### poetry.

ON THE GRAVE OF BISHOP KEN, AT FROME, IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

> Let other thoughts, where'er I roam, Ne'er from my memory cancel
> The coffin-fashioned tomb at Frome
> That lies behind the chancel;

A basket-work where bars are bent, And shapes above that represent

A mitre and a crosier. These signs of him that slumbers there

The dignity betoken; These iron bars a heart declare Hard bent but never broken;

This form pourtrays how souls like his, Their pride and passion quelling, Preferr'd to earth's high palaces

This calm and narrow dwelling. There with the church-yard's common dust

He loved his own to mingle; The faith in which he placed his trust Was nothing rare or single; Yet laid he to the sacred wall

As close as he was able,
The blessed crumbs might almost fall
Upon him from God's table.

Who was this Father of the Church,

So secret in his glory? In vain might antiquarians search For record of his story;

But preciously tradition keeps
The fame of holy men; So there the Christian smiles or weeps For love of Bishop Ken.

A name his country once forsook,

But now with joy inherits, Confessor in the Church's book, And Martyr in the Spirit's!

That dared with royal power to cope,
In present of the cope,

In peaceful faith persisting,
A braver Becket—who could hope

To conquer unresisting! R. MONCKTON MILNES.

THE MONARCH'S HEADSHIP. (From "Episcopacy and Presbytery," by the Rev. A. Boyd, M.A.)

There is a subject connected with the government of the Church which demands some special considebeen assigned to it in the catalogue of objections urged by dissenters against the Church of England. The connection of the supreme civil power with the state in the constitution of the Church of England, considered as an establishment, upon which our opponents rejoice to bestow a generous share of their vituperavocabulary of invective, which has not been employed in the work of convicting the Church of voluntary slavery. It will be found to be the case with the Church of England, that the tyranny whereby she is said to be oppressed lives but in the willing and warm imaginations of those whose interest it is to malign her, or whose discontent and jealousy are roused into The dignity of her position, the extent of her influence, ave positions of the Church and the State, are

expect from it, or the acknowledgment of duties she is bound to render to it. Certainly, while her clergy repose under the shadow of kingly protection and national law, and feel that there is no principle sacrificed in having monarchs for "their nursing fathers," and a nation pledged to maintain them, they have cause to be thankful that they are free from that worst of all oppression, the oppression of a system which subjects its ministers to the caprice of the multitude, and makes them responsible, not to a superior ecclesiastical power, but to lay domination.

The objections grounded upon the influence allowed to the supreme magistrate in matters ecclesiastical, divide themselves into two branches. The Church is accused of a species of blasphemy in conferring upon the sovereign that title which should only belong to the Saviour, and of sacrificing her independence by

the admission of the sovereign to an interference in 1. With regard to the first of these two branches discovered whether the Church of England has committed the offence so loudly charged on her. It is documents, our rubricks, and our formularies, and ments which the Church puts forth as expressive of her views, we find that the titles she concedes upon the sovereign are those of "supreme governor" and claration prefixed to the Articles, and the second being ceded to him in the Articles themselves. The which is the subject of complaint, is found by Presbyterian objectors in an old act of parliament of the times of Henry the Eighth; but if their knowledge of history had been equal to their love of aspersion, they would have gone some years back, and shown that this title was claimed by that monarch in 1531, and then granted to him in a convocation of the clergy. And this would, no doubt, have been regarded as conclusive of this act being fairly chargeable upon the established Church. It is, however, to be taken into account that at the period when this title was given to the reigning sovereign, the sovereign himself and the Church were papist, and the convocation composed of the bishops and abbots of that persuasion. supremacy of the pope had been disowned, but the Romish religion had not been abandoned. And it is still further to be recollected, that this title, given to the monarch not by the reformed Church of England, but by ecclesiastics who had not embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, was given to the king under a most significant reservation. It is quite true that Presbyterian controvertists give the title, but give not the qualification; but there is no reason why we should allow this suppressio veri to go unnoticed. In the convocation composed of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, the Church refused to give the title of Supreme head of the Church and clergy of England" to the king, without the addition of words which were specially intended to reserve the headship of Christ as far as is consistent with the law of Christ." The king demanded an unqualified acknowledgment of supremacy; the clergy, though threatened with preall the copious attacks made on this ground upon the Chine. It has been already shewn in what sense Church, we have the act which the clergy did not do

broadly charged against her, and the act which they

o most studiously concealed. I have said that this addition made to the monarch's title, as suggested

tion, and perplexed its meaning." \*

every page of our Prayer Book the Church herself fore dissenters come to a determination never to give no Church of Christians. doctrine of the Redeemer's spiritual headship over his | justifiable when explained. Church is one which our maligners will find as warmly vindicated, and as lucidly exhibited by the divines of the Church of England as by those of any Church upon earth. All that the figure can import—direction, control, wisdom—that does the Church of England recognize as being in the Lord Jesus Christ .-RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH AND STATE. What the head (the seat of the will, the judgment and be had no small variety of them, for the use of the turbing christian and social harmony, doing violence the intellect) is to the human frame, that do we believe mulgating to them the doctrine of Christian salvation. most important inference, which is subjected to no musicians that attended his person. our Redeemer to be to the mystical body, the society Its circumstances and results are accordingly worthy such difficulty. It is this, that human reason abanof believers throughout the world. "Him only there- of an attentive consideration. fore," observes the profound Hooker,† "do we acknow- Athens, in which Socrates, the father, though not exalt the general character of the species, is so far were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation," says he, "entirely given to agriculties, as we were a nation, as we tation, mainly on account of the prominence which has been all science. difficulty, which the chosen Apostle of the Gentiles their music consisted in singing of some sacred hymns others, and another and different and restricted law grace distilleth and is derived into all parts, whether | yielded to the arms of its rival Lacedemon; seventy- improved by the cultivation of human philosophy, and | think that their performances of this kind were either | the pulpit and through the press, in public and in pridecelesiastical, or, as dissenters please to term it, the be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of Alexander on the throne of the Gospel; but the teachers of this kircher has confuted all this. For "it is not probative of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of Alexander on the throne of the Gospel; but the teachers of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of Alexander on the throne of the Gospel; but the teachers of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of Alexander on the throne of the Gospel; but the teachers of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of their peculiar tenets, practices and will be the means whereby it floweth." "In the strictest tipater, the successor of the strictest tipater, the successor of their peculiar tenets, practices and the strictest tipater the strictest headship of the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense," says Bishop Burnet, and about two centuries before the appearance of the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the appearance of the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the appearance of the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the appearance of the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and about two centuries before the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense, and the sense is a sense of the sovereign over the Church, is a feature in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church is a sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sense of the sovereign over the church in the sovereign over the sovereign ov cateth vital influence to the whole body, Christ is the pearance of Paul, it had, in common with the rest of superior sagacity, could not easily practise the docili- musical instruments, made by the most skilful hands, less the reproach of uncharitableness and intolerance, rejoice to bestow a generous share of their vituperation. There is scarcely an insulting term in the
vocabulary of invective which has not been employed mingled scorn and compassion the unworthy attempt ancient glory was thus succeeded by a long pre-emi- instruction, in regard to which no difference of reli- harmony, with an admirable and accurate contexture I proceed, lastly, to consider what ought to be our to bring the Church into disrepute with the religious, nence in philosophy, as that of Rome has since been gious opinion could present any impediment, might of the upper parts with their respective basses." action by the contemplation of her superior advantages.

The superior advantages.

The superior advantages are roused into and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds originally of eccentric path of distinction has drawn after it a long and so be rendered capable of being furnished pronocause of astonisment to us that minds or a long and the pronocause of astonisment to us that minds or a long and the pronocause of astonisment to us that minds or a long and the pronocause of astonisment to us that minds or a long and the pronocause of astonisment to us that minds the mating of her chief ecclesiastics with the nobles rejudice, should reiterate this objection. They may men. The literature and philosophy of Athens still that this secular instruction would of itself dispose condemn us; for in an enlarged sense, they are our of the greatest empire in the world, the deference paid to see the distinction we draw, or seeing the mind favourably towards the reception of religion. to religion in her person by assigning her prelates a lightly constitute one several voices and the Church of Rome, though no longer maintain— it, they may not have found themselves equal to the and the Church of Rome, though no longer maintain— it is true that the instruction so communicated may perfection, than that combination of several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and the church of Rome, though no longer maintain— it is true that the instruction so communicated may perfection, than that combination of several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors, with us, of a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors which constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors which constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors which constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors which constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors whom the properties a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors whom the properties a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors whom the properties a lightly constitute one several voices and "for whom Christ died," possessors whom the properties are constituted by the properties and the properties are seat in the legislature of the nation—all these are incentives to envy "to be envy "to be envy to be set in the legislature of the nation and we know it is the infirmity of their views of its external form and manifestation of the nation and nation believe it will be found, that the laws which define the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for number of instruments as we; they had their symfactorized by the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for number of instruments as we; they had their symfactorized by the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for number of instruments as we; they had their symfactorized by the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscientiously or consistently in the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscientiously or consistently in the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscientiously or consistently in the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscientiously or consistently in the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscientiously or consistently in the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though the scholar possesses and the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though the scholar possesses some superior aptitude for phonics and though the scholar possesses are scholar phonics and though the scholar possesses are scholar phonics and though the scholar phonics are scholar phonics and though the scholar phonics and tho prejudices of a party, by adopting the sophism which Redeemer. He does not appear to have been sumeither but the pledges of protection she has a right to expect from it and the black, are his acuteness must have enabled him at once to detect.

his acuteness must have enabled him at once to detect.

of the place soliciting assistance; nor yet, when he influence their minds.

When a child in hum establishments that one might say it is graven on their had come, was he, as at Corinth, encouraged to peradvantages derivable from the Saviour's headship .- men. But I mean that in virtue of this spiritual society being He was there encountered by persons of the two struction, could not find a reception. What would of objection—the attributing of the title of headship taken into connexion with the state or realm of Engto man—it should, I conceive, have been, first of all, land, and being the religious institution established reans and the Stoics, the former of whom referred the land, and being the religious institution established reans and the Stoics, the former of whom referred the land, and being the religious institution established reans and the Stoics, the former of whom referred the land, and being the religious institution established reans and the Stoics, the former of whom referred the land, and being the religious institution established reans and the Stoics, the former of whom referred the land, and being the religious institution established reans and the Stoics, the former of whom referred the land, and being the religious institution established reans and the Stoics, the former of whom referred the land, and being the religious institution established reasonable to the land, and being the religious institution established reasonable to the land, and being the religious institution established reasonable to the land, and being the religious institution established reasonable to the land, and being the religious institution established reasonable to the land, and being the religious institution established reasonable to the land, and being the religious institution established reasonable to the land, and the lan spiritual and ecclesiastical character. The monarch's dulgence, the latter to the very different principle of It should be ever remembered that, if we secularize one thing for the king in council, or the parliament in legislation the king in council, or the parliament in headship applies to her in the former, but not in the self-sufficiency of human virtue. These are in headship applies to her in the former, but not in the self-sufficiency of human virtue. Religious instruction may then come legislation, to confer a certain title on the monarch, latter relation. The character ecclesiastical and spiritute the classes, into which all, who without the aid we educate. Religious instruction may then come truth the classes, into which all, who without the aid we educate. Religious instruction may then come in very control to the parameter in the sensum classes, into which all, who without the aid we educate. Religious instruction may then come in the classes, into which all, who without the evil which has been wrought. and another thing for the Church to be the perpetrator of the character ecclesiastical and spirituth the classes, into which the character ecclesiastical and spirituth the classes, into which the church to be the perpetrator that would remain, were the ties severed which link of a divine revelation propose to establish laws of the church to be the perpetrator that would remain, were the ties severed which link of a divine revelation propose to establish laws of the church to be the perpetrator. This was as I happen to know one of those appetrices. of that act. We claim to be judged of by our own the Church and the nation to each other; but the morality, must ultimately be reduced, for they must the Church and the nation to each other; but the morality, must ultimately be reduced, for they must the Church and the nation to each other; but the morality, must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality, must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for they must the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for the church and the nation to each other; but the morality must ultimately be reduced, for the church and the nation to each other; but the church and the nation to each other; but the church and the nation to each other; but the church and the nation to each other; but the church and the nation to each other; but the church and the nation to each other; but the church and the nation to each other the nation to each other. neither by royal proclamations nor yet by acts of parother words, the Church would survive the dissolution his own virtue and happiness, or that he should charge his oracles of wisdom: if you separate learning from her words, the Church would survive the dissolution his own virtue and happiness, or that he should charge his oracles of wisdom: If you separate learning from the words, the Church would survive the dissolution his own virtue and happiness, or that he should charge his oracles of wisdom: of the establishment. Established or disestablished, himself with the care of collecting his means of enjoy- religion, learning will destroy religion! Learning is actions, because professing a true belief, because living modifications of selfishness, influencing, in the one of God. They may be combined: they cannot safe-"chief governor of the Church;"—the first of these God in spirit and in truth; and she would be a true other, the indolent and sensual; and both must indisdesignations being claimed by the monarch in the Church ecclesiastically, because she would still be pose the mind to the reception of a religion, which found in harmony with apostolic rules, and in confor- would mortify the self-confidence of the Stoic, and antize the Church. The advocates of a merely secumity with primitive practices. If a separation were condemn the self-indulgence of the Epicurean. We lar education are labouring to unchristianize the to-morrow effected between these two departments- accordingly find that the Apostle, armed as he was People. the state civil and the state ecclesiastical—the reli- with Christian eloquence, was rejected alike by both gious body which we call the Church of England might as an idle babbler. Though the Athenians were lose thereby the headship of the king, but could not wholly devoted to an inquiry after some new thing, lose thereby the headship of Christ. At present, she for the occupation of their idle, however still active possesses them both, but for distinct purposes, and in minds, they could not relish the novelty of the gospel. totally different meanings. Over that external appa- It is remarkable that this celebrated seat of human ratus with which the Anglican Church is furnished philosophy was absolutely given up to idolatry, and does the monarch preside, in virtue of her being an that this gross abuse was not denounced by the phiestablishment within his dominions. It is his duty to losophers, who on the contrary urged against the maintain it, and it is his privilege to interfere in it. Apostle the charge of bringing in new gods, as inter-But over those spiritual energies and powers which fering with the acknowledged divinities of the place. she possesses in virtue of her union with Christ, does As selfishness was the common principle of the con-Christ preside. Wealth, opportunities of usefulness, trasted systems, so was superstition the common protection, and those influences which result from weakness of the two sects. Unassisted man must when Elijah was desired by Jehoshaphat to tell him obtain from the secular and subordinate headship; and even while he parades his own doctrine before but faith, and soundness, and graces, and efficiency the eyes of mankind, the philosopher yields in his own him, "and when the minstrel played," 'tis said, "that does she derive from the spiritual headship. The first, so far from being an infringement upon the second, is absolutely the tribute and homage which the first pays to the second. A king may withdraw the first pays to the second the sec and his authority into the scale, assumes the leader-

His providence has planted her. 3. It is however still urged, that whether the denire, would give no title which compromised the monarch be bound or not to render this aid to the dignity and rights of the Redeemer; and with that Qualification the king accepted the title. And yet in all the

> † Eccles. Polity, book viii. ‡ Expos. of Article xxxvii. § Dr. Chalmers' Letter to the English Bishops.

