be so dedicated.

Having been the humble instrument in bringing the ubject of the building of this and St. James's Church before the Protestant Episcopal community of Kingston, and, although a stranger, feeling the deepest anxiety and may stand excused for the liberty thus taken in address ng you upon a matter which, although it is designated by the Rev. Editor of The Church newspaper as "straining at a gnat," is, in my opinion, of the highest importance, where ambiguity and the language of human tradition is the plain and unequivocal directions of Scripture.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir, Your's faithfully, P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

Kingston, Jan. 23, 1846. My dear Sir,-In reply to your communication of the Plst instant, addressed to me as Secretary of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church, I have to say, that no connection exists, or has existed, between the Church Society and the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church; and that, as regards the expression to which you attach o much importance, no influence has been exerted to procure its insertion in the Report of the Church Society

the Midland and Victoria Districts. I would moreover say, that when the Church in Queen eet, now in progress of erection, is completed, the Lord worship of Almighty God, by the name of St. Paul, according to the form usual on such occasions.

Believe me, my dear Sir, Your's faithfully, W. M. HERCHMER, Secretary of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church To the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.
Poetry.—The Infant's Funeral.
Memoirs of Wm. Stevens, Esq. lesiastical Intelligence

Fourth Page.
Original Poetry.—Septuagesi

Our crowded space has prevented us from noticing, as soon as we intended, the remarks which have fallen from our esteemed contemporary, the Editor of the Gospel Messenger, on the conclusion of the Nineteenth volume of his sound and excellent journal. We make the following quotation from that article, as indicating the feelings of our venerable friend in arriving at this stage of his toilsome but important undertaking:-

"It was not in human view to be expected, when the Gospel Messenger began twenty years ago, as an experiment commenced in fear and trembling, that it would reach under the same editorial charge a ti he of the years to which we have come. The remark, however trite, is still true, that he who puts his hand to a labour like this, and has any due sense of the respon of his office, must continually encounter difficulties and meet perplexities often trying the temper, and frequently depressing the spirits. Amidst all the varieties of topic and the shifting phases of the times, he is called on for the exercise of patience, as well as for meekness in the endurance of rebukes.

"How we have met all these things, we must leave to the adgment of our readers; - how much or how little of useful ess has attended our course, or may be the result of bours, we leave with Him to whose grace we have looked for

guidance and ble sing.
"At a day which brings us very near the sum, the allotted span of human life, it exanot but be a subject of solemn inte-rest to consider, that in a period of the Church's history peculiarly marked by diversity of opinion, of usage and agitation, it can hardly be expected of a weekly religious Journalist, that he should avoid mistakes, or that he should not frequently employ remarks not in unison with the feelings of all his readers. While our aim ever has been to avoid every thing like disrespect to the feelings of others, while we desire never to place ourselves on the seat of judgment before which the motives and designs of others are to be arraigned and condemned, we have ever aimed at a full and frank avowal of the principles, and an forcement of the duties involved in the great truths of our Faith as we have ever understood them to be set forth and urged in the Book of Common Prayer, that accredited and well-received exponent of the written word of GoD .- the Gos-

ome valued friends were not quite pleased at our expressed gesima Sunday. pinions and views touching some of the matters agitating our nion, we have found much cause of thankfulness, that br many others, and not a few of the distinguished men and women of our communion, have afforded us most gratifying assurances of their approbation. We could not expect to escape the censure of an occasional anonymous writer, for our happening to differ from his judgment in matters ecclesiastical; and that now and then some presses, religious and secular, should have dealt to us some caustic administrations, has been at no time a dealt to us some caustic administrations, has been at no time a marvel in these days of excitable feelings; but knowing, as good old Hooker says, that 'the world is made up of perturbations,' we have endeavoured not to allow our temper to get the mastery of our judgment, and have sought, how successfully others must judge, not to return severity for censure, nor har

We can bear our humble testimony, as far as that may be of any value, to the fidelity of the Gospel Messenger to those genuine principles of the Church, in accordance with which it was started; at the same of the Church Society.

Candidates for the Ministry have much increased since time that we affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that never were these principles asserted in a more

cheering contrast to the sophistries and puerilijes to their age, standing, and circumstances, in apportioning which are developed in much of the standing objec- such aid. tions of the day, expressed so loudly and recklessly against the incontestable principles of the Church. And our venerable friend and contemporary can bear, even with a better equanimity than ourselves, the application of epithets and imputations which, while they prove neither revolution nor change in our opinious, of England, Appendix F. xvi. sec. 750: "In 1712 a form of are just as harmless in their efficacy to touch with an evil influence any where the conscientious mind or to the peculiar circumstances, and often, it may be, to the the honest heart.

It is not without some feelings of reluctance, arising from personal considerations, that we give insertion to to the Letter of the Rev. W. M. Shaw, which appears to-day in our columns under the head of English Ecclesiastical Intelligence. But the withholding it from ration which has been already so frequently experienced,

I remain, your affectionate cate that appreciation of the zeal and watchfulness of our reverend friend on behalf of the Church in this Diocese, to which his past and present services so well entitle him. The testimony of Mr. Shaw, in the matter to which it refers is, in the first place, valuable as coming from an individual now beyond the reach of any interested considerations, further than what must pertain to every son of the Church, in every land, who is heartily concerned for her welfare. But it is value the chair able chiefly as proceeding from one who has, for some years, been conversant with the ecclesiastical condition of this Diocese,-who has been a witness of the manner in which its affairs have been administered,and who may be allowed to know, whether or not this has been distinguished by the zeal, and energy, and singleness of heart which, in all past times, has been of the Widows and Orphans be invested in Bank Stock.
2.—That the dividends, when due on the investment, firm, must be considered very largely to outweigh any ment and operations of this Diocese, which, be their

Lay Committee, it was

Resolved 3.—That a Committee of four be appointed to derived from one source,-the complaint of an interested party.

We are unchanged in our repugnance to prosecute the discussion of this subject, -which lies, in truth, without our province; and we must content ourselves, in the mean time at least, with such passing notice as, called to an advertisement for the sale of portions of the in our capacity of public journalists, we may be called Clergy Lands, it was upon to offer.

Clergy Lands, it was Resolved 4.—That the above Committee, in conjunction

We should have hoped that the discussion which has been permitted to grow out of an incidental expression in the Report of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, -an expression which, in ordiwhere ambiguity and the language of human tradition is nary times, would either have passed without notice, or have received that construction of charity which, as Christians, we are all bound to yield, -would have been permitted to die away without further comment or explanation. In that expectation, we felt antecedently disposed to decline any further communication the head of the Government as a deputation from the upon the subject; but as we have every respect for the scruples of the reverend objector upon that occasion, and are most anxious that he should have the opportunity of an explanation, if he has been in any respect misunderstood, we very readily afford space for his remarks.

On the same grounds, though without solicitation, we insert the correspondence which has taken place on this subject between the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere, and the Rev. W. M. Herchmer; -the more readily, too, as this is condensed into as narrow a space as the importance of the subject would permit.

We indulge ourselves in the hope that all parties will now be satisfied; that the impression will be general that, while, on the one hand, there was no to give offence to any weak conscience, there was no- been finished.

thing captions or frivolous in the intention of the objections proposed; and that, with this impression, the common emulation now will be to act in union and and are actions and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulat and concord, and, with concentrated energies, to serve the common cause of Christ and his Church.

In part of our impression of last week the account vas contained of the lamented death of Colonel MAHLON BURWELL of Port Talbot.—Colonel Burwell has long been known in this Frovince as a gentleman of great intelligence, public spirit, and inflexible loyalty; and to the readers of this journal his name has often been associated with acts of liberality and munificence in behalf of the Church, which will cause it to be long remembered with gratitude and affection.

By proclamation of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, the Provincial Parliament is summoned for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, on Friday the 20th March next.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE

Toronto, January 17th, 1846. Dearly Beloved Brethren,

"That whereas by the 19th Article of the Constitution, four Sermons are to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese,

in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall appoint; and that whereas the proceeds of three sermons are set apart for special purposes, while the proceeds of the fourth may be appropriated to any other such object embraced within the Constitution, as the Society from time to time and increase. as the Society from time to time may direct-

"That the fourth Sermon this year be applied to form a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that pur-

In conformity with this Resolution, I have to request well-received exponent of the written word of Gob.—the Gos-pel of His Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, received by Faith "If we have sometimes been made sad by discovering that SUNDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being Quinqua-

I have great satisfaction in being thus permitted to bring under public notice, and to solicit the sympathy and aid of the members of our communion to, another of the many pious and charitable objects included in the design of that excellent Institution, the Church Society.

Small as our resources are, and little as we can hope that, amidst the pressure of local claims, they will be augmented from the Mother Country, it is not to be denied that the supply of labourers of which we have it in our power to avail ourselves, is not equal to the immediate demand for them or even to the more controlled. demand for them, or even to the means actually furnished for employing them. The many vacancies which, in the Providence of God, have within the last few years occurred, and which it is my first duty to supply, have prevented me from complying with the desire which, in several quarters, has been expressed for the services of Travelling Missionaries, the support of whom has been tendered from the local resources of Branch Committees

the formation of an Institution at which their preparatory studies could be systematically pursued, and especially gentle, amiable, and Christian spirit. Our valued of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has enabled me to extend contemporary, with all the benefits of his experience and the superadded trials of the times, has never found it necessary to swerve from that course which has been so well embodied by a prelate of his own branch of the Church, in the expressive but now familiar terms of "Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order;" nor, allotted; and that we should have the means of enabling instances, to add an occasional gratuity to the stipend thus while feeling it a paramount duty to "contend earnestly for the faith as it was once delivered unto the saints," has he reckoned amongst unessential or unwatchfulness against any symbolizing with Rome, either in words or terms.

