# The Church,

VOLUME VII.-No. 51.]

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# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1844.

## [WHOLE NUMBER, CCCLXIII.

#### Poetry.

DIRGE.

Bring tribute to the dead! No tears! In life they had enough of weeping! O'er the lone couch of rest where they are sleeping, Be not a tear drop shed! Bring tribute unto death !

No cypress wreath! Our days are dark with sorrow; To life's long storm succeeds a tranquil morrow-Claiming a brighter wreath !

Bring tribute to the tomb! Roses, where summer's breath its sweetness hiveth-Earth's evanescent bloom!

Bring tribute to the blest! Hopes, that, in joy's ethereal realm united, The hearts that shared their grief, when sorrow-blighted,

May share their endless rest! Bring tribute to the Lord!

The inc The incense from a contrite heart arising. In thankful prayers, devoutly solemnising His holy name and word !

Bring tribute to the dead! For they are now his own, our God, most holy !

e, eternity's bright day-spring, slowly Beams o'er your lowly bed! AGATHONIO

A SERMON,

BY THE REV. WILLIAM MACAULAY, RECTOR OF PICTON.

(Published by request of the Lord Bishop and Clergy.)

called together by the Episcopal authority, the attention of no inconsiderable portion of Christendom,let me pause a moment, my brethren, ere, with the the best exertions of either his intellect or his heart, to divest himself so far of worldly habit or the carnal

majesty; though at best we can consider these but in body, the fulness of him that filleth all in all." parts, and by glimpses, the human understanding fails beneath the magnitude of the subject, and confesses itself overpowered. And, therefore, the idea of "the grace of God," does not, at first, seem very easily received. What the obvious want,-what the felt necessity of man would make most welcome, appears at first to be repelled, when the mental view is withdrawn from the human object to be fixed on the crime in conduct, with correspondent misery? It is true that God "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." It is true that God left not him to the unjust." It is true that God left not himself without witness among the nations of the come from the ancient, undiminishable majesty of to dare to speak) at the lowest estimate of his divine This, then, appears to the multitude of men, in their mere worldly state, the wonderful incongruity, viz. that grace should belong to God. It made the follower of Epicurus incline rather to the belief that ary by the numerous learned and able men, who at once adorned and disgraced the æra of the French generation to generation, men are left to themselves in society, nothing seems more objectionable to the of the principle that God may be gracious, is indeed, in general veiled under the decencies, or prudence, of inary life. But where any great criminal, or sinner, the mind unguardedly reveals its incredulity; and despair, or the refusal or inability to admit the truth case that presents itself to observation. These two points, then,-which are the foundation, which few believe in the sense wherein they ought to half material blessings. that early divine promise to Eve, "it shall bruise thy as it had been the face of an angel."