by himself, was significant; and the further proceed- the title Head-(not of the Church, but) of the their other objects of worship; but their objects of worship; but the worship is the worship in the worship i ings of this period demonstrate the truth of the obser- Anglican Church was given;\* and, regarded in that revolted against the doctrine of a resurrection, which poison, that of the sting of the Tarantula, has been is it a breach of charity to hold out a light to show the vation. The clergy of the second province of the sense, it surely interferes in no way with the dignity he had also preached. Some treated this doctrine expelled very frequently by this means. The only wanderer how to find or regain it, and enable him to Anglican Church were equally mindful of their duty or rights of the Saviour. If indeed we attributed to with derision as wholly inadmissible; and though remaining difficulty is, how David, with his single pursue it? Controversy of the kind mentioned, is and equally jealous for the interests of the Church's man the powers which belong exclusively to God, and others said, we will hear thee again of this matter, pro- harp, and unassisted with any other instruments, could allowable, and cannot be avoided often without a distrue Head; for we find that the ecclesiastics of the conveyed that acknowledgment under a particular bably prompted only by their habitual curiosity, Paul effect such a cure upon Saul. And to satisfy this, I creditable, nay, a sinful compromise of truth; and Archbishoprick of York long delayed to concede this designation, then truly there would be impiety in the perceived no sufficient encouragement for further exdesignation, and that Tonstall, the Bishop of Durham, act. But do our opponents mean to say that, ex- ertion, so he departed from among them, resigning what the Jewish music which was possibly in vogue at this construction of the christian law of love. specially protested against it in these words-"Su- plained as (from the very first introduction of the term) appears to have been his cherished hope, of gaining time. preme Head of the Church carries a complicated and our meaning has been, it is blasphemy to call the over to the cause of the gospel the teachers of human life, of a privilege which we freely accord to others, and mysterious meaning; for this title may either relate to sovereign "head of the English Church," because wisdom. He had urged Timothy to hasten after him was certainly of a very early invention. Before the which is constantly and extensively exercised by those spirituals or temporals, or both; and therefore that Christ is called Head of the Church. If so, it must to Athens, probably anticipating a long course of use- Deluge, Jubal is called the father or master of those who differ from us, and that without censure or rebuke, we may not give scandal to weak brethren, I conceive the acknowledgment of the king's supreme headship to call him king, for Christ is called two Hebrew words in that place are generally transshould be so carefully expressed as to point wholly to title of Mediator, inasmuch as there is but one Media- wait for his arrival, and hastened to Corinth, that he lated. In the time of Jacob, we find his father-in- ness—controversy! exclusiveness! uncharitableness? civil and secular jurisdiction." This shows that the tor, that is Christ. If so, the scruples of those sepa- might try his chance of success in other circumstances. law complaining of him, that he had stolen away from May others enunciate and enforce and urge their disclergy, even of those twilight times, repudiated the ratists are sound, who tremble to give to any man When we review the epistles, by which the Apostle him, and not given him an opportunity of dismissing tinctive principles and peculiarities, and that oftenidea of encroachment on the Saviour's prerogative; (even to the learned pleaders themselves) the title of laboured to instruct and confirm the Churches, which him honourably, "with mirth and with song, with tawhile the reply of the sovereign to this protest of the Reverend, because it is affirmed of God "holy and were formed throughout the gentile world, we find bret and with harp." Bishop of Durham goes far to prove, that even he had reverend is his name." To all this the answer is that these societies of Christians had been collected Moses, upon his passage over the Red Sea, com- guishing tenets ad libitum, without blame, and we, no such intention of encroachment, for he observes obvious. A child would reply, that the difference of in a great diversity of circumstances; among the posed a song, which was sung in parts by himself at when we attempt it, in the pulpit (very seldom emthat "the Bishop had strained the clause of recogni- the acceptation of the term destroys the impiety of its haughty, though servile Romans, the opulent and the head of the men, and his sister with timbrels and ployed by our clergy in this way) or otherwise, be 2. We have so far seen under what circumstances point which satisfied the conscience of Tertullian,† and the half-barbarous Galatians. In the philosophic institution of the schools of the prophets, introduced cessarily, and by some super-charitable persons, even and in what sense, this title was originally conferred although perhaps as delicately framed as that of even Athens alone his doctrine was treated with derision, several kinds of music; so that before Saul's election among ourselves, accused of bigotry and intolerance? upon the king. The subject however calls for some a scrupulous Presbyterian:—"I shall call the emperor or regarded only as a new subject for the idle curiosity to the kingdom, we read of the psaltery and tabret, Where is the religious denomination around us, whose

> ST. PAUL AT ATHENS. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

ledge to be the Lord which dwelleth, liveth and the founder of its schools of philosophy, had taught from disposing the mind towards the favourable adreigneth in our hearts; him only to be that head which about four centuries and a half before, had continued mission of the truth in religion, that it even created a sions of this kind; all the use which they made of antiquity? Is there one, and that a liberal law for all be that fountain from whence the influence of heavenly | Five years before the death of that philosopher it had | was unable to overcome. The species doubtless was | which David instituted; but we have no reason to | for us? May all others discuss doctrinal points in the word, or the sacraments, or discipline, or whatever seven years after that event it had submitted to An- rendered more worthy of being admitted into the harmonious or methodical." But now the learned vate, in season and out of season, propound, explain, only head of his Church." No man can for a moment Greece, sunk beneath the wide-spreading empire of ty which alone could qualify them for receiving its should serve only to produce some rude and inartificial and are we bound to be silent on topics on which they dream,—at least no man who is acquainted in the Rome. Still its schools of philosophy had continued glad tidings. these does she conceive to reside in any mortal being. sages was respected as the great university of the by a natural consequence in opposition to, its authori-And knowing that our bitterest opponents could not empire until the year 529, in which its schools were ty; but it has become a question among political likely that all the instruments of one choir did perform to those whose province it is to teach, whether from have mistaken our opinions on this head, we view with suppressed by an edict of the emperor Justinian. Its men, whether in the diversity of our sects a secular their parts in unison, but that they made a various the pulpit or through the medium of the press. And

altered to the present reading -and ineffectually.

h may both give him some elevation phonies and voices of all sorts, as

that the Church of England is not a department of the moral revolution, and the untiring energy which would inquiry is everywhere bounded. Yet among persons Church Catholic, and participates not as such in the give to that ability its full power over the minds of of this description the preaching even of an Apostle. endowed at once with native ability and acquired inwithin her dominions, she has a national as well as a regulation of human conduct to a principle of self-in- to comparative knowledge by a secular education. national character would pass away from her. In maintain, either that man is sufficient to himself for in which Edmund Burke was accustomed to deliver she would be spiritual, because performing spiritual ment from external objects. Both are but different the power of man; religion inculcates the authority by faith upon an unseen Lord, because worshipping case, the more sober-minded and vigorous, in the ly be separated, for, if separated, they will be mutual-

We have among us a party labouring to unprotest-

DAVID PLAYING BEFORE SAUL. (From Stackhouse's History of the Bible.)

What the power of music is, to sweeten the temper, and allay and compose the passions of the mind, we have some examples from sacred history, but many more from the profane. As Saul was returning from Samuel he met, at the place which is called the hill of God, a company of prophets, playing on several instruments; and such was the effect of their melody, that "the Spirit (as the Scripture expresses it) came station and the possession of immunities, does she station and the possession of immunities are proportionally are proportionally and the possession of immunities are proportionally the first pays to the second. A king may withdraw himself from all connection with the Church, and himself from all connection with the Church, and himself from a charge under which Secretar had sunk himself from all connection with the Church, and leaving her to herself, does no homage to the cause of the Saviour. He judges better when he identifies the Saviour. He judges better when he identifies made known to them the Cod whom they already himself with that cause; and throwing his influence acknowledged and acknowledged acknowledged and acknowledged acknowled ship of a society, which stands pledged to maintain plea might have reconciled them to the acknowledge the passions; and, consequently, to dissipate that rage the interests of the Lord Jesus in the territory where ment of Jesus, if only to be added to the number of or melancholy, which either fumes up into the brain \* "Ecclesiæ et cleri Anglicani, cujus protector et supremum dejection. We need less wonder, therefore, that we in vapours, or overspreads the heart with grief and \*\*Ecclesize et cleri Anglicani, cujus protector et suprema caput is solus est."—Journal of Convocation.

† "Imperatorem plane dicam Dominum sed more communi."

—Apol. Adv. Gentes. cap. xxxiv.

‡ The history of the 37th Article is a curious proof of the impossibility of satisfying the consciences of tender professors, the impossibility of satisfying the consciences of tender professors, their fluts on their curious that we find Theophrastus impossibility of satisfying the consciences of tender professors, when those consciences have previously determined to rest unsatisfied. In the days of Edward VI. it ran thus:—"The king is supposed by the conscience of the consc is supreme head on earth, next under Christ, of the Church of Several distempers both of the mind and body; others, d Ireland." To disabuse the public mind of the mainuated into it by the foes of the Church, it was ancients, was used to cure madness by the power of

application. This was the common-sense view of the luxurious Corinthians, the Ephesian idolaters of Diana, | dancing leading up the women. Samuel, upon his generally faulted as speaking unadvisedly and unnefurther consideration. If it could be shewn, that in Lord, but in the common acceptation." Until there- of the inquisitive. In Athens, accordingly, he founded the pipe and the harp in use amongst them.\* The kings of the East made it a point of their grandeur fully said of some of us, on their doctrinal peculiarigave him the designation, still the charge of blasphemy to any man any title of respect, any designation which Such a fact is too important not to be pregnant and magnificence to have a great number of musicians, ties? Do Presbyterians, of whatever name and vawould be unproven against us. None know better the Scripture may have applied to Deity, it would be with instruction. But what is the inference which we to play to them upon several occasions; and therefore riety, confine themselves to practical discourses from than those who reiterate the senseless accusation, that more reputable, because more consistent, to forbear should collect from it? Shall we say that human we may suppose that aul, when he came to the throne, the pulpit, or practical essays in their religious perithe Church of England neither applies, or ever did charging the Church of England with impiety, because reason is necessarily at variance with divine revelation, in some reasonable time conformed to the mode. odicals, and carefully avoid controversy? Do Methoe apply this title to the sovereign in the same sense in the Eighth Henry drew from the ecclesiastics of his insomuch that no person of a highly cultivated mind David, who was himself a great master of music, kept dists conceal their peculiarities, and studiously eschew which the Scriptures bestow it upon Christ. The day a title unobjectionable in itself, and thoroughly can be a sincere Christian? This would be to deny in his house some companies of singing men and sing- polemics, in their preaching or writings? Do Bapthat the gospel could have been a revelation from the ing women, as the words of old Barzillai seem to im- tists, from fear of a breach of courtesy and charity, Ged of nature. If the same Great Being has been ply; † and Solomon, who denied his heart no pleasure; refrain from propounding and urging their favourite the author of both, they must be reconcileable, and came not behind his father in this respect, for he had dogma of adult baptism, and that by immersion; dethe highest perfection of human reason must be most his men singers and women singers likewise, and must nouncing at the same time, as unscriptural and absurd, sutably exercised in tracing his high attributes in his sical instruments of all sorts. Josephus tells us that the baptism of infants, and by affusion or sprinkling A more interesting interview can scarcely be im- revealed communications, even more than in his works he made four hundred thousand merely for the use of Do Romanists conceal their sentiments, and avoid

> doned to its own efforts, however it may improve and of the ancient Hebrews was not very regular: "They defence of our principles and our peculiarities, as we sounds. Among the Hebrews there was certainly a are vociferous, if not eloquent? It so, it is somewhat

by the urging of a sophistical objection. It could be followed by an ecclesiastical sovereignty. Each in its not usefully be separated from religious education, But suppose we, as some imagine, that they wanted gency. To you, my beloved brethren, it is hardly small dimensions, and enfeebled by the influence of and wide-spread train of superiority over the minds of miscuously to all; and it has even been contended, going on at the same time; yet it is much to be ques-

. CHARITY IN CONTROVERSY. of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, U. S.)

in her Liturgy, Creeds and Articles of Religion; corand offensive to popular prejudices, and set a pattern of open instruction, and not of concealment, or reserve, or indifference. Such controversy is often forced upon in the advocacy of truth, we may even assume the attitude of assailants of error, without a breach of charity; for "charity" itself "rejoiceth not in iniquity" error; to regard, as matters of indifference, any of the ssential principles of the Gospel; to be silent and not lift up our voices in protestation and defence, when any part of "the truth, as it is in Jesus," whether relating to doctrine, or practice, or external order, s assailed; and not to repel unmerited reproach, and infounded calumny, from whatever quarter they may thy and unconcern, adds condemnation of those who are "valiant for the truth." If we perceive an acquaintance, or a stranger, or an enemy, groping his we believe to be the true path, because it is a beaten

† 2 Samuel, xix. 35. ‡ Saurin, -Sur la Musique des Anciens,

And why, my brethren, should we abridge ourselves

giving offence? May others proclaim their distinagined, than that in which Paul, the Apostle of the of the material creation, or in his moral government of the temple, and therefore we may well suppose that anything approaching to proselytism, from fear of disto the consciences of others, and giving offence? And

