COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1845.

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Poetry.

THE CIRCUMCISION OF CHRIST.

In whom also ye are circumcised with the circumcision made with out hands. Colossions ii. 11.

The year begins with Thee, And Thou beginn'st with woe, To let the world of sinners see That blood for sin must flow. Thine infant cries, O Lord, Thy tears upon the breast,

Are not enough—the legal sword.

Must do its stern behest.

Like sacrificial wine Pour'd on a victim's head Are those few precious drops of thine Now first to offering led.

They are the pledge and seal Of Christ's unswerving faith Given to his Sire, our souls to heal,

Although it cost his death. They to his Church of old, To each true Jewish heart, In Gospel graces manifold Communion blest impart.

Now of thy love we deem

As of an ocean vast,

nting in tides against the stream Of ages gone and past. Both theirs and ours Thou art, As we and they are thine; Kings, Prophets, Patriarchs—all have part Along the sacred line.

entific acquisition and literary greatness.

the human mind took a different direction; and these

tranced the world by the creations of fancy; and,

motest generations of mankind will be blessed.

THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH

IN ITS EPISCOPACY.

CHAPTER IX .- PART II.

Consecration of Ignatius by St. Peter-Opinion of

IGNATIUS.

By blood and water too God's mark is set on Thee, That in Thee every faithful view Both covenants might see.

O bond of union, dear And strong as is Thy grace!
Saints, parted by a thousand year,
May thus in heart embrace.

Is there a mourner true, Who fallen on faithless days, Sighs for the heart consoling view Of those, Heaven deigned to praise?

In spirit may'st thou meet With faithful Abraham here, Whom soon in Eden thou shalt greet A nursing Father dear. Would'st thou a Poet be?

And would thy dull heart fain Borrow of Israel's minstrelsy One high enraptur'd strain? Come here thy soul to tune, Here set thy feeble chant, Here, if as all beneath the moon,

Is holy David's haunt. Art thou a child of tears, Cradled in care and woe? And seems it hard, thy verual years Few vernal joys can shew?

And fall the sounds of mirth Sad on thy lonely heart, From all the hopes and charms of earth Untimely called to part? Look here and hold thy peace:

The Giver of all good

Even from the womb takes no release From suffering, tears, and blood. If thou would'st reap in love, First sow in holy fear :

So life a winter's morn may prove To a bright endless year. Keble's Christian Year.

THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

he reign of George the Third embraces, beyond all question, the most eventful and important period in the annals of mankind. Whether we regard the ing states during its progress, it must ever form an era Exampled interest. Its commencement was coeval with the glories of the Seven Years' War, and the formation, on a solid basis, of the vast colonial empire of Great Britain; its meridian witnessed the momentous conflict for American independence, and the growth, amidst transatlantic wilds, of European Mirring conflicts of the French Revolution, and overshadowed by the military renown of Napoleon. The transition from the opening of this reign to its termihation, is not merely that from one century to the hext, but from one age of the world to another. New elements of fearful activity were brought into operation in the moral world during its continuance, and new principles for the government of mankind established, never again to be shaken. The civilisation of a new world, in this age, was contemporary with the establishment of new principles for the government of the old: in its eventful days were combined he growth of Grecian democracy with the passions of man ambition; the fervour of plebeian zeal with with the genius of Cæsar; the opening of a nobler hemisphere to the enterprise of Columbus, with the tise of a social agent as mighty as the press, in the Powers of Steam. But if new elements were called will more remarkable were the characters which rose to enimence during its continuance. The military genius, unconquerable courage, and enduring constancy of Frederick: the ardent mind, burning elo-Quence, and lofty patriotism of Chatham: the incortuptible integrity, sagacious intellect, and philosophic spirit of Franklin: the disinterested virtue, prophetic wisdom, and imperturbable fortitude of Washington: masculine understanding, feminine passions, and d stained ambition of Catherine, -would alone age of the world. But bright as were the stars of its more. morning light, more brilliant still was the constellation which which shope forth in its meridian splendour, or cast a glow over the twilight of its evening shades. Then the twilight of its evening since. enblematic of the antagonist powers which then convulsed mankind, shook the British senate by their mence, and roused the spirit destined erelong, for the dearest interests of humanity, to array the world and here shall the proud waves be stayed." Nor those that seem worthy of credit, but teach other docwere shall thy proud waves be stayed." Nor those that seem worthy of crean, but teach other us: 11th I desire who rose again to us: 11th I desire to the world and its pleasures; his desire to tide glow with the passions and the energy of tribuni
The following is the account as published by Dr.

The following is the account as published by Dr.

The following is the account as published by Dr. power. Carnot had exhibited the combination, Grabe, and translated from the original Greek. Tra-Power. Carnot had exhibited the combination, rate in a corrupted age, of republican energy with pri-Vate virtue; Robespierre had darkened its evening being lifted up with his victory over the Scythians and being lifted up with his victory over the Scythians and being lifted up with his victory over the Scythians and thinking that

illustrious men. Dr. Johnson, the strongest intellect soldier of Christ being in fear for the Church of acquainted with their doctrines, being instructed by Pearson argues powerfully, and thus concludes a not to place ourselves in an attitude of hostility to the and the most profound observer of the eighteenth cen- Antioch, was voluntarily brought before Trajan, who them, and had their hands laid upon him. I admire section of his reasoning, "Nostrum certè argumentum wickedness of a depraved and ungodly world.—Le tury; Gibbon, the architect of a bridge over the dark was at that time then on his way to Armenia, and the the man because he obtained this dignity from those validissime etiam probat alias quam nostras Ignatii Pere Bourdaloue. gulf which separates ancient from modern times, whose | Parthians, against whom he was hastening.

threw over the maze of human events the light of phi- to their destruction?"

losophic genius, and the spirit of enlightened reflecwhose lofty soul spread its own pathos and dignity But if, because I am a trouble to those evil spirits, you former bishop. over the "short and simple annals of the poor"; call me wicked with reference to them, I confess the

with the dearest interests of humanity, and nearly king, I dissolve all the snares of the devils." Trajan replied, "And who is Theophorus?" brought it to perfection in a single lifetime; Reid, who Ignatius-"He who has Christ in his breast!" carried into the recesses of the human mind the torch of cool and sagacious enquiry; Stewart, who cast a

luminous glance over the philosophy of mind, and have the Gods within us, who fight for us against our who was not only a disciple of the Apostles, but more- more: Theodoret, the most: Gelasius, two: all and ries, and be filled with heavenly light; but this is, warmed the inmost recesses of metaphysical enquiry enemies?" Ignatius-"You err, in that you call the evil spirits by the delicacy of taste and the glow of eloquence;

of art, and in the regulated force of steam discovered who made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that the nations, and the most noble of all on account of commended by Polycarp to posterity. There were ments and pursuits to tread henceforth in the humble the earth, and spreading in the wilderness of nature | Son, whose kingdom may I enjoy."

the wonders of European enterprise and the blessings of Christian civilisation,-these formed some of the under Pontius Pilate."

Ignatius-"His, who crucified my sin with the ornaments of the period during its earlier and more pacific times, for ever memorable in the annals of sci- inventor of it; and has put all the deceit and malice there had been any other epistles than those which are defend, which Eusebius saw and described, and from serveth the simple." When, therefore, I behold shep-But when the stormy day of revolution commenced, their heart." and the passions were excited by political convulsion,

crucified, within thee?" names, great as they are, were rivalled by others of a Ignatius-"I do, for it is written, I will dwell in

wider range and a bolder character. Scott then en- them, and walk in them, (2 Cor. vi. 16). diving deep into the human heart, clothed alike the "Forasmuch as Ignatius has confessed that he carries | reader:manners of chivalry and the simplicity of the cottage | about within himself Him that was crucified, we com-

wealth and fashion; and, reviving in an artificial age entertainment of the people." the fire of passion, the thrill of excitement, and the The careful reader will not fail to observe the high piety and eminent in virtue, with what zeal is it fair to charm of pathos, awakened in many a breast, long and haughty sarcasm of the Emperor Trajan, as used alive only to corrupted pleasures, the warmth of pity towards the poor and persecuted Christian Bishop; and the glow of admiration: Campbell threw over the and also the extreme boldness of the bishop, both in speak, in the very arena? - With what commotion of visions of hope and the fervour of philanthropy, the the uncompromising language used by him, and also mind would they be publicly read, and with what

expression; and striking deep into the human heart, emperor's ideas of religion. alone of all the poets of the age has, like Shakspeare We give this interesting account of the brave sol- love of the Church for these letters, and their eminent and Milton, transplanted his own thought and expres- dier of Christ because it at once stamps the character diligence and zeal in collecting, preserving, and dission into the ordinary language of the people: Southey, of Ignatius, and also because his exceeding boldness persing them among the brethren are sufficiently tesembracing the world in his grasp, arrayed the heroism (Ephesians vi. 19, 20) is adduced, as will be seen, as tified by St. Polycarp, alike a disciple of the Apostle of duty, and the constancy of virtue, with the magnifi- an argument against the modesty which should have St. John, who, being ordained by him Bishop of cence of Eastern imagination and the strains of inspired been manifest in such a holy saint. But the union of Smyrna, the chief dignitary of all Asia, was intimate poetry: while the sparkling genius of Moore, casting meekness with a brave determination to speak the with Ignatius himself, and who informs us that, at the off the unworthy associations of its earlier years, fled | truth is to be expected and looked for in all Christ's | request of the Philippians, he had collected all the back to its native regions of the sun, and blended the disciples of the Holy and Catholic Church. (Acts v. letters of Ignatius in his possession, and had sent them sentiment and elevation of the West with the charms | 41, 42).

of Oriental imagery and the brilliancy of Asiatic | When the Holy Martyr heard Trajan's sentence, thought. But the genius of these men, great and im- he cried out with joy, "I thank thee, O Lord, that Epistles which Ignatius wrote, and Polycarp collected mortal as it was, did not arrive at the bottom of things: thou hast vouchsafed to honour me with a perfect love and sent forth, must necessarily have been genuine they shared in the animation of passing events, and towards thee; and hast made me to be put into iron and perfectly familiar to the memory of immediately were roused by the storm which shook the world; but bonds with thy Apostle Paul." Having said this, he succeeding Christians; especially the well informed they did not reach the secret caves whence the whirl- with joy put his bonds about him; and having first and learned, if such there were among them; for, wind issued, nor perceive what spirit had let loose the prayed for the Church and commended it with tears indeed, this very Epistle of St. Polycarp, in which the tempest upon the world. In the bosom of retire- unto the Lord, he was hurried away, like a choice ram, words of Ignatius are so highly commended, their ment, in the recesses of solitary thought, the awful the leader of a good flock, by the brutish soldiers in eminent usefulness inculcated, and the minds of men source was discovered, and Æolus stood forth revealed order to his being carried to Rome, there to be continually inflamed with the desire of writings conin the original Antagonist Power of wickedness. The devoured by the blood thirsty beasts.

thought of Coleridge, even during the whirl of passing | Wherefore with much readiness and joy, out of his | was publicly read for three whole centuries in the conevents, discovered their hidden springs, and poured desire to suffer, he left Antioch and came to Seleucia, gregations of Asia. If, therefore, the collection of forth in an obscure style, and to an unheeding age, the from whence he was to sail. And after a great deal Polycarp was another and different from ours; if the great moral truths which were then proclaiming in of toil, being come to Smyrna, he left the ship with letters of Ignatius, which he brought together and haracters of fire to mankind: Wordsworth, profound great gladness, and hastened to see the holy Polycarp, recommended by his own Epistle, and communicated and contemplative, clothed the lessons of wisdom in his fellow-scholar, who was bishop there; for they had to the Philippians, were diverse from those which we

trious men who arose in Great Britain and the adjoining state who arose in Great Br ndustry, and a happy exemption from London society, intreated, first of all, the whole Church (for the acknowledged above all during the whole of those to have rivalled Thucydides in the depth of his views, | Churches and cities of Asia attended this holy man | centuries when the Epistle of Polycarp was constantly and a biographer like Boswell, to have equalled John- by their bishops, priests and deacons, all hastening to sounding in the most eminent Churches of Asia. son in the fame of his conversation: while Chalmers, bim if by any means they might receive some part of Being at first held in such estimation, transmitted with bringing to the cause of truth and the interests of hu- his spiritual gift, but more particularly Polycarp,) to so much care and zeal from Church to Church, disnanity a prophet's fire and an orator's genius, dis- contend with God in his behalf; that being suddenly tinguished and commended to posterity by such pubcivilisation; its latter days were involved in the heartformer age, the real cause of the dangers of the preformer age, the real cause of the dangers of the present; and in the spread of Christian instruction, and and testified, extending so much his love for Christ as the prevalence of religious principle, the only power one who was about to receive heaven through his own that ever has, or ever will, successfully combat, either good confession, and the earnest contention of those of all the Christians for three centuries, not merely in political or social evils, the seductions of passion, who prayed together with him. And to return a the delusions of error, and the powers of wickedness. | recompense to the Churches who came to meet him the literary fame of their own countries during this which distilled spiritual grace, with prayers and exhormemorable reign, will hardly allow that their illus- tation. Seeing therefore all men so kindly affected trious authors should be grouped around the throne towards him, and fearing lest the love of the brotherof George the Third; and will point rather to the hood should prevent his hastening to the Lord, now Revolution, the empire of Napoleon, or the War of that a fair door of suffering was opened to him, he Independence, as marking the period on continental writes thus to the Romans:-

Europe. But by whatever name it is called, the era the Pride of aristocratic power; the blood of Marius from a rivalry of nations, and anticipate the time in I beseech you, that you shew not an unseasonable is the same; and if we detach ourselves for a moment that I am willing to die for God unless you hinder me. into action in the social world, of surpassing strength we shall feel reason to be astonished at the brightness bread of Christ. Rather encourage the beasts, that and energy, in the course of this memorable reign, of the constellation which then shone forth in the firmament. It is pleasing to dwell on the contempla- my body: that being dead, I may not be troublesome tion. Like the age of Pericles in Grecian, or of 'u- to any; then shall I be truly the disciple of Jesus gustus in Roman story, it will never again be equalled Christ when the world shall not see so much as my in European history; but the most distant ages will body. Pray, therefore, unto Christ for me, that by but I am even to this day a servant. But if I shall suffer, I shall then become the freeman of Jesus Christ, not to desire any worldly or vain thing."

Again, be continues:-Ignatius; his martyrdom adduced as proof of his sincerely "May I enjoy the wild beasts that are prepared for me; which also I wish may exercise all their fierce-They were known and quoted by the Fathers in the same in arms: then the great soul of Burke cast off the unis Ignatius, the renowned Bishop of Antioch. He was I hegin to be a disciple: nor shall anything move me, a glant's force and a prophet's wisdom, regained its Saviour's death, (in how short a time!) and presided Christ. Let fire and the cross; let the companies of Now he had the Epistles of Ignat. stiny in the cause of mankind; then the arm of as bishop during a period of forty years! And at last, wild beasts; let breakings of bones and tearing of mem-

which to him is gain.