"The gospel of the grace of God,"-the much desired, the inappreciable knowledge, together with the conviction brought home to the heart and mind, and that upon incontestible authority, that God is gracious unto men. The term expresses not tidings only,-not new tidings,-not good tidings merely,but soul-concerning truth, miraculously conveyed, and Adam heard the eternal sentence, "Dust thou art, the truth from fear or dread of torture or persecution, at that earliest council of Apostolic men. nature and attributes of God. How can a Being so exalted and independent stoop to think of, or cast an eye on, man? How can He, who chargeth his high angels with folly, and in whose perfect sight the very hear with folly, and in whose perfect sight the very persuasively impressed upon the spirit of man. The and unto dust shalt thou return." In Noah's day, or ridicule,—so to testify the gospel of the grace of As then God must be acknowledged in his attri- and his ministry was never stained by insubordination; angels with folly, and in whose perfect sight the very on the children of flesh? Or, admitting that he should condescend to turn his regards at all to man. what grace could be expected from Him the sovereign what grace could b what grace could be expected from Him, the sovereign of that system of nature, the laws of which, as exhibit exhibited in cause and effect, never vary from a stern exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of thet Providence which exacting — or the author of the majesty and eternity and justice of exacting — or the author of the majesty and eternity and justice of exacting — or the author of the majesty and eternity and justice of exacting — or the author of the majesty and eternity and justice of exacting — or the author of the majesty and eternity and justice of exact a construction — or the author of the majesty and eternity and justice of exact a construction — or the author of the majesty and eternity and justice of the bounden and insulted Jesus, meek and a prisoner, exact a construction — or the author of the grace of God." — Faul indeed was a divinely and directly chosen minisexactitude,—or the author of that Providence which never fails to visit error in intellect child his hands on Timothy, Titus, many at never fails to visit error in intellect, guilt in heart, or grace to man with such severe sublimity of essence and operation, being informed and vanquished by the Gospel, enters into a full appreciation of that mystery A halo of celestial glory seems always to invest this earth, in that he did good and gave us rain from splendid and interesting phraseology—"The Gospel of heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts, our the grace of God;" as the' something were constantly animal terrestrial life, with food and gladness. It is needed, -- some supernal influence, some reiterated true that "the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood perpetual incredulity, and habitual repugnance to the by the world are clearly seen, being understood idea of a God, who can deign to melt his providence and Godhead," and that "in him we live, move, and into grace. For the agency of angels was constantly have have our being." But these are the very things that "In him we live, move, and made use of, in the ushering in, and carrying through, rend." render men conscious of his greatness and his dignity, all the main facts on which the Gospel was to become and therefore the more afraid. But how can grace Zacharias an angel of the Lord standing on the right God, to frail and mortal man,—God being taken (so "Fear not Zacharias for the prover is heard." The "Fear not, Zacharias, for thy prayer is heard." essence, and man at the height of human or heroic angel of annunciation, Gabriel, said unto Mary, "Fear Virtue" not, Mary, for thou hast found favour with God." The angel of the Lord came upon the shepherds, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and when they were sore afraid, the angel said unto them, "Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of power of heaven was altogether unmindful of the great joy, which shall be to all people." So likewise, things of earth. It was deemed incredible and vision-Saviour's pilgrimage, "there appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening even him." When revolution. And where, by the accidents of life unto the women "Fear not ve for I know that ye severing the chain of sacred tradition, or relaxing the unto the women, "Fear not ye, for I know that ye reins of the chain of sacred tradition, or relaxing the lord "When the Lord reins of religious discipline, on this continent, from seek Jesus which was crucified." When the Lord ascended, while the Apostles whom he had chosen looked stedfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold, carnal minds of such than that grace should belong to Comminds of such than that grace should belong "This same Jesus, which is taken up from you to  $G_{OD}$ . This stubborn resistance to the admission of the manner as we have into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." Moses and Elias appeared in glory, specimens of the saints made perfect, on the becomes suddenly aroused to a true sense of his own Ruit and at the moment of his and at the moment of his guilt, and anxious about the consequences thereof, attendance upon, Jesus. And at the moment of his the minut apprehension by the officers of the temple, he said to Peter, "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my fied to all, "repentance towards God." of the grace of God, is always the first feature of his truck and he shall presently give me more than truck and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" however, of all that is interesting in my text, are well persuasiveness and effect to the Gospel, never interworthy of prolonged attention: That there is a God, high for here with its object or tendency. For they are even for the data within the ministerial boson; his heart in wait, and that by the children of covenant, the Jews. believe it; and that there is a grace of God, over and to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." above, and distinct from, the rain and sun and mere material bl. distinct from, the rain and sun and mere But the tradition and the habit of the multitude of were it with baying embraced and responsible at testimony to be borne? with what indeed a most weighty, solemn, responsible attempt; called it "serving the Lord": a servant of servants discipline and trial unto himself; and all that he cared by then it were bay how as he who was laden with such a testimony. The for was this, that he might finish his ministry to "test The tradition and the habit of the multitude of men were, it must be confessed, apparently at variance with what the above his master, nor the servant of with the above position. And this apparent diversity was owing the position. And this apparent diversity the position are in the position but dust and race of God." was owing to two circumstances in the first generation of our race to conduct? With what consistency of de-our conduct? With what consistence to conduct? With what c of our race; the one being the institution of vica-rious sacrif; the one being the institution of vica-restrict the one of the day—the inferior princi-unless it be derived as effectually (though indeed less rious sacrifices, when "unto Adam, and to his wife, did the Lool C when "unto Adam, and to his wife, the look of fight and here to be at the look of the day. The interest and proofs? And the look of the day the inferior principle and divine arguments and proofs? And the look of the day the look of the day the look of the day. The look of the day the look of the day the look of the day. The look of the day the look of the day the look of the day. The look of the day the look of the day the look of the day. 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The look of the day the look of the did the Lord God make coats of skins and clothed sine to lord it over that heritage when is coats, out them, "i of the energy of Christian ministry, mothing is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the lord is a command from a higher power confronted in "serving the characteristics of the Christian ministry, nothing is command from a higher power confronted in "serving the characteristics of the Christian ministry, nothing is command from a higher power confronted in "serving the characteristics of the Christian ministry, nothing is command from a higher power confronted in "serving the characteristics of the Christian ministry, mothing is command from a higher power confronted in "serving the characteristics of the Christian ministry, mothing is command from a higher power confronted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry, mothing is command from a higher power confronted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry consisted in "serving the characteristics of the christian ministry cons the Lord God make coats of skins and clothed them," i.e., their bodies,—their souls the meanwhile having been while left to a speedy marter dom "all that sat having been while left to a speedy marter dom "all that sat having been while left to a speedy marter dom "all that sat ther mean and the other being the remembrance, or effect, of in the Council looking stedfastly on him, saw his face that carly only the face of an angel" head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." These begin-The conviction and joyful acknowledgment that the ing a second time with Noah and his family, emana-being more or hour or hour or hour of the world; The conviction and joyful acknowledgment that there is a God, essential, and radiant with every per-being more or hour or hour of the world; The conviction and joyful acknowledgment that there is a God, essential, and radiant with every per-being more or hour or hour of the world; The conviction and joyful acknowledgment that the Lord Jesus." To the Ephesians he styles him-self "an Apostle by the will of God." To the their influence than as the servant of the Lord. Had being more or less distorted, according to the channels through which at there is a grace of God,— through which at there is a grace of God,— through which at there is a grace of God,— through which at there is a grace of God,— through which at there is a grace of God,— through which at there is a grace of God,— the presents himself as "an Apostle by the will of God. To the other way the influence than as the servant of the Lord. Had their influence their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had their influence than as the servant of the lord. Had th ar perverted ar perverted ar perverted ar perverted bin pe and the Gospel or authoritative, irresistible, illumina-ing vehicle, by which the sense of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated, and the Gospel of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated, and the Gospel of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated, and the Gospel of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated, and the Gospel of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated, and the Gospel of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated, and the Gospel of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated, and the Gospel of the grace of God it, and its high tendency, but ill-appreciated and terror, in pleasation had once been made, that there is a God, is conveyed to the inmost soul, mastering and van-it needed to the inmost soul, mastering and van-it needed to the inmost soul, and accordingly Corinthians, "an Apostle of Jesus Christ by the will big ventere, by which the sense of the grace of con-it needed to the inmost soul, and accordingly Corinthians, "an Apostle of Jesus Christ by the will big ventere, by which the sense of the grace of con-it needed to the inmost soul, and accordingly Corinthians, "an Apostle of Jesus Christ by the will big ventere, by which the sense of the grace of con-it needed to the inmost soul, and accordingly of Cod". The the Dense of the sense of the grace of the sense of the se Intermediate also, between the general race of man the early time the early time the early time the faith thereof, unshaken on the soul, thus exalts in general race of man the early time the early the