3d. That it is believed to be a term important things those tenets which conduce to the important things those tenets which conduce to the which, by straitened circumstances, they are unhappily

repened and strengthened.

This sober and disciplined judgment appears in a record may be kept of them, and a due regard be had

The demand for elergymen, owing to the vast multipli-The demand for energymen, owing to the vast multipli-cation of churches of late years, in the Mother Country, cannot allow us to hope for much addition to our minis-terial strength from that quarter; so that we shall be obliged, in every particular relating to our ecclesiastical condition, to rely more and more upon our own local reources. At the same time, it must be conceded that no Missionaries for Colonial service can be deemed so effec-tive as those who, from early years, have been habituated privations, of a new country; and who possess that acquaintance, which only time and experience can give, with the habits, feelings, and impressions of the people, upon which the success of their ministrations so much

Commending this good work to the zealous advocacy of my brethren of the Clergy, and entreating for it from our brethren of the Laity that hearty and liberal co-ope-Servant in the Gospel,

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. At the stated Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held at the National School House in Montreal, on Wednesday, 21st January, 1846. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal in

On the subject of employing a portion of the proceeds of the Sermons preached on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen being introduced, the Secretary baving stated that he was prepared with a scheme of Mutual Insurance of the lives of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, for the benefit of their Widows and Orphans, it was read to the Meeting.

Resolved 1.—That the whole amount collected on behalf

be made immediately available to the relief of the Widows and Orphans.

Resolved 3.—That a Committee of four be appointed to make such alterations in the Petition to the Legislature, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, presented last year, as they may deem necessary.

The Committee to consist of the Hon. George Moffatt, Rev. W. A. Adamson, T. B. Anderson, Esq., and Rev.

with the Lord Bishop, be a deputation to wait on his Excellency the Administrator of the Government with a petition, to be framed by the said deputation, praying his Excellency to stay proceedings with regard to the sale of Clergy Reserves in this Diocese, until the effect of the petition to be presented lature can be known. on to be presented at the next Session of the Legis-

At an adjourned Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held in the National School Room, on Friday, 23d January, 1846. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, President, in the chair.

mittee appointed on the 21st inst. to address The Secretary read the Petition to the Administrator of the Government, praying that he would stay the sale of Clergy Reserve Lands till the effect of petitions to be

presented at the next meeting of the Legislature be known. It was approved; and on one of the Committee waiting noon his Excellency, it was arranged that he would receive the deputation at noon, to-morrow, the 24th The Report of the Finance Committee was read. Ordered 1.—That the sum of £15 be granted to the

3.—That the sum of £12 10s. be granted to the new China, the American Continent is henceforth to

4.—That the sum of £12 10s, be loaned by the Society

NEW BRUNSWICK. DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY .- The Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the funds of the Society, resident in this parish, was held last Thursday evening. The sum of £355 11s. 3d. was reported as the amount collected in the parish for the purposes of the Society, and Robert F. Hazen and William Wright, Esqrs., were elected Lay Deputies to represent this parish at the anniversary meeting to be held at Fredericton in February next.—St

From our English Files.

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MINISTERIAL POLICY

John's Courier.

The answers, to be given this day to the City of London and City of Dublin addresses to the Throne are expected with a curiosity for which, as we imagine, there is no good reason. That her Majesty's answers will be gracious, all must be satisfied by the control of the control fied, but that they should give any explanation of the designs of her Majesty's Government would be a wide departure from

The explanation will be constitutionally reserved for the meeting of Parliament, and all that we can anticipate of it is purely negative, so well has the secret been kept. We know that ministers will not propose "a total and immediate repeal of the corn laws," as the Times asserted a month ago the Cabinet had decided upon doing; and this is all that can be known to any one not a member of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile there has been a great deal of bold and ingenious and perhaps not improbable guessing, which it is perhaps our duty to present to our readers—if not as what will be proposed, yet as what may be proposed, and what is therefore worth the while to consider maturely. The following scheme, for example, is among the conjectures most confidently circulated. We eting of Parliament, and all that we can anticipate of it is

I beg to call your attention to the following Resolution while to consider maturely. The following assed at the Monthly Meeting of the Church Society on ple, is among the conjectures most confident ple, is among the conjectures most confidently circulated. We give it, repeating our caution that it is to be considered as the calculation of men formed from the external indications, and not from any information obtained either directly or indirectly from the Cabinet. It is said, then that ministers will propose the reduction of the duty upon imported corn to something merely nominal, or little more than nominal after a certain period, say five or seven years. riod, say five or seven years.

The reduction to be arrived at by an annual diminution during the proposed period, beginning with a fixed duty, somewhere between 15s. and 20s., and striking off 2s. each year, as -suppose the maximum fixed duty of 1846-1847, 13s.; 1847-1848, 11s.; and so on until it would come down to four on the other hand, it is surmised that as a concurrent mea-

sure of compensation to the agriculturists, the burthen of the poor's rates and county rates may be assigned to the consolidated fund; the increased charge upon that fund being met by a

onsiderable augmentation of the property tax.

Such is the plan which we find most generally received as robable; but we must not concent that it is very generally onnected with an expectation still entertained that from an early day after the meeting of Parliament the ports will be thrown open for the admission of foreign grain till the 1st of September, at about which time the new law, whatever it may he, is expected to come into operation. We shall not waste time in seriously canvassing a plan which we know, and confess it, to be merely conjectural; but it may be worth the while to consider whether it is not the fairest equivalent for the present law that can be expected, should Parliament unhappily be per-

suaded to make any change.

It would be, as we think, an inadequate compensation. Leaving, too, the question of general protection untouched, there is the more reason for agriculturists, and, indeed, for all classes interested in protection, to exert themselves to prevent any change; for it seems impossible that any other change can give them as good terms as these we have described. If, on the other hand, the parties interested see reason to be satisfied with these terms, it is no less necessary for them to act with zeal and energy at the present moment, for it is as true now as it was when said two thousand years ago by the eloquent Athean patriot, that the possessions of the absent, or even spoil of those who are on the spot-the wealth of the negligent

r supine-are ever the prize of the vigilant and active. Something affecting the agricultural, and all the other pro-cted interests, whether to affect the e interests for good or for evil, is contemplated, that is a matter upon which there can be no doubt. Is it not, therefore, the duty of all those whose interests are to be affected to awake betimes, and look after their affairs; if the Government means well by them to support that Government, which will certainly meet with opposition—more certainly indeed the bolder and more patriotic its designs? the Government means ill, to resist the ill, and to depose the Government that threatens it, an achievement now more comgovernment that tureatens ir, an achievement that the other pro-pletely within the power of the agricultural and the other pro-

bad measure or even a doubtful one, from a minister, because that minister bas proved himself worthy of their admiration and gratitude-far from it. We ourselves think any change in the present corn laws prima facie wrong, and we have not hesitated declare our conviction, that it is not in the power of the leto declare our conviction, that it is not in the power of the legislature honestly to compensate the agriculturists for such a change, but we are willing to wait for the measure to be proposed, if not to condemn it, for we fear that we cannot help condemning it beforehand, we are willing to wait before condemning the ministers. Every one will admit that a good minister that we cannot help condemning the ministers. ministry may propose a bad measure—there never was a ministry, good or bad, that did not. From this it follows that one bad measure does not neces-arily prove a had ministry, this is the point which we wish to press upon the people.

At length we have an authenticated testimony to the course

as Butler sings. We are at length assured by one of the parties, who gives his name, that it was Lord Grey who broke up the nascent Cabinet of Chesham place. Here is evidence: PRINCIPLES OF LORD J. RUSSELL'S PROJECTED MINISTRY. (From the Scotsman.)

The following short note from Mr. Macaulay will be read with interest. It was written in reply to one from the Secrefrom that body to the Queen, in favour of opening the ports :-

You will have heard the termination of our attempt to form a government. All our plans were frustrated by Lord Grey. I hope that the public interests will not suffer. Sir Robert Peel must now undertake the settlement of the question. It is certain that he can settle it. It is by no means certain that we could have done so. For we shall to a man support him; and a large proportion of those who are now in office would have refused to support us. On my own share in these trans-actions I reflect with unmixed satisfaction. From the first, I told Lord John that I stipulated for one thing only-total and immediate repeal of the corn laws; that my objections to gra-dual abolition were insurmountable; but that, if he declared for total and immediate repeal, I would be, as to all other matters, absolutely in his hands; that I would take any office of no office, just as suited him best; and that he should never be disturbed by any personal pretensions or jealousies on my part. If every body else had acted thus, there would now have been a Liberal ministry. However, as I said, perhaps it is best as it is I do not think that, if we had formed a government, we should have entertained the question of paying the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland. I cannot answer for others; but I should

have thought it positive insanity to stir the matter.

I will send your petition to the Secretary of State for the Home Department as soon as it sclear that the government Ever yours truly,

T. B. MACAULAY. J. F. Macfarlan, Esq., Edinburgh.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE UNITED STATES .- Our relations with the United States continue to produce much so-icitude, and it has not been much abated by the publication of the diplomatic correspondence on the Oregon question. It would be acting unfairly to conceal the fact that in forming judgement on this question all party politics are thrown side-and the unbiassed common-sense of the community pronounces decidedly against the claims put forth by the American Negociators, on all the recognized principles of international law.