course and conduct, individually, in the present emer-

envy "to hate the excellence it cannot reach." I any man of mental discernment, to find one of the believe to hate the excellence it cannot reach." I any man of mental discernment, to find one of the scholar possesses and though we cannot conscientionally any man of mental discernment, to find one of the scholar possesses and though we cannot conscientionally and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses are scholar possesses and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses are scholar possesses and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses are scholar possesses and the scholar possesses are scholar possesses and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses are scholar possesses and the scholar possesses are scholar possesses and though we cannot conscient the scholar possesses are scholar possesses are scholar possesses and the scholar possesses are scho his acuteness must have enabled him at once to detect. In does not appear to have been sum above his companions, and enable him to sway and then they had this advantage above us, that their sing-but "be gentle, apt to teach, patient; in meekness "as servants of the Lord, strive" with them socially ing voices and instruments neither drowned the words, instructing them that oppose themselves." Though When a child in humble life has received his por- nor destroyed the sense of what they sung. While the provocation be ever so great, we must on no very foreheads. By the one, the king is professed to severe in his exertions by a divine assurance, that his tion of secular instruction, with which no mention of their ears were charmed with the melody, and their account "render railing for railing, but contrariwise, be head of the Church; by the other, the Lord Jesus Master had much people in that city. The enter- any religious principle has been intermixed, he con- hearts touched with the delicacy of the song, their blessing," nor indulge any bitterness of feeling, and Christ is acknowledged to be the only true Head of prise seems to have been wholly his own, as we know ceives himself to be enabled to inquire and think for minds were transported with the beauty of the words, be ready to do them good, as their necessities may the Church." The sophism of this sentence is two- from himself, more particularly if his education has com- with the liveliness, grandeur, or tenderness of the sen- require and opportunity offer. We must put the best fold; it applys the term "Head" in two different mitted to the guidance of his own counsels. And prehended that imperfect communication of general timents. So that at one and the same time they had construction on their motives, make every reasonable acceptations, and it employs the term "Church" in well he might look forward to this great congress of information, which may furnish the means of his furtwo different acceptations. If the monarch be ad- human speculation and the revelation of heaven. He ture advancement in society. How is such an educa- most exact imagery of thoughts and sentiments, joined of the Apostle's illustration of charity, in which he mitted to be head of the Church, yet he is not acknowwas not of the class of those obscure and unlettered with symphony or a true harmony, could produce in describes it as "thinking no evil, hoping all things, ledged to be so in the same sense in which Christ is men, who had been selected by our Saviour to be the when offered to him by other teachers? Will it not their breasts;" and for this reason it is rightly supenduring all things, and not easily provoked," impute acknowledged to be head. And if the monarch be acknowledged to be head. And if the monarch be unsuspected witnesses of his ministry. Born, though rather have directly contrary tendency? In his ighead of the Church, it is not of that Church whereof by descent a Jew, in the rank and protection of a Ro- norance he has never doubted, and is not sensible of harp he sung psalms and hymns to King Saul, whose cast upon us, and forgive, from the heart, the trespass, the headship of Christ is predicated, namely, the man citizen, in, as he says, no mean city, a city indeed any difficulty. If knowledge could in any case dis-Church Catholic upon earth, but of that ecclesiastical rivalling even Athens and Alexandria in learning and pose to religion, it would be in that of the man, who that both these put together were conducive to his in heaven. Are we personally assailed? answer and institution which we denominate the Church of Enginstitution which we denominate the Church of Enginstitution which we denominate the Church of the same time in himself
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in the content of the sa land. In drawing this distinction, I mean not to say the ability which might qualify him to effect a great lation, and has seen by what difficulties his field of it come in the shape of abuse? disregard it; for abuse is no argument, nor opprobrious epithets and reproachful names, which it is now so much the fashion to From a Sermon by the Rev. Geo. Upfold, D.D., Rector employ instead of argument, because easier, requiring less knowledge and mental effort, and more effective when argument is feeble or wanting. What if we are Does the charity of the Gospel forbid controversy? | called this or that? our being called so does not make If by controversy is meant mere strife and contention, us so; and knowing the charge, whatever it may be, wrangling and recrimination, personalities, acrimonious to be undeserved, we can well afford to let it pass.retort, unjust imputations, and discourteous rebuke, - Are we taunted, as we often are, with being mere forall this is plainly forbidden, and is wholly opposed, in malists? let it not ruffle or discompose us, but let it spirit and in letter, however much and justly provoked, be a stronger motive to cultivate and cherish the to this characteristic principle and duty of our religion. religion of the heart and its affections, to deepen our But if by controversy is meant, discussion of essential spiritual sensibilities, and live as "new creatures in principles; contending for the truth; advocating what Christ Jesus." Are we accused of a want of piety, we conscientiously believe to be the faith of the Gos- as we often are? it is an arrogant assumption, which pel, whether it relate to internal or external points, as reflects little credit on those who make the accusation. adopted by the Church, and set forth authoritatively and indicates not the greatest possible share of it in themselves; for true piety has its foundation laid deep recting misrepresentations, and defending ourselves in true charity, and "charity vaunteth not itself, is from undeserved reproach; such controversy is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly." But forbidden, nay, conducted in a proper temper, is a let it pass. It arises from a misconception of what duty, having the sanction of inspired authority, for we piety is, which is thought cannot be unostentatious and are expressly exhorted to "contend earnestly for the retiring, the secret converse of the soul with its God faith which was once delivered unto the saints," and and Saviour, but must needs be made a subject of disto "be ready always to give an answer to every man play and loud profession; and that that man only can that asketh us a reason of the hope that is in us, with be truly pious, who is continually proclaiming how meekness and fear." And our blessed Lord himself, very pious he is. Let such things pass. They are our great and perfect example, "though when he was not worthy of a thought, much less of an answer.reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threat- Silence is the best answer at the time, and a consisened not; but committed himself to Him that judgeth tent life and conversation, a general, and, ultimately. righteously;" defended himself from reproach, repelled a convincing reply. Our course, in regard of such calumny, enunciated truths opposed to popular errors reproaches as these, is a plain one, and it is indicated by an inspired Apostle, when he says, "Dearly beloved, I beseech you, as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul; us, and when it is, it would be treachery to the truth having your conversation honest among the Gentiles; to shrink from it. It is moreover obligatory, for we that whereas they speak against you as evil doors, they are bound to "declare the whole counsel of God," may, by your good works, which they shall behold, and on all fitting occasions, to "speak the truth in glorify God in the day of visitation." "And who is love," and that for the conviction of gainsayers. And he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good? But and if ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye; and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled; but sanctify the Lord God in your hearts; or error, "but rejoiceth in the truth." That is a spu- and be ready always to give an answer to every man rious charity which leads us to confound truth and that asketh a reason of the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear; having a good conscience, that whereas they speak evil of you, as of evil doers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ." And, my brethren, to enable us fully to discharge

our duty in the present emergency, and particularly as thus indicated by the Apostle St. Peter, it becomes come, for fear of its making as unpopular. And espe- us to inform ourselves in regard of our doctrines and cially is that a false and sickly charity, which to apa- customs, and distinguishing observances, and read. examine and meditate on those points, which constitute the essentials of our faith. If the truths, in which we differ from others, are, as we believe they are, way in the dark, straying from the true path, or what the truths of God, and taught in his inspired word; if they are worth holding nominally, they are surely worth examining, that we may hold them understandingly and practically, and be enabled to explain and defend them when they are assailed. This is no time

"set over you in the Lord, for your instruction and edification, and whose province it is to acquaint themselves with these things, that they may teach "the flock over which the Holy Gbost hath made them overseers." Take nothing for granted, to the prejudice of the Church of your birth or your adoption; and allow not yourselves to be even alarmed, until after due inquiry made of those who, from their station or otherwise, are the most likely to know the truth of falsehood of any allegation against her. And above all, suffer not yourselves to be imposed upon by the idle rumours and popular clamour of the day, into a belief of and concurrence in the prevalent reproach, which identifies some of our communion with errors and tendencies to error, which they hold in as much incompromising Protestants, relatively to Rome and her corruptions; as free from undue assumption, intolerance and lust of power, and as safe guides, as those who insinduction of "novelties to disturb our peace."

"The following popular treatises, among many others of equal value, but of greater bulk, are commended to attention. Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Palmer's Letters to Dr. Wiseman; Dodsworth's Romanism and Dissent: Massingberd's History of the English Reformation; Hay on Infant Baptism; Kip's Double Witness; Hobart's Apology; Onderdonk's Episcopacy tested by Scripture, with Barnes' Review of the same; Wilmer's Churchman's Manual; Homilies of the Church, new edition, now publishing in Philadelphia.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—On the Grave of Bishop | Charity in Controversy.

Ken.
Relations of the Church and State Sir Philip Sidney.

St. Paul at Athens.

David playing before Saul.

Communication.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathe-

o'clock, A.M.

General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at their attendance on the same interesting and important Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candi- occasion. Their presence, we are well assured, will be dates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, particularly gratifying to the Lord Bishop, as well as to are requested to intimate their intention to offer them- all their clerical co-operators in the good work which selves, without delay, and to be present for Examina- it is the object of the Church Society to promote. tion on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si whether referring to the general Society, or to its local Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Some discussion has lately been prosecuted by certain of our Conservative contemporaries, on the propriety of establishing an Association through the means of which unanimity of counsel and vigour of action might be imparted to those of our fellow-subjects who, with loyal devotion, are anxious to maintain our connexion with our father-land, and to oppose the machinations of those who are apparently bent upon sub-

several spirited communications under the signature of a "U. E. LOYALIST,"—very forcibly expressing the In reference to this question we have observed several spirited communications under the signature reasons for such a conjunction, and giving in detail the plan of action by which such a loyal association should be guided. There is much in what is stated by our valued friend the "U. E. Loyalist,"-for such we believe we may venture to term him, -which meets with our hearty concurrence; and in the principle especially "ith which he sets out, we must at once cordially agree, namely, that the coalition of the foes of sound and constitutional government demands a counteracting association of those who desire the perpetuation of all the blessings involved in its maintenance.

There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that the individuals who designate themselves the "Reform Association" have entered upon their campaign with the briskness and energy which generally characterizes the assailants of what is right and established; and if they are diligent, as we must believe they are, in disseminating throughout the land opinions and principles which, if they obtain a footing in the public mind, must wither and dissolve very speedily the last tie that binds us as a Colony to Great Britain, it is no time for the friends of good government to be supine and lethargic. It becomes them not, as is too often the case, to rest with an indolent security upon the justice and goodness of their cause, or to be content with the presumption that the native good sense of the people, alive to the political freedom and social benefits they enjoy, must sufficiently resist the poison of insubordination and disaffection which others are so sedulous in infusing. Native good sense, like a sound physical constitution, is susceptible of perversion, and injury, and destruction from the application, unresisted and uncorrected, of unwholesome and deleterious nostrums: if not moved and directed by a salutary impulse, it may soon become the tool of an agency whose object

is public disorder and political devastation. We cannot say, however, that we are altogether shall practically carry out its objects, and perhaps at held by his Lordship in the Cathedral Church of Quefirst it would be most wise to be content with the bec, when the following gentlemen were admitted to simplest machinery by which it would be possible for Holy Orders:its work to be carried on. The broad basis of a Loyal | DEACONS .- Mr. Henry Evans, appointed to be Assis-Association, -with the professed view of maintaining our Colonial Constitution as it is, and thus upholding the indispensable supremacy of the Mother Country, -would, in its very title, be explicit enough to engage the interest and enlist the energies of all who are persuaded, from the signs of the times, that our Constitution is in danger. But if, in the proposal for such an Association, we descend to very minute particulars, and make for instance any formal recognition of any of those new theories of Government which have been started in this Colony within the last few years; if, in such an Association, there is to be any indication of acquiescence in the impracticable schemes of "Responsible Government" which the antagonists of our honoured Governor General have been erecting as a species of political idol for the delusion of the people and the destruction of our Colonial dependency, we should fear that insuperable difficulties would be felt in associating to any efficient extent, under such a Constitution of the proposed Society, the sympathies of the loyalists of Canada.

We have been much grieved, indeed, to observe, in so many quarters, an appeal to the Resolutions of September 1841, as a sort of authoritative commentary upon the sense of our Constitutional Charter; when such Resolutions, as embodying any decided or recognized principles of Colonial Government, or as testifying to the honestly and fairly expressed sense of the country, have really no weight or authority whatever. the imposition of hands. They were elicited, as we may say, by an accident, and might be termed the offspring of a local political and that under circumstances in which the anti-monarchical majority were enjoying the freshness of a triumph over those of more ancient and better tried May it please your Lordship,

brevity, and merely as designing to point out the hazard of assuming as the basis of a Loyal Association, resolutions upon the practical agencies of the Government which loyal men at large, we apprehend, do not conceive that they have a right to recognize.

At the same time, we concede the pressing necessity of an Association whose object it shall be, in conjunction with the view of promoting a better unity and greater vigour of action, to implant more deeply and transfuse more widely the principles upon which the duty of loyalty is founded,-the holy and scriptural and just abhorrence,—I say it with confidence, for many of them I know personally, and some intimately,—as those who bring the charge against them; and are, moreover, as sincerely and devotedly attached to the true principles of the Anglican Reformation; as decided and principles of th fluctuating and discordant as the passions and caprices | fourth page. nate certain "suspicious leanings and predilections" to to counteract the unwholesome publications dissemtheir prejudice, or directly charge them with the intro-

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial the 5th of June next. The day appointed for the Visitation, through the kind consideration of the Lord dral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the sixth of Bishop, is made to follow that for the Meeting of the June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 Church Society; in order that the Clergy might not subject of Methodism I had met with. One thing struck be put to the inconvenience of attending twice at Toronto during the summer, and because the more spiculty. A child of ten years old can understand it, although it treats of some subjects, which are commonly The Clergy are requested to appear in full Toronto during the summer, and because the more The Annual General Meeting of the Church Society who might not otherwise, from distance and parochial engagements, feel themselves justified in attending. We may expect, therefore, at the ensuing general meeting of the Society who might not otherwise, from distance and parochial engagements, feel themselves justified in attending. We may expect, therefore, at the ensuing general meeting and turnings by which they usurped the Episcopal name and office. Wesley's ordinations, the name and things obligatory assemblage at the Visitation would bring Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, of the Society a more than usual number of the Clergy will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P.M. of the Diocese; and we shall hope, too, that no inconsiderable number of the Laity from beyond the The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next immdiate vicinity of Toronto will be induced to give

The past proceedings of this Institution, which,branches,-have always appeared with promptitude in this Journal, renders it altogether unnecessary that we should dwell with any thing like minuteness now time, briefly state, as mainly included in its operations, do not believe that any one of them, who reads it, would the grand object of disseminating Christian truth tures, the Book of Common Prayer, and other religious publications; and secondly, by the labours of Travelling Missionaries.

der the efficient management of its superintensoon as the funds of the Society will permit, the sphere of its operations in this respect might be advantageously enlarged; and we hope, indeed, that it may be found practicable to adopt means by which the Depository may fully sustain itself and leave the resources of the Society, derived from annual contributions, wholly solved by the Society, derived from annual contributions, a selection of Church and the professional fame had not even then attained as a leading counsel at nisi prius higher rewards in fame and in this higher rewards in fame and in the having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, its highest point of eminence, he entered parliament with the character of being one of the ableist counsel at nisi prius higher rewards in fame and in wealth that we look as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wellow the dever adorned the English bar. Yet there were many are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established the principle upon which we are commenting.

Although his professional fame had not even then attained to the principle upon which we are commenting.

OBJECTIONS UNDER LORD ABERDEEN'S ACT.—By this as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wealth that have over many are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established the presented to the principle upon which we are commenting.

OBJECTIONS UNDER LORD ABERDEEN'S ACT.—By this as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wealth that never them attained to the lot of the most fortunate as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wealth that never them attained to the lot of the principle upon which we are commenting.

OBJECTIONS UNDER LORD ABERDEEN'S ACT.—By this wealth that having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, in this higher that we are defect of the principle upon which we are defect of th available to Missionary and co-ordinate operations.

As it is, the paramount importance of the latter has, by no means, been overlooked. The District Branches, scattered throughout the Diocese, in being permitted and still leave a considerable sum for parochial expenditure. In two or three instances, indeed, Missionaries have actually been engaged by District Branches same day. of the Society, and others are ready to maintain each a labourer for the same work as soon as it may be of its diversified work.

The Society, it is obvious, derives additional energy and success from its Annual Meetings; and these, we have every confidence as well as wish, will henceforward be kept up with all the spirit and interest by which they have been characterized heretofore.

We mentioned in our last that the Lord Bishop of Montreal was to have proceeded from Lachine en route prepared to acquiesce in the subordinate arrangements to the Red River, on the 16th instant. On the Sunby which it is proposed that this loyal Association day preceding, the 12th instant, an Ordination was

> tant Minister at Dunham. Mr. Edward Cullen Parkin, appointed to the

charge of St. Paul's (Mariner's) Chapel

Mr. Charles Rollitt, appointed to officiate at Grosse Isle during the Quarantine season, with duties annexed as Travelling Missionary under the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec.

PRIESTS .- Rev. Joseph Antisell Allen, Minister of Christieville.

Rev. Charles Bancroft, A.M., who removes to the Diocese of New York, to the charge of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Henry Hazard, Missionary at Sherrington. Rev. William Jones, appointed Asst. Minister at Eaton.

Rev. William Turnbull Leach, A.M., Minister of St. George's Chapel, Montreal. Rev. Joseph Scott, A.M., Missionary at Brome Rev. George Slack, Missionary at Granby. Rev. Isaac Patrick White, appointed to assist in the duties of the Parish of Quebec, during the absence of the Lord Bishop.

Rev. Andrew Trew Whitten, Missionary at The Rev. Official Mackie, and the Reverends W. Chaderton, E. J. Senkler, and G. Cowell, assisted in

We understand that the following Address from the Clergy present in Quebec, together, as we have learned, cabal. For surely, the most unfairly constituted with the Clergy of the city of Montreal, was presented Parliament that ever yet had existence in this Colony, to the Lord Bishop on his embarkation at Lachine:-

> TO THE RIGHT REVEREND, THE LORD BISHOP OF MON-TREAL, &c. &c. &c.

about to engage:—to confirm the Churches; to set in orwith an industry rarely called into existence by any stimulus
der the things that are wanting; and to cheer the distant less than the pressure of actual necessity. It would seem as if

thy of that high vocation to which your Lordship has been called in the Providence of God!

May He—the Giver of all grace—vouchsafe to you all needful support,—enable you to see of the fruit of your labours,—and restore you to your Diocese strengthened in body and refreshed in spirit.—Farewell!

dents of education, as that no bounty of fortune count abate in sessionity, nor any allurements of pleasure corrupt the dignified ambition which aimed at judicial rank, and was eventually gratified by ample income and hereditary dignity.