"This Holy Martyr," says St. Chrysostom, "was

days by the blood and agony of selfish ambition: NaDacians, and many other nations, and thinking that
Dacians, and many other nations, and thinking that
Of God in bis heart.
Hi autem per gratiam habentes in seipsis poleon had risen like a meteor over its midnight darkthe religious company of Christians was yet wanting
the religious company of Christians was yet wanting the religious less, dazzled the world by the brightness of his genius to his absolute and universal dominion; and thereupon of ancient writers, was the true meaning of a word which the lustre of his deeds, and lured its votaries, by threatening them that they should be persecuted of ancient writers, was the true meaning of a word which has deeds, and lured its votaries, by the deceitful blaze of glory to perdition. In calmer unless they would choose to worshipthe devil with all other nations: fear obliged all such as live religiously, In the learner Pearson in his Vindiciae other nations: fear obliged all such as live religiously, In the learner Pearson in his Vindiciae other nations: fear obliged all such as live religiously, In the learner Pearson in his Vindiciae other nations: fear obliged all such as live religiously, In the learner Pearson in his Vindiciae other nations. pursuits, in the tranquil walks of science and literaother nations; fear obliged all such as live religiously, lure, the whole tranquil walks of science and literaother nations; fear obliged all such as live religiously, lignations, (Pars Secunda, chap. 12, pp. 144, 5, 6, 7), comments most ably upon this point. ture, the same age was beyond all others, fruitful in either to sacrifice, or to die. Wherefore our brave ments most ably upon this point.

saints, and the hands of the blessed Apostles touched | Epistolas nec codem nec alio antecedente zevo appavivid genius has tinged with brilliant colours the great- Being come into the presence of the Emperor Tra- that sacred head." So saith St. Chrysostom,* (as ruisse: ut de aliis a Polycarpo collectis in unum corest historical work in existence; Hume, whose simple jan, the emperor asked him, saying, "What a wicked translated from the Greek), and after him Theodoret,† pus redactis, et Ecclesias transmisis, et insigni elogis I maintain that this single miracle of the conversion but profound history will be coeval with the long and wretch art thou thus to endeavour to transgress our a Bishop in Syria, and Felix, a Roman bishop, bear ornatis loqui, plane commentum sapiat." For no one, of the Magi is a more imposing ratification of our ever tful thread of English story; Robertson, who first commands, and to persuade others also to do likewise testimony to the fact that Ignatius was instituted, with he continues, before Eusebius or Hieronymus, or even Lord's commission as Messiah, than all the prodigies Ignatius answered, "No one ought to call Theo- Eusebius & also writes of him, that he received conse- fifth century in which all the ecclesiastical and Catholic | the restoration of sight to him that was born blind, tion; Gray, whose burning thoughts have been con- phorus* after such a manner; forasmuch as all wicked cration immediately from St. Peter (δια της του writers, and Ignatius foremost of all, were admitted as the resuscitation of the dead whom the grave had held densed in words of more than classic beauty; Burns, spirits are departed far from the servants of God. μεγαλου Πετρου δεξιας) on the death of Euodius the arbiters within the Catholic controversies concerning in subjection during four days, do not present more

leges. What can I say of his martyrdom, than which his own testimony, but that they were not any other of the world and the obedience of faith, there is much of the devil under the feet of those who carry him in now carried about, of necessity they would have been which he culled the choicest extracts. the most celebrated of that and the succeeding ages, Trajan -- "Dost thou then carry Him, who was and by far the most honoured after the writings of the Apostles themselves and of Clement."

And then, how strong is this passage from Pearson, written in plain and unpretending Latin, and which Then Trajan pronounced this sentence against him, may be thus presented for the perusal of the English

"As therefore we are accustomed with great care with the colours of poetry, the glow of patriotism, and mand that he be carried, bound, by soldiers to the to lay hold of, to preserve, to celebrate, and to comthe dignity of virtue: Byron burst the barriers of great Rome, there to be thrown to the beasts for the memory of our successors words uttered in the last extremity, especially by men dear for their suppose would those men or Churches receive the letters of the most Holy Martyr written to them, so to sublimity of poetic thought and the energy of lyrical in at once using a name most offensive to the heathen affection communicated to their own brethren wherever the name of Christ was worshipped? The exceeding annexed to his own Epistle.

"From this it is now sufficiently evident, that those taining the ancient faith and patience and edification, changes in society, and in the aspect of the world, which were society, and in the aspect of the world, which were society and contemplative, clothed the lessons of wisdom in the fellow-scholar, who was olsnop there, for they had before us, they certainly, being both of them been formerly the disciples of St. John. have, and Eusebius had before us, they certainly, being both of them been formerly the disciples of St. John. which occurred during its continuance, or the illusic and continual commendation, they could not possibly be altogether concealed, or be unknown to mer well learned and especially curious in the matters of Apostolic tradition. But, if we consult the writings after the death of Ignatius, but even that of Polycarp, we shall nowhere find mention made of any other the consequence clear, and beyond all doubt."-

chapter 5).

noted seven Epistles of Ignatius, is irrefragable. Let harasses and annoys us; which effectually diverts our any man read sedulously the noble and complete work attention from duties the most solemn and momentdwell upon it with rapture, and by its genius the re- these instruments I may be made the sacrifice of God. from which we have just quoted (Vindiciæ Ignatianæ) ous; inspires us with a strong distaste for the holiest I do not, as Peter and Paul, command you. They and for a moment doubt it: for even this learned wri- exercises of devotion; places us in a sort of incapacithe year A.D. 147 or later; and it is certain that, at ling as we are, that from this circumstance alone we

opponent does not doubt.

* Homil in S. Ignatium, vol. 1, p. 499. + Theodoret. Dial. 1, Opp. t. 4, p. 33.

† Ad Zenonem.

§ Eccles. Hist. lib. iii. cap. 22

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE. (From the New Quarterly Review.)

Every atom impressed with good and with evil, rehave imparted to it, mixed and combined in ten thousand ways, with all that is worthless and base, the air itself is one vast library, on whose pages are for ever written all that man has ever said or even whispered. There, in their immutable but unerring characters, mixed with the earliest as well as the latest sighs of mortality, stand for ever recorded vows unredeemed, promises unfulfilled; perpetuating in the united movements of each particle, the testimony of man's changeful will. But, if the air we breathe is the never-failing historian of the sentiments we have uttered, earth, air, and ocean are, in like manner, the eternal witnesses of the acts we have done: the same principle of the equality of action and reaction applies to them. No motion impressed by natural causes, or by human agency, is ever obliterated. The track of every canal, of every vessel, which has yet disturbed the surface of the ocean, whether impelled by manual force or elemental power, remains for ever registered in the future movement of all succeeding particles which may occupy its place. The furrow which is left is indeed instantly filled up by the closing waters; but they draw after them other and larger portions of the surrounding element, and these again once moved, communicate motion to others in endless succession. The solid substance of the globe itself, whether we regard the minutest movement of the soft clay, which receives its impression from the foot of animals, or the concussion produced by falling mountains rent by earthquakes, equally retains and communicates, through all its countless atoms, their apportioned shares of the motion so impressed. While the atmosphere we breathe is the ever-living witness of the sentiments we have uttered, the waters and the more solid materials of the globe, bear equally enduring testimony of the acts we have committed. If the Almighty stamped on the brow of the first murderer the indelible and visible mark of his guilt, he has also established laws by which every succeeding criminal is not less irrevocably chained to the testimony of his some movement derived from that very muscular effort, by which the cri ne itself was perpetuated.

(By a Correspondent of "The Church.") BOURDALOUE-MASSILLON.

THE FIRST MARTYR.

Martyr, without being deeply affected by the dis- for ourselves to God, nor be assured, as I understand The French and German writers, justly proud of by their governors, he sent letters of thanks to them, Epistles of Ignatius, than those which we possess. It tressing sensations which naturally arise from the the expression, of our own steadfastness in the faith; s, therefore, evident that there never were any other. comparison of our own cowardice with the heroic in- that is to say, our overflowing zeal in such a condition The connexion of things, if I mistake not, is clear- trepidity of Saint Stephen. Our cowardice, I say; ought to be suspected by us; the activity and abunwhether in the evils of life which it is our lot to en- dance of the divine consolations imparted to us create (Vindiciæ, &c., Cambridge edition, 1672, page 76, dure, or in the goods we are permitted to enjoy; for in our minds, or should create, a reasonable distrust in either condition, prosperous or adverse, we mani- of our own moral strength; our faith, at least, might Indeed it is beyond all doubt: and in addition to fest alike this unmanly timidity. Much reason have not have that stability which it ought to have, in order "I write to the Churches, and signify to them all the argument in the above, (which we shall proceed to we in this matter to reproach ourselves in the sight of to be a faith perfect and worthy of God. It is necesprove), how much of the beauty, the affection, and the God. Saint Stephen, with invincible courage, sus- sary, therefore, that it should be tested; and in what virtue of the early Christian Church does it unfold to tained a martyrdom the most painful and severe; way? By those seasons of depression and privation future days when turope is regarded by the rest of good-will towards me. Suffer me to be food to the us. How beloved was this Apostolic man, this Bishop and we give way, with miserable weakness, to the which so frequently visit even the most righteous; the world as a luminous spot, exceeding even Greece wild beasts, by whom I shall attain unto God. For I of Antioch, but, beyond all, this martyr of Christ! lightest trials: an insignificant disgrace, some con- and if we be not yet bold enough to address God as in lustre, and from whence the blessings of civilisation am the wheat of God: and I shall be ground by the And in proportion as he was beloved by all the excellent ones of the Primitive Church, so should we, in this mortification which wounds our pride, causes us to example of the Magi, nevertheless, should incite us to day, as loving those most pious men, and cultivating a lose heart; and from thence proceed all those depres- cultivate a pious temper of resignation, and encourage brotherhood with them, love him also from our inmost sions and vexations, those moods of irritation and us still to labour on and persevere under the trials agonies of despair, which afflict and obscure our life. with which our Heavenly Father may be pleased to The testimony in favour of the genuineness of the From hence arises that ever-active solicitude which chasten us .- Ibid. were Apostles, I a condemned man: they were free, ter's great opponent was obliged to confess, that he ty for raising our minds to the contemplation of fesses himself the persecutor of Jesus Christ, and himself could not deny that we have the same Epistles things divine; shakes the very foundation of our now that Eusebius, Athanasius, St. Jerome, Theodo- faith; and too often persuades us not only to believe and shall rise free. And now, being in bonds, I learn ret, Gelasius, &c., had before. And that they had that God has ceased to preside over our destiny, but of sin and despair: "He sent forth and slew all the the genuine Epistles cannot be doubted, when we even to doubt whether there be any God and Provi- children.' recollect that Polycarp suffered not martyrdom until dence, not considering, blind and slow of understandthat time, the true Epistles of Ignatius were in the should be convinced that there is a God who governs learned Pearson on Ignatius and his Epistles-Irrefragable ness upon me; and whom, for that end, I will encou- Church, for St. Polycarp had sent a collection of them us, a Providence who watches over us, since it is as with many imitators amongst ourselves; yet the world, rage that they may be sure to devour me, and not serve to the Philippians, and it is not probable that an true of ourselves as of Saint Stephen, that persecu- notwithstanding, teems with public and avowed anme as they have done some, whom out of fear they entire change could have been made when those were tions and afflictions are the precious materials of tagonists of the truth; and if the Church is no longhave not touched. But, and if they will not do it living to whom Ignatius wrote, when Polycarp, who which our eternal crown will be composed; that er desolated by the barbarity of tyrants and the willingly, I will provoke them to it. Pardon me in collected them, was living; and whilst those of the without this trial of our faith, the kingdom of heaven slaughter of her children, she is still persecuted, from Thirdly, the next in order of the Apostolic Fathers this matter: I know what is profitable for me. Now Church of Philippi, to whom they were sent, yet lived. would no longer be that prize of pious conquest which day to day, by the undissembled scorn which piety worthy fetters of ambition or party, and, fraught with glant's construction of party, and, fraught with appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have appointed bishop in that See, thirty-six years after our of the Saints, though we have a saint seed to the saints and the saints are called the children of the Saints, though we have a saint seed to the saints are called the children of the Saint Now, he had the Epistles of Ignatius; for Eusebius full of heaven-born energy, triumphed over torture dread of their derision and their censure. on cast its thunderbolts on every shore, and pred unseath the christian cause, the shattering in pieces of the whole body, and mentions in what manner he quotes from them, and and death; but we, day after day, are overcome by mentions in what manner he quotes from them, and and death; but we, day after day, are overcome by mentions in what manner he quotes from them, and and death; but we, day after day, are overcome by mentions in what manner he quotes from them, and and death; but we, day after day, are overcome by mentions in what manner he quotes from them, and and death; but we, day after day, are overcome by mentions in what manner he quotes from them, and and death; but we, day after day, are overcome by mentions in what manner he quotes from them, and and death; but we, day after day, are overcome by mentions in what manner he quotes from them. served unscathed in the deep the ark of European died as its martyr, A.D. 110, four years after the death of European gives one of his quotations out of the Epistle to the complaint of Saint Cyprian to the devotion of God's servants: those freed unscathed in the deep the ark of European died as its martyr, A.D. 110, four years after the death of St. John. We must pause from his testimony to let me enjoy Jesus Christ. All the ends of the world, Romans, which quotations of the devil come upon me; only brethren!" was the complaint of Saint Cyprian to be found agrees essentially with our brethren!" was the complaint of Saint Cyprian to be found agrees essentially with our brethren! St. John. We must pause from his testimony to brethren! St. John. We must pause from his testimony to brethren! St. John agrees essentially with our brethren. The st. John agrees essentially with our bret Wellington had erected an impassable barrier to Gallington, and said even to the deluge of Imperial Power, "II:... All the ends of the wisdom of annihiton, and said even to the deluge of Imperial Power, "II:... We must pause from his testimony to episcopacy awhile, in order to give a relation of his hos flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his hos flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his hos flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his hos flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his hos flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his hos flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation of his flock of Carthage, "it is strange that the peace while, in order to give a relation power, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further, here shall the same copy with Ireshall the same copy with Iresha that the latter had not the same copy as St. Polycarp, as persecution prevailed we were zealous and resolute; and constitute the most perilous temptation of their hess, wanting on the opposite side of this heart-stirring an anvil when it is beaten upon. It is the part of a deadness to the world and its pleasures; his desire to have only ourselves to struggle against, and yet we only ourselves to struggle against, and yet we only ourselves to the world and its pleasures; that language of the only enemies which assail us are the vices forms into vices their very virtues; that language of wanting on the opposite side of this heart-stirring an anvil when it is beaten upon. It is the part of a deadness to the world and its pleasures; his desire to had the Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians, at the part of a brave combatant to be wounded and yet to overcome. Which the Epistles of Ignatius were added: which assail us are the vices forms into vices their very virtues; that language of blasphemy and of mockery which diffuses an atheistic the French Revolution the brilliant but deceitful light democratic models and the companies of democratic democratic models and the companies of democratic models and the com moment doubt? Eusebius, Athanasius, St. Jerome, enchants us." To us applies the same rebuke: it is attaches designations of irony and disrespect to the personally intimate with the Apostles; was perfectly Theodoret, Gelasius, had all one and the same copy the confusion and the disgrace of our age, that whereas most eminent manifestations of their godliness, disin common with Irenæus, on the authority of Irenæus's the faith, in the persons of primitive martyrs, was vic- turbs their faith, arrests their holiest resolutions, inquotation, and that we now have the same copy in torious over the devices of heartless inhumanity, it timidates their weakness, makes them blush to be common with Eusebius, Athanasius, &c., even an should be now degraded by the greater number of pious, and not seldom drags them back again to the professing Christians to the condition of a slave to the paths of iniquity, -this is what I call-in company cravings of appetite and the impulse of sensuality; with holy men of old-a deliberate and undisguised for we are constrained to acknowledge—and let us persecution of the truth. You persecute in your own blush whilst we make the avowal—that the times in brother, saith St. Augustine, what tyrants themselves which we live are almost ignorant of Christian cou- have never persecuted: they did only deprive the rage; we think not seriously of resisting sin; we care | children of Christ of life; you would despoil them of

THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

the laying on of hands by St. Peter, to his bishopric. Theodoret or Gelasius, no one before the end of the which Jesus Christ hath achieved on earth; and that the faith as well as in the heretical ones, ever named authentic evidence of his divinity and mission than The learned Pearson speaks of Ignatius and his any man or any other Church to which Ignatius had the scene in the stable of Bethlehem, -that is, the Smith, who called into existence a new science, fraught charge; for having within me Christ, the heavenly writings to this effect: "St. Ignatius, who endured given or sent Epistles: and no one ever quoted any remarkable spectacle of the noble, the rich, and the martyrdom a few years after the death of St. John the sentence from any other Epistle. From among our wise of the world acknowledging the sovereignty of Apostle, had himself heard the Apostles, and it appears | Epistles Irenæus quoted one: Theophilus, one: Ori- their God. It is indeed a great miracle that simple drank in his doctrine from these purest fountains of gen, two: Pseudo-Dionysius, one: Eusebius, several: and ignorant men, such as shepherds, should attain Trajan-"And do we not then seem to thee to Christianity. Hence the illustrious worth of the man Athanasius, one: Chrysostom, two: Hieronymus, on a sudden to the knowledge of the highest mystever was so approved by their judgment, that he was each quoting from the Epistles we have, and not a without doubt, a miracle far more striking, that men thought deserving to be placed over the Church of word from any other. Therefore any other Epistles skilled in human science, and engrossed by the charms Watt, who added an unknown power to the resources of the heathens, Gods. For there is but one God, Autioch, the most ancient of all the Churches among of Ignatius than those which we have, were never of a fictitious erudition, should renounce their acquirethe means of approximating the most distant parts of are in them; and one Jesus Christ, his only begotten the extent and excellence of its corporation or privi-Trujan-" His kingdom you say who was crucified we know there never was any achievement reckoned or different to those which we now have is manifest more of opposition than between simplicity of mind more renowned and excellent. Therefore of such and at once from the deep silence of so many ages: it and the revelations of heaven, for God delights to so great a man, in whom all perfection appeared, if remains, that these were the same which we now communicate himself to the simple: "the Lord preherds enlightened by God; discerning the Word made flesh; proclaiming and glorifying him, I am less surprised; because this is the ordinary operation of Providence. But, on the other hand, knowing that the wisdom of the world is so hostile to the revelations of God; that it wishes to reason upon everything; claims to be provided with demonstration for everytains at once the notions which philosophers and sages thing; and pronounces decision on everything according to its own humours; I am naturally astonished to see this very wisdom in the Magi so tractable and conforming.—Ibid.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE STAR. They arrive at Jerusalem; and the star which had

hitherto guided their journey, by a remarkable providence of God, suddenly disappears. In this perplexing exigency what suspicions might they not have it.dulged? how readily might a thousand fears have disturbed their confidence! Was it not reasonable that their faith, however strong, should be shaken, deranged, disconcerted by this unexpected deprivation? Some hesitancy and disappointment might have been betrayed in so great a difficulty; yet none, we find, ensued. A trial the most afflictive, a visitation the most abrupt and the least apprehended, the favourable pretext afforded by this occurrence for their immediate return,-none of these things avail to estrange their hearts from the undertaking upon which they so cheerfully and so zealously entered. At what sacrifice soever it may cost them, they are bent upon finding the God whom they seek; they have seen his star, and they have felt the promptings of his grace; and this for them is enough. If this star appear no longer, it is a secret dealing of Providence which they adore, but are careful not to convert into occasion of offence; it is an opportunity provided by God himself in order that they may testify their fidelity; and they see it to be their duty to sustain themselves, in similar emergencies, by the constancy of their profession. Without distress, therefore, and without wavering, they will hope, like Abraham, against hope; they will pursue their journey in complete reliance upon the God who has called them, and satisfied that He, in the absence of the star, will mark out the path they are to follow. In the same manner is God commonly pleased to act in regard to ourselves. After he has invited us to his service and engaged us in it, he withdraws for a time some of the more operative graces with which he had crime, —for every atom of his mortal frame, through at first endowed us. We experience no longer those whatever changes its several particles may migrate, hidden joys which rendered his yoke delightful, and caused us to run, like David, with a holy cheerfulness in the way of his commandments. Thus exhausted in the midst of our course, and, so to speak, abandoned to ourselves, we fall into states of bewilderment, TRANSLATIONS FROM FRENCH DIVINES. darkness, languor, aversion; and then it is that God not only proves us, but encourages us to prove ourselves. For if these more distinct and more active influences of his Holy Spirit were always present; if we never lost sight of that brilliant star whose splen-I cannot recur to the interesting spectacle pre- dour first allured us to conversion, whatsoever we sented to us in the sufferings of the first Christian | might do for the sake of God, we could neither answer

PERSECUTION OF THE TRUTH. Herod, in the end, finding that he had gained

nothing by his artifice, raises the mask, openly prolabours to extinguish, in its very birth, that light which had risen on the world to dispel the darkness

The mere recital of this impious prince's cruelty inspires us with horror, and it is scarely possible that an example of such consummate inhumanity will meet

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1845.

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Our New Church; or Godliness and Unity.

to share. To all we cordially wish the enjoyment of of the interpretation we have affixed to them. will be followed by perpetual brightness and undimmed | Anglican branch of the Church Universal maintains. glory; when the crown shall succeed to the cross; and

will be swallowed up in vision. gers, that we should experience many vicissitudes of dismay and hope,—of sadness and joy; but frequent doubt, by an assertion so groundless, to throw, if he which we are doomed to experience in this mortal sentiments it contains. There is, surely, internal value. And yet, even in this early stage, it is perfectly warfare, -heavy as are the trials which, in Church evidence enough in the tale itself that it was written and State, we are called upon to endure, yet should and published in England; and we ventured upon its look, and look with great attention too, to something els.

prospects of our holy and Apostolic Church,—in the to advance at the same time the cause of practical broader and fuller development of her sanctifying godliness. Nor can we have an hesitation in saying, principles which it is every day our privilege to wit- that both the Mother Country and her Colonial ness, -in the hold and supremacy which she is fast dependencies, would be happier and better, if not only gaining over the hearts of the "children of this world," every parish, but every dwelling, contained a "Henry and the brightening promise that exists that, brought Howard." Besides all other great religious and pracinto union and communion with the Saviour through tical advantages from such a multiplication of sound her instrumentality, they shall, in the highest and Churchmen, we should, by such an acquisition, be as the same kind, there would be neither wish nor opportupurest sense, become "children of the light." At the same time, we cannot be insensible to the efforts the one hand, as from the spiritual despotism of the uniter, from his spoils of the chace, had collected a quantity of sinews taken from the bodies of wild animals. the violence of avowed enemies, and to the coldness by the Banner and his party, on the other. of many professing friends; to the revilings and blasphemies in which the one indulge against her, and to the cold and calculating and selfish policy which others, ostensibly her children and adherents, are willing to adopt in regard to her, if the opposition of foes

can be for the moment averted. It matters little to ourselves individually that, in the prosecution of a great duty and under the sense of a high responsibility, we should be branded with opprobrious epithets and made the subject of bitter revilings. This is a light trial, when set against the satisfaction we derive from contemplating the decided and steady increase of the legitimate influence of the and steady increase of the legitimate influence of the his zeal, ability, and learning, to discharge the exalted Church: viewing this, and cheered as we must be by function to which he has been called. The parishioners, this, we can afford to smile at the allegations of such to whom he has become endeared by numerous successive the journals for instance as the Banner of Toronto, that their loss. The last public act of liberality on his part that, at partial periods of the year, the supply of game of we are heretical, jesuitical, and popish. "After the manner which they call heresy," we are content and happy to "worship the God of our fathers:" as for the jesuitizing with which we are stigmatized, we are the jesuitizing with which we are stigmatized, we are Rev. Prebendary, who has been absent from his cure for Rev. Prebendary, who has been absent from his cure for the stigmatized and popish. "After the was an offer, in consequence of the ancient parish church having become ill-adapted for the accommodation of the inhabitants, to contribute one-half the expense of rebuilding it,—which offer, however, was not accepted. The Rev. Prebendary, who has been absent from his cure for chase only by sacrificing his supply of food. Were this to run short, he would have nothing to offer in exchange conscious, - and we believe such opponents are also, a short time past, on account of temporary indisposition, —of being straightforward and honest in the declara-tion of our sentiments; and if popery consists in expected that he will take the opportunity of publicly informing his parishioners of the intended change." opposing Romish heresy and assumption on the one Woolmer's Exeter Gazette. hand, and in plainly and fearlessly setting it forth to the world in all the deformity of its characteristic features, and in developing the sinfulness and injury of the multiform character of Protestant dissent, on the other hand, then are we content to be called popish or any thing else that such adversaries please.

We can bear all this with great equanimity, in the consciousness of purity of motive and soundness of pure religion. intention. It matters not what the malevolent may allege, or the weak-minded may suspect, as long as we know that we are doing our duty,-acting up to the spirit, and seeking to develop the genuine principles of our Reformed Catholic Church, -and erring, if we do err, with such luminaries of our common faith as a Hooker, a Hammond, a Hall, and a Jeremy Taylor.

And yet we are conscious that we have much, in our editorial capacity, for which to crave indulgence at the hands of our readers. Weakness and frailty is the lot of our common mortality; and the peculiar toils and trials of an Editor are often such as to bring more prominently and painfully into view the weak-ness and the frailty which pertain to us all. We have already been but too successful; and I would at would not wilfully offend any; but without meaning or wishing to breathe a syllable, or drop an expression, which could wound one sensitive heart or touch a which could wound one sensitive heart or touch a shewn in a clearer light by previously taking a glance at cannot use,—and that no man in his senses will peril his chord of grief in the bosom of any Christian brother, their proceedings in more worldly matters. In these our existence or his freedom for the possession of any luxury we are bound to waive any thing like compromise in senses unfortunately are more acute than they generally setting forth the high requirements of Christian truth, are in spiritual things; and as this miserable system, no but despite the yearnings of individual sympathy and affection, earnestly to contend, as we are constantly human and divine, I think its effects upon religion will wont to pray, that "all who profess and call themselves | Christians, may hold the faith in the unity of the spirit,

With this design, I would now call your attention to in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

asperities of our Editorial pilgrimage. But we are in the estimation of our public men. The peculiar kind of theoretic reasoning, which is distinctive of the economic at liberty to select merely the flowery and the not at liberty to select merely the flowery and the sunny spots; we must traverse also, if duty calls us, thought of all who embrace it, and is apparent in almost what so great a master of the economical philosophy the rugged way, the craggy rock, the dashing torrent. every department of the State, but in the free trade ques-We look to, and trust in, Him who alone guides the tion alone does it appear plain and unvarnished. It is better, therefore, to begin with this before we proceed to wandering and strengthens the weak: we pray for that direction in all our pilgrimage, and trust we may, in tial rather than tangible. the last conflict, through the dark valley of the shadow of death, have his rod and his staff to comfort us.

innocence and virtue; they have only assailed the body; your scheme it is to accomplish the ruin of the soul. Is it not enough that you do not yourselves serve the God for whom you were made? (this is what the early champions of the faith, the Tertullians and the early champions of the faith, the Tertulians and the Cyprians, said in former days to the Pagan oppressors of the faithful, and must the very same complaint issue with justice from our lips against Chrisplaint issue with justice from our lips against Chrisplant issue with justice from our lips a the early champions of the faith, the Tertullians and when perused only at intervals and in detached pieces; the Cyprians, said in former days to the Pagan op- for expressions and opinions which, standing isolated, pressors of the faithful, and must the very same com- appear faulty or exceptionable, are frequently corrected

the most unreasonable, to the votaries of the world; It would appear, then, to us that the whole bearing you excuse their violent passions: excuse, did I say? of the argument in which the passage referred to by You extol them in the irregular appetites of their our correspondent occurs, as well as the work itself in guish by honourable titles their most unworthy vices:
the righteous and faithful soul; the servant of the living and true God; is the only creature under hearth with the receives from you no indulgence, and enven which receives from your unmingled derision and reproach. The dures your unmingled derision and reproach. The the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the dures your unmingled derision and reproach. The be most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the during the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the cheapest rate.

We must remember that their primary law is a pure abstraction, admitting of no qualification or restriction and the show display before the public eye that their primary law is a pure that demnation is pronounced; the mania of gambling has its declared partisans, -and the phrensy is permitted; any terms of spiritual agreement with Rome, unless ambition is encircled by its parasites and its slaves, - | she first became "cleansed from her filthiness," and and these are rewarded with popular applause; sen- adopted-what the Anglican Church berself adopted suality claims its victims and its altars, -and its pre- in the sixteenth century -a reformation of her errors, tensions are not disputed; covetousness has its idola- and a return to the pure and simple model of the

all the passions, in short, like so many sacrilegious This we conceive to be fully implied in the passage divinities, have their peculiar shrines and services, with- in question, though it might not be considered necesout giving offence; whilst the Lord of all things and sary that it should be distinctly expressed. Nay, what the Sovereign of mankind alone in the whole universe, is more common, in reference to rotestant divisions, and God alone upon the earth, is either entirely neg- than to express the hope and prayer that they may put | but can hardly say yes. lected, or is served with danger to his worshippers, away their differences, and become one? what more common than thus to express ourselves in reference especially to the religious divisions within the British Empire? But it does not appear to us, in urging such an abandonment of differences and return to union, necessary to affirm distinctively and positively that, amongst the parties thus united, there must be union of sentiment, agreement in doctrine, consent and uniformity in discipline, government, and worship .-Without this, the very notion of unity is destroyed: The Book of Remembrance.

Translations from French Divines.

Translations from French Divines.

Translations from French Divines. only have existence in the imagination; the first breath from a state of nature as to be desirous of procuring of opposition would put it to flight, and discord, with something more than he can obtain by his own exertions all the seeming concord, would be rife and extravagant

our readers will permit us most heartily and warmly excepted against are fairly and naturally susceptible We this and many future happy New Years, -years cordially wish, -and it is the sentiment of our Church marked, especially, by growth in grace and a saving as breathed in all her services,—that the whole body the prevailing free trade dogmas from his principles. knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ,-years eviden- of believers may be one; but we know of no way, of cing, as they roll by, a greater ripeness and meetness no practicable means, by which that happy union can for that great change when heaven's peace shall suc- be effected, unless by the adoption universally of that state of nature. Let us admit that it is philosophical to ceed to earthly buffetings; when clouds and darkness Scriptural foundation of truth and order which the draw a conclusion from the latter and apply it to the for-

While upon this subject, we may take occasion to expressions above referred to occur, was not, as the Toronto Banner has lately taken occasion to assert, It is a condition of our being as pilgrims and stran- Toronto Banner has lately taken occasion to assert, We have much to be thankful for in the success and soundness and consistency of Church principles, and which are making to humble and overthrow her; to religious democracy which is sought to be introduced

> Our readers in New Brunswick will be glad to perceive, from the following extract, that the arrangements for erecting that Province into a separate Diocese have now been completed, and that a Bishop has actually been nominated to the new see :-

"The Rev. Prebendary Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas's,

These will be gratifying tidings to the Churchmen of New Brunswick; and the establishment of the endanger his possession of whatever he might esteem to Episcopate in that important and loyal portion of her be the prime necessary of life. Hence a third and most Majesty's dominions, is the harbinger, we trust, of the wider extension there of the kingdom of Christ and the more permanent reign of the grace and truth of

Our Collector has proceeded upon his tour Eastwards, as intimated in our last few numbers. We trust his reception will be every where satisfactory.