The more peaceful tone of a portion of the American press is looked upon with considerable misgivings respecting their sin-cerity, accompanied as it is with the proposition to raise 2 mipetive power of the two Houses of Congress, but the fact that

litia force of 200,000 men, with a corresponding addition to the navy. It had been previously believed that the fiery exuberance of President Polk would be tempered down by the reboth the Senate and the House of Representatives have selected the most inveterate enemies of England as members of their Committees on Foreign relations, had tended much to shake confidence in that belief. There is a strong feeling in favour of our Government bringing the question to an issue as early as possible, it being evidently the design of the shrewdest American statesman to procrastinate, whilst it is considered our policy to give them no further time for preparation to perpetrate injustice. - St. James's Chronicle.

Rev. E. C. Parkin, for the purpose of completing the parsonage house at Val-Cartier, on the condition specified in the Report; and that the lot on which it is erected be conveyed to the Incumbent, under the Church Temporalities Act.

The President, in his late manifesto has declared his intertion of excluding the whole of Europe from a participation in the advantages afforded by the North American Continent.

It is not on the ground of prior occupancy or set:lement that the States are to be esteemed sole Landlords of North American Continent.

No regions where American foot never treal rivers over The President, in his late manifesto has declared his intenalities Act.

2.—That the sum of £10 be paid to the Rev. I. P.

ca. No, regions where American foot never trod, rivers over which the star-spangled banner never waved, are not to be ex-White, towards the completion of the parsonage-house at empted from the influence of this sweeping claim. In short, desire, in the expression complained of in the Report, Church erecting at Melbourne, when the roof shall have against Europe by the free and enlightened nation. In vain may Great Britain urge that she is possessed of a full third o

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the continent, in vain may she appeal to the laws of nations in ings. They, great statesmen, despise the laws of Nations; acy consider, besides, that France has made herself very busy in the affairs of Texas. Now, these may be very proper proceedings viewed by American eyes, but the question is whether Europe will submit to such dictation. The popula-tion of the United States does not quite amount to two-thirds of that of France alone, and is immeasurably inferior to the French in all military qualities. We throw out these hints for the consideration of Messrs. Polk and Cushing at their next cisive blow. Meeting .- Ibid.

THE OREGON TERRITORY derives its name from Oregano, a Spanish word for wild marjoram (the origanum vulgare of Linnæus,) which grows abundantly on the Western coasts of

HONOURABLE CONDUCT OF A TRADESMAN.-We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following: The creditors of Mr. Effingham Wilson, jun., the publisher, assembled at the Chapter Coffee-house, Paternoster-row, on Tuesday, in consequence of a circular from him, and each received 17s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. in the pound, making, with the dividend already received upon the estate, 20s. in the pound. Mr. Effingham Wilson came into property to the amount of about 1,400%, and he generously devoted 1,350% to pay his creditors in full.

A vacancy is created in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Hon. John Stuart Wortley being called to the House of Lords, by the title of Lord Wharncliffe.

'THE BAR .- At the commencement of last term, the bar consisted of nearly 3000 individuals,—the senior of whom had been called 55 years, the junior a few months. During the term the unprecedented number of 61 more candidates for legal distinction received their diploma, and became "barristers-at-

The lighthouse fixed by Mr. Bush on the Goodwin Sands has disappeared. The exact time of its sinking in the sands is not known, as the fog prevented observation for two or three

THE POET CAMPBELL .- Mr. Park, the sculptor, is engaged on a colossal statue of Campbell, to be erected in some Conspicuous situation in Glasgow.

CHELTENHAM.—The Rev. F. Close has written to the Editor of the Record, requesting his name to be withdrawn from the "Evangelical Alliance," recently formed in London.

A gang of ruffians made an attack on the residence of the lodge-keepers at Mount Shannon, the seat of the Earl of Clare, to search for arms, although his lordship is not only a perma-nent resident nobleman, but a kind and liberal landlord. FROST AND OTHERS .- The latest letter received from Van

FROST AND OTHERS.—The latest letter received from van Diemen's Land, at Pontypool, states that Geach, the expatriated solicitor, was, in July last, keeping a school in a small cottage at Hobart Town. Frost, the Russell Justice, was actively employed as a clerk in the same place; and Jones had left off driving a stage-coach, and was then engaged at his trade of a watchmaker. INVISIBLE WRITING.—The plan of writing with rice water,

INVISIBLE WRITING.—The plan of writing with rice water, to be rendered visible by the application of iodine, was practised with great success in the correspondence with Jellalabad. The first letter of this kind received from thence was concealed in a quill. On opening it a small paper was unfolded, on which appeared only a single word, "iodine." The magic liquid was applied, and an interesting despatch from Sir Robert Sale stood forth.—United Service Magazine. LAW OF WILLS .- The Prerogative Court was engaged du-

ring the whole of yesterday with motions and allegations, none of which call for a detailed report. Amongst the former were cases, which show that the neglect of the requisites of the Wills Act is by no means confined to illiterate testators, or persons in health of the confined to the in humble condition, or inopes concilii—one relating to the testamentary papers of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, another to the will of the late Mr. John Ramsbottom. In this case the will was dated the 2d of March, 1844, and was in the testator's handwriting. With the exception of a few legacies the property was left to the testator's two sons, no executor ing appointed. On the second page of the will there had been a paragraph of about five lines, in which a legacy had been bequeathed to a certain person, which paragraph was ex-punged with a pen so as to be almost if not quite illegible; but he alteration was not attested, as required by the act. It appeared, from the statement of the subscribed witnesses, that when they attested the will it was so folded back that they were unable to see whether this paragraph were obliterated at that time or not, and no information could be obtained as to whether the alteration had been made before or after the execution, except that the testator had become reconciled to the person named in the paragraph before he died, but when, did not appear. The Coart was moved to decree administration with the will in its present state, that is, upon the presumption that it was made before execution, which would carry into effect the wishes of the family; and Sir H. Jenner Fust, obserfeet the wishes of the family; and Sir H. Jenner Fust, observing that the will being expressly declared to be a temporary or provisional will, to have effect only in case the testator made no regular disposition of his effects, and that, from the appearance of the signature it would seem that the alteration and the significant would seem that the alteration and the significant works are contemporaneous acts, decreed administration the sole object of our efforts."

commerce of age.

"I have reason to hope that the common action of France and England will lead, on the banks of the River Plate, to the restoration of regular and pacific commercial relations, which is strongly were contemporaneous acts, decreed administration the sole object of our efforts."

DEATHS AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY. The number of peers opinion, has been repeatedly expressed by M. Thiers him

Earl of Belmore 44 Baron Hartland Earl of Abergavenny Marquis of Downshire ... 56 Baron Aston 57 Marquis of Ely 58 Earl of Effingham... Earl of Egremont 63 Marquis of Westminster Viscount Canterbury ...
Baron Stuart de Rothesay 65 Earl of Stamford and War-66 rington 67 Baron Carbery Earl of Romney Baron Montagu Baron Wharncliffe

SUICIDE OF COL. GURWOOD.—Brighton, Dec. 29.—On Monday morning, Mr. Gell, one of the coroners for East Sus-Monday morning. Mr. Gell, one of the coroners for East Sussex, held an inquest on the body of Colonel John Gurwood, on the unattached list, who, after a short sejourn at Brighton, first at the residence of Sir Henry Webster, in Brunswick-square, and afterwards at lodgings, which he had taken for his family at 120, King's-road, terminated his earthly existence on Saturday by cutting his throat. The deceased was greatly distinguished in the Peninsula, was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, afterwards private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and he has lately completed a task on which he had been for many years engaged, as editor of the Wellington Dispatches. He wore the Waterloo medal, and another decoration; he was a Companion of the Bath, and he filled the office of Deputy Constable of the Tower of London, to which he was appointed by the Duke of Wellington.

Thus averaging 68 years.

THE CORN LAWS AND THE TRADE OF CANADA. - We have received the following document from an eminent com-mercial house in this city, which we insert with great pleasure, as we do anything bearing on these important questions.-

Liverpool, Dec. 15, 1845. SIR,-The present Ministerial crisis, and the uncertainty which exists as to the intentions of Sir Robert Peel, with the agitation of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and the recent declaration of Lord John Russell, pledging himself uncon-ditionally to a total repeal of the Corn Laws, appears to me to call upon all parties interested in the welfare of our Colonies and shpiping, to set forth their claims to be heard, before a rash verdict is delivered by the constituencies of the kingdom upon effects of which, if consummated, would be felt at home and abroad in a manner few would be prepared for, and have but little idea of-it would produce crash upon crash, and shake the credit of the kingdom from one end to the other.

Thus circumstanced, our movement must have a commence-ment, and for this purpose I venture to address you, as Chair-man of the General Shipowners' Society, to whom the Ship-owners have owners have been accustomed to look up as the guardians of

For my part, I have scarcely anything to advance in addition to the evidence I gave before the Select Committee, on Ship ping in 1844, from which I extract the following questions and answers: "Question 1040—(Chairman)—Corn is generally imported in foreign ships?—Yes. 1041—(Mr. Dennistoun) That is in consequence of the sliding scale duties?—Yes, as far as it has reference to the Baltic; but I believe this, that if the Corn Laws were to be abolished to-morrow, it might create

greater employment for our ships for the year, but ultimately it would only cause increased production, and greater competition of foreign vessels; they would flourish, and we should go back, as far as the Baltic is concerned."