Mr. Scarlett began his professional career in the usual way. Previous to his call to the bar he shut himself up in that in body and refreshed in spirit.—Farewell!

ter which required immediate insertion. To secure for, though he sowed in toilsome solitude, he reaped an early its appearance this week, we have placed it on the The features which mark the life of a young barrister are full

in Canada, I got a friend visiting the city to procure me one; and after perusing it (not only once, but twice) came to the same conclusion as the Editor of *The Church*, that

are completely nullified; whilst, at the same time, he produces Coke's own letters to Bishops White and Seabury, to condemn him out of his own mouth. Class-meetings, 'ealls to preach,' the Methodist 'succession,' and Bishops in the sense of 'office,' are shown up to admiration; whilst he undeniably proves that, in the so-called 'Methodist Church' there is not, nor can be, any infant children!! A more lucid and conclusive argument for the Apostolic Succession, in a short compass, I have

upon its designs and progress. But we may, at this into the hands of every family in our Communion; for I

ever be in any danger to be drawn off to 'join class.'
"But this I cannot afford, and so can only recommend according to the teaching of the Church of England,
—which necessarily includes, too, the counteraction
of error,—first, by the diffusion of the Sacred Scrip-

We beg to call attention to the announ dent, Mr. Champion,—has long been in vigorous and successful operation, and has been, as we firmly believe, organist of Christ's Church, Hamilton, of celebrity. The demise of George III., however, necessarily led skill, which distinguished him in the prime of life. Within the agent of incalculable and increasing good. As soon as the funds of the Society will permit, the sphere soon as the funds of the Society will permit, the sphere of the court he was speechless, and having acquired, and he accepted the offer of the late Earl stands of the Society will permit, the sphere of the court he was speechless, and, within the short space of five days, he breathed his last, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the offer of the late Earl two hours from the adjournment of the court he was speechless, and where the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of the late and having acquired.

to appropriate three-fourths of their income to local purposes, can easily, in all instances, maintain at least one Travelling Missionary within their proper bounds, one Travelling Missionary within their proper bounds, and of the Control of the

found convenient for the Bishop of the Diocese to of the Clergy, who are kind enough to interest themsupply one adapted for the duty. So that every con- selves in procuring the subscriptions due to this jour- but simply to get a verdict by such means as to him appeared fidence may be entertained, that very soon a Travelling | nal, as well as to our Agents generally, the conveniency Missionary will be maintained at the proper cost of which will be afforded by the approaching Visitation, the District Branches, leaving the funds of the Parent of making remittances on its behalf. These, we beg Society available for the prosecution of other portions to assure them, will be very acceptable; as a large amount is still due upon the present volume, and

### From our English Files.

THE LATE LORD ABINGER.

throughout the community at large, the death of a chief judge belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event, the first subject to which he applied himself in the House of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon when the community at large, the death of a chief judge belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event, the of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon when the community at large, the death of a chief judge belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event. ed life was passed during the reigns of four Sovereigns. When he entered upon the exercise of his profession Lord Kenyon presided in the Court of King's Bench, Sir James Eyre was Chief Baron, the first Earl of Rosslyn at the head of the Common Pleas, and the first Earl of Eldon Attorney General. To climb the heights which these great men had already attained to the heights which these great men had already attained formed the object of his vonthful ambition. To contend with l life was passed during the reigns of four Sovereigns.

He was the descendant of a family which settled in Jamaica as long ago as the first establishment of the colony. In that island they lived long enough to acquire considerable wealth and distinction, and there Lord Abinger was born, the second and last surviving son of Robert Scarlett by his marriage Miss Elizabeth Anglin. His youngest brother, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, was also a member of the legal profession entually became Chief Justice in the island with which he and his relatives had been for so long a period connected. As a natural result of the locality in which he had been born, t was necessary for Lord Abinger to leave his home and travel as his early powers seemed entitled to receive, and for this urpose he was consigned to the care of a friend in the north was soon removed to Cambridge; where he entered as a fellow gree of B.A., and shortly afterwards quitted the university. Within one year after his call to the bar, viz., on the 22d of August, 1792, he married the third daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Kilmorey, in Argyleshire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; of the latter the eldest is the lady of Lord Campbell, who enjoys a peerage in her own right as Baroness

On quitting the university he came to London, and devoted notions of loyalty, could scarcely be regarded as competent to settle, by any number of Resolutions what-

for Churchmen to sit down in apathy and listlessness, and fold their arms in indifference to their distinctive principles. This is no time for ignorance in these matters. Income your clares, long of your Church, and the exposition and defence of those standards which are published and in a course of publication, and that in a cheap and convenient form and easily procured.\* Consult your pastors, those who are selected, he resigned the office of Attorney and affectionate interest with which we are to be practically governed,—to define what rules and of the government, and the exposition and defence of those standards which are published and in a course of publication, and that in a cheap and convenient form and easily procured.\* Consult your pastors, those who are several to be present memoir formed a competent independence, he devoted himself to the most labelied to the bar in the year 1791. It has frequently been observed that the possession of any considerable patrimony proves and every that any necessity should constrain you to leave us, though but for a little season, we appreciate the spirit which has prompted you, at whatever cost, to obey the eall of duty; and we trust that your Lordship's exactly and all 1831, and that in a cheap and convenient form and easily procured.\* Consult your pastors, those who are assily procured.\* Consult your pastors, those who are assily procured. The provision of the deep and affectionate interest with which we called to the bar in the year 1791. It has frequently been observed that the possession of any considerable patrimony proves and test the possession of any considerable patrimony proves and the spirit which has prompted you, at whatever cost, to obey the eall of duty; and we trust that your Lordship's exactly and all 1831, we regulations are permanently to success in the article and of the government, and the year 1830 and 1831, we result the spirit which has prompted you, at whatever cost, to obey the eall of duty; and we trust that your Lordship's exactly and the sp Missionary in his labour of love:—what object more worthy of that high vocation to which your Lordship has
been called in the pressure of actual necessity. It would seem as it
in his case the gifts of nature had been so improved by the accidents of education, as that no bounty of fortune could abate his

> monastic seclusion to which those who read the laws of England The communication of "Erieus" had been in type for two weeks, but crowded out by press of other mat-

of sameness and often of dull monotony. He goes to West-minster or to Guildhall in the morning, and returns to his He goes to West-

"If I could afford it, Mr. Editor, I would place this Tract in the hands of every Methodist in the United States; for I cannot believe that any member of that society, who really desires to know what the truth is, can read it and remain a Methodist. Had I belonged to that society for fifty years, this Tract would compel me to leave them. And, besides this, I would put a copy of 'i

possessed a valid ministry, or valid sacraments.

"This Tract is precisely such an one as the Church needed. It ought to be stereotyped. It is admirably CRANMER.

Hamilton Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Church in of that town, is to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, very high opinion of their own wisdom and intelligence; he Horsham in 1841; and his elevation to the peerage will there until 4 P. M., for the convenience of parties who may until 4 P. M., for the convenience of parties who may desire to proceed from Toronto and return on the

We beg respectfully to suggest to our brethren heavy weekly expenses have regularly to be met.

the formidable rivalry of their imitators and successors became the business of his life; and no reader now requires to be informed that he prosecuted this great design with an amount of professional learning, moral energy, and intellectual power, such as has been rarely equalled and never surpassed. He rose high and maintained himself in a position of almost unastronal was reserved for a later period and another parliament. ose high and maintained himself in a position of almost unasailable eminence, amongst such men as Best, Gibbs, Garrow, Shepherd, Gifford, Copely, Tindal, Romilly, Brougham, Wilde, with the celebrated Thomas Erskine at one extremity of the series, and Sir William Follett at the other. Few uties can be more agreeable to the writer, and perhaps not eview of the steps by which a man who was neither "born great, nor had greatness thrust upon him," achieved by his own and Mr. Scarlett became Attorney General. This was his naided efforts the dignity of the bench and the honours of the

his personal appearance was, in a remarkable degree, calculated to win the favour of every beholder. Though born in a tropical climate, his physical strength and animal spirits were indomitable, while his command of temper also presented an exception to the ordinary rules which apply to West Indians. He was as calm as an Englishman, and as discreet as "if bred at Glasgow or at Aberdeen." While he toiled through the duties of the case, the feelings and opinions of the judge, the degree of intelligence and prejudice existing in the jury-box, the characters of the parties to the cause, the documentary evidence, the a junior counsel, his leader—no matter who that fortunate person might be—always appeared to place full reliance upon Under every variety of circumstances he exerted himself, body his legal information, and even upon the prudential suggestions respecting the conduct of the case which, from time to time, he would cautiously pour into the ear of his learned but less able senior. These things are never lost upon that branch of the legal profession which dispenses patronage to the bar; and to set up one of his own witnesses whose testimony might have business in term time, business at nisi prius, business on circuit, been damaged by a severe cross-examination from the adverse came in "thick and threefold," until the perquisites of his counsel. Polite to the bar, respectful to the bench, and conclerk amounted to an income on which even a gentleman might manage to live. But his position was still that of a junior distracting duties with faculties never obscured by passion or counsel; the favour of the Crown had not yet conferred on him the honour and emolument of being called within the bar; nevertheless, the high estimation in which his powers as an advocate were held, induced many an attorney to dispense with the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and conferred by passing of enfeebled by defeat—with a memory never at fault, a judgment that seemed incapable of error, and an ardent zeal as readily called forth on behalf of the meanest as well as in the cause of the most dignified client. Though the subject-matter of the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and conferred by passing of enfeebled by defeat—with a memory never at fault, a judgment that seemed incapable of error, and an ardent zeal as readily called forth on behalf of the meanest as well as in the cause of the most dignified client. Though the subject-matter of the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and fortune of those who employed him, to the dexterity and discretion of one who never disappointed any rational expectation which a client could form, and very often exceeded his fondest hopes. Notwithstanding this signal success, twenty-three years elapsed between Mr. Scarlett's call to the bar and his acquisition of a silk gown. At length, in the year 1816, Mr. Scarlett was called within the bar, invested with a silk gown, and became, therefore, one of that eminent body known as "his Majesty's counsel learned in the law." From this time forward a layer proportion of the leading business of the Court of King's He was for many years a bencher of the Inner Temple, and at all times a very zealous gnardian of the rights and privileges of that ancient and learned corporation, never and privileges of that ancient and learned corporation, never have been deviced with a silk gown, and became, therefore, one of that eminent body known as "his Majesty's counsel learned in the law." From this time forward which must often be reposed in members of the legal profession. Bench fell into his hands; and as there came at the same time a considerable increase of fees, without any great augmentation of labour, he naturally bethought himself that the time had could advantageously unite the exalted function of enacting laws with the more lucrative, but less conspicuous, occupation of expounding them. To enter the House of Commons, therefore, became the next object of his ambition, and he forthwith offered himself as a candidate for the borough of Lewes; but his opponent, Sir John Shelley, was elected by a majority of attacked with the fatal disease that terminated his valuable pendent congregation—its most illiterate members particularly 10. On a subsequent occasion he offered himself for the same place, but with no better success; and in consequence of this disappointment, he was obliged for a few years longer to confine disappointment, he was obliged for a few years longer to confine the presided in court on the second of this month up to the late squabbling about "presenting," and "cognoscing," and "mode-squabbling about "presenting," and "cognoscing," and "cognoscing," and "base of the Norfolk Circuit during the presided in court on the second of this month up to the late

was so insufficed and unpretending that his audience never suspected themselves to be in the presence of a great man; he suspected themselves to be in the presence of a great man; he never abashed a jury or benumbed their faculties by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to comfort them and mould them to his purpose by inducing them to conceive a normal mould them to his purpose by inducing them to conceive a normal mould them to his purpose by inducing them to conceive a normal man and unpretending that his audience never abashed a jury or benumbed their faculties by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to comfort them and mould them to his purpose by inducing them to conceive a normal man and unpretending that his audience never second daugnter of C. Smith, as objections to contain, as objections to contain, the second daugnter of C. Smith, presented to the spiritual charge over them, that he winks when never abashed a jury or benumbed their faculties by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to confort them never abashed a jury or benumbed their faculties by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to confort them never abashed a jury or benumbed their faculties by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to confort them never abashed a jury or benumbed their faculties by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to confort them. He was returned to confort them never abashed a jury or benumbed their faculties by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to confort them. He was returned to the bar and practiced for a short time. He was returned to the bar and practiced for a short time. He was returned to the part and the practice of the Mauritius. The present Lord he practiced for a short time. He was returned to the part and the practice of the Mauritius. The present Lord he practiced for a short time. He was returned to the part and the part and the part and the part and the reference to the general or abstract merits of the case, as to the peculiar mind and temper of those by whom that case was to be adjudicated. It never seemed to be his object to produce a brilliant effect as regarded the auditory assembled in a court, or to win applause from the more enlarged judgment of the public; the simply to get a vertice by each of the case, as to the peculiar mind and temper of those by whom that case was to be adjudicated. It never seemed to be his object to produce a brilliant effect as regarded the auditory assembled in a court, or to win applause from the more enlarged judgment of the public; (From the John Bull.)

ormed the object of his youthful ambition. To contend with of his mind; accordingly, we find him giving cordial and effi-

In the year 1822, a vacancy occurring for the University of Cambridge, he became a candidate, but Mr. Bankes was returned by a majority of 138; and Mr. Scarlett continued to sit for Peterborough, still a supporter of the Whig interest, though so quiet, obtrusive, and discreet, that he could scarcely be called a partisan. On the breaking up of the Liverpool adn tion, in 1827, Mr. Canning invoked the assistance of the Whigs, tent maintenance of which he has been distinguished for nearly 20 years; and from the general tenor of his life it may be inferred that they were at all times more in consonance with the moral and intellectual constitution of his nature, than that liberality which enters so largely into the speeches, and so little into the practice of his quondum associates.

In the office of Attorney General Mr. (now Sir James) Scarlett was succeeded by that able and very learned person, Sir Charles Wetherell. Then came the Wellington ministry, and with their accession to the office came many changes, and which was the measure of Roman Catholic relief. To the Charles Wetherell opposed himself with extraordinary effect to Europe, in order to secure the benefit of such an education and characteristic vehemence. Whereupon the Duke, in his usual way, intimated that the resignation of the worthy and learned knight would be very acceptable; and without loss of time Sir James Scarlett became once more his Majesty's Atf England at as early an age as he could venture to travel time Sir James Scarlett became once more his Majesty's Attorney General. This was the period of the Brunswick Clubs; and the enthusiasm which characterized those associations naturally extended itself to their organs amongst the daily and weekly . Several oriminal informations were filed against a pub lication, long since defunct, called the Morning Journal, ag the Atlas, and other papers, for libels on the Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor. These prosecutions, in which Sir James gained verdicts, formed the leading features of his to Lord Fitzwilliam, whether sitting for Malton or for Peterborough, and yet he gave his unqualified support to those prin-

during the years 1830 and 1831, were submitted to the consideration of parliament. He had, however, for some time ceased to be the nominee of Lord Fitzwilliam, having been returned for

Cockermouth in 1831, and for Norwich in 1832.