of the wisdom and providence of God, viz., the law of jealous eye of hatred, the faithful martyr into the dig- "To testify the gospel of the grace of God," is an In order to testify the Gospel, a ministry must be sians,-that, from the first until the last, he served though still harmonizing, parts. For an absolute Much there has been, in appearance, so deeply ness is always in danger of derogating by his inherent The High Priest of the Jews could not confer that JESUS CHRIST, from whom he had received, in mercy, perfection of obedience to that law, which purporteth ingrained in the human mind, as to seem almost writ- defect, or by his voluntary remissness and fault, from ministry. The court of the Areopagus could not his ministry; and who, having died to satisfy the justo be the law of the most high God, and which raised ten there. The sense of Justice, an estimate of the the claims of the subject. Is there indeed a God confer it. No Jewish privilege, no Grecian wisdom tice of the Almighty for the sins of men, could tolerate its tone accordingly, was exacted; and yet the law relations of life, arts also and inventions, the capacious above? Doth that God hold communion, from the could impart this ministry. Nor could the testimony in his servants no evil; and who, having died for all, was not as wide as were the capacity and circumstan-and active nature of men, may teem with, or work out, inconceivable fountain of his grace, with mortal men? of such a gospel as that of the grace of God, be looked upon all the household of faith as equally dear ces of man, and was accordingly in itself imperfect. or fancy for itself. But, at the first indication to a Hath he suffered the gospel of his grace to descend borne by any but chosen witnesses. When the Lord unto him. He served the Lord hence his obedience And where the obedience was faulty, provision was portion of our race, that God might resolve on grace, from the compassion and wisdom of heaven? Are had risen, by almighty energy, from the dead, he in the ministry would be not only diligent, but sincere, made by instituted sacrifices, and a prescribed cere- "the Lord SPAKE unto the children of Israel out of the there indeed such awful realities? And when that charged the eleven to be witnesses of him: "who unaffected, capable of passing with praise from the semonial, under levitical ministrations and an Aaron- midst of a fire: they heard the voice of the words, but gospel message is opened, does it reveal to human ap- tarried in the city of Jerusalem, and continued all verest scrutiny. itish high-priesthood, for a corrective thereto. In saw no similitude; only they heard a voice." And prehensions and the depths of the heart's sensibilities, with one accord in prayer and supplication, with the And yet, though St. Paul; with every faithful ministhis, however, God could hardly be called gracious, when at first there was delivered unto Jesus, in the such dear and dread truths, as repentance, and futh? women, and Mary the mother of Jesus; and with his ter, knew that "where the Spirit of the Lord is there . since an Israelitish man was required to do with synagogue at Nazareth, on the Sabbath day, the book Are these things so? Who then is to testify them, brethren, until they were endued with power from on is liberty''; though St. Paul would receive his minispractical perfection every thing that was written in of the prophet Esaias; when he had opened the book, and what must be the manner and agency of the testhe law: his obedience was that of fear, and the he found the place where it was written, "The Spirit tifier?"

"But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course it for Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God."— Acrs, xx, 24. Therefore, we are to consider here a pecu-acros, xx, 24. Therefore, we are to consider here a pecu-acros, xx, 24. liar force and comprehension in the term, Gospel. these things which thou hast seen, and of those things By what miraculous energy it was caused that when received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by ble," yet such was the true bumility of mind of this On this occasion of solemn interest, and within "The Gospel of the grace of God," which is paraphra-alls dedinged and received the ministry direct from the Lord Jesus, yet very elarly sound and be speed for you though the walls dedicated at first by the piety of the inhabitants of this pariel. In the which is paraphra-of this pariel to the postolic hand in the Epistle to of this pariel to the postolic hand in the Epistle to of this pariel to the postolic hand in the Epistle to of this pariel to the postolic hand in the Epistle to of the postolic hand in the Epistle to of the postolic hand in the Epistle to the postolic hand in the Epistle of this parish to sacred services, but in their renewal concentration the Christian th concentrating the Christian sympathies of an extended region and will be belowed up to the Lord he says) of our Lord from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to solitude, after the first days of the resurrection, we list hands on him, said, brother Saul, the Lord, even And while his services to the Lord he served. region, and amid circumstances of religious bearing, which tend to fortune the fort of glory, may give unto you which tend to fortune the fortune the beloved John were to solute, after the first days of the restance that they may receive forgiveness of sins, know that Peter himself, and the beloved John were campet bet service to the Lord made him reject any solution and and aims

act of singular dignity and responsibility. The wit- received, and received from none less than the Lord. the Lord. The Lord whom he served, was the Lord.