Communications.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Toronto, 23d December, 1844. Sir.—I have been prevented by illness from addressing you for some weeks past. At the close of my last letter very shortly alluded to the exertions which were making by the disciples of the economical philosophy to break matter from what point it starts, inevitably comes to the e made much more apparent if we take a wider view of

the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

Time, we trust, will wear away more and more the free trade system, which is flourishing with such success an alteration in the Charter of the Bank of England. No other manifestations, in which its influence is consequen-

In my last letter I mentioned that "the distinguishing admissible, and that quality is the best, whereas the law rule and principle" of this philosophy "is to reason up-wards till it forms a pure abstraction,—an abstraction as naked and isolated as any axiom in mathematics; and We are much obliged by the communication of Δ ; then, turning the argument downwards, to make every rency differ from the question as to other commodities, if for if a correspondent as judicious and able as he, thing which is practical in mind, body, or relation, bend the two first and most evident limitations which I have forms a conception of any article introduced into this or give way to each conclusion which can be drawn from this pure abstraction." Such is precisely the way in except in comparison with another which is of canal conception of any article introduced into this pure abstraction." paper which may not have similarly struck ourselves, which the free trade philosophy is constructed. It is better, for the present, to understand by the term "free trade philosophy is constructed and the present of suitable quality, in what respect can the law for other ot forms a conception of any article introduced into this pure abstraction." Such is precisely the way in except in comparison with another which is of equal quapaper which may not have similarly struck ourselves, which the free trade philosophy is constructed. It is lity; and still more, if nothing can be cheap which is not

simple abstraction, aided by two corollaries which follow of necessity, provided the abstraction be admitted to be tians!) Is not this, I ask, enough? Will you likewise persecute those who do serve him? You will
neither worship him yourselves nor suffer others to do
so. You pardon, day after day, every extravagance,

You pardon, day cheapest. And further, as it is a law of intercourse between nation and nation. And the corollaries which an equal quality; but that, no matter what the quality or they draw from this are, first,—That, as it is the interest price may be, they will take no goods from us but what days gone by, when I laboured with others like yourheart: you discover constancy, fidelity, elevation of soul in their most debasing principles; you distin-

men had, as they thought, established the principle, it that we take nothing from them which, by discouraging was a matter of perfect ease for such muddy brains as our own agriculture, may cause us to want food in a time those of Macculloch, Cobden, and others, to deduce from of peril. it the legitimate results. But the sound common sense of Great Britain has all along seen that there was something rotten in the argument, because, when drawn out to the uttermost, it resulted in something very nearly approaching to a reductio ad absurdum. And yet, the opposition to details, we must ask ourselves whether, from the appearance of "Young England," we can expect any vement against the main principle? I may hope so,

The favourite mode in which the philosophers of this school proceed in framing their abstractions is not by reasoning from the condition of man in a state of society, bound together by reciprocal obligations, and, in addit on to those complicated relations of his own, personal state, powerfully acted upon by the political position of the nation to which he belongs. To reason from the state of man in such a condition as this, would be to clog their abstraction with too many restrictions. The utmost which they could arrive at would be a distinctive abstraction, and any thing distinctive is their utter detestation, because nothing but a pure abstraction would suit the shallowness of their reasoning. They, therefore, uniformly go back to the condition of man when he has just so far emerged in hunting or fishing. In fact, they begin with that sup-posed stage of man's progress when he first feels an The return of a New Year brings with it the usual round of congratulations and kind wishes; and in these congratulations and kind wishes; and in these rally, will perceive then, we trust, that the expressions on readers will negative most heavily and we will negative most heavi and in his reflecting mind, there was still a great proportion of distinctive common sense left, so that it required the monstrous effrontery of Macculloch to revise his works, meddle with his reasoning, and attempt to deduce

Let us, for the present, admit that it is right and legiti-mate to apply to man in a state of society every rule which can be drawn from his rude workings when in a mer without restriction and without qualification. admit all this, and yet it appears to me that no such law as that it is clearly the interest of every man to buy where faith and hope, with all their trials and alternations, notice that the tale of "Henry Howard," in which the he can buy cheapest, can, without extensive qualifications,

and weighty as are the causes of grief and distress can, a greater weight of responsibility upon us for the for we are not permitted to suppose that man is so far evident that every man, in making an exchange, would we be most unthankful not to confess that the brightness is predominant over the gloom, and that hope kindles and illumes even where the clouds are darkest and most threatening.

Hook, and look with great attention too, to sometime he republication here for reasons already stated,—because, without presuming to endorse every expression or opinion it advances, we considered its general tendency to be, to promote, in a plain and popular way, of equal quality, or unless the inferiority in quality was fully compensated by an excess of quantity. Here, then, is one evident limitation. He would not accept the larger quantity unless the quality were the same,—he would not think that he had bought cheapest unless the price were

Again, the prevalence of barter presupposes some dis-tinction of habits and employments, so that one man may catch or produce a superfluity of one thing, and another of another thing. Unless this were the case, there would be nothing to trade with, for, the stocks of all being of Some of these would of course be thick and strong, fitted for making gins and traps for ensnaring the stronger brutes; and others, slender and delicate, fitted for making ets or lines for fishing. Let us now suppose that the hunter should offer to the fisherman a quantity of those sinews in exchange for his fish. Would the latter take them as they were, loosely huddled together, strong and fine mixed up indiscriminately, in exchange for his fish? Evidently no. He would reject the strong and rough ones as being totally useless to him, and would select those which were more delicate, as being alone suited to those which were more delicate, as the strong and rough mentioned, have a tendency to dishearten friends, and give confidence to adversaries.

It is not my purpose to enter upon the arena of contro-

supposed is prompted to exertion chiefly, if not solely, by the desire to procure an ample supply of food for himself and his family. Should the course of the seasons be such to run short, he would have nothing to offer in exchange for a supply, but the right to control his future labour, and therefore the desire of his independence would come in aid of his resolution. History is full of narratives of arbarous tribes who, under the pressure of famine, have sold themselves into slavery. The freeman would, there fore, be particularly cautious that no act of his should necessary limitation,-that no man will regard any thing

as cheaply bought if giving away the return should endanger his supply of food.

I might go much farther, and go on to deduce other limitations, or, in other words, to give increasing distinctions. tiveness to the proposition. But these must suffice for the present, otherwise this letter, already promising to be too long, would be swelled out to an inordinate extent.— It may already appear, Sir, to many of your readers, that I have been taking up both your time and theirs by nsisting upon things so evident as-that a man will accept a greater quantity of any thing for a given exchange only when those articles are of the same quality—or that he will not throw away his means for things which are of no use to him-or that he will not barter his subsistence for any thing less necessary. But, Sir, the habit of leaving out such trifles as these is what I chiefly quarrel with in the economical philosophy. A pure abstraction could not be formed unless they were omitted, and it is by such omissions that the science becomes dangerous.

And the economist will say that all such limitations are necessarily included in his abstract law, that every man will buy where he can buy cheapest. He will say that it is a matter perfectly self-evident, that a bad article can never be worth as much as a good one,—that we do but throw away our money if we buy any thing which we whatever. All this is very well, and if these and many other necessary limitations were always kept in view in their reasoning, I would be the last person to complain. But the simple fact is that they are not kept in view, every thing being thrown aside except the pure abstrac-

In proof of this assertion, I shall refer to but one example, which is within the reach of every one,-Sir an alteration in the Charter of the Bank of England. No one can more highly appreciate the transcendent talents of that eminent man than I do, and yet, in acknowledging affirms to be one of its laws. Throughout that speech he labours to justify his interference with the currency, by explaining that currency is regulated by a law different from that which regulates other commodities. He says that, in currency, one quality, and one quality alone, is

of "buy where you can buy cheapest" applies to all other commodities, and is best worked out by free competition. And yet, in what respect would the question as to cur-

is the interest of every man to buy where he can buy where he can buy the eapest. And further, as it is a law of intercourse tween man and man, so is it also a law of intercourse us if we can supply them at a cheaper rate with goods of the corollaries which an equal quality; but that, no matter what the quality or.

You have hit on a tender cord when you remind me of those wants require; but, that whether they will receive to whom be glory both now and for ever." Amen. them or not, it is essential and above all things important that we take nothing from them which, by discouraging

It is evident at a glance what a change would be made in political science by the simple keeping in view of these plain and even self-evident limitations. The Conservatives of Great Britain have long maintained the battle as regards separate vested interests. Can it be that in "Young England" we may see a prospect of the general question being fairly met? I am afraid that this philoso-

phy has entangled even that party in its meshes.

My letter has already become too long, but I cannot lay down the pen without saying a few words upon the tendency which this very abstraction, that it is a law of science that every man will buy where he can buy cheapest, has to produce the inevitable effect of this philosophy—the breaking up of all government, human and divine For this is a practical subject; and, therefore, if such be a law of science, it must also be a law of nature. If the vill of man be regulated by laws, this is as much a law of nature as any which regulates the growth of plants or the changes of the seasons. And if such be a law of nature, then it follows that no human authority has any right to counteract it. If, therefore, it be a law of nature that every man will buy where he can buy cheapest, no numan power has a right to prevent any man from buyng or paying for the cheapest government which he can get; for, government, being something which is paid for, as much a commodity as currency or any thing else. And the correct conclusion from the admitted premises is, that we have a right to buy any Government which we can buy at the cheapest rate!

Thus, Sir, does it happen, that a man of finished education, of good intentions, of most splendid talents, and the head of a conservative ministry, does, when under the influence of this philosophy, teach the very funda-mental doctrines of Chartism, while he thinks he is discussing nothing but the renewal of a Charter to the Bank

I am, Sir, Your obd't serv't.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-I trust you will pardon my importunity if t this period of more than usual excitement on religious opics, I venture to call in question a statement contained n the 2d column of the last page of The Church, Dec. 13; in which it appears affirmed with too little reservation by the respondent for the Church, in answer to the question Do you think that unity with Rome is desirable? How can you doubt for a moment of unity being desirable The answer, in this and a few following sentences appears to imply that present unity, unconditional, unqualified, and unlimited in extent, is undoubtedly desirable, and that without any reference to differences of opinion or creed. And moreover, that provided only the wholesale assumption of supremacy were somewhat modified, pre-cedency would easily be accorded by the Church of England, by way of acknowledgment for the many advantages received from her in former ages.

It is with a degree of timidity and self-distrust that I venture to call in question, both the soundness of these principles, and the policy of such concessions at such a time. I may however be permitted to ask, in the words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, "Can two walk together, except they be agreed?" Allow me to put an hypothetical case by way of illustration. Let us suppose that two sisters had been brought up together to mature age under pious parents. Suppose also that one of them should fall into an irregular and disorderly course of life, and even avowedly to reject the authority of the rule of life prescribed by the Author of her being. Would it be sidered desirable under all the circumstances that they should continue to dwell together as before? On which side, I ask, is it likely that a change of sentiment would take place, considering the tendency of "evil communiis to corrupt good manners,"-and which of the two | filled the office of Ranger of Greenwich Park, it probable that the harlot should ever become the bride, the Lamb's wife, the spouse of Christ? What further man himself, I know not. I cannot, however, help feeling that such inadvertent admissions as those I have mentioned, have a tendency to dishearten friends, and

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus eget,

neither am I prepared to maintain, e contrario, that an union would not under any circumstances be desirable; but I am happily forestalled by the decision of a learned, pious, and venerable dignitary of our truly primitive Catholic and Apostolic Church, who has not long sine declared his conviction, that a union of the Church of England with the Church of Rome under present circumstances, is neither desirable nor practicable.

Your constant reader and subscriber,

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

(For The Church.) ADDRESS OF THE MASTER AND PUPILS OF THE CARADOC ACADEMY TO THE REV. RICHARD FLOOD, A.M., SPOKEN BY MASTER SEABROOK, AT THE EXAMINATION, HELD DECEMBER 20TH, 1844.

Rev. Sir,-We, the Master and Pupils of this Academy, annot allow the present opportunity to pass, without ex-pressing the gratitude we feel, for the lively interest you have always evinced, for so many years, and are still continuing to shew, in the success and prosperity of this Institution: much of which, we are free to acknowledge,

is due to your fostering care and attention. In this latitudinarian age, when mere secular knowledge is superseding the best and surest foundation of all learning,—that of the Holy Scriptures,—we are happy to think, that the very circumstance of your active patronage of this School is, of itself, a sufficient guarantee that it is conducted upon sound Scriptural principles; feeling assured, that the brightest genius, and the greatest proficiency in the arts and sciences, are as nothing, without the sanctifying influences of the Gospel.

We have heard and read of eloquent orations, and elaborate essays, delivered in schools and College halls of our Fatherland, in many of which you have, doubtless Sir, taken an active part, in your youthful days. Such recollections might well have deterred us from making an attempt, even at a plain Address, were we not confident that you will view, with your accustomed indulgence any effort, however feeble, which might give a new fea-ture to the School, especially as our chief aim is to express our thankfulness to the Author of all good, that He has been pleased to cast our lot in so favoured a situation that, even in this distant appendage of the British Crown, -where, unfortunately, the moral and the natural wilder ness bear too close an analogy,-the kind parents of the pupils of this school, (whose goodness we can never reay,) have the satisfaction of sending their children to an Academy where learning is taught upon British principles, -where a reverence for Holy Writ is inculcated,there, in short, they are taught to Fear God,-Honous the Queen, - and have charity towards all men, and that too,

nisters of our national religion. We beg, Sir, that you will be pleased to accept of the compliments of this festive season, in common with the Ladies and Gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence on this occasion. We trust to merit a continu ce of your kindness and condescension, which we have thus imperfectly but sincerely attempted to acknowledge; and our fervent prayer will ever be, that, when you shall have completed a long life of domestic felicity in the bosom of your amiable family, and of usefulness in your holy vocation, you may be called to "enter into the joy of thy Lord."

under the superintendence of one of the duly appointed

Signed by W. Livingston on behalf of himself and 29

pupils, 22 of whom are boarders. REPLY.

innocence and virtue; they have only assailed the thing which was either objectionable in itself, or which

RICHARD FLOOD.

To the Editor of The Church.

Port Hope, Dec. 26th, 1844. Rev. and dear Sir;—Permit me to make your valuable burnal the medium of returning my sincere thanks to the Ladies of my congregation, who have kindly presented me with a beautiful Surplice, as a "Christmas of-Sincerely your's,
JONATHAN SHORTT.

Nicholl. Although the day was cold and the wind high, a large concourse from all the neighbouring country attended, to take part in the services of the day, and to witness the raising of the Building, with its lofty tower, on the corners of which were displayed four beautiful banners, presented by the Ladies of Digby, with the motto—Truth, Order, Unity, Peace. In the cavity of the stone were deposited several coins of the present Reign—the last number of the Halifax Times, St. John's Chronicle, and The Church-a copy Discourse of the Lord Bishop,

and the Rector's Sermon, upon the text. "There is hope in their end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall return to their own border."—Jeremiah, xxxi. 16, 17. This even has evidently awakened great interest among t e inhabit ants of this destitute part of the parish, and quickened the first love of many a Churchman, which had waxed cold, by long absence from "their own border"- and the work has commenced with many a prayer that the workmen may be rewarded, and that thousands may reap from their labours all the blessings promised to the true sanctuary .- Halifax Times.

Arrival of the Acadia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam Packet Acadia, at Boston, on Saturday the 21st of December, bring-ing the English Mail of the 4th December. The Acadia had stormy passage, and during the voyage was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away one of her quarter boats. The news by this arrival is of little striking interest. Socially and politically, all is tranquil in England and throughout the Empire generally. We have selected the following items of intelligence from our English Files.

nitted as Knights Grand Cross of the Order. - John Bull. DEATH OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA .- It is our their site to be built substantial elections for public offices.

o'clock, announcing the melancholy intelligence, which took place at Blackheath a little before one.

Her Royal Highness had taken her accustomed carriage airwas observed, and the medical attendants were immediately summoned, but her Royal Highness continued to grow worse

The Princess Sophia Matilda was the only daughter of

would be most likely to become the proselyte of the other?
The faithful city might indeed become an harlot, but is for life under the Act of the 46th and 47th of George III.