Lord Lyndhurst filled the office of Chief Baron in 1834.

davised his hearers to petition the House of Commons and the House of Lords, said— Towards the latter end of that year, Sir Robert Peel was un-expectedly called upon to form a Conservative ministry. Lord not stern men to address, but one whose Royal feelings, I ven-

more instances than one, that men who never had enjoyed much fame at the bar have, when placed on the judgment seat, acquired, amongst the sages of the law, the highest and most enduring reputations. To this rule Lord Abinger formed no exception, for his fame as an advocate has not been equalled by his character as a judge. The same result having often happened in similar cases did not prevent considerable surprise in some minds, that a man who for nearly 40 years had been accustomed to influence juries with almost undisputed sway, should suddenly lose some portion of his ascendancy over their minds when he attitude and in the language of humility, loyalty, and affection. And, whatever be the reception you may meet with from the other branches of the Legisland and the statistical to speak to her in the attitude and in the language of humility, loyalty, and affection. And, whatever be the reception you may meet with from the other branches of the Legisland and mothers that you address her—that their hours of common than the pulsory labour should not be such as to render life a burden and wetsited and in the language of humility, loyalty, and affection. And, whatever be the reception you may meet with from the other branches of the Legisland and mothers that you address her—that their hours of common exception, for his fame as an advocate has not been equalled by his character as a judge. The latest that you address her—that their hours of common exception, and the state of common and we with a subject to speak to her in the attitude and in the language of humility, loyalty, and affection. And, whatever be the reception you have the subject to the proposed and the proposed and the proposed and the subject to the proposed and the we are glad to persive that we are so well austrained in our primary of the Cutter to a Methodia; "lately in our primary our prima

He was for many years Attorney General of the County Palatine of Lancaster; and his lordship was also a privy

His first wife died in the year 1829, and after remaining a widower for 14 years he married, in 1843, the daughter of the late Lee Steere Steere, Esq., of Jayes, in Surrey. Lady Abinger had previously been married to the Rev. H. J. Ridley,

# (From the John Bull.)

the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, therefore, did but little towards qualifying him to become distinguished in the senate. Doubtless his understanding was meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively sound and viscous transfer of the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, an embarrassing character. The public meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively sound and viscous transfer of the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, an embarrassing character. The public meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively new and the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, an embarrassing character. The public meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutions are considered to the sure of the sure superlatively sound and vigorous, but its whole force had for tions were unanimously passed in favour of it, were meetings many years been concentrated upon the subtleties of his profession. The statesman is accustomed to view mankind in
masses—in mighty aggregations; but the nisi prius advocate
deals with no greater body of his fellow-men than is barely

The principle of the parties, and the only parties, who can be either injured
or benefited by the measure. We say the only parties, for we
really cannot bring ourselves to believe with Sir Robert Peel
and Sir James Graham, that the national prosperity would be sufficient to fill a jury-box. In his mind the interest of a affected by the limitation of the hours of factory labour. nation may be confounded, as to its nature and quality, with that of an ordinary client, and the principles of legislation forgotten amidst the heats and struggles of forensic polemics.

did think there was something in the argument that a reduction of time would be followed by a corresponding reduction of time would be followed by a corresponding reduction of wages; though even that difficulty we felt might be ultimately (From The Times.)

It can therefore occasion no surprise that the great luminary of Westminster-hall should, in St. Stephen's Chapel, appear as a operatives.

At the question power without any serious detriment to the comforts of the legal profession, but

As the question now presents itself, however, the opponents belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event, never unimportant, and sometimes to be deeply deplored.—

During the long period of half a century Lord Abinger had

The first subject to which he applied himself in the House of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon which they can take their stand: the one, that it is an unsound principle in power when he first obtained a seat in that assembly. He is power when he first obtained a seat in that assembly.

The first subject to which he applied himself in the House of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon which they can take their stand: the one, that it is an unsound principle in power when he first obtained a seat in that assembly. He of the power with the labour market—the opposition of the power with the power ractised or administered the law. His active and distinguish- urged the expediency of applying the sinking fund to make other (which we have just alluded to.) that the trade and com-When good the deficiency in the revenue; but, as might be expected, merce of the country will be seriously endangered if one-sixth

the formidable rivalry of their imitators and successors became | cient assistance to Sir Samuel Romily and Sir James Macintosh | the proper sense of the phrase) to interfere with, because there are no free labourers to come into it and make their bargains. With the children it is absolute compulsion; with the women, little less. It is to protect these two classes of operatives from this direct and indirect compulsion, that the Ten Hours'

Then, as to endangering the trade and commerce of the country, if one-sixth of the present labour in factories be struck Who ought to be the competent judges of this danger? The manufacturers themselves—and they say, give us the Bill. One of the strongest arguments against the assertion of the League that the repeal of the Corn Laws would benefit the landed interest, has been, and is, that the agriculturists, who may fairly be supposed to be the best judges of what will be for their own benefit, deny the assertion. How long would the Corn Law remain, if the farmers themselves were tioners for its repeal? Apply this argument to the factory operatives and to the mill-owners. They are now becoming titioners for the very measure which, it is contended, would ruinous to them. At the Bradford meeting, Mr. Walker, described by Mr. Oastler as "one of the largest manufacturers in the world," said he "came forward with confidence to declare, after an intimate acquaintance with the factory system for more than a quarter of a century, that he was decidedly in our of a Ten Hours' Bill.

But there is another peculiarity about the question. It volves not merely considerations of political economy and ommercial prosperity-it enlists on its side the moral and religious feelings of the country. Lord Ashley enunciated a eat and immutable truth, when he declared that " what is morally wrong can never be politically or commercially right.' Christian legislature stand, in all its acts. As we nationally honour God, and maintain His truth, He will nationally honour us. "What is it," asks an eminent divine of the present day, "that prominently marks the character ountry against all the struggles of the Church of Christ in the midst of it, but an intense money-getting spirit; regardless of all the sufferings of others, if property may be enlarged.— This is eminently seen in the state of the factory children. An unholy thirst for gold, without reference to God's will and the misery that now oppresses our country is from making haste to be rich."

and contemptuous manner.

We have seen two letters from Mr. Cartwright, of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a friend in this city, in both which he was a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the 17th April

In our summary of the meeting at Bradford, we have quoted one or two striking passages from the speech of the Rev. T Nunn. We introduce another here, and would emphatically observe, that a question which is capable of being taken up in

Lyndhurst was, therefore, required to withdraw from the Exchequer, in order that he should preside in Chancery; and the office of Chief Baron was conferred upon Sir James Scarlett, who, at the same time, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Abinger.

It heads the same time, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Abinger.

It heads the same time, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Peers proportion in Westernian Hell state of the strength of a brother's love. But she is a daughter, and the strength of a brother's love. But she is a daughter, and the strength of a brother's love. It has long been proverbial in Westminster Hall that a disinguished advocate, when raised to the bench, does not always must touch. Tell her that it is mainly on account of your become an eminent judge; on the contrary, it has happened in nore instances than one, that men who never had enjoyed parents—at least it is on the behalf of many that are parents

stumbling-block of the Scottish adherents of that persuasi The absolute INFALLIBILITY, neither more nor less—the theological infallibility—of every separate congregation, appears to be the principle which has all along been at the root of the whole dissension and disturbance. Not content with the sanction to the qualifications of the minister—to his learning, to his orthodoxy, to his purity of life—given by the general government of the whole Church when it admitted him to the ministry, the great founders of the Presbyterian order have left the further condition, that every man who aspires to be a teacher of the people must be again attested, not only as to his abilities and general suitableness, by his agreement or disagreement with the particular ju gment on these points of not the whole, but of any three, or two, or one of the individuals whom he is to be appointed to teach. Let but a single clown—let but one individual, the meanest, the most ignorant, or the most worthless of the congregation, show that the DOCTRINE of the candidate, or his manners, or his speech, or gestures, are not calculated to "edify" the objector, and forthwith he must be rejected. The congregation is both Pope and Council, except, that according to one view of the case, which is now embod and adopted by the law of Scotland, they ought not to have the power of carrying into execution their own decrees. But in Knox's scheme they were absolute; Calvin and Beza, we believe, differed from the Scottish Reformer, and vested the power of deciding arous the absolute. deciding upon the objections and reasons of the people in the

ordinary and fluctuating theology of the multitude, corrected at best by an appeal to some dozen gentlemen, themselves elected upon the same principles—is the test and trying-stone even of the divinity of every candidate for the ministry, paramount to the guarantee of painfully saught be received. the guarantee of painfully sought learning-paramount to the testimony of accordance with primitive or any other authority —paramount to the voice and decision, pronounced at his ordination, of the General Assembly itself. Yet this was the device of men who had constantly in their mouths the fickleness of the multitude, and were fonder of no other saying than of

the old one-" Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus." We say, that this erection of the whole body of every inde-

The publication of the Edinburgh and of the Quarterly Review, formed two remarkable epochs in our periodical literature; and the publication of the English Review is destiwe think, to form a third. Circumstances which are sufficiently well known tended to create more than ordinary interest in the appearance of this work, and, although it may possibly disapnt some who expected, perhaps, an old acquaintance in a new dress, it will disappoint none who desire to see a champion in the field capable of defending, at every point, the cause of in the field capable of defending, at every point, the the Church, whether as regards her formularies, her doctrines, her discipline, or her mission, against her numerous and unre Those who would "down with her to the ting enemies. Those who would "down with her to the und," and those who would turn her from the right path, will find themselves equally confronted. The article in this first number which takes for its theme the contemplated union prehensive inquiries into the episcopal office in all its relations, that has ever fallen under our notice, condensed into so small a compass. There is also much valuable matter in the review of several German works upon the English Church, as well as much first-rate criticism, in exposing the superficial character of some of them. Indeed, the critical notices of new works are distinguished by acuteness, taste, and erudition. The opening article, a review of the third volume of MICHELET'S Historical is replete with curious information and original views o the literary portion of the English Review, it contains foreign and colonial ecclesiastical intelligence and foreign correspondence, of a highly interesting character.—The John Bull.

# Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. - The information contained in the following letter respecting the health of our revered Governor will diffuse a general feeling of satisfaction through-

(To the Editor of the Montreal Times.) Sir:—An account having been published in your paper of May 7th, stating that an operation had been performed on the Governor General for Governor-General for a supposed cancer of the face, we shall feel obliged by your contradicting this statement, as being nerfectly incorrect as an all statements.

perfectly incorrect, as well as several others which have lately appeared in the various public papers.

It will, no doubt, be a great satisfaction to the public to be It will, no doubt, be a great satisfaction to the pumier of informed, that the Governor-General is in the enjoyment of excellent health; that the ulcer on the face is not, in our opinion, a cancer; and, moreover, that the treatment which been lately pursued, has already been attended with such bene-

ficial effects, that every hope is entertained of a speedy recovery Your obedient Servants, ALEX. SMITH, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon,
JAS. SAMPSON,
GEORGE D. POLLOCK. Government House, May 14, 1844.

MONTREAL ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, the At a Meeting which took place yesterday afternoon at the News Room; the Hon'ble George Moffatt in the chair, it was decided that the address to the Governor-General in of his present policy, should be entrusted to the following gentlement for presentation to his Excellency. W. Molson, J. Torrence, R. Armon, J. M. Doctor Torrance, R. Armour, J. MacDonnel, Esquires, and Doctor Trestler. The Chairman stated to the Meeting that he happy to inform them that the address had received five thouselved one hundred and of that the gentlemen comprising the Deputation will proceed to Kingston on Monday next.—Montreal Courier. LORD STANLEY.—We take the earliest opportunity of cot

recting an impression that might go abroad, unfavourable Lord Stanley, from what our London Correspondent has state to the recairing the days of the recairing the recairing the days of the recairing the days of the recairing the days of the recairing the recai of his receiving the deputation from Upper Canada in a haughty

duty to omit no act by which the welfare of the people may be secured, and to make no stipulation or concession to the rebel-

stopping the Supplies, at the commencement of the session, which was defeated by an immense majority. The petition presented by this infamous character, Sharman Crawford, to thich we allude, was stated by him to have been signed by two housand inhabitants of Bolton,—and what upon earth do our readers imagine was its object? We shall, we feel, hardly be believed when we say, that it prayed the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act, which should provide that the function of Pub-Lic Hangman should, in future, be performed by—Clergy-MEN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND!!! We do not know on whom of all the parties concerned in this monstrous piece of sphemy and profanity, first to discharge the vials of our indignation. We think that the two thousand sectarian fanaies, plague-spotted with the leprosy of bigotry, are bad enough; but what can be said of him who would deliberately receive so infamous a document, and insult every member of the Estab-lished Church in Her Majesty's dominions by presenting it to the Imperial Parliament and recommending its adoption.— This is another proof of the inveterate hostility which animates sectaries against the Church, and shows how deeply seated, and widely spread the spirit of enmity and hatred must be, when, in a town like Bolton, two thousand infuriate bigots could be found to append their names to so vile a petition as this. We cannot but regret to see this spirit of persecution against the Church extending itself so much. A PERSECUTED CHURCH, HOWEVER, ALWAYS FLOURISHES, AND THE ENMITY OF ITS ports to about 807,000. OPPRESSORS WILL ONLY CAUSE ITS MEMBERS TO DRAW CLOSER AROUND IT, TO CHERISH IT STILL MORE, AND

Men often earn for themselves not very flattering soubriquets, for actions of infamous notoriety: we should imagine that the
Member—Honourable in this instance by a most extended

The seal fishery had its origin within the period of compara-Member—Honourable in this instance by a most extended stretch of courtesy—who presented this petition and advocated its prayer, will for the rest of his natural life be known as Without waiting for the warm season to break up their har HANGMAN CRAWFORD."-Montreal Courier ..

adjourned meeting of the Midland District Agricultural Society, held this day in the Court House, Kingston, the following

towards the support of the District Agricultural Society, the sum of fifty pounds be reserved, together with the amount substribed in the money paid annually by Government In that year there were 118 vessels of 8,000 tons and 2,600 men employed from the port of St. John's alone.

Stribed in the money paid annually by Government In that year there were 118 vessels of 8,000 tons and 2,600 men employed from the port of St. John's alone. seribed in the Town of Kingston, for District Agricultural Society purposes, and that the remainder of the Government allowance be distributed to the various Township Societies formed in the District, equally, in proportion to the several amounts subscribed in such Townships. No Society to draw more of such Government allowance than the amount of their subscription—such Township subscription to be paid into the Treasurer of the District Society, on or before the fifth day of September annually.

Margaret Fletcher. The number of the correctness and the purity of the Harmony, the great object tons and 6,649 men. Since that time, from a variety of circle the correctness and the purity of the Harmony, the great object. The Pink Bonne.

The Pink Bonne.

The number of Tunes will be about one hundred, and about one hundred, and about one hundred, and about one hu

3rd. That the Township Societies shall be managed by a Cummittee of ten persons, out of which a Chairman shall be chosen, as also a Contact and Treasurer.

4th me a Secretary and I res	isulei.
4th. That the Agricultural Show	s he held as follows
Adolphustown	s be held as follows:
Amb	4th Tuesday in October.
Amherst Island	
Dedford	
Bedford Camden Ernestown	
Email	2nd Tuesday in October.
Ernestown	4th Thursday in October.
Fredericksburgh	2nd Thursday in October.
Kingston	Zna i nursusy in October.
Loughborough	1st Tuesday in October.
b. D. Sugnborough	
Fittsburgh	4th Tuesday in Sept'r.
Pittsburgh Portland Richmond	4th Tuesday in Sept 1.
Riole	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
Richmond	3rd Tuesday in Septr.
Shetheld	and Manday in Oct'r
Sheffield Wolfe Island	Zild Monday in Oct 1.
5th. The Secretary of the Distradditional and additional and a secretary of the Distraction of the Distracti	ict Society shall order any

by the Chairman of any of the Branch Societies, and address

That the General District Board shall meet on the Second Monday in September, in the Court House at Kingston, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of dividing the Government allowance of the several Townships.

J. B. Marks,—President.

THOMAS GLASSUP, - Secretary.

Court House, Kingston, 14th May, 1844. -Kingston Whig.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. - A very beautiful scene was presented to the lovers of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables in the City Hall on Wednesday. The Horticultural Society held its first meeting and the exhibition surpassed the expectations even of the most sanguine.

A large collection of beautiful green-house productions, oranges, lemons, and a splendid variety of the numerous deaturs" tribe, with a vast number of all denominations, attested the skill and enterprise of the hot-house owners in and about Toronto. A very noble show of esculents was also to be seen. The citizens filled the City Hall in great numbers, and the fine Band of the 82d added much to the enjoyment of this most pleasant spring festival. - Toronto Patriot.

YET ANOTHER RELIC.—We were this morning handed a rass plate pertaining to a cross-belt of a soldier of the 60th Regiment, which there is every reason to suppose was one of the first issued to that regiment. It was found by the worklately occupied by J. T. Taschereau, Esquire, (formerly the residence for the property of residence of Dr. Badelart,) and was evidently beneath the floor-The face of the plate, which is somewhat corroded, bears the

"ROYAL AMERICANS.