"1044—Suppose you had free trade, and corn were imported to the extent of from two to three millions annually, what tonnage would that require?—I could not answer that question off-hand. If we had free trade at all in corn, I should tion off-hand. If we had free trade at all in corn, I should drawback system, British iron via New York can be laid down prefer having it with America; but if we had trade in corn, it would be most injurious to the British shipowner, for this reason: that by the new tariff we shall have a vast quantity of the present the pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot to pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot to pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot the pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot the pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot the pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot the pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot the pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot the pass through the United States free of duty, but we cannot the pass through the pass

quantity of bread stuffs into Canada." would destroy the new trade that is about to spring up in Canada."

evident from the lact that the Attorney General could not give a decided opinion on the clauses which refer to the employment the schooner William Walker, from Boston for St. Andrews, shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Now, Sir, for a verification of what I advanced in 1844, I Egerton Ryerson, who has been making the tour of Europe, State of Maine, consisted of S. T. Cook, master; Wm. John

The privileges we claim for Canada should also, in common follow each other in consecutive seasons. Concessions to this extent ought not, in my opinion, to be resisted—they would tend to attach our Colonial brethren still more strongly to the Mother Country, the Monarchy, and our glorious Constitution, Mother Country, the Monarchy, and our glorous Constitution, and give them the assurance that at length our Colonies were recognised as integral portions of the British Empire, whilst, at the same time, we should virtually establish free trade in Corn with the United States of America, and thus neutralize their protective Tariff by a flank movement; for if Congress persisted in their protective duties on native Manufactures, the Western States would supply themselves through Canada; but if relaxation took place, the effect would be that the manufactured goods of this country would be sant. New-York, and give employment, as hitherto, to American ships, whilst British ships would have the benefit of carrying the returns, via the St. Lawrence, so establishing reciprocity, and calling forth in fact (to use the figurative language of the lamented Canning) "a new world into existence," for such

Upper Canada may yet be considered.

Should, however, these concessions be denied His Grace of Richmond and the landed interest, and, in consequence, a total repeal be forced upon us, would it not be well to request Lord John Russell, or rather Mr. Cobden, to permit us to build and repair our ships abroad, and allow us to man them with foreign sailors, abolishing all the burdens we have so long borne, and yet willing to bear, provided due protection is afforded our ships,

colonies, and commerce?

With this brief commercial view of the question, I beg to commend its further consideration to your Committee, leaving it to older politicians to pronounce on what n.ust follow, if the bulwarks of the nation are to be sacrificed at the bidding of a

faith. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY CLEAVER CHAPMAN. To the Chairman of the Committee, General Shipowners' Society, London.

LIVERPOOL CORN PRICES CURRENT, JANUARY 3. WHEAT, \$\sigma 70 lbs. Canadian red. 8s. 2d. @ 9s.; Canadian white, 9s. 4d. @ 9s. 10d.; United States red, 9s. 1d. @ 9s. 4d.;

Canadian white, 0.
RYE, per qr. Baltic, &c., free, 36s. @ 38s.
BARLEY, \$\psi\$ 60 lbs., Grinding and Dis. 0.
OATS, \$\psi\$ 45 lbs., 4s. @ 4s. 4d.

Beans, p qr. European, 42s. @ 44s.
Peas, p qr. Baltic, &c. white, 47s. @ 52s.; Canadian white, INDIAN CORN, p 480 lbs., 40s. @ 44s.

FLOUR, 40 bs., duty paid, Canadian sweet, 35s. @ 37s.; United States sweet, 36s. @ 37s. 6d.: United States sour, 32s. 6d. @ 34s.; United States, in bond, 26s. 6d. @ 27s. 6d.

Seed, # 112 lbs. Clover, Foreign red, 0; Rape, per last, 10 qrs., 0; Linseed, # qr., 0; United States, # hhd., 7 bushels, 0. FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS .- On Saturday, the 27th Dec., the French Chambers were opened by His Mujesty the King of the French in person. The following is an extract from his Speech on the occasion. We make this selec-tion for the sake of illustrating the friendly feeling which prevails at present between Great Britain and France, and affords proof of the extreme improbability that disturbances are generally apprehended on the part of these two nations, as

some appear to have suspected.

"The friendship that unites me to the Queen of Great Britain and of which she has again so recently afforded me an affectionate testimony, and the mutual confidence of our governments, have happily secured between both states good and intimate relations. The convention concluded between us for putting down the odious slave trade is at this moment in for putting down the odious slave trade is at this moment in course of being carried into execution. Thus, by the cordial co-operation of the maritime forces of the two states, the slave trade will be efficaciously repressed, and at the same time our commerce be again placed under the exclusive surveillance of the Banks in this city.

(Signed)

annuity of 10th bequeathed to a poor person failed to have effect, owing to the testatrix, who wrote her own will, not signing it until the attesting witnesses signed, the Court having determined that the signing or acknowledgment by the testator must precede the signing by the witnesses.

Dearths and or the force of the peace of the world. This, our to be the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. This purpose the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. This purpose the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. This purpose the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. This purpose the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. This purpose the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. This purpose the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. West-ninster, Downshire, and Ely; 13 earls—St. Germans, Effingham, Mornington, Romney, Egremont (extinct), Abergavenny, Stamford and Warrington, Dunmore, Grey, Spencer, Verulam, Belmore, and Portarlington; I viscount—Canterbury; and 10 barons—Aston (extinct), Wynford, Carbery, Harris, Seaford (inherited by Baron Howard de Walden), Bateman, Montagu (extinct), Hartland (extinct), Stuart de Rotheman, Montagu (extinct), Hartland (extinct), Albertand the maintenance of the peace of the world-because everything tends to unite them, placed, as they both are, at the head of the free and civilized nations. The two governments inspire each other with mutual confidence; they have given each other pledges of their mutual loyalty; and if the British Cabinet consented to a very great sacrifice in its opinion-that of the right of search-it was, because it knew that the French Cabinet, the Cabinet of the 29th of October, concealed no arrière pensée, and prosecuted with similar ardour the abolition lious slave-trade. The alliance is consequently honourable on both sides-it is free; it rests on mutual exchange of good offices. The speech from the throne expressed nothing else; it might have expressed the same truth in still stronger terms, without wounding in the least the dignity of France."

Colonial.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the mail brought by the *Hibernia*, brings the appointment of His Excellency Lord Catheart as Governor General of British North America; and that His Under ordinary circumstances, we might be inclined to doubt the policy of uniting in one person the powers and duties of Civil Governor and of Commander of the Forces in these important possessions; but, looking at the present aspect of our foreign relations, we cordially coneur in the wisdom of the appointment. pointment .- Montreal Heruld.

The making out of the Commission only awaits His Lordconferred upon him, and this will be conveyed by the next mail, so that, by the return one, the Earl of Cathcart will be formally installed as Governor General of these Provinces.

We understand that Her Majesty's pleasure was signified

to His Lordship in terms most complimentary to himself, and which must have been in the highest degree gratifying to his His Lordship's high character and abilities were acknowledged, and he was assured that the uniting in his person the civil and military authority of the Province was the result of no accidental combination of circumstances, but of a mature and deliberate conviction of his high qualification for the administration of both - Montreal Gazette. It is reported in town, but we have not been enabled to trace

the report to any good authority, that a portion of the Provincial Militia is to be immediately embodied for drill. We have also heard that an immense addition to the regular forces in Canada will take place in the spring; it is said to the extent of 13,000 men; but this also is merely a report, the truth of which we are not disposed to father.—Montreal Conrier.

Nor we. But we have no doubt that the militia system,

which is admitted to be defective, will receive that consideration with a view to its amendment which so important an arm of the national defence is entitled to, and that both the Vother Country and the noble and gallant person now at the head of the Provincial Government will provide ample means, and make every fitting arrangement, for the defence of the Province in any contingency that may possibly arise .-- Gazette.

The Kingston News gives the operation of the drawback system recently adopted by the United States, so far as affects that port. The total value of goods imported was £5,558, and of duties repaid £2,228. The articles particularized are cigars, almonds, currants, raisins, molasses, olive oil, linseed oil,

raw sugar, refined sugar, and wine. raw sugar, refined sugar, and wine.

From the experience of the past at Kingston and the other, ports, there can be no doubt that the system will operate very extensively, removing much of the business heretofore done at Montreal to New York and Boston, and materially affeeting the value of the public works of Canada—unless measures are devised to counteract it. The trade under it will not be confined to groceries or articles of West Indian product, as may be inferred from the fact that under the operation of this

corn by the St. Lawrence, which will be exclusively brought in British shipping. I have no doubt when the communications are opened with the Western States, that will divert a vast quantity of pass through the what will be its result.—Niagara Chronicle.