This income—though a considerable portion of it was expendconcessions than those I have already adverted to would be required by Messrs. Newman or Ward, or even Dr. rank and dignity, still placed at her disposal a surplus which was most bountfully bestowed upon the poor of the neighbourhood in which she resided. Her patronage of publicand private charities was in every respect worthy of her exhalted station. The order and consistency of her life, the respecta-bility of her establishment, her devout and religious habits, her charity to the needy, present an example rarely equalled. Indeed there is but one feeling of deep sorrow in the neighbourhood of Blackheath at her irreparable loss. By the poor she was familiarly spoken of as our "Good Princess," and by all classes she was beloved and held in high respect.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. - At a Cabinet Council held until Tuesday, the 4th of February, and a proclamation was

THE COMING SESSION .- Although many changes have been spoken of as likely to occur in the Ministry, we have not heard | having been removed and deposited in a spacious vault. any authentic rumours of the measures which they are preparing for the approaching meeting of Parliament. We have reason to believe that the new Cabinet modifications, mentioned by the Morning Post, are tolerably correct, with the exception of the appointment of Mr. Cardwell to the office of Vice

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The "Times" has a long article written with its accustomed ower denouncing the election of the new American President Mr. Polk. The following extract will be perused with in-

terest by our readers :-

"No one in Europe has failed to observe the rapid decline of the United States in public morality and in public estimation, n their policy and their principles as a nation, and in all that renders a people permanently strong and prosperous, during the last few years, and more especially during the accidental administration of Mr. Tyler. The death of General Harrison was indeed in more ways than one a national, and more than a national, calamity; but we had not ceased to entertain the hope that the party which brought him into office four years go would now be strong enough to carry Mr. Clay's election. It appears that the evil has already gone too far. By panderng to the passions of the populace, Mr. Tyler has not only let loose, but instigated the worst tendencies of Democracy To this treaty with Texas, which drove Mr. Van Buren from the field, Mr. Polk may be said to owe his election. Until that question had been brought forward, the name of Polk was unknown except at Alamack's. The Whig candidate has perished in the attempt to stem this fierce current of misdi-rected popular excitement. The Whig party have been beaten when everything depended on the possibility of restoring mode when every thing depended on the possibility of restoring inducerration and probity to the government of the country by their influence; and it is scarcely too much to say, that Texas has already given a President to the Union. If Mr. Polk adherto the pledeges under which his electors are likely to raise him to the chair, he is pledged to a foreign war. The grounds on which General Jackson and his friends have given their support to Mr. Polk are before the world; and we have already combated their arguments and their assumptions. They a-mount to the strongest expressions of hostility against the supposed influence and designs of Great Britain on the North American continent; and either the means they have used to gain the popular suffrages are as insincere as they are false, or they hold that the acquisition of Texas, by arms if necessary, is the first duty of a President of the United States. They can hardly escape from the dilemma in which they stand between excessive rashness and excessive deceit: but we cannot expect that they will have the energy or the power, any more

"What, therefore, we chiefly deplore on the present occasion is, the defeat of those men who were most able and most willing to have laboured to restore the financial and political the curse of slavery, would at least have striven to prevent the consequences of slavery from becoming the guiding and general law of the nublic roles of slavery. eral law of the public policy of the union; who would have | tion for this beautiful manufacture, affording at the same abstained from rapine, maintained peace, and adhered to the doctrines which once shed honour on the characters of American statesmen. Clay and Webster are still entitled to that found in every way suitable. We cannot help indulging

than Mr. Tyler has had them, to resist or control the popular

excitement which has brought them into office."

vices of their present condition more conspicuous, and prepare

long eulogised and supported him, is at length disgusted with his barefaced trickery. It treats Mr. O'Connell as a bit of a enegade, and asks him whether he, who is so well acquainted with his own country and the Saxon race, could ever have flattered himself that they would harmonize? The only effect of such deceptions, says the National, has been almost entirely to suspend the proofs of adhesion of the Repeal Association, which arrived under the expressive form of pounds, shillings, and pence. The National asks what Mr. O'Connell has done for Ireland in return for the bigh degree of influence which has been given to him by the people of that country? "Has Ireland obtained in real ameliorations what O Connell has gained in influence, in wealth, and in glory ?" As regards the new propositions which Mr. O'Connell has to make to the Repeal Association, "they will not," says his commentator of the National, "enable it to advance a single step. Whoever has studied the respective situations of England and Ireland knows that all O'Connell's agitation is vain, and can only end in

The Journal des Debats has an able and well reasoned article on the subject. After demonstrating the destructive consequences of a repeal of the Union, supposing such a scheme to practicable, it proceeds thus .

We have discussed the question of Repeal as if it were possible; but in reality no person regards such a proposition in a serious light. Even those who approve of the tactics of Mr. O'Connell declare that Repeal is impracticable, and are convin ced that the illustrious inventor of this specific does not believe in it himself. They rally Mr. O Connell for not having a taste for martyrdom, and being fond of prison only when he can be surrounded there by his family, his friends, and all the comforts of life; but, as they are anxious to conciliate, with a certain respect for truth, the maintenance of their little population and to preserve a slight varnish of liberalism, they will give themselves the consolation of a philanthropic sortie against the On Tuesday the 19th inst, the Corner Stone of another New Church at Rossway, near Gulliver's Hole, in the Parish of Digby, was laid with religious ceremonies by the Rector, the Rev. Wm. Bullock, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Sayder, the Rev. N. Hill, and the Rev. Edward Sicholl. Although the day.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—The Gazette of Tuesday extends to the extraordinary length of seven sheets, and is almost entirely occupied with "notices" for railway bills, among which some others of greater interest are not unlikely to escape ob servation. The New Zealand Company are to apply for enlargement and amendment of the powers conferred by their charter and for the granting to them of "further and other powers, rights, and privileges;" and also "for regulation of the conveying of lands in the colony to and by the company."-Several enclosure bills are mentioned,—one for Notingham-There appear to be projects for erecting a new bridge over the floating harbour in Bristol; for enabling the London and Birmingham Company to raise more capital; for the improvement of the harbours of Harwich and Lowestoffe (in connexion with railways); for regulating further the police of Birmingham; for giving small debt courts to Devonshire; for the further improvement of Bridgewater, Newcastle, &c. Among the plans connected with the metropolis may be mentioned that for forming an embankment along the Thames from Vsuxlall to Battersea New streets are also projected from Westminster to Pimlico (abolishing the "Almonries" and other low places in Westminster), and from Lothbury to London wall (with some "colonnades," and other minor improvements). THE TOWER OF LONDON. - This ancient fortress is about to

undergo extensive alterations and improvements. For months past government surveyors have been engaged, at the direction of the Record of Code of the Board of Ordnance, in surveying different parts; and for the better guidance of the hon, board, an elaborate working model has been formed, under the superintendence of Major Hall, of the Royal Engineers. A new grand entrance will be made facing Upper Thames-street, and will be approached by a drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known Spar drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known of Gate is to be demolished; that part of the old ditch between all, we are happy to say, in the full enjoyment of health at Windsor Castle, where they have remained during the week.

On Tuesday an investiture of the at Windsor, when Sir Arthur Aston, our late ambussador at the Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough and the Earl of Ellenborou buildings, the new ticket-office, the Spur-guard room, and the ramparts adjacent, are all to be razed to the ground, and ob melancholy duty to record the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. destroyed, and a new one to be erected, which, together with An express arrived at Gloucester House yesterday, at two clock, announcing the melancholy intelligence, which took grand entrance. The two archways almost at the extrement of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the two archways almost at the extrement of the transfer of the eastern end of the fortress, leading to what is termed the Irah ing the day before; on her return, however, a visible change was observed, and the medical attendants were immediately are to be converted into store-rooms. The entire row of bulk ings on the opposite side of the way is also to be demolished and the whole space of the rampart wall will be cleared affording a commodious thoroughfare At the end of the interest of the land of the interest of the inte Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, who was brother of George III., and whose only son, the late Duke of Gloucester and the state of Gloucester and whose only son, the late Duke of Gloucester and the state of Gloucester to the end immediately beneath the Jewel house. The house The deceased Princess had for many years before her death fronting the barracks in a line with the King's Arms public fronting the barracks in a line with the King's Arms public area. least those as far as what is called the School-room. opposite to those buildings are the officers residences, and while are intended to be appropriated for the accommodation of the warders. A large building between the Beauchamp tower and for the troops, an institution so long required in the garrison.

The alterations intended immediately adjacent to the gradual of the control parade are equally extensive. The houses on the right, dence of some of the warders, will be destroyed, also the gnarroom; and all the buildings, in fact, contiguous to the Will Tower are to be swept away, so as to throw that interesting stately structure open to the view of the spectator, many beauties being bidden by the unsightly buildings that are attact to it. The carriage-way is to be abolished and raised level with the parade, which will certainly be one of the finest exercise. grounds any fortress can boast of. It will be approached by wide flight of steps close under the Bloody Tower. On by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogaed from the 12th of December ing for the accommodation of 800 soldiers, the style of which is to be in strict keeping with the White Tower. Extensit ordered to be issued summoning the Parliament to meet on excavations are now going on in order to secure a good four that day for the despatch of business. to St. Peter's ad Vincula has been devoted, the bodies there of the buildings to the west of the parade are to be pulled dow to make room for more substantial erections. The houses the terrace, known as the Map Office, are to be used as office residences, the roofs of which will be made to correspo the White Tower and the intended new barracks. The Beat President of the Board of Trade, an appointment to which the impossibility of regaining his seat for Clithero, if he now vacate it, opposes an insuperable bar.—Atlas. will be open for public inspection.

Great Robbert in London.—A robbery of unprecedented magnitude was committed between Saturday night and Monday morning, in the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co., of Clement's-lane. On Monday morning, when the safe in which money and securities is deposited, was opened the usual hour, it was discovered that bank notes to the amou of £40,710, a considerable sum in gold, and securities to a gr amount, had been abstracted. There were no external appearances which could excite suspicion; everything was in its accustomed order—the iron safe in which the cash and securities were regularly deposited was locked, and the iron chest in which it was usual to deposit the master-key of the safe, to white

there were two locks, was also secure. It is, we understand, the practice of the partners of the first whom there are said to be four, to relieve each other in heavy cash business of the house at stated periods, and ear them keeps keys of the safe and iron chest; and it is supported that one of the gentlemen left behind him his keys upon s occasion of hurry or forgetfulness, and that with these keys places of former security were violated. Some force had used on a tin box, in which several valuable securities kept, but it appeared that the thieves made some mistake regard to the exact position of these documents, for they wo

on the wrong side, and were so far disappointed. THE DUKE AND THE RAILWAY. - By a private letter from Dover, we hear that, in consequence of the train having one day last week one hour past its time, the Duke of Wel ton, who went by it to attend the Council, arrived when it over. His Grace was much provoked, and went to the di tors to reprobate in strong terms their want of punctus The directors were in despair at the occurrence, voured to excuse themselves by saying, that had they his Grace was a passenger, they would have despatch cial train. This declaration was far from calming the plainant, who, with that true and admirable feeling of Just which characterises his Grace, asked, "What am I, the of Weilington, travelling by railway, more than any other dividual?" and propounded to these gentlemen that it their duty to study the convenience of the public-

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—A professorship of German been founded in this University, to which Herr Lowenberg

IRISH LINEN .- A specimen of Irish linen, denom "the golden flax," has recently come before us as a mai ture in this neighbourhood; and we cannot withhold our ! mony to the beauty of its bleach and fabric, uniting the qualities of flax at home, for which our soil and climate My dear Sir, and dear young Friends; —In returning thanks for the kind expression contained in your address.

In returning thanks for the kind expression contained in your address.

In returning the time is past when they could guide the destinite that the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and the country is an accountry is an account

cently been made, which will probably throw considerable light on the text of one of the most popular plays of our great dramatist. A contemporary manuscript of Henry IV, has been found in the archives of a family of title in the east of England, and it has been most liberally placed in the hands of Mr. Halliwell for the purpose of publication. We understand that them the purpose of publication. We understand that the same tions from the play as we now have it, will be shortly printed by Mr. Halliwell, under the auspices of the Shakespeare Society.

The Great Burnary Stream Surp.—The first experiment.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.—The first experimenics et Physicis to the following gentlemen: tal trial of the engine of this vessel took place on Wednesday last, in Cumberland basin. The screw made 36 revolutions, at about half speed. The trial was perfectly satisfactory.— The Great Britain will leave the basin at 7 o'clock on the worning of Wednesday, the 11th of December; she will remain in Kingroad for a short time, whence she will make a few xperimental trips; after which she will proceed to the Thames to astonish the Londoners.

THE STATUE OF WHITTINGTON AT THE ROYAL EX-CHANGE.—On Friday last the scaffolding was struck after the statute of Sir Richard Whittington was raised into the niche on the north side of the Royal Exchange. This admirable piece of sculpture is from the chisel of Carew, and attracted during the whole of Saturday the admiration of the crowds who visited the spot. The figure represents the distinguished citizen replying to an adress in his robes as Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Henry V., and is full of dignity and thought. Whittington lived in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry Y., and was knighted when sheriff. He was, as is known from all the little approxy histories of him, three times Lord Mayor of precedents which the British Universities afforded for the arms.

Woot. - From official documents, lately issued, we find that an extraordinary increase has taken place this year in the import and consumption of wool as will be seen by the following statement, as made up for the years mentioned to the 10th of

Balance for home consumption... 30,935,367 35,161,689 54,684,154 The above shows on increase in the present year of 19,523,-068lbs, over 1843, and of 23,748,790lbs. over 1842.

GUANO.—In the course of the last few days several vessels laden with guano have arrived in the river Thames. The mahure is meeting with a ready sale. The Spartan, 600 tons burden, from Ichaboe, is now in the Surrey docks unloading.—
In the Surrey Canal there are two vessels, Achilles, about 400 tons, and the Young Captain, about 120 tons. In the West India Docks there are two vessels of about 1,100 tons, laden with Peruvian guano. There are two other vessels in the river, making altogether about 3,000 tons of this new description of manure in the market. The price of the African guano is about 6l. per ton, the quality of which is described to be excellent. When the Spartan left Ichaboe there were about 200 vessels, some of which were of heavy burden, and which were being laden with the utmost possible despatch. The guano is brought over in bags of from 11 cwt. to 12 cwt., which are sold on board the ship. Several more vessels are expected in a few days days from Ichaboe. A few months ago the price varied from 101, 10s. to 111.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec. 4-CORN.-At this day's Mar-LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec. 4—CORN.—At this day's Market, which was thinly attended by either town or country millers, Wheat met a very limited demand; we repeat the quotations of last Tuesday for old, but Irish new was rather worse sold, 6s. 9d. per 70 lbs. a top price. Flour was difficult to move, and for anything below prime marks 1s. per sack accepted. Oats were scarce, and, although few were required, holders were enabled to realize 1d. per bushel advance. No change in the value of Orton Williams of Williams of Orton Williams o the value of Oatmeal. We quote Wheat, Canadian free Red, per 70 lbs. 6-. 4d. to 7s.; White 7s. to 7s. 3d.; United States free Red 6s. 8d. to 7s.; Peas, Camadian, per quarter, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; Indian Corn, per 480 lbs. 30. to 32s.; Flour, Canadian, per 196 lbs. 25s. 6d. to 27s.; United States, 27s. to 28s.; Sour 24s. 3d. to 25s.; Clover Seed, American, 40s. to 50s.; late to increased exertions. Dr. M'Caul was succeeded by Sour 24s. 3d. to 25s.; Clover Seed, American, 40s. to 50s.; Linseed, United States, per hhd. 60s. to 70s. for sowing. The duty on foreign Wheat is 20s. per quarter, and on Flour sented the distinctions in their respective departments.