The 60th Regiment (only recently constituted a Rifle Regimmanded by the Earl of Loudon, whose commission bears date 25th December of the same year. It then consisted ar battalions. The uniform was red, with blue facings, white lace. The second and third battalions were present at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, but the first battalion evidently formed a portion of Amherst's Army, and did not arrive in Quebec until June of the year following. A reference to some old records proves the 1st battalion to have been in this cit. this city in 1789, under the command of Col. Haldimand, K.

The 60th being hourly expected, will doubtless be pleased to bec Mercury.

Red is relic of the early days of their Regiment.—Queket is visible in that for flour, in which we have few transactions to report.

Our quotations for Sweet new, daty paid, is

MR. COMEAU.—The City of Montreal,—without exaggeration we might say Lower Canada,—is about to lose one ost efficient servants, in the person of Mr Comeau. He has, many years, been at the head of the Police Department ere, and has uniformly conducted himself with a zeal, activity, ourage and age and judgment rarely found united in one individual. with better pecuniary prospects than the Corporation held out to him. We only fear that an economy which half remunerates such as the control of the control rates such an officer as Mr. Comeau, will be found an expensive wishing Mr. Comeau every success.—Montreal Herald.

THE CUNARD LINE.—Three noble Steamships of this line, the Hibernia for Boston, the Acadia for Liverpool, and the Unicon corn for Quebec, sailed together on Saturday morning, at clock. It was a grand sight, and is an astonishing evidence e harbor of Halifax. Yet such was the fact on Friday.— Halifax Times, May 7.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Montreal Ga-The Subscribers to the fund for the enlargement and impleted by the steam propellor Adventure, belonging to the Tonto and St. Lawrence.—The Montreal Galaxia and St. Lawrence.

The Montreal Galaxia and St. Lawrence.

The Montreal Galaxia and St. Lawrenc

tion as frank and courteous in the extreme, stating further that be evidently seemed to feel a deep interest in the affairs of the Province, with which he seemed perfectly conversant.—Quebe of the dealer and the court consideration:—Toronto Herald.

"A report lately made by the committee on commerce of the as a point affecting our vital interests, and is well be evidently seemed to feel a deep interest in the affairs of the Province, with which he seemed perfectly conversant.—Quebe of the developed of the property. As the lots have come forward are but recently landed, we are not able to give a spilled to Canada, does not appear to have a salutary effect upon the constitution of the patient. No more there than it may note soft the more there than it may not soft the same and the same and the many modes of experientatives, in relation our sakehord from this country, otherwise than foreign merchandise exported from this country, otherwise than the same and the same an internal improvements are increasing so rapidly, and our connection with the Canadas has, within a few years past, become ared, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make no stipulation or concession to a surfact, and to make not surfact, that foreign mercuanus of the state, more profitably than and any so intimate, that foreign mercuanus of the state, more profitably than any any to present on the most intensity of the surfact on so free deepes thumilation, have produced a policical disorder in Canada to deeply scated for the mild remedy other way. If a merchant in Montreal or Quebec imports of the State of the Company have, upon some cities by water. An internal transportation destroys the draw to be paid, unless they pass round to those duties have to be paid, unless they pass round to those cities by water. An internal transportation destroys the draw the powerful coercive principle will again have to be applied, to produce conviction of the Gardan has, since the passage of the back. The Directors of the East India Company have, upon some cities by water. An internal transportation destroys the draw make the pass round to those duties have to be paid, unless they pass round to those cuties.

The Directors of the Company

which consists of some dozen or two curious non-descripts, half Radical and half Chartist, to bring forward the motion for and, but also from the enterprize and industry of its inhabitants in that useful, lucrative, and legitimate pursuit; and although they pursue this calling with no superior advantages over those possessed by our own population as respects foreign interference, they do nevertheless manage to make their Fisheries a most productive source of wealth. To prove this, it is our purpose at present to continue the most satisfactory character. He stated that he had last year estimated the customs at £19,000,000, the actual sum realised was £21,426,000; the estimate of the excise was £13,our purpose at present to confine our observations to the British Fishery of Newfoundland—reserving the right at some future time to enquire into the value of this Fishery to foreigners

inture time to enquire into the value of this Fishery to foreigners only.

In 1763, the number of quintals of codfish were 386.274, and 694 tierces of salmon. There were also exported 1,598 ons of train oil. In 1795, the fishery employed 400 vessels ons of train oil. In 1795, the fishery employed 400 vessels and 694 tierces of salmon. There were also exported 1,598 tons of train oil. In 1795, the fishery employed 400 vessels of an aggregate of 39,000 tons. The produce of this year was 500,000 quintals of codfish, 3,700 tierces of salmon, 1000 barrels of herrings, 3,300 tons of cod and seal oil, and 4,900 seal with the control of the contr kins. The number of boats employed were upwards of 2,000. In 1836, there were 860,000 quintals codfish, 1,534 barrels perrings, 1,847 tierces salmon, 384,350 seal skins, and 9,500 regulations for suppressing Duelling in the French army. tons of oil—the value of the whole being £809,000. Still increasing, the number of quintals taken in 1841, were 1.000,-800; oil of various kinds 2,700,000 gallous; 418,000 seal skins; 3,624 tierces salmon; and 10,000 barrels herrings—

"American Stocks almost without a transaction, and prices are amounting in the whole at a moderate valuation to one million pounds sterling.

The exports for 1840 amounted to £984,000 and the im-

THE SEAL FISHERY .- This branch of industry, (at present the source of so much gratification to the inhabitants of New-GUARD IT WITH A RAMPART OF STOUT AND UNYIELDING foundland, and possibly regarded with an envious eye by the spirits. arms and year after year neglect the great advantages resulting

Without waiting for the warm season to break up their har-bours, the hardy fishermen of Newfoundland saw their way MIDLAND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL Society.—At an out of them, and proceed to these floating masses of ice. The scals are generally found sleeping on what are called the meadows; and are attacked with fire arms and handspikes. In lst. That hereafter, instead of County Agricultural Sothe hope of success have failed them. Of course, there are fluctuations in the scal fishery, and the number taken varies 2nd. That out of the money paid annually by Government in certain years. In 1831 there were 739,000 of them taken

> year. From late accounts, their success has been commensurate with their enterprize and skill, and the value thus created as Lessons in Singing will be inserted; and a short Dissertation Taking the average tonnage of the vessels employed at 93, the tonnage amounts in 1844 to 37,200 and the average number of 11,600 men; supposing the average value of each vessel and outlit to be £800, there is the very respectable sum very reliance of the commandation to the Commandation where the the Inhabitants of Cobourg and the surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensurate some very reliance may be placed. Story of Annette. Old Ambrose.
>
> First Lesson on the Commandation where the story of the Story of Annette.
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> Story of Annette.
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> Story of Annette.
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> No did May next ensurate the Hopkins.
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> Story of Annette.
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> No did May next ensurate the tinhabitants of Cobourg and the will can the

PROCLAMATION .- His Excellency the Governor General has offered a reward of £100 for the arrest and conviction of the villain who fired at Mr. Secar on the line of the Lachine Canal—and also a free pardon to any accessory who may give

mmense. - Halifax Morning Post.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Friday Evening, May 17. FLOUR .- The sales that have come to our know prise some 2500 @ 3000 barrels of Canada Fine for export. 2000 barrels were placed at 27s. 3d., Cash,—and some 800 barrels at 27s. 4d. on time, we believe. 27s. @ 27s. 6d. pbarrel is, we think, a fair quotation. The receipts during the

week amount to about 25,000 barrels.

WHEAT.—We learn that about 20,000 bushels of Uppe Canada, have changed hands within the past two days, at 5s. 7d. @ 5s. 9d. per 60 lbs. The lots were 9000 bushels at 5s. 9d., 5000 bushels at 5s. 8d.; 4000 bushels at 5s. 8d., and the remainder at 5s. 7d., all for cash we believe, -Receipts this week about 20,000 bushels .- Montreal Courier.

Extract from Meteorological Register, HER MAJESTY'S MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, CANADA. (From the Toronto Herald.) Saturday, May 18th, 1844.

	Days.		Self Registering Thermometer.			
			Max.	Min.	24 Obser'v	
Monday,	May	13,	518	397	4214	
Tuesday,	"	14,	645	387	5127	
Wednesday,	"	15	683	492	5222	
Thursday,	66	16,	649	492	5537	
Friday,	46	17,	625	472	5431	
Saturday.	**	18,			5213	

C. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. A.

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the Britannia.

on Saturday morning.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MAY 3. WHEAT, U. S .- The almost unprecedented fine weather since our last has caused our Wheat Market for home produce, to be inanimate and dull. Of American we have none in bond. FLOUR, U. S .- The dullness which pervades our Grain mar-

tions to report. Our quotations for Sweet new, duty paid, is 31s. a 32s. and in bond, 23s. a 24s. Sour, duty paid, 31s. 6d. LONDON CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, MAY 3. FLOUR AND WHEAT .- Bonded Flour and Wheat are but and has uniformly conducted himself with a zeal, activity, and judgment rarely found united in one individual. One au enters the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, etter pecuniary prospects than the Corporation held out the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the service of the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to the service of the service

BEEF .- Since our last circular under date of 3d ultimo, the portations of this article from the United States have been | Province. 1633 tcs. and 209 bbls., and inasmuch as our market is already gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Maheavily stocked with a dull trade, we are glad to notice a falling of the rapidity of improvement. Who could have imagined six years ago, that three steamers, some of them the finest vessels the world would be a cook period affoat which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are, 70s. for Prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for the prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for that branded which are prime Mess, 75s. a 80s. for the prime Mess, 80s India Mess and Family, in tes. of 304 lbs., and 80s. a 90s. for Prime India Beef in tes. of 336 lbs. in bond. Our quotations embrace only the most desirable lots on the most desirable embrace only the most desirable lots on the market, there are considerable quantities not adapted in quality or style to the

The United Steam propellor Adventure, belonging to the Toperformed her voyage from Toronto to Montreal, in the wonderfully short space of two days and a half.—Toronto Herald.

The United States during the past month, which is the first that has been derfully short space of two days and a half.—Toronto Herald.

The United States during the past month, which is fair, but we have to received this season, the quality of which is fair, but we have to received this season, the quality of which is fair, but we have to received this season, the quality of which is fair, but we have to received this season, the quality of which is fair, but we have to received this season, the quality of which is fair, but we have to received this season, the quality of which is fair, but we have to receive this market, as this want of proper attention.

J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens. The United States and Canada.—In the New-York mercial intercourse of the United States with Canada. It

IRELAND. THE STATE TRIALS.

only realised £803,000.

The total estimate was £50,150,000, the total produce £52,-

FRANCE The French Minister of War had brought forward a series of

INDIA Is in perfect tranquillity. AMERICAN STOCKS .- Baring's Circular of the 3rd says :eompletely nominal."

YOUNG MAN, a Candidate for Orders, left the residence of a friend in Duchess County, in February last, for the avowed purpose of travelling on foot to Canada. No intelligence has since been received of him, and it is feared that he may be afflicted with abberration of mind. He is of small stature, and was dressed in black, with a dark-coloured surtout, and sometimes exercises himself in writing poetry. Any information respecting a person of the above description that may be communicated to the office of the Churchman, New York,

Diocese of Toronto, will be gratefully received by his afflicted parents and friends.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP 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.) IN making this selection, the Editor has confined himself to

towns from nothing, will, it is also expected, be unprecedented.

Taking the average tonnage of the vessels employed at 93, the tonnage amounts in 1844 to 37,200 and the average number tonnage number tonnage number tonnage number tonnage number tonnage number tonnage number tonn

of £\$20,000 employed in the seal fishery, and when the value of making, packing, and last, not least, the profits to the adventurers, the sum arising from this branch of industry must be feel its importance; and the Editor trusts that this work will That it is necessary something should be done for the imbe found not without its usefulness in the promotion of so

Hamilton, May 10, 1844.

Of a former selection by the Editor, the London Harmonicon for October, 1842, has the following review:

"It professes only to be useful, and so it must prove: for a better collection of Tunes could not in such a compass have been made; and judging from the twenty or thirty that we have examined, we may venture to speak most favourably of the harmonizing of the whole. The new Tunes by the Editor, and also a Sanctus from the same source, are very creditable to him as a Musician."

DR. COWLES has returned to Cobourg according to previous notice, and will be happy to wait upon all who require the services of a Dentist. OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Cobourg, May 21, 1844.

TO BRICKLAYERS AND STONE CUTTERS. WANTED immediately, 6 good Bricklayers, and 3 or 4 Stone Cutters. Apply to

WM. CARVETH. Cobourg, May 21, 1844.

NOTICE.

Merchant Tailor, would return grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the generous patronage he has received at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlement of their accounts on or before the first day of August next,-He would also embrace this opportunity of recommending to their favourable notice Mr. THOMAS BILTON, who has taken his establishment, and is in every respect qualified to give general satisfaction. THOMAS J. PRESTON.

Toronto, May 13, 1844.

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. Preston,

Price 6s. 3d.

MUSIC. THE 8s. 3d.

The BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

Price 6s. 3d. The 60th Regiment (only recently constituted a Rifle Regiment) was raised in the State of New York, in 1755, and was to commanded by the Earl of London, whose commission and the America, from Rochester to Cobourg, we have the account of the arrival of the Britannia, bringing the English Mail of the 4th instant. She arrived at Boston early

TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his Saturday morning.

Predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

The following are the principal items of news, and advertiser, gleaned from a copy of the New York Commercial Advertiser, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Chatterton, Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also,—A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord, &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.
Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen,

Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 13, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the

one to individual citizens. We unite with all others in Mr. Comeau every success.—Montreal Herald.

HE CUNARD LINE.—Three noble Stramships of this line, with the disposed to accept of lower prices, yet this does not lead to business. The duty on Foreign Flour and Wheat remains the time, will define the form the form them that he to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he to him, would be most respectfully to him, would be most respectfully to him, would beg most respectfully to him, would be most respectfully to him, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clerjesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe

J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens.

Indeed, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed or upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fith Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest and the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fith Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest accounts with Interest and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

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Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844.

333-tf dearing the last four months, they have already sent to me a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are sometic that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe. free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the did in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant; and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

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Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily shed, free of all charge, by applying personally, or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, opsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be inced. free of charge, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; at lerick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 6th May, 1844.

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THOMAS WHEELER,

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CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

accuracy and dispatch—and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door and Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved.

Jewelry neatly Repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Broaches

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All favours received from the country shall have imme

\* \* Reference, for integrity and ability, kintly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)

BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page

of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tanhery.

Toronto, May, 1844.

favor him with their orders.

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

ING, the 28th day of May next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at

TERMS: -Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

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ARCHIBALD FRASER,

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IN a family resident in the country, a Lady, who has beer

accustomed to Turrion, to Superintend the Education of

hree children. The ordinary branches of an English Educa-

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respectable; they are treated with parental kindness, and enjoy all the comforts of a well-conducted home, united with the

strictness and regularity of School discipline. The house which was built expressly for a School, is a mansion in the

middle of spacious grounds, only a few minutes walk from the beautiful town of Port Hope, and the situation is particularly

dry and healthy. The Pupils will, during the Winter season, be conveyed to Church in a close sleigh.

MISS RYLEY having for several years been engaged in tuition

in England, their system of Education is conducted entirely

References are kindly permitted to—The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Fort Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke, Esq., Bond Head. 354

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Professor Muenscher's "Church Choir" is an invaluable work, and contains the best selection of Psalmody, adapted to the services of the Church, which I have ever seen,— The tunes are all of the highest class, selected evidently by a Churchman of great taste and judgment, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte in the most admirable -(Extract from a letter in " The Church" subscribed " Scotus.")