victims were made but a restricted and shadowy atone- of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me When Jonah was bidden to go to Nineveh, that of the world, then assembled at the sacred feast of ments, conferred the ministry upon him; yet to the to preach the Gospel to the poor. And closing the great city, and cry against it, Jonah rose up to flee "Pentecost,"-Repent and be baptized every one of Lord he served, his service was one of perfect humi-The grace of God was never fully known, till our book, he began to say unto them, this day is this to Tarshish-even to the extremity of the known you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of lity, - a humility not of the body only, but of the mind; Lord Jesus Christ came into the world. "The law scripture fulfilled in your ear." In conformity with world,-from the presence of the Lord; if, possibly sins." "He commanded us," says St. Peter on another -not consisting in genuflexion, or external worship; was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by the same law of Grace, Jesus came and spake unto he might escape the charge of delivering so solemn a occasion, "to preach unto the people, and to testify so much as in the deepest devoirs of the heart. He Jesus Christ." "No man hath seen God at any time: his disciples, in those words of everlasting interest, message. When Moses was summoned to do the that it is he which was ordained of God to be the felt ever, that, as an apostle, he was as one born out Jesus Christ. "No man nath seen God at any time: in succepts, in these words of even asting interest, in succepts, in these words of even asting interest, the use of data in the work of God to his brethren, he said unto God, judge of quick and dead." And as they spoke and of due time: He remembered that he was not, of Father, he hath declared him." And this declaration earth; Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptiz-Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh and that of a gracious God, by the infallibility of his Son, is called, in my text, "the Gospel of the grace of God." And of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all called, in my text, "the Gospel of the grace of God." And of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all the module go and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all the module go and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all the module go and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all the module go and of the Son, and in the matter of God." And the source of the Son, the source of God." And the sourc The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firma-ment sheweth his handy-work: but whatever is addressed to the bodily eye suggests only the solemn Mow the Gospel of the grace of God involved this addressed to the bodily eye suggests only the solemn PREACHED IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. idea to which the psalmist gives expression, "When I principle, that "whosoever shall call on the name of said unto me, Go prophesy unto my people Israel." on no other man's foundation. And yet, if there phemer, and a persecutor and injurious, but I obtained had been divided and the list the phemer and a persecutor and injurious, but I obtained had been divided and the list the phemer. ON OCCASION OF THE VISITATION OF THE LORD moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; what Paul, "shall they call on him in whom they have not flew one of the seraphim unto me, having a live coal or there had been any source of sacred ministry but was "in infirmities; in reprosches, in necessities, in is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from one, even the Lord, that would have happened be- persecution, in distresses; for Christ's sake"; and yet man that thou visitest him?" But, as it is written, they have not heard? and how shall they hear without off the altar, and laid it upon my mouth, and said, tween Paul and the prior Apostles, which did actually his humility led him to take pleasure therein. Some-"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be Lo! this hath touched thy lips, and thine iniquity is happen with the sons of Sceva, a Jew, and chief of times the true signs of an apostle were wrought by entered into the heart of man, the things which God sent?" "So then," the Apostle affirms, "faith cometh taken away, and thy sin purged, when also I heard the the priests, who adjured and exorcised evil spirits" him before men, in all patience, in signs, and wonders, hath prepared for them that love him." "The natu- by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." And as voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and by Jesus whom Paul preacheth, when the evil spirit and mighty deeds; and though he confessed that to

which tend to fasten on this reverend assemblage, called together but by the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge for the spirit of wisdom and revelation had not the risen Jesus miraculously re-assured and sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost." And rendered the ardent, the diligent, pious, holy and lofty ened; that ye may know what is the hope of his cal-invigorated them for the work of witnesses. St. when Paul and Barnabas afterwards had no small dis-Apostle, the veriest child to the true discipline and ling, and what the riches of the glory of his inheritance of God." St. Paul, my brethren, did testify repent. Paul confessed the necessity that lay on him in par-Apostle St. Paul, I venture to pronounce the dread adorable pause a moment, my brethren, and what is the exceeding greatness of adorable pause a Come For in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of adorable pause a Come For in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of brought the boasting Paul, as he sometimes called himself. "the fool in glorying" as he did at other adorable name of Gob. For it is hard for feeble man, even in his power to us-ward who believe, according to the man, even in his mast hallowed as the line of Moses, ye cannot be saved, they determined that Paul and Barmabas and certain they determined that Paul and Barmabas and certain working of his mighty power: which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right hand in the heavenly places; Far Gospel; he kept back nothing that was profitable to the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his Apostles and Elders about this question. On which tension, and to bow to the decision of the apostles Being, the source and upholder of all other existences. When we consider the prescriber the own blood, —to unfold, and formy, and enore upon the counsel of God: he preached the kingdom of God unity of the Church, —of the common fountain of an apostle, who received his ministry direct of the Lord authorized ministry. For when they were come to Jesus Christ, himself, knew that no evil in spiritual When we consider the secret and unapproachable dominion, and every name that is named, not only in the construction doer. The preached the kingdom of doer in such manner among those to whom he was commis-this world, but also in that which is to come: And in such manner among those to whom he was commis-this world, but also in that which is to come: And in such manner among those to whom he was commis-this world, but also in that which is to come: And in such manner among those to whom he was commis-this world, but also in that which is to come: And in such manner among those to whom he was commis-this world, but also in that which is to come: And in such manner among those to whom he was commis-the this world of the Church and of matters could over could be that of want of humility of hat put all this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is to come: And this world, but also in that which is an etco ound as an ap, and the was able to say confidently to their an inheritance among all them which are sanctified;" Jerusalem, they were received of the Church, and of the Apostles and Elders; and after the exchange of mind in serving the Lord had separated -his infinity,—his equal justice,—and his sublime majestry, therefore the basis of the conference and mind in serving the Lord. The Lord had separated the head over all things to the Church, which is his him from his mother's womb amid walling and sorrow. this day that I am pure from the blood of all men." its branches; to preach up not only faith, but faith conference, and mutual respect, and grave considera- him from his mother's womb, amid wailing and sorrow; He was able then to bid them remember that by the towards our Lord Jesus Christ; to declare unto every tion in council, Paul deferring to their authority, the denounced in the first anger which man provoked from space of three years he ceased not to "warn every one man not only the counsel, but the whole counsel of Apostles and Elders and brethren called Paul "belov- the Lord God. The Lord had separated him from God; to do this with integrity of heart and purpose, ed." Nothing but the voice from heaven could have Gamaliel, his patron,-from the High-Priest, who substance of his doctrine, viz. the proclamation of re- gate from the full gospel, from favour, shame, or the Paul; but that being once broken, the common foun- nions in study, his rivals in profession,-his parents pentance towards God. Because of one transgression, loving respects to man, -- not to suppress or conceal tain of the ministry was signalized and acknowledged and his friends. These cost him many a pang, and