PROVISIONS, (American.)—There has been no feature of interest in the Beef market during the past month; the sales have been to a fair extent, without anything of a speculative character, the dealers, in anticipation of the new cure, only taking to supply the present wants; the quotations are continued, no new heart. taking to supply the present wants; the quotations are continued, no new having yet offered. Irish Pork continues very scarce and high, but the quality of the American being so little approved of, the business during the month has only been to a ited extent. At a Cheese sale, on the 29th ult., there was a large attendance of buyers: the greater part offered was taken at an advance of 2s. to 3s., the consumption is good, and, from Dresent appearances a stendy trade may be looked for; English Chrese has advanced 4s. to 5s. For Lard there continues a better demand, at improved rates; the deliveries are large, and the stock light; from the continued advance in Butter, fine, in kegs is much inquired for. No A nerican butter yet received; Canadian sells at the quotations, and Irish continues

Colonial.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

(Communicated.) On Friday, Dec. 20th, the first open meeting of convocation was held in this University. The Hall presented one of the most splendid and gratifying scenes ever beheld in the Province. The first object, which met the eye of the spectator, as he entire the eye of the spectator, as he entire the eye of the spectator, as he entire the eye of the spectator. tered, was the Dais, on which were scated the authorities of the University, attired in full academic costume. In the centre, on an elevated platform, was the Lord Bishop of Toronto President of the University, on whom, in the absence of His Excellency the Chancellor (the Governor General), the duty devolved of conferring degrees. On his Lordship's right was the chair, appropriated for the President, which remained vacant cant, as that officer occupied the Chancellor's seat. On his left was the V. President, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul. A little in advance sate the Proctors—the Rev. Dr. Beaven and Profes sor Croft, whilst the other Professors were ranged in stalls, extending to the front of the Dais, with benches immediately behind them for the graduates, who were entitled to places in convocation. On the extreme right the registrar's desk was placed and in a corresponding situation on the left rose a lectern for the recitation of the Prize compositions. On either side of the Dais, tiers of seats were erected for the accommodate. n of the Students, of whom a goodly number were present, and in front, within an enclosed space, places were reserved for the visitors, ex-officio members of the Council, &c. The rest the spacious Hall, including the gallery, was densely filled by a most respectable audience. The coup d'œil was most attractive and imposing,—the sombre yet ornamental furniture on the Dais,—the blaze of the scarlet and pink and blue worn by some of the athorities, according to their degrees, beautifully intrasting with the grave black which was the predominan

The ceremony commenced with the admission of Candidates for degrees, the first was the Principal of Upper Canada College, F. W. Barron, Esq., who was presented by the V. President, mitted in the following gentlemen were presented and adin due form to their degrees:-M.D. [ad eundem] - John King, Edinburgh; Geo. Herrick, Edinburgh; Henry Boys, Aberdeen; Joseph Hamilton, Edin-

.B. [ad eundem] - Wm. Ramsay, Dublin. When this part of the proceedings was concluded, the Registr, Dr. Boys, called the roll of the Students who were to be

lated. The following gentlemen presented themselves

Daniel; Wickson, Arthur; Wilkes, Charles R.; Loscombe,

1. Latin Poem, by Walter Stennett, Sen. Soph. Subject-

3. Translation into Greek Prose, after the model of Thucydi- of Divinity, were a Roman Catholic and a Congregationalist. des, by Wm. Wedd, Sen. Soph Subject-Galgaci Ora-

tio, Tacit, Agricol, xxx. et seq. English Essay, by Walter Stennett, Sen. Soph. Subjectpercial intercourse of the principal nations of

In this portion of the proceedings of the day, the members of one who heard them, must have been struck by the graceful Propriety with which they were read. Of the merits of the eglish Essay we may ourselves speak. It was a masterly aformance, exhibiting great research—skilful arrangement

and perspicuous style. The ceremonies were terminated by the distribution of the Honours, Prizes, and Certificates. Previously to entering on the discharge of this duty, the President addressed to the audience a few brief but judicious observations. His Lordship commenced by expressing the high degree of satisfaction which he felt in taking part in proceedings, second in importance and interest to none but those of the opening day. He congratulated the audience on the prosperity which had attended the institution, even amidst all the pressure which had been brought to bear upon it. This his Lordship illustrated by reference to

duct of a happy industry, gradually extending itself throughout our agricultural districts in the south, yielding food and clothing, an appreciation of comfort with means for its gratification, and, above all, issuing in an honest independence of mind capable of discerning and daring to choose the truth.—Northern Whig.

Shakspeare.—A curious and interesting discovery has recently been made, which will probably throw considerable light on the text of one of the most popular plays of our great dra-

dis that the se	In Literis Humanioribus.	In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.			
Classis Prima.	Wedd, Guls.	Boulton, H. J.			
Classis Secunda.	Crookshank, Geo.				
Classis Tertia.	1. M'Donell, S. S.	O'Hara, Gualts.			
and bus protested a	2. Boulton, H. J.	Santrey Deposit 1			
Classis Quarta.	Hagerman, J. T.	A STATE OF BUILDINGS			
North Mar books for	O'Hara, Gualts.	13 123 Marie 1			

she conferred, those noble seats of learning in the parent state which she had taken for her models, so also she might resemble

Nor was this expectation formed without reason. The ex-October:—

1842 lbs. 1843 lbs. 1844 lbs.

Imported to Oct. 10, 33,830,563

37,630.762

56,070,676

Charge, produced the confident assurance, that the University

Resymptod. Re-exported 2,895,196 2.469,673 1,386,519 would send forth to the duties of life, men, who would not merely reflect credit on the Institution, but would prove a blessing to the country. He would not hesitate to compare in attainments some of those in his department with the very best, of their standing whom he had known at home. He looked forward, therefore, with well assured hope to the time, when a first Class Medal in King's College would be a recommendation and passport to favour not merely through the Province but even over the whole continent—nay, more—when the value of such honours would be appreciated and recognized even in Europe. But to the realization of these cheering prospects there was a condition—a condition which did not depend on either Professors or students. That condition was, that they should be permitted peacefully to prosecute their peaceful occupation. They wanted no more—they asked for neither favour nor indulgence, they merely preferred a request for that which every one engaged in any occupation has a right to de-mand—fair play—which he regretted to be obliged to state, they had not hitherto received. They had to struggle not merely against the open hostility of those who were stimulated to opposition by exciting misrepresentations, but against the dark workings of those who sceretly sought to undermine them. The Vice President then adverted to the calumnies which had been circulated relative to the University—calumoie which might most easily be refuted if the subject were not alies to the occasion. He stated for himself, what he doubted no he might state for his brother Professors, that they would no be deterred by any discouragement from the faithful dischar of their duty, that those who desired to enter the University might rely on their steadfastly continuing the work of instruction, and that if by some rude shock which neither their effort nor those of the superior powers could avert, the University were overthrown, the fragments should fall on them fearless! standing at the posts to which they had been appointed.

"Impavidos ferient ruinæ." The Vice President then proceeded to distribute the Prize Professors Beaven and Croft, who in a similar manner p

Biblical Literature	Evidences	Logie	Rhetoric	Experimental Philosophy Roaf, J., Prizeman.	Chemistry		Metaphysics and Ethics	Mathematics	Classics	2 (4 p) 2 (4 p) 3 (4 p) 4 (5 p) 4 (5 p) 5 (4 p) 6 (4 p) 7 (4 p
Stennett, W. Prizeman.	70-0	O'Hara, W. Prizeman.	Thomson, J. E. Prizeman.	Roaf, J., Prizeman.		2. Stennett, W.	I. McDonell, S. S. Prizeman.	Boulton, H. J., Prizeman.	Wedd W. Prizeman.	CLASS L
おからなる からの のののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののの	Stennett, W.		McDonell, S. S.	McDonell, S. S.	2000年の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の		Wedd, W.		Crookshank, G.	CLASS II.
1. Wedd, W. 2. Stanton, J.	McDonell, S. S.			100 CO			1. Crookshank, G. 2. Roai, J.	O'Hara, W.	1. McDonell. S. S. 2. Boulton, H. J.	CLASS III.
Crookshank, G.	1. Stanton, J. 2. Roaf, J.		1. Bethune, N. 2. Wedd, W. 3. Patton, J. 4. Smith, I. W.		O'Hara, W.	I	Thomson, J. E.		Hagerman, J. T.	CLASS IV.

Ægrotant-Helliwell, J. and Stennett, W.

There was one feature in the scene which most forcibly im pressed itself upon us, as doubtless it did upon many others who were witnesses—we mean the practical proof, which was so strikingly presented of the falsehood of the assertions, which have been made relative to the exclusive character of the Institution. There was scarcely any portion of the Hall or any part of the proceedings which did not supply a refutation of this oft repeated calumny. Of the professors on the Dais one was a Roman Catholic—and one a minister of the Church of Scot-land—within the bar one of the highest officers of the Institution [the Visitors] was a member of the same Church -amongst the Students were members of different persuasions—and amongst the audience the same diversity prevailed even so far Boyd, John; Craigie, William; Crickmore, Charles G.; ixon, Alexander; Marsh, Thomas William; McMichael, aniel; Wickson, Arthur; Wilkes, Charles R.; Loscombe, harles R. Immediately after this, the Prize compositions were recited ting, one, we understood, was a member of the Church of Scot land, and two Congregationalists, whilst of the Students on whom distinctions were conferred, one was a member of the Church of Rome and one a Congregationalist-and if further 2. Translation into Greek Tragic Iambies, by George Crookshank, Sen. Soph. Subject—Shakspeare, Troilus, and Cressida, Act iii., Scene 3, from "Time hath" to "present that of those who obtained honourable distinction in the Evithat of those who obtained honourable distinction in the Evidences of Christianity from the Church of England Professor

McGILL COLLEGE.-The Hon. W. Knowlton, on severa petitions against McGill College being presented to the Legislative Council drew attention to the fact that they were not In this portion of the proceedings of the day, the members of the old Universities, who were present, must have taken a most lively interest; and we were much gratified by hearing the opinion universally expressed by those competent to form a judgment, that the talent and attainment manifested in the Greek and Latin Exercises, were of a very high order. Every one who heard them must have been struck by the graceful. parent general expression was in reality produced in one particular spot, and was in reality a disgraceful combination against the Institution. Such proceedings on the part of your Reformers are however, no way rare -their doctrine make the end to justify the means! - Toronto Herald.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to nake the following appointments viz:

William B. Robinson, Esquire, to be a Member of Her in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The the Evenings.

We know that there are many—too many—good men and true, who are indifferent to these matters; but it behoves every Conservative having a vote, to register his opinion, and come promptly forward and support his Excellency's administration, in the person of the hon. member for Simcoe.

To shew the absolute necessity of every man exerting himself for the good cause, and the penalty that is paid for non-exertion, we will relate a circumstance brought to our notice, shortly after the election of Mr. Small. A voter and a farmer from one of the Townships, we will not name which, as we do not desire to expose the parties capable of this most treacherous proceeding, speaking about the return of the present sit-ting member stated, that within a circle of half a mile from ais house there were thirteen conservatives, so indifferent to the prosperity and well-being of the country, as not to aid, by their votes, the member pledged to support conservatism, "in fact, who did not vote at all." Similar circumstances in other Ridings have, also, come to our knowledge. We trust we may not in future have the misfortune to chronicle such acts; but,

STATEMENT of the Gross and Nett Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada during the year ended 5th January, 1844, received between 6th January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.

			Net amount in							
16	PORTS.	Gross A				Currency.				
3	A THE REAL PROPERTY.	£	9.	d.		£	8.	d.		
	Ouches	55843	5	2		49935		11		
t	Quebec		1	4		98613	6	8		
	St. Johns	22350	î	4		21412	14	6		
1	Phillipsburg	911	2	10		754	5	3		
Y	Coteau du Lac		7	31		1606	7	11		
e	Stanstead	357		41		203	18	25		
,	Beauce		13	2		28		3		
	Amherstburg		15	11		331		15		
S		233	13	111		133	13	113		
n	Bath Belleville	594	0	11	*****	493	9	12		
d	Bond Head	64	18	51/4		32	12	14		
	Brockville	1008	0	2		882	12	2		
d	Hamilton	12191	1	4		11888	15	11		
t	Chatham	584	6	7	4.2.1.2	484	6	7		
d	Chippewa	1960	6	4		1789	17	43		
r		1358	15	4			9	3		
t	Corowall	226	5	6		126	5	6		
-	Dunville	71		41		37		113		
e.	Fort Erie		3	73		724	3	75		
t	Gananoque	928		113		828	10	113		
d	Goderich			51		34	12	10		
e	Hallowell		5	1		187	5	1		
1.	Kingston		4	11		8978	4	11		
h	Maitland		8	113.		2	14	53		
28	Maria Town		13	33		53	16	73		
n	Newcastle		16	53		103	8	113		
t	Niagara		3	43		1042	7	23		
t	Oakville		12	0		124	12	0		
re	Penetanguishine		13	111		59	19	2		
y.	Prescott		4	2		237	4	2		
-	Port Burwell		19	3		87	10	6		
ts	Port Hope		2	7		605	2	7		
y	Port Colborne		15	2		534		63		
ly	Port Credit		19	41	10.00	97	7	63		
	Port Darlington		15	43		148	19	5		
	Port Dalhousie		0	11		365	0	11		
es	Port Dover		0	93	******	187	0	93		
c-			16	71		180	16	71		
1-	Port Stanley		18	51		1613	17	5		
u-	Toronto		2	4		17278	8	1		
by	Sault St. Marie		13	13		151	2	23		
e-	Queenston		17	114		679		113		
Ve	River aux Raisins	of the latest design to the la	1	9		48		101		
be	Trent Port		3	21		49		81		
	Sandwich			10		597	16	62		
ek	Tarkey Point		9	113		218		113		
144	Windsor		4	44		231	0	01		
	Wildsor		-	4			-	4		
30	Totals	£241572	9	0		£225418	17	91		
	Less.—Balances ou	A A and	. 1			SERVICE STREET	TA THE	131 90		
	Less. Balances of	itstanding	, DU	I HCC	ounted		1832	11000		

for subsequently to the 31st Jan. 1844 6484 12 113

Nett Revenue in Cash and Bonds Currency ... £218934 4 934 THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.)

at Perth, on Thursday, 30th January, 1845, at 11 o'clock A. M. Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, 4to. do.
The Secretary begs to be furnished with the Parochial Reports

The English Hexapla, shewing at one view the Greek for 1844, as soon as practicable. J. G. BEER LINDSAY, Secretary.

Rectory, Cornwall, 26th Dec., 1844.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Members of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, resident in the District of Ningara, are hereby notified, that the next General Meeting of their District Branch Association, will be held, D.V., in St. Mark's Church, Niagaa, on Wednesday the 22d day of January, 1845, at 11

The Managing Committee, consisting of the Clergy and the Churchwardens of the District, will meet at the same place, at

2 o'clock, P.M., of the day psevious.

T. B. Fuller, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren, - You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. John Rothwell, A. B., near Ingersoll, Oxford, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of January next. The Members are particularly requested to

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. S. Dundas, Dec. 21, 1844. NOTICE .- The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of

the united Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, January Church Society, Will Co. M. 7th, 1845, at 3 o'clock P. M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, Dec. 16th, 1844. MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded

The Members of this Association are respectfully relimited that the next meeting will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. P. Shirley, Newburgh, on Wednesday the 8th, and Thursday the 9th of January next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 12th Dec. 1844.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held, God willing, at the residence of the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarborough, on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1845.

ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, Dec. 5, 1844. THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, at Cobourg, under the superintendence and tuition of the MISSES CROMBIE, will be re-opened after the Christmas recess, on

C. E. CROMBIE. 390-2

Cobourg, 31st Dec., 1844. Situation wanted, as Governess. YOUNG LADY, who has been for some years accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a situation as Governess in a family where the Children are young. Terms, &c. can be known on application. The most respectable references can be given. No objection will be made to a situation in Town, but the Country would be preferred.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to T. Champion, Esq., 144, King-Street, Toronto, will meet immediate attention. 2nd January, 1845. BRITISH AMERICA only word for word similar in their prayer, but were all written FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of

Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th January next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of January inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 23rd December, 1844.

to bear upon it. This his Lordship illustrated by reference to the much slower progress of, we believe, Columbia College, New York, under far more favourable circumstances. The Univer-

PORT HOPE SEMINARY, MRS AND MISS RYLEY'S Establishment for Young Ladies will re-open on The Ladies will re-open on Tuesday, the 14th of January. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; J. D. Smith, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke,

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN on the 6th January, 1845.

J. P. DE LAHAYE, EXTRA CHARGES, (optional.)

Dec. 16, 1844.

& W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shipments have already arrived, and other arrived, and other arrived, and other arrived, and other arrived. STATIONERY, &c. have already arrived, and other arrivals by the Pearl, Ottawa, Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including Drawing Materials of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain LETTER and NOTE Papers; Embossed, Silvered, distinctions conferred by the University, and pointed out the precedents which the British Universities afforded for the arrangements, which had been made regarding them. He built the Newgate part of Bartholomew's Hospital and the east end of Guildhall, and his last mayoralty was in the rear 1419. H. & W. ROWSELL,

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JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1845, MBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING, (size 16 × 8 inches), of the

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Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c.

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by Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg:
Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Picton;
Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Thorne & Barwick, Holland Lauding; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; and by the publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

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King Street, Toronto. December 12, 1844.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY. A SERIES OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, adapted for Popular Reading, on the principles of the English Church and Constitution. Suited for Presents, Class Books, Lending Libraries, &c. &c.