Sacraca Sacraca Music, selected from the compositions of Tye, Tallis, Gilbons, Rocenscroft, &c., and adapted to portions of the different Versions of the Book of Psalms. London, James Burns. Price 17s. 6d. GREGORIAN, and other ECCLESIASTICAL CHAUNTS, adapted

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PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. MR. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an extensive selection of the most fashionable and popular

PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC; Also, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand-action Square Piano Fortes, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Stodart & Co., New-York. 357 Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844.

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

Unexceptionable references given. Toronto, 22nd January, 1844.

> BOARD AND LODGING, AT TORONTO.

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

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nay be received as Daily Boarders. may be received as Daily Boarders.

References of undoubted respectability will be expected.

For eards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at
the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W.
Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph. Optician,
Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home forconsultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

353-tf Toronto, April, 1844.

F. H. HALL. AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARRET SQUARE:

Cohourg, 20th March, 1844. NOTICE. SUBSCRIBERS to the Colborne Church, are respectfully requested to pay twenty-five per cent of their subscriptions. RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of Public Patronage.
Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French, and
Geneva Watches and Clocks, Cleaned and Repaired with
June next.

into the hands of the Treasurer, on or before the first day of By order of the Committee J. M. GROVER,

Secretary & Treasurer Colborne, 15th April, 1844. FOR SALE,

SHARES of St. Lawrence and Champlain Rail Road 36 Shares Commercial Bank do. do. City Bank 28 do. City Bank do. 18 do. Montreal Bank do. R. H. THROOP,

FOR SALE, BY the Subscriber, Two Hundred Pieces of ENGLISH OAK PAPER-HANGINGS, of an excellent quality,

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Suitable for Halls and Dining-room. EDWARD ROBSON. Toronto, No. 44, Yonge Street. FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-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 The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Browner. Distillary of Tantery.

every particular.

"The Brians" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office; excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes 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 walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York. that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe, To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LARGUTOS, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, Sec., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto April, 1844. 353-t

FOR SALE,

From long experience in the principal cities of Great Britain, particularly in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he doubts THE following Lands in the NEWCASTLE and Cot, BORKE ot that he will give entire satisfaction to all those who may DISTRICTS. belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada:-Garments made with despatch, and in the most approved Nos. 29 and 30, 7th Con. Hamilton, ........... 400 Acres: NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the HIGHLAND GARB, warranted to be made with accuracy and W. 13 8 12, 13 & 14, 3d " Otonabee, ........ RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he " 9, ..... 7th " do ...... has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable 9, .....10th " do for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. COMPETENT to take charge of a family of young Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of an 8th " Asphodel,..... 200 English Education, One who understands Music, and of the Established Church, would be preferred. Pts. of Nos. 18 & 19 1st " Cartwright" 7 & 22 3d " do 19 & 20 5th " do 14 & 16 8th " do Apply to THOS. CHAMPION, post-paid, 'Church' newspaper

No. 16 ...... 2d " Mariposa ...

TERMS: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest. For prices and other particulars of the above Lands in Hamlton, Cramahe, Belmont, Otonabee and Asphodel, apply to D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq.,

Agent for the Sale thereof at Cobourg. And for the Lands in Cavan, Manvers, Cartwright, Mariposa and Ops, apply to ELIAS P. SMITH,

Bank Agent at Port Hope, THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 17th April, 1844.

8900 Acres

THE DANGER OF DISSENT, BY THE REV. W. GRESLEY, M. A. 

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto. A BAZAAR will be held in Hamilton, Gore District, about the second week in May next, for the purpose of raising funds to point the interior of Christ's Church. Con-BAZAAR will be held in Hamilton, Gore District,

tributions may be sent to any of the following Ladies, who have consented to have tables: MRS. HATT, MRS. JUSON, MRS. BULL, MRS. CUMMINGS, MRS. O'REILLY, MRS. DAVIDSON,

MRS. GEDDES. The Bazaar will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th May, instant; and it is requested that all contributions may be sent at least a week previously, to any of the Ladies above mentioned. 347

In Toronto, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett. M.A., R. B. Miller, Esq., son of the late Dr. George Miller, of Niagara, to Susannah, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bell, of the Royal Engineer Department, Toronto.

At Buffalo, on the 16th instant, Mr. William Helliwell, of the firm of Helliwell & Brothers, Brewers, Toronto, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bright, of that city.
At Bytown, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Strong,
Thomas A. Christie, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Bytown

Gazette, to Miss Mary Ann Cameron, of Bytown. DIED. At Port Hope, on the 15th instant, Helen, wife of Mr. Charles Hughes, Druggist, in the 25th year of her age.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 23; W. Goldie Esq.; Rev. J. Reid; W. D. Powell Esq.; Rev. S. Armour; H. Rowsell Esq.; Rev. C. J. Morris; T. Champion Esq., add. subs.; Rev. W. S. Darling; Rev. M. Harris, rem. supply to Mr. Champion. Church Descriptory. Fire Street. apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844, 343-Mr. Alderman Dixon.

343-tf S. D., and  $\Delta$ , we hope, in our next.

to be nt of

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. (From the Scottish Episcopal Times.)

stone, in 1554. This mansion, together with the domain attached to it, was anciently the property of a family of the same name with itself. Having passed in the course of several generations through various hands it heaves at least the same at least through various hands it heaves at least through various hands at least

In the early part of his life, Sir Thilip Sidney manifested powers of the most uncommon kind; and order, and of a capability of acquiring knowledge such as none of his compeers even attempted to attain. "He cultivated," says a writer, "not one art or science, but the whole circle of the arts and sciences: his capacious and comprehensive mind aspiring to pre-eminence in every part of knowledge attainable by human genius or industry." When Dr. Thornton died, he had it engraven on his tomb that he was Siduey's intor; even as Lard Brook also, in the ful.

Some one speaks of eternity, that they shall last till the last fire shall consume all learning." While last till the last fire shall consume all learning." While is the ful.

The inflat hand of God. In this first and great transaction we see God a party in all that concerns mankind; and it comes in the form of a catholic law and universal truth resulting necessarily reverence him as a "kind of a catholic law and universal truth resulting necessarily active from the Divine Soverignty; the distributive practical for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they shall last till the last fire shall consume all learning." While some among us especially reverence him as a "kind of warning voice from antiquity, a treasure of primitive catholic maxims and sentiments, seasonably provided for this Church, at a time when she was, humanly speaking, in a fair way to fall as low towards rationalism as the lowest of the Protestant congregations are now fallen," (Keble's Preface, p. ev.) there are, it is hoped, no earnest members of our Church, of any views, to whom the piety, meekness, and candour of Hooker are not as household. Sidney's tutor; even as Lord Brook also, in the fulness of his admiration of him, caused afterwards the following inscription to be placed on a tablet erected

Of nobleness and chivalrie;

and two hundred authors are said to have written in his praise. He enjoyed at the same time, and in an You may hear from him with more ease than from me.

It was written in the house, and chiefly in the presence of his sister, the Countess of Pembroke; and is therefore often called "The Countess of Pem-

Underneath this sable hearse Lies the subject of all verse; Sidney's sister—Pembroke's mother;— Death, ere thou hast killed another Fair, and learned, and good as she, Time shall throw a dart at thee

withdrawal from court. Of this work Ben Jonson during Adam's lifetime I see not how any of his children is entertained a very lofty opinion; and Dr. Young calls it "the charm of ages." Sidney was the author of other writings, entitled "The Defence of Poetry," other writings, entitled "The Defence of Poetry," and other writings, entitled "The Defence of Poetry," other writings, entitled "The De

Philip Sidney evinced himself one of those favoured one kingdom. few whom Heaven, according to the notion of the If rebellion be now a different thing in essence from few whom Heaven, according to the notion of the ancients, destines "to die young." In the tented field his renown was known; and on Zutphen's bloody field his renown was known; and on Zutphen's bloody been derived from any source other than himself, then also must He have changed. He was Adam's lord and master to the exclusion of Adam's wife and children. Was Adam responsible to those over whom God set him, or to God who set him over them? Or did God then stroke, and while he was being borne from the fray, faint from the loss of blood, and parched with thirst, he called for water. Water was brought him; but a loss of blood and parched with thirst, he called for water. Water was brought him; but a loss of blood and certain cottages adjoining also must He have changed. He was Adam's lord and master to the exclusion of Adam's wife and children. Was Adam responsible to those over whom God set him, or to God who set him over them? Or did God then enact a thing—did He outact a principle eternally inherent in himself, and give it practical application to the then whole human race, which now hath become a falsehood as to such human race, which now hath become a falsehood as to such human race, which now hath become a falsehood as to such human race, which now hath become a falsehood as to such a such a creation cottages adjoining to the churchyard of Claverly; and directed that the feof-fees should place a poor man in one of the cottages adjoining to the churchyard of Claverly; and directed that the feof-fees should place a poor man in one of the cottages adjoining to the churchyard of Claverly; and directed that the feof-fees should place a poor man in one of the cottages, and while place a poor man in one of the churchyard of Claverly; and directed that the feof-fees should place a poor man in one of the cottages, and while place a poor man in one of the churchyard of Claverly; and directed that the feof-fees should place a poor man in one of the churchyard of Claverly; and directed that the feof-fees should place a poor man in one of the churchyard of Claverly. The character is the churchyard of Claverly and children.

Figure 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 and 2 and 2 and 3 an poor soldier, similarly situated with himself, happened to be carried past him, and casting a longing eye on the cup which he was in the act of holding to his lips, he refrained from drinking, and, handing it to the latter, said, "Thy necessity, friend, is yet greater than mine." So illustrating his character through

to which Sir I hilip Sidney belonged. During the Protectorate of Cromwell, and the short-lived rule of his son Richard, Algernon Sidney lived at Pensof his son Richard, Algernon Sidney lived at Penshurst; and it is there that he is supposed to have which the original fact hath in a manner flowed out and which the original fact hath in a manner flowed out and written his "Discourses on Government."

## Communication.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CATHOLICISM. NO. II. ON THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN SOCIETY AND GOVERN-

"My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change: for their calanity shall rise suddenly; and who knoweth the ruin of them both?"—SOLOMON.

But now let us turn to facts, even to those that develope

everlasting truths,-the first in order of time that relate to mankind, inasmuch as they are the acts of God constituting human society, and setting human persons in the relations He hath ordained for them before the world began, that they may fulfil the duties and be made par-takers of the benefits thereof, according to His will. takers of the benefits thereof, according to His will.

"In the day that God created man, in the likeness of God made He him; male and female, created He them; and blessed them, and called their name ADAM in the day when they were created."—"And the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made He a woman, and brought God had taken from man made He a woman, and brought spoke of marriage generally, namely, that God joins the her unto the man. And Adam said, This is now bone of parties together, and is a real party in the transaction,

my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave anto his wife; and they shall be one flesh." Again, we find that God gave the man authority over the woman, and by consequence over her children, to be ruled and governed and taught by him in the subjection of their will to his, as he was bound to the will of God.—Let us observe.

of the proud nobility who encircled her throne.

Sir Philip Sidney was born at Penshurst Castle, six miles from Tunbridge, on the banks of the river Medway, towards the east of the parish of Chidingstone, in 1554. This mansion, together with the

in the course of several generations through various hands, it became at last the seat of one of the most knowledged as such by those upon whom the original act illustrious races whose genius and whose virtues adorn the annals of English story.

In the early part of his life. Sir Philip Sidney of an instinct or any such thing, nor of a mere mutual agreement between two parties; but that God himself did to use the epithets without which King Charles the Marwhen placed under the charge of Dr. Thornton, at Christ Church, Oxford, gave indication of being possessed both of an intellect of the very highest order, and of a capability of acquiring knowledge. Some one speaks of

"the Kings and awful fathers of mankind:" and he must have had some consciousness of this great following inscription to be placed on a tablet erected to his memory:—"Fulke Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney."

Spenser, in one of his poems, calls Sidney

Of pollower and shimilitie:

and he must have had some consciousness of this great truth, to wit, that by Divine constitution kings are fathers of the people—("Kings shall be thy nursing fathers"):— and by the same rule all government ought to be considered as parental, as standing in fatherhood, (because from God the Father it comes forth;) while subjects stand in the relation of children, whom God hath commanded to honour and reverence and obey their fathers, who are the representatives.

who are His representatives.

These relations are not mere arbitrary appointments of God, having no relation or reference to what He is, or to relations and conditions existing before the world or any equal degree, the esteem of the rich, the friendship of the wise, and the admiration of the poor. His own father, writing to his second son, Robert—Sidney's brother—speaks of him thus:—"In truth, I speak it without flattery of him or myself; he hath the most virtues that ever I found in any man. I the creatures, it is not by uspration—it is not claiming." the most virtues that ever I found in any man. I the creatures, it is not by usurpation—it is not claiming headship to the subversion of the Divine Order by rebelliously claiming responsibility to be due to those over whom In your travels, these documents I will give you not as mine, but his practices. Seek the knowledge of the estate of every prince, court, and city, that you pass through. Address yourself to the company to learn this of the older sort, and yet neglect not the younger. By the one you shall gather learning, wisdom, and knowledge; by the other, acquaintance, large and everying the other of the constitution of human society we see but the outsetting in external facts of that which was in God and with God before the world began. And if His eternal large and everying the other of the constitution of human society we see but the outsetting in external facts of that which was in God and with God before the world began. And if His eternal large and everying the constitution of human society we see but the outsetting in external facts of that which was in God and with God before the world began. And if His eternal large and everying the constitution of human society we see but the outsetting in external facts of that which was in God and with God before the world began.

broke's Arcadia." Of this sister it is that Ben
Jonson, in an epitaph which Addison has rendered
the property of all time, speaks in language at once
brief and impressive:

brief and impressive:

"The Countralist of the May of God as report of the May of God as repeated to use and therefore is most impious presumption.

It is Unitarian and Atheistic every inch—an indirect denial of the doctrine of the Trinity and of the Incarnation, but not the less sweeping and comprehensive.

Brief and impressive:

The Countralist of the Way of God as repeated to use and therefore is most impious presumption.

Although a considerable sum (£350 is named as a rough denial of the doctrine of the Trinity and of the Incarnation, but not the less sweeping and comprehensive.

Brief and impressive:

The Countralist of the Way of God as repeated to use and therefore is most impious presumption.

Although a considerable sum (£350 is named as a rough denial of the doctrine is a rebellment of the weather than the search of the means to erect a samed glass window, also commemorating Hooker, in that beautiful church.

Although a very considerable sum (£350 is named as a rough denial of the doctrine is a rebellment of the way of the matter.

The Countralist of the way of God as repeated to use and therefore is most impious presumption.

Although a considerable sum (£350 is named as a rough denial of the doctrine is a rebellment of the worth of him whom it is designed to honour, it is thought not altogether presumptions. There is no halving the matter. The doctrine is a rebellious lie against God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. It is a flat contradiction to the Divine Being and attributes, and to the order He observed and set forth when He made man in His own image, and bade him have dominion, and establish the human family in the setting up of a miniature kingdom, as well as to all subsequent revelation to, and covenants and dealings with, mankind.

The Venerable Hooker.—The praiseworthy step in The Venerable Hooker.—The praiseworthy step is the first axid that the fold constituted Adam and the setting and attributes the first axid that the sumptuous stateliness of the houses built unto God's glory" (Eccl. Pol. b. v. ch. xv.) will be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be manifested great in Himself, as well as great in one of His saints also."—(Ibid. b. v. c. lxx.)

The Venerable Hooker.—The praiseworthy step in The Venerable Hooker.—The praiseworthy step is the first axid that the sumptuous stateliness of the houses built unto God's glory" (Eccl. Pol. b. v. ch. xv.) will be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ will in them be mainly consulted in these designs, and that "Christ wil was written in retirement;—a retirement consequent on some misunderstanding which led to his temporary withdrawal from court. Of this work Ben Jonson entertained a very lofty opinion; and Dr. Young calls.