ders of the Church, and there was a lofty and persua- to testify the Gospel of the grace of God. Alas! In consideration of the substance, viz., to testify sive authority, accompanying always his injunction, that some individuals, who abound in so many social sentence of the law upon the offender, against social the gospel of the grace of God,-to testify repentance when he bade them to "watch." But it is not so and valuable qualities, should harden their hearts to relations, how little did sorrow, or hatred of the crime, towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, much as Apostle, or as holy Bishop, that he mentions no other form of beauty-no other element of happior renunciation of the criminal dispositions in the \_\_\_\_\_\_the heart of the most enterprising and assured will his "ministry." He singles out the lowliest form in ness, than the Gospel of the grace of God. Alas criminal, avail to restore to society the doomed and justly quail before the solemn importance of the task. which he may express the sacred office, so that when that the indulgent fathers of earthly children should once guilty wretch. Sin in its nature, —that grave of But when the mind turns from the matter handled to his heart was melting with the unbounded overflow of prove hardened and reckless sons to one who would sin,—the desolateness of the sinful state,—the filth the persons addressed, and called on to repent and love, he might speak as brother and as parent unto all. be a heavenly parent and loving Saviour unto themof sin, were such, that the capacity of the sinner to believe, all the fire of zeal re-kindles,—all the sym- Though he reverted to the authority of the Lord Je- selves. Alas! that the promises of the most forturepent,-the motive to repentance, was a thing appa- pathies of Christian love awaken into motion; and sus, he looks to the essential point for which that au- nate youth should be so often blighted-that mildness, rently unthought of. Instead of repentance came that heavy task and fearful charge, which from con- thority was conferred. He names it not by that title talent, learning, accomplishment, should all be laid despair: instead of mercy from God on the aroused sideration of the majesty of God we would fain evade, of dignity, and of government, which it behoved those before any other shrine than that of God. They were conscience and wounded spirit of the sinner, there we rush emulously into, when we consider, and our who heard it to respect, but he styles it the "ministry," the sad "and witnessed realities of such melancholy came suicide, and recklessness of an existence found hearts melt at, the wants and spiritual necessities of -the labour whereof was one of love; the blessed cases of voluntary ruin and irreclaimable perdition, to be intolerable. Repentance then towards God our brother men. For who are they, to whom we ministry, by which souls are to be saved, -- the ministry that wrung the tears at Ephesus from the ministering tify repentance,—to bring that gospel of grace,—to classed by St. Paul as Jews and Greeks, and the "Ye know," says he, "from the first day that I the sacred memorial of the historic page. The tears bear the message from God unto his brother men, - classification embraces generally all to whom our came into Asia, after what manner I have been with that were shed then by a sorrowing minister for backto testify, I say, the joyful gospel of the grace of God address as testifiers and witnesses even in this age, can you at all seasons." Diligence, a treasuring of time sliders, and weak disciples, who ran upon this ruin; in this particular, viz. of repentance towards God, was apply. "Brethren," says St. Paul, "my heart's desire and opportunity, the improving of every season, the are remembered even now, not only in Asia, but in the exalted and enviate privilege of St. Paul. No and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be loss of no soul by negligence, the faming into life of China, then unvisited, and in America, which, for mild and beaming angel ever brought a more welcome saved. For I bear them record that they have a zeal of all the seeds of good, --was the very first point to aught we know, had not in St. Paul's day felt the spimessage to man than this. No lofty seraph, or choir God, but not according to knowledge." "Ye men of which the sage and zealous Apostle adverted. The rit of God moving upon the surface of the waters, to of the angelic host, though they bade individuals, Fear Athens," said the same Apostle, "I perceive that in flaming sword that turned every way to guard the way bid it rise into the sublimity of Andes, and to the not, and accompanied the gracious preface by an in- all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed of the tree of life, was the fit emblem of such a minis- measureless magnificence of plains. The tears remain stance of particular benefaction, ever found their way by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with ter. In him the unwearied sun shone upon one who, in the evangelical narrative, a tender and moving meto the heart of man with such moving and grateful this inscription-To the unknown God. Whom in a greater and more important labour of enlightening morial of the Christian ministry in its earlier day; persuasion as did the preacher of repentance, not the therefore ye ignorantly worship, him Care I unto the world, found himself still more indefatigable. The but where are the faulty disciples, who drew these preacher merely, but the witness, the authoritative you." "The Jews," said he, "require a sign, and stars which set their watches in the domain of night, evidences of ministerial agony from the depths of his testifier, the speaking and living St. Paul, who told the Greeks seek after wisdom. But we preach Christ witnessed no intermission in the ministerial care of that heart to the service of the eyes? The traveller who the things which he had seen, when both publicly and crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto Apostle. Every season of sorrow or of joy, every part visits Ephesus itself, wonders almost where that city from house to house, he taught, and shewed and testi- the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are of Asia, every inhabitant of Ephesus, knew the Apos- of Diana stood, and most lost perhaps among its ruine called, both Jews and Greeks, CHRIST, the power of tle's "ministry." They were reminded by him of it are the remains of those, who made a God of this from the very first was hot within him; the fire burned, St. Paul served the Lord in humility of mind, not-Intermediate also, between the general race of man of the early time and this latter and blessed dispen-sation of the Gospel of the dust even under the dust even und

than that which bound him to return blood for blood. truction." When the judge had pronounced from the bench the