4 A Help to Knowledge (Rev. T. Chamberlain)...
5 Ecclesiastical History (Rev. W. Palmer).....
6 The Practice of Divine Love (Bishop Ken)....
7 The Lord's Prayer (Rev. R. Anderson...
8 The Early English Church (Rev. E. Churton)...
9 Tales of the Village, vol. 1, (Rev. F. E. Paget)...
1 Sherlock on Public Worship (Edited by Melvill).
2 The Five Empires (Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce).
3 The Siege of Lichfield (Rev. W. Gresley)...
4 Scripture History, New Testament, (Dr. Howard).
5 Charles Lever (Rev. W. Gresley)....
6 Tales of the Village, vol. 2, (Rev. F. E. Paget)...
7 The Art of Contentment (Edited by Pridden)...
8 Tales of the Village, vol. 3, (Rev. F. E. Paget)...
9 Forest of Arden (Rev. W. Gresley).....
2 Rutilius, or Stories of the Third Age (Archdeacon 19 Forest of Arden (Rev. W. Gresley)
20 Rutilius, or Stories of the Third Age (Archdeacon R. J. wilberforce).
21 History of the English Reformation (Rev. F. C. Massingberd).
22 Lives of Eminent English Laymen, containing Lord Falkland, Izaak Walton and Robert Nelson, (Rev. H. Teale). These Lives in separate volumes, Izaak Walton...

25 A Visit to the East (Rev. W. Formby) with nume-For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Biocese of Toronto, 144, King Street.
Toronto, December, 1844.

NEW BOOKS. THE Subscriber has received, per Great Britain, from London, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books

and numerous other Works, worthy of the attention of the Plain and Fancy STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order. BINDING neatly executed.

J. WALTON, 195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Montreal, October, 4, 1844. MORTGAGES.

PERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing to dispose of the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E. NICOLLS, Notary, Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted.

Land Scrip bought and sold.

HENRY E. NICOLLS. 28th November, 1844. MRS. HENDERSON begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that she continues to receive as BOARDERS, a limited number of Boys attending the U. C.

College. A Tutor, if required, can be procured to attend in REFERENCES: The Lord Bishop of Toronto; and The Hon, the Chief Justice. Queen Street, Toronto, December, 1844.

TOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Jo RICHMOND STREET, three doors east from Church Street,

Collector Pro. Tem.

The subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay and Wellington Streets.

BOARDING.

N.B.—Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

WILLIAM A GARRENT.

F. BERRY. Toronto, Bay Street, 12th Nov. 1844.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Dally Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School as the situation of the profession,

M ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establishment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F.

TERMS: Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Giobes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Bingraphy, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (Piano Forte), Drawing and Calisthenics. Plain and Fancy

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED: Singing " Dancing "

Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School. Payments, Quarterly in Advance: Letters, post-paid Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as Tailor. Apply to

J. H. JONES. Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844. BOARDING SCHOOL,

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

TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d. tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Freuch, and Needlework Tuition to Junior Clas es, under Ten Years of Age-

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY.

Towels; all of which will be returned.

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

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

BENJ. SMALL Cobourg, Dec. 17th, 1844. To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE, Milliners & Dress-Makers, BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportu-

nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

ELEGANT MILLINERY, 0 11 3 to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies. SITUATION WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business babits, is desirous of employment as SALESMAN and CRIER to any Wholesale E tablishment, or would prefer taking well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctioneer,

ONTARIO MILLS. WANTED, 100 Cords of dry MAPLE and BEECH FIREWOOD, at the Distillery. Offers to supply e same, stating the terms, received by P. WALLACE, at the

Office, Ontario Mills. The highest price given for Spring Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, and Barley, and for which Cash will be paid. Ontario Mills, Cobourg,

25th Nov. 1844. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG, RING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive a-sortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for Cash. they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Musslins, Lace Good-, Furs, &c. &c.

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

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend

Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend

their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH. ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

In purchasing their heavy Stock of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests.

3s. 9d. per dozen. Cohourg, 4th November, 1844.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will neighbourhood which, it is to be feared, will not soon be filled give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance up.—Communicated. of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

387-6 say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to him from Great Bertain, and which he intends selling at the either of the m, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit.

COBOURG, CANADA.

Cohourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MR. GRANT,

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 363, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY,

And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock.

Toronto, November, 1844. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAM AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. 383-tf November, 1844.

> No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c. VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in 375 superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844.

> JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

0 0 0 (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him Toronto, September 26, 1843. Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

> A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

CARVING, GILDING,

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for a few months, being called to England on business, requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who may have claims against him to present the same forthwith.

BENJ SWALL.

Prints,—made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints,—made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

> Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River
Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN

ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the 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-adopted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at

N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

Shore of Lake Sincoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

WESTERN CANADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of The Church, at Cobourg, an Installment of Five per cent. (being the twelfth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth day of January next.

By order of the Managing Committee,

H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1844.

BIRTHS.

In Toronto, on the 12th ult., Mrs. C. Elliot, of a son. At Hamilton, on the 28th ult., the wife of D. C. Gunn, Esq., On Christmas Day, at her residence at York Mills, Mary,

wife of Mr. Cornelius Van Nostrand, aged 42 years. The deceased was a native of Yorkshire, England, from whence she removed with her parents to this place many years since, and seems never to have forgotten that she had been a strenger in a strange land, for in her the destitute emigrant, the widow and orphan, and afflicted poor, always found a friend. Nor did her hey have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities ltogether; and they come before the public to solicit their latronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be sarronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be sarronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be sarronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be resident Clergyman permanently established in this place, and for that purpose cheerfully united with her husband in bountifully contributing from the substance with which a kind Providence, and for that purpose cheerfully united with her husband in bountifully contributing from the substance with which a kind Providence had prospered them; and the same gracious Providence, never forgetful of the doings of man, appears to have blessed her with abundant return, to say nothing of the extreme kindhusband and sons. A pious and zealous resident Clergyman faithfully attended her sick chamber with prayer, instruction, nsolation; for he had hope in her death. She had also the THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most and much afflicted female, has left a chasm in her far

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 2: Rev. T. S. Kennedy, rem. for C. S.; Rev. R. Flood, rem.; W. Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

BENJAMIN CLARK.
Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

N. B.—A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,—

FANCI AND STATILE DRI 1000B,

Rev. L. S. Kennedy, rem. to C. S., Rev. R. Frod, rem.;

Lark Esq. (the parties should have paid their postage and arrears); R. Garrett Esq., add. subs. and rem. (bal. referred to, £2 11s. 5d.); Rev. C. J. Morris, rem.; Rev. B. Lindsay;

F. Griffin Esq. (with enclosure); Rev. G. Townsend, add. sub.; 377-6m J. M. Babington Esq.; T. Champion Esq.

hich has sted with shillings Has Ire-

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r they work

OUR NEW CHURCH; OR. GODLINESS AND UNITY: A DIALOGUE.

trouble to go there for the love that he bore to the have no call and appointment from the bishops and other words did he try to impress upon us a sense of

take you there so often. Won't it go on quite as any godliness among the dissenters? well without such constant visits?

" nevertheless, why should not I go?"

you don't mind the trouble.

how we hear, and how we pray there

mind to go."

"The more's the sin and the shame in those who combining unity with godliness. dren found it difficult, and sometimes impossible to would be most according to Scripture, and that should not touched upon. visit the parish church. And besides, even in the be the chief rule with us. It seems to be a thing case of the hearty and strong, how often has the dis- which St. Paul set his heart very much upon, and of talking to me. or their delight to go. And what is worst of all, this Cod and was the true Saviour. till God seems well nigh forgotten by many,"

become poor for our sakes? And ought not this to same love, being of one accord, of one mind" that it is peculiarly fitted for his guidance and comfort? For my part, I maintain, that no one can have won't look upon us, and that won't do for us poor peoand not only that, but also to teach us brotherly love,

Athome for con-ultration from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. so great occasion to be religious, and to frequent the ple." house of our Heavenly Father, as the poor man; G .- Well, but what is that to the purpose? Is speakable blessings, both spiritual and temporal, for be satisfied without it.

ter after all, Littlegain. I wish I acted more com- tool for money-making, who shifts about to get what ded by every one who desires to know the truth, to be pletely upon such principles, for I am convinced that he can from each party, is not much better than a Judas instructed in his duty, to be armed with the strength it would bring a man peace at the last.

L.-Well, it may be so, perhaps. But still, what need of a church here? There are meeting-houses pretending to be wanted at home bade them good love? handy for those who cannot get up to the old parish evening. For he was one who was willing to be all church. You here nothing but good there. They things to all men, not, indeed, like St. Paul, to do preach the true gospel there, and the meetingers are them good, but by all means to get something for himreligious enough to satisfy any one.

There seems to be some weight in what Littlegain

godliness, when I would wish only to condemn the conscience, it seems, or none at all." it all one whether we go to church or to the meeting- again about the new Church." houses of people who have separated themselves from houses tend to scatter those that ought to be united? Church." hinder him in his endeavours to do his people good? to speak of some few. Are his people so ready as they used to be to receive his "One of them is, that the very sight of the Church, all his parishioners would attend the ministrations of it entirely. The most careless and profane cannot their appointed minister, diligently and conscientious- but see the regard which others pay to God's House, ly, they might then be all of one heart, and one mind, and be reminded that there is a God whom they also and 'all speak the same thing,' and they might go ought to worship, and to whom they are answerable for forwards in godliness and brotherly love mutually every neglect of his service. And who knows but even blessing and blessed. But with these divisions this is this may have a wholesome effect upon some?"

M .- Well, but if the doctrine is good, is not that the main thing? You don't deny, surely, that the ling go on in their houses during service time, as I have

gospel is preached there.

though I believe, if the whole truth were preached, own conduct appear even to their own eyes? the people woul be sent back from thence to their own parish churches and appointed ministers again, Christ. But do not think I bear the dissenters any God and man. ill-will. I wish, indeed, from my heart, that they would do away with their dissent, and re-unite them- more wickedness should be done by the wicked on the selves to the church, and for this reason, because I Lord's day, than on any other day? It seems as if believe that true godliness requires this of them; for those who will not serve God, when He sp cially calls unity in the faith and of the spirit is a part of a them to his service, fall then above all other times Christian's duty, and highly necessary to the ad- under Satan's pover. The Sabbath-breaker is on the vancement of the gospel. But as to the goodness high road to all wickedness. all would but pray more fervently for the ministers of found faithful.

trary to Scripture, and therefore sinful.

"No doubt it will, if it please God," said Goodman; detract from any real merit in them. On the contra- way of peace. ry, I freely admit that there have been among the G .- The good Lord send us an able and faithful M .- Oh! go by all means as often as you like, if dissenters many whose lives have been admirable for minister; and bless his labours: and (for I must not their devotion to their Lord's service, holy men in forget our part,) give us also grace to receive his holy G-Trouble! It is a great and holy pleasure to word and deed, and full of charity and zeal for their admonitions with all due reverence. Much of the me, I assure you, my friend, to watch its progress.—
fellow creatures' eternal welfare. Nevertheless there good we might experience through the ministrations fellow creatures' eternal welfare. Nevertheless there good we might experience through the ministrations fellow creatures' eternal welfare. Nevertheless there good we might experience through the ministrations fellow creatures' eternal welfare. Some the clergy is lost to us because we forget that they My heart swells with thankful joy every time I look is one blot upon them, that of separation from the of the clergy is lost to us because we forget that they at it; and the more the building rises in height, so church, which is more or less sinful according to the are God's messengers to us. much the nearer do I seem to that happy time, when source from which it springs. I cannot therefore ac- M .- That is true enough. I often find myself God will meet us there and bless us with all spiritual count a meeting-house, however handy it may be, a judging him and his doctrine, instead of meekly lisblessings. Oh! what numberless benefits may flow proper substitute for a church. I long to see enough tening to him as to an ambassador for Christ, and to us from that building, if we only take good heed churches in the land for every one to worship in them, minister of God, and with desire to gain improvement and under ministers duly appointed, and with one in knowledge and grace. And then I complain I am "Well, for my part," said Littlegain, who came up form of doctrine, and as one body in Christ. And I not edified. But, in truth, I have not gone the right just in time to hear the last few words, "I don't see heartily thank God for putting it into the heart of way to work. The fault was my own. but we might have done quite as well without it .- many of late years to remember that He says, 'The "Well, I thank you," added he, "thank you for Why, we could have gone to church as often as we silver and gold is mine,' and to lay it at his feet for your friendly conversation about our new church; I liked. It was no such great distance if we had a the building of churches, because I trust that this already feel a much more lively interest in it, and betwill be a means of diffusing uncorrupted truth, and of ter disposed, I trust, to profit by these new mercies

did not go," replied Goodman; "I mean hearty men M .- Well, I do think, upon further consideration, G .- I am glad to hear it, and would prolong our tance tempted them to stay away! They have not what he was referring to when he said, 'I beseech so soon or go so far. And thus it has turned out, And above all, our blessed Lord seemed very anxious day. that even the best able have gone but seldom; and that his disciples should be 'one,' and to think that M.—Then you don't think a single attendance at then only, I fear, because they took it into their their godly agreement in the truth would make the church each Lord's day sufficient? heads, and not because they felt it to be their duty | world more ready to believe that He was come from

ungodly neglect has grown upon them more and more, G.-Yes; and that should constrain every true- is a dishonour to God, inasmuch as it shows that we hearted Christian to avoid divisions and schisms, and grudge his service, and desire to shorten it as much as Littlegain. You are rather hard upon us, neigh- rather to seek the binding of Christians together as possible. What blessing can it bring, then? And if, bour Goodman. You forget we are labouring men. much as possible. We have great reason for fearing as is too frequently the case, people only go to church So much religion does not suit us. It can only be that divisions arise from some wrong motive. St. in the afternoon, there is much of the service of the required of those who have nothing else to attend to. Paul charges those who take part in them, with being church that they lose altogether. On the Sundays, It is quite enough for us, after all our fatiguing la- of a "carnal" spirit: "whereas," he says "there is and on certain other days, the Communion Service WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. bours, to go now and then, when we feel a mind to go. among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye and the Litany are added to the usual Morning Ser-M. -Ay, there's something in that, neighbour not carnal and walk as men? For while one saith, I vice. It is a great pity to miss either of these. For, Goodman. The poor cannot be expected to be as am of Paul, and another, I am of Apollos, are ye not to speak first of the Communion Service: it leads us religious and as constant at church as the rich. | carnal?" Divisions arise for the most part either in order through all the main parts of the Christian G.-Why, my good friends, what strange delusion from want of faith in God's blessing upon his own faith, in the selections for the Epistles and Gospels. has possessed you? The poor not to be as religious ordinances, or from a self-pleasing, disobedient spirit. It reminds us continually of the several particulars of as the rich? Nay: rather, who has so much need of But, however that may be, St. Paul certainly exhorts our duty to God and man, by rehearing to us the Ten the comforts of religion as the poor man? Who has us with most touching earnestness to unity. "If there Commandments. It offers us, from time to time, the the treasures of this world fall so scantily to his lot? if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels and mer- by the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper. Besides, did not our most gracious Lord and Master cies, tulfil ye my joy that ye be like-minded, having the Then for the Litany,-What is there needful for soul

that it is peculiarly fitted for his guidance and com- if we don't go sometimes to chapel, the dissenters godliness, by turning our duties into prayers for grace!

though indeed no man can do without religion, or be religion to be bent and twisted about to serve our our fellow-creatures, even our enemies! It is imposreligious over much, for God has a right to our while worldly interests? Depend upon it, Littlegain, re- sible to join in those prayers with any sincerity and ri, and to our most perfect obedience, and will not ligion is not of that pliable nature. It is a straight- earnestness, and not to rise from them with an increase forward, honest thing without guile or hypocrisy. He of love and good-will towards all. Now does not all M.—Ah! that is the right way of viewing the mat- whose religion, excuse me for saying so, is used as a this show that the Morning Service ought to be attenin his heart.

is soon as he was out of hearing: "Why, what has them as we ought. taken Littlegain," said Meanwell, looking archly in G.-Why in truth I had rather not have to speak Goodman's face, "that he has hurried away so fast? tendant at the Morning Service. I used to attend

errors and off nees which have been mixed up with it, "It is not for us to judge him," replied Goodman, feel I have deceived myself in thinking it was enough SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. and debased it. I respect and honour devoted ser- "yet I cannot but fear he is too apt to shape his faith to attend that service alone! How ungody was that vice of God whenever I see it, though I may think to his interest. If so, I am sorry for him. Let us feeling which tempts us to shorten our devotions as the manner in which it shows itself to be faulty and for our parts look first to our duy; if we attend to much as possible, as though we counted it a wearineeding correction. But, as you put it to me, I will that our advantage and happiness will follow in due . ome thing to serve God!