The famous Algernon Sidney, who was executed in the reign of Charles II., was a cadet of the family most fearful blasphemy that man can utter against the sovereign of Code on Father and the lorder of the law to responsible, regardless of God, is nothing short of the most fearful blasphemy that man can utter against the sovereign of God on Father and the lorder of the lorder of

passed abroad and downward to all the families of the earth, on their dispersion after the flood. Not that there has been a continual repetition of the original fact in the person of God, but the continuance of it as a living reality the law of descent, binding the father on to the son and the son back to the father, as Aaron's consecration to the high priesthood passed upon his sons who succeeded without a repetition of the original act; for when Aaron was about to die, the high priest's robes were nerely stripped off him and put upon Eleazor. The original anointing on setting up the worship is thus leclared:—"For their anointing shall surely be an everlasting priesthood throughout their generations."—Exodus xl. 15. The first fact enacted in Adam, constituting him father of his family and head, under God, of his wife and children, descends perpetually by preferable traditions. children, descends perpetually by natural tradition, thus constituted a divine law, and comes out a living reality by the force of that first act, flowing downward in every

observe,
1. That God imparted to Adam and Eve at once the gift of language and the use of the faculty of speech, together with competent knowledge, and the expansion of the intellectual powers for them at once to converse rationally together of the visible things around them, and of the relations between God and themselves, and between the ordinances under which men are brought by the in the ordinances under which men are brought by the in the ordinances under which men are brought by the lattice of promoting a system of promoting a system of the promoting as the state of the side of which will be £50 a-year, so that such that receive the you receive them?? We walk by faith, not by sight; and by faith it is that we can "see this that we can "see this that it is that we can "see this that we can "see thi hath committed this or that, and of whom He hath said,

act of subjecting the woman to the authority, and reducing her under the government of her husband. Of course their children also were made subject, under God, made way for the doctrine that Government of the reducing of t Sir Philip Sidney was perhaps the most extraordinary—certainly the most accomplished—man of the age in which he lived. He was a scholar, a poet, a soldier, and a statesman. In each of these different capacities he occupied a position of the greatest eminence; and while he was the idol of the giddy multitude—while he enjoyed, to its fullest extent, the adulations of the aura popularis—he was also the favourite of his sovereign, the imperious Queen Elizabeth, and the respected and deeply honoured of the proud nobility who encircled by the responsible to the people; and for the manifold forms of that unsubject, positive, presumptions, so that the manifold forms of that unsubject, positive, presumptions, in the same acts, the man society and government. And to this universal truth all voluntary associations bear witching in of society cannot exist without government. And to this universal truth all voluntary associations bear witching in of society and government. (It is a little curious what raving this Province has witnessed on the subject to the people; and for the manifold forms of that unsubject, positive, presumptions, fierce, lawless, and rebellious mind, which at this manifold forms of that unsubject, positive, presumptions, fierce, lawless, and rebellious mind, which at this manifold forms of that unsubject, positive, presumptions, so that all voluntary associations bear with the act of their manifold forms of that unsubject, positive, presumptions, fierce, lawless, and rebellious mind, which at this manifold forms of that unsubject, positive, presumptions, so that all voluntary associations are represented and of His ways,—His dealings with this universal truth all voluntary associations bear without government. (It is a little curious what raving the wronking of the word of the word which has made way for the doctrine that onsubject, positive, presumptions, first the proposition of the government. And to this universal truth all voluntary associations bear with the proposition of the wronking of the wore

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

HOOKER MEMORIALS.—It could not be less than impertinent in any place, or upon any occasion, to enlarge upon the benefits which the whole Catholic Church of words. It is not, therefore, without confidence that an appeal is made to members of the English Church towards Hooker memorial. It has lately become known that Canterbury, no longer exists; and that in the church of the parish of which Hooker was Rector for the last five years of his life, "the sacrament of baptism can only be administered from a wedgwood basin placed in the piscina." Contributions are therefore solicited towards the erection of a noble and appropriate font, as a memorial of Richard Hooker, whose sanctity and learning have shed so much round the Church in England, and as a Churchmen entertain towards the memory of one of her chiefest saints and doctors. A design subordinate to the general character of the church has been prepared; the materials of which are Caen stone and (the cover of) carved oak; and the present Rector of Bishopsbourne, the Bishop of Rochester, has sanctioned its erection. It may be mentioned, that Bishopsbourne has many delightful associations; the room at the Rectory in which Hooker fell asleep, "meditating the number and nature of angels, and their blessed obedience and order," remains in much the same state as during his Incumbency. The fifth book of the Ecclesiastical Polity was composed at Bishopsbourne. The church, also, though plain in architecture, is reverently and carefully preserved; and it is trusted that the present attempt to increase its solemnity may not stand alone in the restorations and decorations of which it stands in need. Although it is proposed to limit the subscriptions to one guinea, it is anticipated that very much more will be received than will suffice for the ereclanguages, and exercise. Once again I say, Imitate him."

Sidney's great literary work was his "Arcadia."

Languages, and exercise. Once again I say, Imitate are made, in the ordinary sense of the term "the creation of the front in the most costly and substantial manner: it requires, therefore, only to be mentioned that the Temple Church is altogether destitute of any memorial of the greatest of its masters: and when it is remembered. But the modern doctrine that government, with all the relations and duties arising out of it, has its origin in "the will of the people," and to them alone is responsible, is a point-blank contradiction to the way of God as revealed to us; and therefore is most impious preserved. quired for the means to erect a stained glass window, also commemorating Hooker, in that beautiful church.

"Astrophel and Stella," "The Lady of May," and "Miscellaneous Poems."

It was not in literary seclusion alone that Sir should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should be scattered abroad—lest they should cease to be should be scattered abroad—lest they should be s Exeter Gazette.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—Richard Dovey, of Farmcote,

nursed the late Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Magee, attended Divine Service in St. Audeon's Church, Dublin, tended Divine Service in St. Audeon's Church, Dublin, on Easter Sunday morning last, at seven o'clock. She is now 104 years of age! She walked to and from the Kingston, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz: Church, and was a communicant at the Lord's Supper .-THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS are about to re-

build the following churches, viz:—Tynagh, Diocese of Clonfert; Kilcommon, Diocese of Killalla; Ballycuslane, Diocese of Ardfert; Enniscorthy, Diocese of Ferns; Loughguile, Diocese of Connor; Ardkeen, Diocese of Down; Charleville, Diocese of Cloyne.

Runcorn.-Mrs. Anne Orred has most liberally intimated to the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the building of a new Parish Church, in Russon, her intention of giving the munificent sum of £800 to-wards the fund required for its erection. Lord Francis Egerton and Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., have given £300 ach towards the same object.

RYDE.—Upwards of £200 have been subscribed toward

the funds of Ryde new Church, since the Vicar, the Rev Spencer Phillips, issued his address about two months

Parish of Kingsclere.—It is proposed to build a new Church on the Common, in this parish, on a site in the northern part, where five acres of land have been set apart for that purpose, under the late Act of Parliament for the enclosure of the Commons. The new Church is to contain at least four hundred sittings, three hundred of which will be free; and in the district to be annexed to it there will be presented to be annexed to it there will be presented to be annexed to be a support of the contains the state of the contains to it, there will be upwards of one thousand souls. The Bishop of the Diocese has expressed it as his opinion that, in the rural parishes within his own jurisdiction, there is no one more in want of Church accommodation than Kingselere. Several large sums have already been subscribed by noblemen and residents in the parish and neighbourhood; and there is no doubt but that a sufficient sum will be raised to complete the undertaking in a short

LIVERPOOL SCHOLARSHIPS .- The Liverpool Standard ays, that a Committee appointed to get up a testimonial of the Rev. Hugh McNeile, has decided on the foundation and endowment of one University exhibition for the Upper School of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, at a cost of £1,000; of two Scholarships in the Middle School of the same Institution, at a cost of £500; and of two in the Lower School, at a cost of £150. The masters of the Institution, with a laudable desire to increase the utility of the Institution, have founded another University exhibition in connexion with the Upper School, the value of which will be £50 a-year, so that when the promised Gladstone and Canning exhibitions are added, which will shortly be the case, there will be

LONDON EDUCATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESof the relations between God and themselves, and between parts of the visible world. In this way they were fitted to exercise themselves as members of society, and to take care of its interests, each in his own sphere of duty and responsibility upward unto God.

2. The state of society or consociality being contemplated in the creation of man, He created them male and female, and in their creation adapted their natural constitution, and prepared it for that state into which it was the eternal purpose to bring human creatures. Hence the immediate and full gift of speech and language.

3. The act of creation was no sooner complete than man, created male and female, was brought into the fact of union in society, into the holy estate of matrimony, "in the solemn anointing and coronation of union in society, into the holy estate of matrimony, "of the mutual support and comfort that the one ought to have of the other." and God blessed them, and called their name Adam. As saith Malachi, ii. 15, "that He might seek a goodly seed."

4. This Divine institution of human society was also the institution of human society was also the origin of human society was in the act of God joining the first man and the first woman in the holy estate of marrimony; so the origin of human government. For as the origin of human government is to be seen in the state of God joining the first man and the first woman in the holy estate of marrimony; so the origin of human government is to be seen in the state of God joining the first man and the first woman in the holy estate of marrimony; so the origin of human government is to be seen in the state of God joining the first man and the first woman in the holy estate of marrimony; so the origin of human government is to be seen in the state of God joining the first man and the first woman in the holy estate of marrimony; so the origin of human government is to be seen in the state of God joining the first man and the first woman in the holy estate of marrimony; so the origin of human governmen

ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT ATHENS.—The Treasurer of the Church of St. Paul's, Athens, has lately received the munificent donation of £150 from an English tourist, who lately visited that classic and interesting We understand that the above sum is to be devoted to the purchase of an organ and a clock.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM .- At the monthly QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BRAMNGHAM.—At the holding board of the Queen's College, held last week, at which the venerable principal, Dr. Johnstone, presided, on the motion of the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, seconded by Joseph Webster, Esq., it was carried by acclamation, "that the most cordial and grateful thanks of the Council of the Queen's College he presented to the Rev. Dr. of the Queen's College be presented to the Rev. Dr. Warneford, for his magnificent donation of five hundred pounds towards the erection of a Collegiate Chapel to this Institution; and for the interest he has shewn in the promotion of the religious welfare of the students, imthe Queen Dowager's departure for the metropolis. The following noble benefactions have now been presented to the college and hospital by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, namely—one thousand pounds for the foundation of prizes; one thousand pounds for the foundation of two scholarships; one thousand pounds towards the building fund; five hundred pounds towards the chapel; one hundred pounds towards the library; one hundred pounds towards the museum; one thousand pounds towards the erection of the Queen's hospital; and one thousand pounds

BANGOR AND ST. ASAPH .- Nearly three thousand six hundred petitions have been presented to Parliament against the union of these Dioceses.

SCOTLAND. At the Bishop of Edinburgh's Annual Confirmation, on the Thursday preceding the Holy Week, there were nearly 200 candidates for the Apostolic rite. Although the majority of these were certainly of the higher classes, t was most gratifying to observe very many poor peopl of all ages, whom the indefatigable zeal of our Church's Missionary in the Old Town had brought to a sense of its value, and to participation in its blessings Nor were we less struck with the number of soldiers upon this occasion, who had been prepared by the Chaplain of the Castle in the course of his ministrations. Although unrewarded by the Government for his earnest labours, soldiers,—services which, we know, are highly appreciated by them and their officers. The charge of the Bishop was (like every production of his gifted mind) replete with sound knowledge and careful thought. It contained a clear and valuable exposition of the primitive doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, showed the connexion between that Holy Sacrament and the Apostolic ordinance of Confirmation, pointed out with precision the qualifica-tions to the doctrine which have too generally been overlooked by modern apologists, and concluded with a solemn and heart-touching address to the confirmed to go on unto the end, to remember always their vows, and to be constant in their approach to the highest of Christian mysteries,—the Holy Eucharist. The solemnity was, altogether, of the most imposing character.—Edinburgh Observer and Churchman's Family Gazette.—[An old and well established twice a-week paper, which we are glad to see has now been devoted exclusively to the service of the venerable Episcopal Church of Scotland. In the Prospectus of the first No. of the new series, the Editor states-"That the Ecclesiastical department will be conducted in obedience to the teaching of that pure branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church which is domiciled in this land,—a branch which, in regard to the primitive Church, is formed upon her model; in regard to the Roman, is re-formed; in regard to all other systems, is a witness for Episcopacy."]

PRUSSIA. OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY IN PRUSSIA. - A law is about to be made for the more strict observance of Sunday in the Prussian dominions. Chains are to be thrown across the streets during divine service, to prevent disturbance by noise; the theatres are to be closed, and all dancing with music to be interdicted.— Oxford

### Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . each subsequent asertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.:

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.:

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ averaging about £9 each remittances to averaging about £9 each remittances to 1075 12 2 in 85 do to 441 14 5 in 58 do to Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, nost-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA,

DOWNWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE

THE REAL PROPERTY.									
Leaves	Kingston every	Monday.	at 2 o'	clock.	PM.				
46	French Creek	"	5	66	66				
66	Prescott	Tuesday,		16	A.M.				
46	Ogdensburgh	16.	11	46	46				
	St. Regis	"	6	46	46				
- 66	Coteau du Lac	"	11	66	+4				
And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.									
Leaves	Kingston every	Wednesday	, at 2 o	clock.	P.M.				
46	Gananoque	"	5	66	66				
- 66	Prescott	Thursday,	1	"	A.M.				
46	Ogdensburgh	**	11	"	66				
	St. Regis	"	6	"	44				
"	Coteau du Lac	"	11	"	- 66				
And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.									
THE CALEDONIA									
	771	** **		PARTY DOWN					

Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis " 62 " "
Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Thursday, Carillon \*\* Friday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, 4 Lachine

P.M. Grenville Bytown Sunday, Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Monday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Tuesday, Carillon P.M. Grenville Wednesday, 8 Bytown Kemptville Merrickville P.M.

Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same day. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga-on of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a e, Comfortable and Speedy Passage. The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston

and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. TWOHY,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday norning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for Совоина, &с., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at

THE STEAMER GORE. CAPT. KERR

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER DIRECT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, measurably superior as that object is to all other objects contemplated by this foundation." The Earl Howe was prevented attending the meeting owing to her Majesty Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, TILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P.M. Will leave Oswego for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P.M. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A.M.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

Foronto, May 6, 1844.

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

Forwarders, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introuced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, ogether with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the ompany on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for cupation on the opening of the Navigation. These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment,

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pled in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fireproof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occup-

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY,

Kingston and Brockvill February, 1844.

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

THE CANADA COMPANY,

WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum o no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the

parties for whom they are intende During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d.

£1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do to England & Wales. 441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland. 35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany.

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE. Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844.

FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM, Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED,

344-6m

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

Belleville, February 19, 1844.

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

Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of The Church, Cobourg. Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 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, Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

BUILDING LOTS. BLEVEN splendid BULLDING 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 extremely low. extremely low.

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

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

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

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

A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,
NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices

Toronto, September, 1842.

No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedes tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description promptly executed to order.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,

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. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. SMITH & MACDONELL,

Wellington Buildings,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, Thursday, FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

> Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT, LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

> DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. States of affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339 EDWARD GEORGE O'RRIEN.

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.

the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
PIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST,

ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 A. V. BROWN, M.D. No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, URGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

mto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. T. & M. BURGESS,

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

J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET. (Opposite Mr. J. Vance Boswell's Store.)

obourg, January 18th, 1844. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE PHENIX 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 receive 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 DIRECTORS.

James Beaty, Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. J. B. Warren, Thomas Clarkson, Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, John Eastwood. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, many be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, Ceneral Agent.

No. 8 Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. A DISCOURSE ON INFANT BAPTISM, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, PRICE 1s. 101d.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King Street. Toronto, April, 1844. A Plain and Affectionate Address to Young Persons,

PREVIOUS TO RECEIVING THE LORD'S SUPPER, BY BISHOP WILSON, OF CALCUTTA. Price 5d.; to Subscribers 41d.

For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Terms: First annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. The Church The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the aper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless companied (Post-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

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