The School Act.—This impracticable Act for all useful purposes, is one of the legacies of the Radical ex-ministry, and quantity. like a Will made by a person at the point of death, is so imper-"1045—(Mr. Liddell)—That will be very beneficial to the British shipowner? No doubt; an alteration in the corn laws would destroy the clarge which refer to the employment

Canada; and if the produce of the Western States of America were to be allowed to enter Canada at a nominal duty, the supplies would be annually increased, to the great advantage of the producers in the United States, as well as the Canadian colonist and British shipowner; but totally repeal the corn laws, and the growing trade with Canada and the Western States of America will be crushed by the cheaper productions of the Baltic and the Black Sea—consequently America, Canada, and British shipping, would receive a severe and decisive blow. support of her rights. In vain has France founded a colony in the Pacific in hope of enjoying the free commerce of its western stuffs, and the remunerating freights throughout this year from the Pacific in hope of enjoying the free commerce of its western stuffs, and the remunerating freights throughout this year from stuffs, and the remunerating freights throughout the consequence. We trust the first throughout the consequence of the Western States of Maine, consisted of S. T. Cook, master; Wm. John stuffs, and the remunerating freights throughout the consequence of the western states of the free commerce of its western states of the free commerce of its western states of the free commerce of justice, be extended to our other colonies; and why not permit ito afford it, and by this means our schools might indirectly be governed by men of education. But the present School Act, failure of the oat or potato crop?—for bud and good harvests by allowing Trustees, and the Township Superintendents to they would be apt to seek instruction from persons compete

direct the course of study to be pursued, and the Books to be used is productive of more mischief than good.

It sounds very well in theory to say the people are the proper persons to decide what instruction their children shall receive and how it shall be imparted to them. But, practically, we know that the most sensible part of the people are diffident of prehensions and narrow prejudices. We say generally, because there are exceptions, and sometimes really useful men are ap-

pointed, but they are few and far between.

But it may be said, it is very easy to find fault, but why don't you point out a better system of Common School education, or how the act may be amended. To this we shall only answer, that in the selection of good and instructive books, men are generally governed by the opinions of those who are presumed to know better than themselves; and so the selection men are generally governed by the opinious of those who are presumed to know better than themselves; and so the selection of good teachers, and the direction of what shall be taught in our Common Schools should be confided to persons of acknow ledged education, religious and most ledged education, religious and moral, appointed by others com-School Act which should provide for this .- St. Thomas Stan-

dard.

In the absence of those official and full advices which the Directors of the Toronto and Luke Huron Railroad Company. are accustomed to receive from their agent in London, Mr. Widder, we have been driven to gather such tidings as we could, it to older politicians to pronounce on what must follow, if the bulwarks of the nation are to be sacrificed at the bidding of a few agitators. To me it appears it would not require much foresight to predict the sequel, viz., Fergus O'Connor and the people's charter to succeed Richard Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League, then farewell to the Church, adieu to the Monarchy, good bye to the Funds, and away with all national faith. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, a number of influential and respectable parties, among whom we may mention is Lord Morpeth to a considerable amount.—
The whole amount of stock is sure to be taken up; and, if nothing, at present beyond calculation, should intervene, we may expect actual proceedings to commence in the spring. As regards the Great Western line, we have a reluctance to advance any thing; but it is stated in the Morning Chronicle, of Jan. that all the proceedings thus far have been null and void, a legal opinion having been given, that the company could per-form no act until the election of Directors in February, 1846. The stock was quoted at $1\frac{1}{2}$ premium, but it is not pretended any new bonâ fide sales were made at that rate. On the contrary, it is the prevailing opinion, that as the premium paid on purchases would have to be refunded, the chance of receiving £3 15s. was worth buying at £1 10s. or £2. In the course of our next publication, we shall, most likely, be able to advert more fully to this subject. But on a question of so much importance to our readers, the foregoing few, though compara-

tively imperfect, observations will not be unacceptable.

P.S.—Since the foregoing remarks were in type, we have learned from the London Times, of Jan. 3rd, that the quotation of the "Great Western Railway" on change was, that 34

A. SIMPSON, Treasurer Gen. Com. Quebec, 19th January, 1846.

ICE FORTS .- Yesterday afternoon a pretty numerous assemlog was attracted, in despite of the extreme coldness of the tion as may assist your deliberations, both as to the feasibility of the contemplated work and the extent to which pecuniary from the temporary battery on St. Helen's Island. A butt, about sixty feet square by eighteen feet high, has been erected y the labours of the artillerymen, and forms a very conspicuhas object from the city. It occupies the site of a small island or rock, and was formed by piling ice and snow, and consolida-The face, towards the battery, was blackened, and bulls torm. The lace, towards the battery, was blackened, and bulls eyes marked upon it. The distance was 416 yards. Four long guns, eighteen pounders, and one of smaller calibre, we believe, were placed in battery, and two carronades. Of the latter, one dismounted itself at the first discharge, and the other was not fired again. The object of the experiment was partly to practice, and partly to fry the capabilities for defence of ice ramparts. The balls, we are informed, buried themselves from ten to twelve feet in the mass without splintering, and a great number were put into it very close together without visibly shattering it, or materially altering the contour of the

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE. - Yesterday afternoon the Hon.

at a most turnors rate down bleary street; this street being a continued descent and very narrow for its great length, made the danger very imminent and the honourable gentleman's chief anxiety was directed to the preservation of his son, about 9 years of age, who, at the request of his father, and without speed of the horse then was at its utmost, and we can imagine he feelings of the honourable gentleman who could only hop but barely expect, his son to be unburt. The horse proceeded onwards until he reached the intersection of Lagauchetire onwards until he reached the intersection of Lagauchetire Street, when the sleigh came with such violence against the corner post, that Mr. Killaly was thrown upwards of thirty feet out of the sleigh. He was stunned, but in a few minutes recovered, and on hastening back to learn the fate of his son, his joy may be imagined on seeing him coming, with only a bruise on the head, and in no way seriously injured. The horse, after traversing several streets at the same speed, was finally stopped by running himself into deep snow.—Herald. DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. - An inquest was held on Saturday last, before George Walton, Esq. one of the Coroners of the Home District, on the body of Joseph Price, Esq., long an esteemed resident of the township of York, near the first Toll-Gate, Yonge-street, about two miles from the City of Toronto. This gentleman, was the owner of considerable property there and, as appeared in evidence, left his residence on the morning of Wednesday last, in a carriage drawn by two horses, and ac companied by his daughter, for the purpose of looking after some property he had in the township of Toronto. When at proved restive, and, unfortunately, the reins breaking, ran away. The deceased told his daughter to save herself, and get out of the carriage as well as she could; she instantly leapt out, and unfortunately met with a severe accident by the dislocation of one of her shoulders. The horses proceeded on furiously for about one hundred yards, when the decease leapt from the carriage, but in doing so fell to the ground. He was taken ap insensible by some persons living in the neighbourhood, and conveyed to his house, not far distant. Dr. Widmer and Dr. McIlmurray, were sent for, and promptly attended; but the unfortunate gentleman, after lingering for about 48 hours, expired—death being caused, as the medical gentlemen stated, was much respected. He was an Englishman, and was a member of the Society of Freemasons; and his remains, will be buried, we are given to understand, with Masonic Honours. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the melancholy

Accident.—We regret to learn from the Hamilton Joural, that last week, Mr. Peterson, of Glanford, while in the act arranging some part of the machinery of his saw mill, by me means got entangled and was crushed to death. The deased formeries resided in the control of the machinery of his saw mill, by and Cotton Hosiery, Leghorn Hats, and Doubtellow Do.

Western Midtland Do.
Brock ...

Consist of Blankets, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Table Linens and Cotton Hosiery, Leghorn Hats, and Doubtellow Do.
Brock ...

Do.
Brock ...
Do. facts of the calamity. - Toronto Herald. of arranging some part of the machinery of his saw mill, by some means got entangled and was crushed to death. The deceased formerly resided in Stamford, and was son-in-law of John McMicking, Esq., of that place.—Toronto Herald.

GODERICH. - Mr. Gzowski, an Engineer from the Board of Works, says a contemporary, paid Goderich a visit lately, and selected the spot on which a "first-class permanent Government Light-House" is to be erected, before the end of June next, and in the meantime a temporary one is to be put up be-fore the end of March. Will this put an end to the systematic babbling of certain parties about the great dangers of this coast? Sailors acquainted with the subject say that it ought to do. different from what it had been represented to him. He en-tirely concurred in the opinions of Sir George Arthur, Lord Catheart, &c. &c., with regard to its capabilities and position. May Goderich be more frequently visited by such men as these.

DEATH IN THE WOODS .-- We learn from the Woodstock Telegraph of the 10th inst., that Messrs. Deanis Downey and Dauiel McEacharn, natives of Charlotte Town, P.E. I., who were employed by Mr. Amos Dickenson in the lumber woods, went astray, and after two days search Downey was found dead, and McEacharu so badly frozen that it was thought he could not be a search of the searc

On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, to open the Legislative Session. His Excellency was accompanied by a splendid staff, and was received at the entrance of the Province Building by a guard of honor of the Rifle Bri-gade. Salutes were fired upon the arrival and departure of his

The House of Assembly having by direction of his Excellency been summoned, attended in the Council Chamber—the Speaker at their head—when his Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH. Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

The necessity which exists for devising means to alleviate the distress and privation to which there is but too much reason to apprehend that a portion of the most rural population of this Province will shortly be exposed, in consequence of the almost general failure of the potatoe crop, joined to a desire to consult the convenience of many amongst you, has induced me

with the exception of the potatoe crop, has been in most parts of the Province rather more than usually abundant.