"Repentance towards God, and faith toward our God, and the wisdom of God." "In Christ Jesus," when he left them, but they had seen it from the very world, and refused to hear the voice of the Christian Lord Jesus Christ:" To testify, to bear witness, to said that sublime witness, looking abroad on the first day. Before the fane of the great name of Diana, charmer, charm, though he did, with a divine wisdom. And yet the agency of angels, while it gives dignity, preach up "faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." world, and surveying all the intelligent race of mortal in the market-place, and from house to house, diligence The "temptations" were a different thing. They

die." And all without the Jewish pale were "dead he was rebuked by the voice from heaven, saying, every generation and of every country to the faith. plishments, might have presumed too much thereon, could not sustain, without trembling and affright, the in trespasses and sins." No voice of consolation, no "This is my beloved Son; heat (neither Moses nor "The ministry, which I have received of the Lord and have left a more fatal legacy than the sin of Ever ance, nor could any believe that God, once offended, amid the accumulated wrath of unresisted enemies, ter. He laid his hands on Timothy, Titus, many at the grace of God,—the terrestrial garden of a sublime would renew his favour on such gracious terms. A he feared for himself, and denied his master. In pros- Ephesus, many in Asia, for the commission of Bishops. and heaven-derived love. clean thing, all knew, could not come out of an un-perity or adversity, a thousand dangers press upon He confirmed and strengthened many, and had the But observe St. Paul in tears. Did I say tears clean; nor could the Eternal, who had ordained death him, who would fain "testify" the gospel of the grace care of all the Churches. And none can doubt that only? in many tears and temptations, which befel me; and punishment upon human sin, either lie or repent. of God. Even in one's happiest success, we may be he had prophetic wisdom, which looked into the future, said he, "by the lying in wait of the Jews." These All human practice, and all received principles of in- exposed to the censure wherewith that same Peter who said thereof with confidence, "I know this, that precious tears have been numbered in that book of tercourse between man and man seemed hostile to the animadverted on the writings of St. Paul; in which, after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among remembrance, in which there is no sparrow that falls adoption by God of so gracious a declaration. In said he, are some things, "hard to be understood, you, not sparing the flock. Also of your own selves to the ground, that is not noted. For they were the every nation the avenger of blood seemed to have on which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away tears of an iron frame, and an undaunted heart, and a his perverted conscience, no obligation more strong they do also the other scriptures, unto their own des- disciples after them." He could call together the el- stern habit, called forth by the labour of the ministry

was a novel sound for guilty man to hear. To tes- would testify the gospel of God's grace? They are to "testify the gospel of the grace of God."

for a service and task to be performed, because of that LORD." It was not the service of a party, or of a more essential to success, than the conviction, ration-"Faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ," was that command, and in virtue thereof, to equals or inferiors Church so called, but he served the Lord. So that ally cherished, which actuated St. Paul, of a true deribetter thing in the sublime and gracious testimony, of our own race. St. Paul magnifies his office. He whether a High Priest, or a Sanhedrim, summoned vation from the divine Head of the Church. This quishing every rebellious principle there, and enthron- it needed testimony, -strong, repeated, varied testi- of God." To the Romans, "a servant of Jesus hierarchy; had a multitude, however numerous, and effects of our ministerial labours: these causes may

venerable appellatives as Jesus and as Christ; this To testify the Gospel of the grace of God, in such —he spake with his tongue; he testified to all "the withstanding these temptations. He looked to the instead of deriving anything out of the prescribed soling in itself, than it was solemn and important. and the Greek into new creatures in Christ Jesus, is He regarded his ministry as a ministry indeed. He every evil wrought upon himself, or his charge, as a 202

have been all along impostors, or unsound in the chasinful individual changed constantly into a new creadogmas,-dare not advocate her much desired and of duty. God. who performs your requisitions-but, more than all, gospel of the grace of God." who recognizes your office, as TRUE ! I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry to testify the gospel of the grace of God." which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God."