clergyman ought to have over his parishoners, and in a short space of time. It will be enough perhaps and diffuse every where a spirit of holiness and unity!

instruction? Do his admonitions and rebukes come and the sound of its bells, and the titiness and quiet up on them with the same weight? Can be teach his seriousness of many moving thinher to worship, will whole parish now to live in brotherly love? But if admonish several of their duty who seem now to forget

M .- It is reasonable to suppose it will. And I think, too, the publicans will be ashamed to let drinkheard some do, when they see people on every side of G .- I hope it is so in the main; and I hope it them thronging to the House of God. Will not the ever will be, as long as there are such meeting-houses; comparison make the wickedness and impiety of their

G .- One would think so surely, and hope so. But if not, some will see their conduct who will be anxious and every parish would once more be one family in to put down such scandalous violations of the laws of

M .- God grant it! But is it not strange that

and soundness of the doctrine preached there, that is | G .- It is too true. But what else can be expected not the point in question; for Christ crucified is at for those who do despite unto the Spirit of grace? least equally set forth at church; throughout the Well, some good then may result from the mere sound Psalms, the Lessons, the Prayers, the truth as it is in of the bells, and from the sight of the Church and of Jesus is fully proclaimed in some part or other of it. the people thronging to it. But besides this there And the pulpit discourses there also do, I trust, open | will be a clergyman dwelling amongst us, daily occuout some important portion of the Christian doctrine, | pied in warning, encouraging, and comforting us with or press home some Christian duty for our edification words of heavenly wisdom; a servant of God, sent for in faith and godliness. There's no need to go to our good, an horized and solemnly charged to watch chapel to hear Christ crucified. That man's ears for our souls as one that must give account, and asmust be closed up with inveterate prejudice or inat- sured of the continual presence of the Lord with him, tention, who cannot hear of Christ at cluuch; and if to bless and prosper his labours while he seeks to be July, 1842.

the church, and for the flocks committed to their M.—That will be indeed a great blessing. I well charge, the services of the church would soon be emember when I was with my mother in her last illfound very effectual to edification. But, as I said ness, how thankfully she spoke of the clergyman's dibefore, that is not the point in question; what we are ligent and kind attendance; and how, as we stood now upon is, whether it is all one to worship at around her death-bed, he affectionately and solemnly church, or at places set up in opposition and in sepa- warned us of the exceeding uncertainty of life, and It was Sunday evening. Twice had Goodman vis- ration from the church; whether it is the same to that there could be no peace for us till we were truly in ited his parish church that day, though at the distance follow those ministers who are lawfully called and Christ by a lively faith in Him, and were walking not from it of more than two miles, (for he counted it no appointed to minister in the church, or those who after the flesh but after the Spirit. And with many house of God;) and now he had just been walking rulers of the church; and whether 'speaking the that holiness which becometh Christians, and to excite down to the new church, which was building at no truth in love,' and 'glorifying God with one mind in us a longing desire of those treasures of eternal degreat distance from his cottage, when his neighbour and one mouth,' and 'all speaking the same thing,' is light which are hid with Christ in God. Oh! it was Meanwell crossed his path as he was returning, and, or is not our duty. For my part, diversities in faith, a very moving scene, a very heart-rending solemn time; with a friendly greeting, asked him where he had self-pleasing in religion, choosing one's own teach- not easily to be forgotten. And then he bade us all ers, instead of conscientiously obeying, as far as pos- kneel down, and with some suitable and hely prayers "To our new church," replied Goodman. "Tis sible, those who by a lawful appointment are over us out of the Prayer-book, he commended the soul of my my usual walk on a Sunday evening to go and see in the Lord, these things, and all causeless divisions dying mother to the mercy of God in Christ, and enwhat progress the building has made in the week and differences among Christians, seem plainly con- treated grace for us all to consider our own frailty and to apply our hearts unto wisdom. I have good reason Meanwell. Well, I can't understand what can L. But then are you not denying that there is to say then that it is a great blessing to have a servant of God dwelling nigh at hand, watching over us with G.-No, by no means, God forbid that I should affectionate carefulness, and guiding our steps in the

which God is preparing for us."

like you and me. We have no excuse for neglect .- hat you are right, and that it would be best for all to conversation unles you are tired, as there are other But the infirm and the sick, the women and the chil- be united in one brotherhood and fellowship. It great blessings to be expected from it, which I have

M .- Oh! I am not tired of hearing, if you are not

G.—Come then, if that be the case, let us converse gone in the morning, because they were not ready you therefore brethren, by the Lord Jesus Christ, a little about the public worship of the church; for if their patronage. early enough, or lest they might not be home again in that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no there be, as I believe, very great good in it, how much time for their dinner: and then again after dinner divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined more may we enjoy that good when we have it nigh they were heavy and drowsy, and did not like to move together, in the same mind and in the same judgment.' at hand, and can avail ourselves of it twice each Lord's

> G .- How can I? What does such sparing attendance arise from but indolence and indifference? It

endear him to the poor man's heart, and make the Here Littlegain interposed, not liking the practical subject of prayer in that portion of our Common Praygospel peculiarly welcome to him, and convince him consequences of such doctrine, and exclaimed, "But er? And how singularly suited is it to train us in

by setting us upon asking for so many and such unand enriched out of the fulness which is in Christ, and Si Upon this Littlegain looked very disconcerted, and to be filled with the spirit of wisdom, holiness, and

M.—Certainly: it is plain enough. I wonder I never saw it so before.

G .- Alas! so it is. We have more means of blesself from every one. So that Goodwin's remarks sing around us than we think of, and have the more M .- What say you to that neighbour Goodman? struck him very hard, and he was glad to escape them. to answer for too, because we do not value nor use

M .- Well, I hope henceforth to be a constant aton such points if I can fairly avoid it, lest I should your notions of religion don't seem to suit him. He the Evening Service because it was the shortest, and seem to be saying anything against true religion and is for one that is more profitable and more easy to the because we came to the sermon soonest, which I thought the most entertaining part of all. But I now

not shrink from telling you plainly, that I do not think time. So come, let us turn to another subject, and G .- You may well condemn such conduct. God's service ought to be a delight, not a burden to us; and "With all my heart," said Meanwell, "and see, we have not the spirit of his children in us till we the church. There is such a sin as schism, and in here is a tree lying close by: let us sit down and con- can delight in Him, and desire to adorn the doctrine of my judgment any needless separation from the church verse more at our ease." With that they sat down, God our aviour in all things. Oh! that it would lies under that charge. Besides, consider their truits; and Meanwell added: "I should much like to hear please God to dispose our hearts to give Him the for by them you may judge. Do not those meeting- what are the blessings you look for from this new honour due to his name! that He would awaken in us a more lively interest in all that concerns his ser-Do they not greatly weaken the influence which a G.-They are many indeed; more than can be told vice and the advancement of the Gospel of Christ,

Advertisements.

Six lines and under 2s. d., first insertion, and 73d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each s. bsequent insertion. Above ten lines 4d. per line first insertion, a. d. id. per line each subsequent in ertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

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

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the A public generally, for the liberal support bitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clerrymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES. Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London.
And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

J. H. JONES.

MERCHANT TAILOR. RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since ocement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashion ble manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker. STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery. Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, a d Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed

The highest cush price paid for oid Gold and Silver.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. J. HOLMAN,

Tailor and Draper, BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE, Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] OULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins, &c. &c. -A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

manner, and on moderate terms. P.S.-A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 13, 1844.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 10. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public propagation. onto, 25th May, 1842.

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS,

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

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop. Toronto, May. 1844. SMITH & MACDONELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Wellington Buildings,
CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

ARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, so much occasion to lay up treasures in heaven, since be any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, means of having our souls strengthened and refreshed ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

> MIR. BECAUNEONT, or body, for ourselves or others, that is not made the Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

> > Toronto, April. 1844. DR. PRIMEOSE. (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. DENTISTRY.

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

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF Toronto. Oct. 7. 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, Toronto, June. 1844.

EDWARD GEORGE OBRIEN. GENERAL AGENT. No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. KING STREET, TORONTO. OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

application to the above.

January, 1844. rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on THOMAS WHEELER

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, f r integrity and ability kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto 37 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS COACH BUILDERS.

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS. KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. T. & M. BURGESS,

MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. F. H. HALL.

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AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR BUCK'S STONE BUILDING, KING STREET. INFORMATION WANTED.

CATHERINE MOSSE, who was married to HUGH THOMPSON, Shoemsker, and left Kingston in 1834, and who is supposed to be residing somewhere in the Huron Tract. Her mother, Mrs. Anne Mosse, will be thankful for any tidings about her. A letter may be addressed to her, care of the Rev. J. G. GEDDES. Hamilton, Gore District. December, 1844.

TF JOHN JENNINGS, who emigrated with his family to Canada in 1841, and settled somewhere to the West or North of Hamilton, will apply, through the nearest resident Clergyman, to the Rev. J. G GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton he can recover the Bible and Prayer Book which were presented to him on his leaving Eugland by the Rev. P. Gunning, Curate of Chippenham. Wiles, and Chaplain to the Chippenham Union. December, 1844.

The Narker Society.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1840, THE WORKS OF THE FATHERS

EARLY WRITERS OF THE REFORMED ENGLISH CHURCH THE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1844 IS SEVEN THOUSAND.

LL the Books printed for 1843 have been delivered .-They are Fulke's Defence of the English Translation of the Bible, Writings of Bishop Hooper, The Catechism and other Pieces of Thomas Becon, and the Writings and Disputations of Archbishop Cranmer relative to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Any Members of the Parker Society who have paid e subscription for 1843, and who have not received these four volumes, are requested to write to the Office. The few sets printed for Members for 1843, who have not paid their subriptions, may be had by them, or by other applicants desi rous to become members, on payment of One Pound Five Shillings. All Members who have requested that their Books may remain at the Office till called for, are requested to apply

The first Book for 1844 has been completed and delivered It contains the Liturgies, Primer, and Catechism of King Edward VI. A volume of Bishop Latimer's Sermons, and one of Bishop Coverdale's Works, are nearly printed, and it is fully sthma of Bishop Coverdale's Works, are nearly printed, and it is fully expected will be ready for delivery in December. The volume containing Prayers and other Pieces of Thomas Becon is also far advanced at press, so that the delivery of the books for 1844 will be much earlier than that of former years.

The first book for 1845 is also begun at the press; it is another volume of Letters from the Archives of Zurich. The other books for that year, it is expected, will be The Writings of Bishop Leveling, another volume of Coverdale, Remains of Bishop Leveling, and the relative prevail, they will be found invalidations. It was a small volume of Development of Development of Bishop Leveling and the relative prevail they will be found invalidations. It was a small volume of Development of Development of Bishop Leveling and the relative prevail they will never afterwards be ver fails to eradicate entirely all without them.

Bishop Latimer, and, perhaps, a small volume of Devotional Poetry of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Each volume is a separate publication, independent of the books that have pre-

The two last volumes for 1843, viz, "Becons Catechism," and "Cranmer," together with the first volume for 1844 "Liturgies of Edward VI.," were packed and intended to be forwarded to the Subscribers in Canada, but were too ate to be shipped this year,-they will be shipped in the Spring, by which time the Society will be able to add the copies of two additional volumes for 1844 at least. MR. CHAMPION, Superintendent of the Church Society De-

pository. Toronto, is empowered to receive subscriptions in

December 1 1844.

The Second Annual Report CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO S now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded to the Branch Societies to the Assistant Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844;

CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS.

BOOKS

ROM THE PERMANENT CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
Non-Me

Non-Mer

1 Gastrell's (Bp) Christian Institutes

4 Ostervald's Arguments of the Old and New Testaments,
3 vols.

5 Sellon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures
7 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Abridgment of the Old Testament
B Ditto Ditto of the New Testament
Ditto Scripture Catechism, Part I.

10 Ditto Duto, Part II.

10 Ditto Duto, Part II.

11 Ditto Duto, Part II.

12 Ditto Help to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols.
14 Andrews's (1p. (Devotions.)
15 Ditto in large print
16 Ilonne (Bp.) on the Psalms.
17 A Manual of Prayers for Young Persons; or, Bishop Ken's Winchester Manual, adapted to general use...
18 Nelson on the Festivals of the Church Svo.
19 Ditto Ditto, 12mo. with a portrait
10 Nelson's Practice of True Devotion.
10 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Prayers and Meditatious.
10 Secker's (Abp.) Lectures on the Church Catechism.
11 Wilson's (Bp.) Principles and Duties of Christianity.
12 Pout's (Archdeacon) Elementary Discourses after Confrmation.
15 Prayers for the Use of the Clerky (from Hele's). matlon.
76 Prayers for the Use of the Clergy (from Hele's).
86 The Balon of Giledd.
89 Hall's (fb). Comfort for the Afflicted...
92 Help to the Reading of the Bible.

the Reading of the Bible

s Duty of "requenting the Christian Sacrifice.
(Bp.) on the Lord's Supper

ave print

s Help and Guide to Christian Families...

It's Life of God in the Soul of Man an's Introduction to the thristian Religion's Domestic Happiness Promoted...... Hanway's Domestic Happiness Promoted.

Whole Duy of Men

Jones's Catholic Doctrine of the Trivity

Leslie's Method with the Deists

Ditto with the Jews

Peers's Companion for the Aged

Wilson's (Ep.) Knowledge and Practice of Unisitanity.

Ditto Select S rmons

Ditto Select S rmons
Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; by tijshop Jewel
Bishop Jewel's Apology, in English
The Golden Grove, by Jer'y Taylor, D. D., with portrait
Patrick's (Bp.) Advice to a Friend, with portrait
Bowen's C mpanion for the Prisoner.

468 Hele's Companion to the Altar 42mo.
468 Hele's Companion to the Altar 42mo.
469 Slade's Explanation of the Psalms
544 The Lives of the Evangelists and Apostles
545 Patrick's Book for Beginners
553 Hall's (Bp.) Contemplations on the Old and New Test

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 114 King St. Toronto. JUST RECEIVED. At the Depository of the Church Society of the

Diocese of Toronto, 144. King-Street, Toronto, QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BIS OP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st. 1844 JUST PUBLISHED. THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,

EXPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada College; and an Elementary Course of Biok-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. Scott Burn. Price 3s. Fo. sale by 362 Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dundas; and by the publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, August 1, 1844. THE PRENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receiv premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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

DIRECTORS.

BUILDING LOTS.

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842. FOR SALE, In the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the IN ALL CASES OF

wer fails to evadicate entirely all the effects of Mercury insanilely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilis. Night Sweats. Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections. Patpitation of the Heart. lious Cholic and Serous. olds and Coughs. ONSUMPTION. Used with

DYSPEPSIA. No person with FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be cound a safe, speedy, and certain memedy. Other medicines leave SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, GENERAL DEBILITY.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every

TAM B. MORRAY, GGS Broaken, content with the wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans" are copy-righted, therefore those who procure th m with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER,

August for Culborne, C. W.

Agent for Colborne, C. W.

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TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or kil ed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee | Lixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it. PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-bone. Spavin. Wind Galls, &c. are cured by Rocr's Specific; and FOUNDERLD HORSES entirely cured by Rocf's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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

A better and more nice and useful article was never made, should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so m ny drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleaning the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general HEADACHE.

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

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness a keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS tOUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by traing.

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not co SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or qual thes. If you are sore to get Comstock's, you will find it aperior to all others. It does not require possing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A posi ive cure for the Fies, and all external allings—all internal arritations brought to the surface by friction with his Bam,—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest this implied on a finance will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant, will prevent or cure all incipiont CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, aken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember Kolmstock's Vermifuge

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing It sells with quite astonishing . It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that, others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto-and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and

retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C. W.

The Church

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