I regret, however, to inform you that the fisheries have been less preductive than for several years past, although the de-crease is not to be attributed to causes likely to be permanent

in their nature, or calculated to excite anxiety for the future success of this branch of industry. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. The public accounts, and the estimates of the expences of the current year, shall be submitted to you with the least pos-

Assured of the generous sympathy of the people of Nova Scotia for their suffering fellow subjects in Canada, I did not hesitate, on the occasions of the late extensive fires at Quebec, to appropriate a portion of our abundant resources to the relief of those who had been visited by such dire calamity, convinced that, in so doing, I but anticipated the wishes of those whom you represent, and that the measure would meet with your approbation and concurrence.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I am happy to acquaint you that the public revenue still

continues in a prosperous state.

I have received from the Governor of Barbadoes a letter expressive of his grateful appreciation of your liberality in granting four thousand dollars for the succour of those amongst the equiation of Bridgetown who were reduced to distress and deslast; and a copy of a joint resolution, passed by the Council and Assembly of that Island, which I am sure you will be

sideration a project for the construction of a Railroad from Halifax to Quebec and Montreal, which has lately much en--£61,354 3 10 gaged the public attention, and the execution of which, should it turn out to be practicable under present circumstances, can-Balance in the hands of the Treasurer...... £24,503 4 8
Of which there is £10,000 deposited at interest in the sevewith each other, and affording at all seasons an outlet through British Ports for the productions of British Canadian dominions., I have thought it necessary to address her Majesty's Government on the subject of this great enterprize; and I have sudeavoured to obtain such statistical and other informaaid should be afforded to promote the undertaking, should

deem it expedient to apply to that purpose any part of the public income. The information thus collected shall be imparted to you at the first convenient opportunity.

I have been unable to carry into effect the intentions of the Do. Victoria. Legislature expressed in the Act passed during the last session, entitled an Act relating to the funded debt of the Province, but I must remind you that it will be necessary to make provision for the immediate lipuidation of that portion of it borrowed in 1836, payable in doubloons, early in the present year, and I rely on your bestowing on this, as on all other matters of deep public concern, that grave and dispassionate considerach their importance so imperatively demands .- Hali-

The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows :-

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon the Hon.
H. H. Killaly, President of the Board of Works, accompanied by his son, was proceeding in his sleigh towards town, when, from some cause, the horse became unmanageable, and ran off at a most furious rate down Bleury Street; this street being a ta most furious rate down Bleury Street; this street being a december and serve marrow for its great length, made to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor,

on or before the 15th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respectively. The Prize (value about £10,) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The members of the Eastern Branch of The Diocesan Church Society are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of said Society will be held at Pakenham Mills, on the 18th Williamsburg, 28th January, 1846.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursheld (D. V.) at Kingaton, day the 5th of March next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.

Mohawk Parsonage, 2d Feb. 1846.

A CARD.

DR. J. R. WAKEFIELD, DENTAL SURGEON, formerly of London, and recently of the Co. of London, and recently of the City of New York, will remain (this visit) for a few days only. Recommendations un-

BY AUCTION, On Wednesday, the 18th Instant, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

TILL BE SOLD, without reserve, at the Subscriber's Store, King Street, three doors west of Montreal Bank, who is retiring from the Retail trade,) his entire and valuable FANCY GOODS:

longst which are Black and Coloured Gros de Naples, Satir

Turks, Satins, Thread and Blond Laces and Edging, Worked Collars, Satin, Silk, Cashmere and Bareje Shawls and Scarfs, Veils, &c. &c.; French Mouseline de Laines, Cashmeres, Balgerines, Muslins, and Muslin Ginghams, with a variety of other Dress Stuffs. Also an excellent assortment of Ribbons, French Kid Gloves and Shoes, Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

Fancy Bonnets. Likewise, a select assortment of Linings and frimmings, of all kinds, with a great variety of other articles. GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Including Superior Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Bohea Teas; Brandy, Gin, Wine in wood and in bottles, of the best qualities; Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c., with a lot of ex-

Crockery, Glass and Stoneware, Patent Pails, Brooms, &c. &c. CONDITIONS OF SALE-£10 and under, Cash; £10 to £25, three months; £25 to £50, six months; £50 to £100, nine months; £100 and upwards, twelve months, on furnishing ap-

On the second day of the Sale, the Lease of the Store will be put up, and possession can be given on the first of the ensu-PETER MORGAN Cobourg, February 3, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

& W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS
FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the
early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer This is could not live.—St. John (NB.) Courier.

We learn from the St. Andrews' Standard, that the crew of lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.— Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd

November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

dertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, ou most reasonable terms. He OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, will hold a ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and egs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every pportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and

An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns pur-chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING,

n a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any

Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in a very superior manner.

All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845.

proud to place on your Journals.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to instruct me to signify to the Provincial Parliament Her Majesty's willingness to relinquish the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. | Do. | do. | 19 | ewcastle | . . . | Cartwright | . . . | Broken lots | 8 & 19 | eidland | | Camden East | . N. | half | 22, half | 23 | Do. | do, | . . . | Broken lots | 39 & 40 | . . . | ROWSELLS' DIARY, iagara Cayuga 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood .. Do. do.

Eastern Cornwall

Newcastle Cramahe

Western Dawn E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 ... Broken lots 10 & 11 .. 8} Hamilton, (Town of) \$ 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " W. half lot 2 \$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34

W. half 19 13. W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots N. half Prince Edward P South half 14 . 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Part 4 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free of postage, to FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentle in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersign District. Township.

athurst..... W. half 11 W. half W. half 23 South Sherbrooke

TO LET.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

Those eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general basin say with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store modious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

TO CAPITALISTS.

O BE SOLD, that excellent WATER MILL, and FARM PROPERTY, BRONTE MILLS,

in the Gore District, consisting of a Woollen Factory, Grist Mill, Saw-Mills, and Dwellings; with 350 acres of Land, of which upwards of 100 acres are in a state of cultivation. This property has cost more than £10,000, and will be sold for £5,000, on easy terms,—say £1,600 cash, £500 in September, 1846; £1,300 in December 1847; £1,200 in January

Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer, BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experi-nced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYAN-CING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the greatest exactness.

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to un-

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. On Monday, the Second day of March next,

WILD LANDS, CLEARED FARMS, HOUSES TOWN LOTS, &c. &c. which will be continued on the first Monday in every month throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will

be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public tice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

ANNUALS FOR 1846. TISHER'S Drawing-Room Scrap Book....... £1 15 0
The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of Blessington 116 3
Heath's Book of Beauty, edited by the Countess of tch, and

Blessington ... 1 16 3

Blessington ... 1 16 3

The Peet's Gallery of Beauty, by E. Finden, with descriptive letter-press by Mrs. S. C. Hall ... 3 5 0

Ackerman's Forget Me. Not. ... 0 17 6

Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers in their Native Haunts, by Emma C. Embury, the plates coloured after nature ... 1 16 3

The Rose ... 0 7 6

ALSO: A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour

H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, January 14, 1846.

AND LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER. Price-7s. 6d.

UST PUBLISHED, a work with the above title, and which it is the intention of the Publishers to continue annually. It is of the size of letter paper, and contains a separate space for every day in the year, with the days of the week and month printed at the head of the respective spaces. The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is prefixed. In England such Diaries for registering appointments, business to be attended to on particular days, &c., are in general use, and the Publishers having frequently had demands for a similar description of work, have been induced to attempt the publica-It is printed on good paper, and substantially half-bound. As only a very limited number of copies is printed for 1846, parties desirous of baving them, are requested to forward their orders immediately to the Publishers,

H. & W. ROWSELL King Street, Toronto CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1846, CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information. Price Fourpence.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publi-hers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanac, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous years, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Pub-lishers, and inform them of the names of respectable Storekeepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number of copies which would probably be in demand.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto;

by Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Nia, ara; by Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davisson, J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Mr. Parker's, Cornwall; and at many other of the principal Stores throughout the Province; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. November 6, 1845. NOTICE

I S hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the COBOURG HARBOUR will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday, the second day of February next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date. By order of the President, W. H. KITTSON, Harbour Company's Office. Cobourg, 27th Dec., 1845. The above Meeting is POSTPONED until Saturday, the 7th March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board.

W. H. KITTSON. 31st January, 1846. BIRTHS. At Scarboro, on the 18th ult., the wife of the Rev. Wm.

Stewart Darling, of a daughter.

At the Commodore's Cottage, Point Frederick, on the 26th ult., the wife of Capt. Fowell, R.N., of a daughter. MARRIED. At Toronto, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, John A. Tully, Esq. C. E., and D.P.S., to Anna Eleanor, eldest daughter of R. Watson, Esq., Proprietor of the "British

At St. James's Church, Kingston, Canada West, on Tuesday the 3rd of February, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Arthur A. Farmer, Esq., of Huntingford, near Woodstock, Canada West, second son of the late William Mecke Farmer, Esq., of Nonsuch Park, in the County of Surrey, England, to Louise

Emily, daughter of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, and Niece of General the Right Hon. Lord de Blaquiere.

In Peterboro', on the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rector of Peterboro', Mr. Charles Perry, son of E. Perry, Esq., of Cobourg, to Margaret, second daughter of John Gilbeits.

At Picton, on the 14th ult., at the residence of Jas. Primrose. Esq., by the Rev. C. Elliott, Rector of St. James, Wm. B. Chandler, Esq., Barrister at Law, eldest son of the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, of Dorchester, N. B., to Ellen, only daughter of the late John Carritt, Esq., M.D., of Amherst, N.S.

DIED.

On the night of Friday the 23rd ult., at Simcoe, Talbot District, of a rapid decline, William Campbell Loring, Esq., Barrister-at-law-eldest son of Col. Loring, and grandson of the late Sir William Campbell, Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada.