of others, so long as we are fully persaaded that our brought offerings of love, and the commencement of the Diocese of Toronto? The malice of irfidel foes will be glad to see evincing, in his native land, that of otners, so long as we are fully persaaded that our ministry is that "received (in lawful instrumentality) from the Lord Jesus." That ministry indeed (confrom the Lord Jesus." That ministry indeed (con-cerned with the most solemn and highest interests of man, and with the honour of the divine Trinity—grave though it be, at any time, and a charge which it is though it be, at any time, and a charge which it is to Parliament in that Episcopal period, providing that to worldly cupidity, or inexperienced zeal, it brought "The resolution was seconded by Mr. Kent, who commenced though it be, at any time, and a charge which it is awful responsibility), would be presumption and blas-phemy, if it were otherwise than *true*. Being true, woe to that soul who doubts the *authority* of that im-position of holy hands, whereby it was committed to him. Doubt of a true spiritual authority would be a him. Doubt of a true spiritual authority would be a palsy to the soul of the minister, who ought to testify in his generation to all concerned the good of men, does now, so much to the advantion in his generation to all concerned the generation to the generation to all concerned to the generation to the generatio nm. Donot of a free spiritual authority would be a free good is in course which the Society in the exercise of a sound many tears and temptations, was instant at an seasons palsy to the soul of the minister, who ought to testify in his generation, to all concerned, the gospel of the first order, in diggrace of God. No denial of the carnal world, enraged, nity of life, and the best methods of piety, he has left prelate of this diocesan branch of the Church sits at line ministrations which the best methods of piety and the best methods of piety grace of God. No denial of the carnal world, enraged, as it always will be, at the curb which the sacred mi-nistry continually places on rampant as well as secret Church. We have no better evidence that we had ancestors, than we possess of our true be was a Bishop, and still later a Bishop than a saint? city. On the other, he is strong, in the strength of Britain the claims of the Canadian Church. parents and ancestors, than we possess of our true he was a Bishop, and still later a Bishop than a saint? city. On the other, he is strong, in the strength of Britain the claims of the Canadian Church. succession from the Apostles. The astronomy of Called away prematurely from a world which was God, which has moved him to summon, and the flock Newton does not proceed on principles so sure, on hardly worthy of him, (for in his Episcopacy, the first of Christ throughout the country to obey the sumsuch few and certain postulates, as the ministerial encroachments which this Province will for ever, in mons, into being, and strength, "THE CHURCH Socisuch few and certain postulates, as the ministerial succession of the Church of England. The supposed invasiling grief, lament, were made with rude, irreve-certainty of the principle of chemistry, with all its deductions, are not, in reality, equal to the soul-subdeductions, are not, in reality, equal to the sour-sub-duing persuasion which we ministers have, or ought to have, of the derivation of our spiritual charge—the authority for its just exercise,—from the Lord Jesus. This proposal is to be taken into consideration at a special Convention of the Church would have mourned bin much, had not the diocese of Quebec been, on you may discover elsewhere, in pone will you find a to have, of the derivation of our spiritual charge—the authority for its just exercise,—from the Lord Jesus. Where is the evidence of the resurrection of the Lord Where is the evidence of the resurrection of the Lord the occasion, divided, and the erection of the Province greater grace of God, than has descended upon this where is the evidence of the resurrection of the Lora is ought to have of unitself, if the ministry be not true? where the testiisen, if the minister which may render it necessary that its mony to any Christian fact,—to the whole gospel of been done,) been made into our actual Bishopric. ism, of the hydra-head of sect, and of the unhallowed for the charter, which may render it necessary that its done, been done, been done, been made into our actual Bishopric. mony to any constitution and objects should at an early period pass the grace of God,—if the faith of the Church of Eng-the grace of God,—if the faith of the Church of Eng-the grace of God,—if the faith of the Church of Eng-the grace of the host and most religious of kings was dis-the host and most religious of kings was disland cannot be maintained—if her national clergy mory of the best and most religious of kings was dis- Church of Christ,—the Church reformed, the ancient offered resignation. honoured so far, and the authority of the Imperial Church of England, the spiritual babe of God's proracter of their office? When, before the energy of Parliament so set at nought and overruled, as to per- tection in Canada, --- is lifting up its sacred head in that ministerial office, we see with our own eyes, by vert the greater portion of the landed reserve intended the wilderness, is assembled in this durable and gracecalm and slow and every way resisted processes, the for the "ministry of witness", to purposes for which it ful Cathedral, under an Apostolic Bishop, represented never was designed, and to be in the hands of the by its ministers, nearly numbering one hundred, and ture in Christ-the parish formed-countries evan- spoliators, as the ark of God at Ashdod. Alas, for to every one of which ministers a thousand, or several gelized-and the effect remaining-the ministry in- the affliction of that Episcopal father's course, in thousand hearts of faith respond in their several padeed, with the banner of their Lord, going forth every whose day it happened, while the christian sceptre of rishes. Grant that we may be afflicted in one circumwhere conquering and to conquer,-can any minister England was swayed over this reformed Colony, that stance, we are blessed in many. Grant that a part of of our Church doubt his lawful spiritual authority? the name and sign-manual of the magnificent and ac- the Church may be at any time wounded, a remnant Are not the sacraments powerful witnesses, by the complished Regent of victorious and blessed Britain will always be left. And while one flock, and one effects of their daily administration, that the Lord is was so far subject to indignity, never to be effaced or Bishop remain, the Church will ever be found indewith this branch of his Church in every part of the forgotten, as to remain at the foot of a charter, which structible, and going forth constantly, as the ages of world? If we examine the word of God, do we find in every particular of its aim the enemy of God's peo- time unroll, conquering and to conquer. ourselves, after comparison, shaken from this persua- ple has endeavoured to pervert. But rest, venerable Three holy Bishops adorn the British North Amesion of the truth of our ministry? If we look around Fathers of the Canadian Church, in peace! Rest, rican Church. Would to God that the Bishopric of on our flocks, or inwardly upon ourselves, does not saints of God, in the arms of heaven, after the weari- Quebec, restored and perpetuated, could be numbered on our flocks, or inwardly upon ourselves, does not the blessing of the Lord accompany every ministerial set which we conscientional engage in 2. And if suce act which we conscientiously engage in? And if suc- to an inferior order of the ministry. But even brighter Isles, testify the Gospel of the grace of God in the 'priesthood.' (Hear, hear.)" cess and pre-eminence in the world be any argument beams, though less their range, break upon our obser- world of waters. These sacred officers form, in the for the protection of the Lord and Intercessor on high, vation, as we follow, in memory, their course. There colonial branch of the empire, the bond of union.— a Unitarian Minister, of a passage in the Report is not the Church of England blessed beyond all mor- was the Rev. Dr. John Stewart, who was gathered Do they slumber, may one so humble be permitted to which tended to reflect upon the religious body to tal pre-conceptions? Has it not been singularly ripe in years to God, after he had been a faithful mi- ask, at their honourable and important posts? Let which he belonged. Were a document, indeed, to be blessed since the days of King Edward? Is it not nister, for more than a quarter of a century, to the them enlighten the darkness of the time. Let them constructed in such an assemblage, which would now blessed, and a blessing to the earth?