At Weston, Etobicoke, on the 19th ult., Sarah, wife of Dr. 200 J. Ackland De La Hooke.

Veilington South Sherbrooke

Part 21 2 76
Veilington Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Grand
River, containing 30:0 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots
For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of vostage,—to

FRANCIS M. HILL,
Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

T. Champion Esq. (2). rem.; Mr. T. Ryall, rem.; L. Burwell
Esq.; Rev. E. J. Boswell; Rev. S. Givins; J. Davidson Esq.,
rem.; Hon. J. Crooks; L. Moffatt Esq.; Rev. F. A. O'Meara
(Jan. 23); J. Walton Esq (much obliged); Rev. R. Harding;
Rev. W. A. Adamson; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Kev. S. Armour. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 5;

an., 1847 Meeting The sum cted Lay

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Our

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XXV .- THE SUNDAY CALLED SEPTUAGESIMA,* OR THE THIRD SUNDAY BEFORE LENT. [L. M. AS PSALM LVII.]

The Collect.

With favour, Lord, regard our prayer; From Wrath deserved "Thy people" spare! The chast'oing hand we own is just: But-Gop doth know that man is dust. b O THOU, that made e both "Heav'n and Earth!"

Great God! renew, we humbly pray, "The inward man" from day to day. d Lord, Grant "Thy people" constant grace To "run" with hope a patient race, f And ever keep in due controul

Thou Source of Life, -of Second-Birth!

The flesh, compell'd to serve the soul. If Thou, O God, our efforts bless, We'll "run" and "strive" with good success: The Victor's CROWN shall thus be gain'd,-The RACE be won-"the prize" obtained!

Within the Church, with all our might, Through grace we'll "work" while spared the light; With grateful heart, at close of day, "The gift of God"h we'll bear away

a The Collect.
b First Evening Lesson—(Gen. ii. 7); Gen. iii. 19; Psalm clii. 14.
c Proper Lessons and Nicene Creed.
d 2 Cor. iv. 16.
e Epistle of the day.
f Heb. xii 1.

f Heb. xii 1. g Gospel of the day. h Rom. vi. 23.

THE CAVERN.

still hoping to see a vessel approaching.

One morning, when he had once more climbed to and health!"

disappears; but we must not on that account, lose for a child than that of labouring for his dear pa- thy glory, the heavens and the earth are, so to speak, our courage: it is a trial by which God proves our rents." trust in him, and by which he puts our patience to the test; and he helps us afterwards all the more strikingly. Yes, if he should even leave us to perish in our distress, our confidence in his paternal tenderness should be unshaken; for every thing that God allows to happen to us is for our good, if not in this happy as so lively and intelligent a child could be, in world, yet in the next." These words of his father such complete solitude. Thanks to his constant oc- ry with a variety of short but beautiful prayers, which comforted the boy, and gave him fresh courage. - cupation, the time never seemed too long. Now and happily, he still recollected and repeated daily. He Neither was he without hope that another vessel then, indeed, when the rainy weather forced him to found that they filled his mind with good thoughts, might near the island and take him off.

end of autumn arrived, and brought with it almost himself up in his cave, he would say, with a sigh, us special favors, or we are in any great danger, we incessant rain. The leafy boughs of the fir, which "Alas, it is indeed sad to have no one to speak to! do not require to know prayers by heart; distress or had hitherto afforded him shelter from the rain, were How happy was I at home with my dear parents!" emotion will at such times teach us to pray. But no longer sufficient for protection; on the contrary, He would even see them sometimes in his dreams.— there are many other times when we are neither sufhe was, as it were, beneath the spout of a gutter; and Once his father appeared to him in a manner that fering from peculiar afflictions, nor transported with the ground got so thoroughly wet, that there remain- strongly awakened his feelings: an affectionate smile excessive joy, that we shall find such little prayers ed not a dry spot in the whole grove. These heavy played over his venerable features: with indescriba- very serviceable. These prayers, which I know so rains were not, however, of long duration, but winter ble tenderness be called him his dear Gottfried, and perfectly, I may consider as a book of devotion which was drawing near. The gusts of wind which now stretched out his arms to him. Gottfried awoke, and my parents have given me on my pilgrimage. I have visited the island were cold and biting, and the little finding himself alone in his cave, began to cry so bit- it always about me; and I cannot lose it. fir-wood was not thick enough to break their force. terly, that the tears streamed down his cheeks. "O He had, also, by his parents' desire, committed to Gottfried shivered with cold all night long, and my kind father," said he, "how much he always memory a great number of passages of the holy scripthought within himself, as he lay on the cold ground, loved me when I was with him!—He always spoke ture: these, especially such as relate to our Lord "If this severe weather be but the beginning of win- to me so affectionately, and was so good to me. How Jesus Christ, he frequently repeated, in order to preter, what shall I not have to endure when it is well sad it is to be now so far from him, no longer to see vent his forgetting them, knowing that he had no book ground, I shall certainly be frozen too."

to find out a shelter such as he required. There lay remembered that, though far from his earthly parent, of jewels, causing me infinite delight, and possessing between the highest rock on the island—the one he had still a father in heaven; and, remembering a value which no one can take away." which Gottfried scaled every day-and another which this, he was comforted. was nearly as high, a small green valley. He had Gottfried said his daily prayers with much devotion, the Baptist in the wilderness. "It was surely, often looked down into it, and admired it from the as well as those before and after his solitary meals; thought he, "by God's will that John, who was to top of his favourite observatory; but he had never and he thanked God for every gift. His solitude was become a saint, and perform much good among men, been able to make out a way into it. It was impos- so complete, and there was so little to engage his at- spent his youth in the desert. Solitude, then, has its sible to get into it by sliding down the face of one of tention, that he examined with more particular care the rocks, so he tried again to find out an entrance the few objects that surrounded him, and thus learned into it. After considerable examination, he percei- more and more to know the Almighty by his works. ved, about a hundred paces off, a rock which was He often climbed the summit of the highest rock, this silent and desert island, he grew in wisdom and cleft, as it were, in two from top to bottom: he suc- to see the sun rise. Then the sky and sea appeared, piety. ceeded in getting to it; and, passing through the as it were on fire, and the clouds radiant with gold; opening, he reached the narrow valley in safery, and and when at length the sun rose in the air like a flaperceived in one of the rocks that surrounded it, a ming globe, his heart would swell with pious joy. He cavern, whose mouth was evershadowed by two old fell on his knees and addressed his prayers to the Aufir-trees. He entered the cave, which was roomy thor of so glorious a spectacle. Could it have been enough, and exclaimed, in an ecstasy of joy, "It is possible to paint the pious child in this attitude, whilst made for me! I can easily here shelter myself from kneeling on the rock, with the golden rays of the rithe rain and freezing winds. Thy solicitude extends sing sun shining brightly on his face and hands, it over every thing O my God. Ever since I have been would have made a lovely picture. He often said his here thou hast provided me with food. Thou hast evening prayer while gazing on the setting sun. pointed out a spring to me in which I may quench "My heavenly Father!" he would exclaim, "it is my thirst; and now, also, I am furnished with a pro- thou who commandest the sun to rise and set, in tection against the cold. Great, indeed, as is the order to supply light to men, thy children, and to give trial to which thou hast subjected me, I still recog- every thing that breathes, blossoms and buds, heat, nize thy fatherly tenderness in it, and cannot suffici- growth and vigor."

ently thank and praise thee."

so that the door opened and shut with perfect ease. the firmament sheweth his handy-work!'

had a fire to warm himself by.

the sky, while the rocks and trees, covered with ici- serve me for food." cles, sparkled around him like diamonds, but remained paring their frugal supper of nuts or baked apples.-

GOTTFRIED; OR, THE LITTLE HERMIT. sea-one segan to lay then eggs amongst the locks which were nearest the sea, he succeeded in taking a sides, the fir is a very handsome tree, either when its Gottfried, no longer tormented by the want of pro- roots of these plants were an agreeable food. The the dark green leaves of the fir-trees, the sky seems visions, or the fear of being without food, longed more sea-salt, which he found on the sea-shore, came very to me to assume a deeper blue." Gottfried, thereand more to be restored to his family. Every day, opportunely to give flavour to his food; and he daily fore, spared the two fir-trees that grew near his cave, at every hour, he looked round him in every direction, grew stronger and stouter. "How little is necessary and went to a little distance to fetch his wood. for man," would he often say, "to keep him in life

the top of his rock, he suddenly perceived a large ves- When he was neither fishing, cooking, cutting wood, sel about a mile off. Its outspread sails were tinged nor doing other things of the kind, Gottfried employwith red by the golden rays of the rising sun. Poor ed himself in collecting, along the sea-shore, those little Gottfried was transported with joy: he trembled shells which contained pearls, and which the waves and goodness. It resembles a tiny fir-tree; and the with hope and fear: his eyes were fixed upon the ves- threw up on the beach. As no one came near the is- leaves, when examined in the light, are exquisitely Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; sel, which was still coming on and making direct for land to pick them up, he found them in great num- firm and delicate. The finest tissue formed by the the island. Gottfried ran off to get a large branch of bers, and amongst them some of wonderful beauty. hand of man would appear rough in comparison. fir, which he had prepared for that purpose, tied his He also made a great collection of corals of all kinds; Oberving the little cases enclosing the seeds, he expocket-handkerchief to it, and, standing on the top of and, to keep them and his pearls in safety, he wove claimed, "what pretty little boxes! They are like a rock, waved his little red banner all around him to little rush baskets with close-fitting covers, to put signify to the vessel that she should approach; but, them in. "I hope," said he, "that God will some may be compared to the finest dust. The lids fall off On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. before she got within view of the signal, she suddenly day take me back to my parents: then I will give as soon as the seed is ripe, and the wind carries them changed her course, and passed by within sight of the them my little treasure, which will be quite a provi- away. What a countless multitude of little branches sion for them in their old age: it will also help to of moss it has taken to form my bed; Had it been Gottfried followed the vessel with his eyes till it establish my brothers and sisters honestly. How I less abundant, how many wretched nights I should was out of sight, and threw himself on the rock, sad should like to assist them in all their work, now that have spent on these rocks, and how difficult I should and despairing. Having wept bitterly for a long time, I am tall and strong! But, alas, I am too far from have found it to protect my cave from the biting cold! he recollected what his father had said to him one them! Perhaps, however, I am useful to them in col- Yes, bountiful God! all, from the tall fir-tree to the day, when he had been disappointed: "Often, in ad- lecting these pearls and corals: I am still labouring creeping moss, from the sun to a grain of dust-all versity, God's help seems near us, and yet suddenly for them; and there is no occupation more agreeable announce thy power. The whole world is filled with

> CHAP. VII. THE FRIEND IN SOLITUDE.

Gottfried lived in his rocky island as contented and himself unable to attend any church. sit under his wooden shed, or when the furious tem- and helped, as it were, to wing his soul toward heaven. The weather was growing daily more severe: the pests, frost, and intense cold, obliged him to shut "Without doubt," he would say, "when God grants set in? If I have to sleep in the wood on the frozen his beloved face! and how painful the fear that we from which to refresh his memory. He meditated shall never meet again in this world! Alas, he does on these sentences, which both instructed and conthe then set himself to work without loss of time, and the set himself to work without loss of time.

He also frequently contemplated, with secret de-The grateful and now happy boy set to work to light, the soft and peaceful moon, whose increase and collect a heap of moss, which he dried in the sun; decrease interested him the more as he had formerly for, though the nights were cold, the sun still gave paid but little attention to it. On clear nights when out some heat during the day. And when, by eve- there was no moon, he found great pleasure in obserning time, the heap was well dried, he carried it to ving the twinkling stars, and often climbed his favohis cave; and in this, his new abode, on this soft bed, rite rock, the more easily to contemplate the studded he spent his first night most comfortably. He made sky. Now that his attention was more awakened, he the best arrangement he could of his hermitage; car- perceived that some stars rose and set, and ran as ried thither his pitcher, his iron pot, his porringer, wide a course as the sun, whilst others rolled in an and all his tools; and, remembering the near approach orbit of slight extent, and never set, and that the of winter, he also removed into it all the wood he had entire starry vault seemed to revolve round one fixed already cut, and prepared more pieces, and heaped star. He further remarked that each day the stars Cloth.

them up against the rock. He tried to make a fire rose a little earlier, and that, from month to month, ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. in his cave, but the smoke having nearly suffocated uew ones arose, which he had not before noticed, him, he was obliged to give that up, and to content and also, that at the end of a year the first appeared himself with protecting the entrance to it from the again. All this gave him infinite pleasure. It was harsh wind. For this purpose he wove a kind of door especially on nights clear and sparkling with constelof the willow branches which yet remained, using the lations that he would contemplate with holy reverence trunks of the young firs for stakes, which he hammer- and profound awe the heavenly vault, flickering as it ed into the ground, close to the mouth of his cave .- were with sparks of fire. "How true it is," he would In the place of iron hinges, he substituted osier twigs, say, "that 'the heavens declare the glory of God, and

He stopped up all the chinks with moss, and left only a small opening, through which the light might enter.

The earthly works of the Almighty, such as Gott-fried beheld in his wild and steril island, tended to He then chose for his fire-place a dry corner, which excite in him holy thoughts, and to awaken religious he found at one end of the valley, under a jutting fervour. "Even as above, the sky is spangled with O Lord, we beseech Thee favourably to hear the prayers of Thy people; that we, who are justly punished for our offences, may be marrifully delivered by Thy goodness, for the glory of Thy Name; through Jesus Christ our Saviour, who liveth and resigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen. and use it for the purpose of cooking his fish, boiling resemble rays of light." Often, in his early childhis pot, or warming himself. He could not use his bood, Gottfried had amused himself with his playflint and steel but in the last extremity; and as for | fellows in making long chains with the stalks of these his matches, he looked upon them as treasures which flowers: often, also, with infantine pleasure, he had no amount of gold would have tempted him to part blown up the light, feathery balls, which succeeded with. "Without these matches," said he, "I should them, and danced with joy to see the little tufts fly have been forced to eat my fish raw; yes, without off and flutter in the air. But now his mind was the little bit of sulphur, no larger than a barley-corn, filled with other thoughts. "I see," said he, "even I should perhaps, have died of cold long ago. My steel and flint have also been very useful to me." in these despised flowers, the wisdom and goodness of God. Each of these flakes contains a little seed: Winter came. Gottfried perceived, on going out and each of these seeds is, as one may say, a bark of his cave one morning, that it had snowed: another furnished with sails, which leaving the main land, has time he saw the rocks and trees covered with a white floated thus far through the air. And the ease with hoar-frost, and felt the more thankful to God that he which the wind bears them along accounts for the circumstance of the steep sides on these rocks being When, during the long winter evenings, Gottfried covered with similar flowers; and it is in this way was seated by his fireside, and watched the sparks as that, long before my arrival here, flowers have been they flew upwards, or the smoke ascending towards almost everywhere sown, whose stalks and roots now

The fir-tree, the only kind he found on the island, ever cold and insensible, how he could look back with pleased him extremely. "Without these trees," said regret to his father's hearth! His eyes would fill he, "my kitchen would be badly provided with fuel, with tears at the recollection of the happy moments and I should never be able to survive the severities of he had spent in the bosom of his family, when his fa- winter." On attentively examining the brown, scaly ther was wont to tell little stories to them, as he wove polished cone of the fir-tree, which had often been his his baskets; while his sisters, seated round him, were toy in infancy, he found that beneath each scale, which busily spinning the hemp, from which his mother he detached with the help of his knife, were two made the fishing-nets, and while she herself was pre- grains of winged seed. "These seeds," said he, "have likewise been transported from the main-land by the 'O, I would give a finger off my hand," he would say, wind, and lodged on this island: the firs which clothe * The reason why this Sunday is called Schinagesima, the next Sexa csima, and the following Quinquagesima, the next Sparrow observes, from the mere sequinal of numbering; because the first Sienday in Lerr is called Quadragesima. (Sorty), as being about forty days before Easter; therefore the Sunday next before that, is called Quadragesima. (Grtyp), as being about forty days before from the Sunday is called Schinagesima. (Grtyp), as being about forty days before the same reason, the Sunday before that is styled mal), and so, for the same reason, the Sunday before that is styled Schinagesima. Be that as it may, the humble Christian cavils not at the conceives it of far greater use, and more worthy his attention, to consider them as preputatives to the Lenten Fast; that so, when it comes, it may be the more strictly and religiously observed.

Sex Cosina, and the following Quinquagesima, the next Sienday in the proper Lessons is the security of the same reason, the Sunday heart of the same manner as the seeds would never these yellow flowers, otherwise the seeds would never a small table and bench, from the remains of his boat, without much difficulty. He placed them both, as well as he could, against the outer edge of the wall of his cave; and the conceives it of far greater use, and more worthy his attention, to consider them as preparatives to the Lenten Fast; that so, when it comes, it may be the more strictly and religiously observed.

Sex Wogan on the Proper Lessons;

The excellent Bishop Jolly (in a Bishop of Moray, in Scotland) observes. These three Sundays make a proper introduction to Lent. strictly so called; exchanging the festive robe of gladness for our Redeemer's birth into the sackeloth of godi's sorrow for the cause of the first strictly and religiously observed.

When the spring returned, and the mew and other these sequences the rocks. They often whether these yellow flowers, these vecks have been planted in the same manner as these yellow flowers, otherwise the seeds would never there is the se sea-birds began to lay their eggs amongst the rocks they offer a shelter to thousands of little birds. Befew of their eggs; and they appeared to him as deli- young stem is crowded with fresh leaves, or when it cious as they were rare. Wild cress, and the tender towers tall and straight to the very heavens. And, leaves of the chain-flower, formed his salad; and the when I stand before my cave, and look upward through

The soft green moss, which in former times Gottfried had scarcely looked at, became now an object of minute examination. "Ah," said he, "how wisely God has disposed everything! Even the smallest scrap of moss is a marvel, showing forth his wisdom the temples of thy greatness; and my heart shall be an altar dedicated to thy service!"

Although Gottfried looked upon the heavens and the earth as temples of God, yet this was not enough; it was not without much sorrow that Gottfried found

Gottfried's parents, however, had stored his memo-

In this seclusion, Gottfried often thought of St. John advantages; so it is certainly not without some motive that God has placed me here." And, in truth, his solitary life was to him a blessing; and, even in

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sed at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the ery best style, and on moderate t Cobourg, 16th October, 1845. 431-tf

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

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, Toronto, June, 1844. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS,

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Also: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c.

Figure 1. Buildings, &c.

Also: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c. New York, February 14, 1845.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

Toronto, May, 1844.

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

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