-The sects, town of Kingston, and to the christianized Mohawks. meet in holy House of Convocation, and by united satisfy all parties, we apprehend it should have to as every year evinces, perpetually split into mournful The effects of the labours of his life still remain : they counsel, seek to accomplish still greater good to the exclude the very essentials of Christianity,-the schisms, and partake of the mutability of earthly and are still undimmed by distance of time,-still green nascent Colonial Church. But as for us, my breth- Christian Ministry,-the Sacraments instituted by gross terrestrial things. And that haughty and un- and fresh in the grateful memories of many of us. The ren, let no despondency ever seize upon our minds, as our Lord, -- the Trinity-and even the doctrine of blushing Church of Rome, which sits in unhallowed odour of a good and sanctified name still breathes a to our ministry, or as to the joyful end of our indivi- future rewards and punishments. And yet such is shew of pre-eminence on the seven hills of a once im- holy charm around his family.—There was the ele- dual course. Our prayers, and the prayers of the the species of unity amongst Christian believers, perial city,-whose head, as I have received the testi- gant scholar and kind-hearted man, the Rev. Robert Church, have risen up in sweet memorial before God : which some would be content with ! mony of an eye-witness, on the last anniversary day Addison, who knew something of affliction, but who hope springs forward with exulting wing, as to the fuof the Lord's crucifixion, exhibited himself borne on made all happy in the Christian ministry around the ture, and, let the present frown as it may, I trust we of the Lord's cruchtion, exhibited master borne of men's shoulders to 100,000 spectators, in more than regal splendour and spiritual pride and magnificence of ostentation,—that Church, which challenges the ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation,—that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation, —that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation, —that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation, —that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of ostentation, —that Church of England, and that I know of no surer of the Lord Lesve to testify truth of our ministry in pretence, confesses it in effect. Providence seemed to have appointed to a sphere in which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify For in the presence of the true ministry of our divinely a new country, as if to give living illustration of my the gospel of the grace of God." derived office, Rome dare not (venturesome as she is), late assertion, that a conviction of a true and lawful t this day, assert her own undoubted and cherished office in the minister is itself the most important part For never man, with such parts, performed ancient practices. Rotten as her idolatrics are, she in similar period such extensive spiritual good leaving COBOURG, F while a Church remains to our Bishops, ministers and dained by an abuse of power in the state, yet proved people, she finds it necessary to assume for the season by his ministerial life, how Providence, in any arrange the garb of an angel of light. Her system of spiritual ment of patronage that can be made, will still assert power was more formidable, when indeed it seemed its own, and educe from evil a greater amount of good. less so. The truth of God now hems in her super- There was also the Rev. Salter Mountain, whose stitions on every side. The word of God, planted by learning, piety and charity adorned and blessed the our diffused ministry in every breast, darts a light per- first parish of the Bishop, before whom I have now petually upon her corruptions, which she finds it daily the privilege to preach .- There was his zealous and more difficult to bear. She sits uneasy under her evangelical successor the Rev. George Archbold, who diminishing influence; and though her uneasiness may transformed his sword into a spiritual pruning-hook, lead to some extravagant acts and paroxysms of exten- and left after a time the Missionary life for the pastosive effect, yet even within her own bosom (blessed be ral staff. There were also the Rev. John Stoughton, the majesty and the grace of God for it,) the spirit, for 16 years at Bath,-the Rev. Thomas Campbell. which called forth Luther, and which shone in the as many years at Belleville,-the Rev. John Weagant. breast of Cranmer, is now beginning to operate : the -the Rev. Mr. Morley at Chatham,-the Rev. Joseph arm of the Lord is not shortened, and a great refor- Thompson at Cavan, -and others, who have died in, mation, even already begun, will, in God's good and and out of, the country. Among the most generally not distant time, bring her clergy and people, to par- lamented was the still youthful and diligent, Rev. Rotake in reality and fully of the gospel of the grace of bert D. Cartwright, a blessing to Kingston, an honour to the Church, but more honourable as one who served O wonder of the earth! the ministry received of the Lord with humility of mind-with tears and tempthe Lord Jesus, by derivation through his Apostles. tations,-and at all seasons, till God took him. O Church! O enduring and authoritative witness! Of all these ministers of the Lord, who in their day feeble in each link, but adamantine in its indissoluble testified the gospel of the grace of God, the course is succession. O holy and beneficent ministry-the run: it was run amid various impediments and diffibest gift of God to sorrowful and dying men-the culties; but in general they finished their course with sweet invention of divine and omniscient love,-the joy. Our course, my Reverend brethren, is still to ministry that testifies, with an adequate authority, the run, till we reach the appointed goal. They, our degospel of the grace of God to every one that cometh parted brethren, are happy in having been called, in into the world! O awful, and healing ministry,- the mercy of God, at a fitting time, to render in an with the keys of office in one hand, and the written account of their stewardship. It is ours still to labour word of God in the other-with true service to the on. We are still charged with the ministry to testify Lord-with humility of mind-with tears of anxiety the gospel of the grace of God. I think that most of for the salvation of all, and of grief for the loss and them could make the avowal of St. Paul, "I have covdanger of many-with patience ever-with diligence eted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel; I have shewed at all seasons,-the ministry, not only dear to the you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to sup-Lord of heaven and earth, but seated in a Church's port the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord love and a Church's affection-the shepherds of so Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to many lambs-and the feeders of God's heritage,- receive." For we, who beheld them in trying situablessed beyond the conception of the carnal mind, and tions, and a long course of labours, from which they of ambitious mortality, is that minister, who prizes never shrunk, may be pardoned for supposing that, your value as he ought-who feels your privilege- above all earthly goods, they loved to "testify the But as for ourselves who remain, how sorrowfully The words of my text, my brethren, have not only in some parts of the spiritual horizon, doth the declicome for our comfort from the ancient recesses of re- ning day seem to darken upon us! The Holy Ghost mote time, but even since I selected it, they have been seems to testify, by many premonitions, that disadwafted across the world from the depths of a good man's vantages and afflictions of various kinds await us in heart. Amid the millions of benighted India, a suc- the future years, and wherever we may be. But many cessor of St. Paul, the Bishop of Calcutta, in one of a storm, my brethren, gathers in the natural horizon, his last published letters, is found consoling and ani- ----many a tempest spreads, darkens, coruscates, growls, mating himself and others with these words. Unnum- and yet passes harmless on. And in any event, I bered Alps of spiritual difficulty surround, and rise trust that this we can each say, "But none of these daily upon the devoted prelate; but solitary as he is, things move me, neither count I my life dear unto or with few to aid, he says, "none of these things move myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and placed in our hands for some days to come; but we me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, Our course in the ministry cannot indeed, my brethren, but be finished with joy, notwithstanding dis-That course is in his and our case, as it was in the couraging appearances; for we have the promise of a spirited and interesting account of a public meeting case of St. Paul, an individual one. The ministry the Lord, who is at the right hand of power in heaven, in behalf of the "Windsor and Eton Church Union concerns the salvation of others; the course or race that he will be with us alway, even unto the end of Society." Amongst the sums distributed by this concerns our particular salvation. In that arduous the world. We have HIS promise; and in preaching benevolent Association,-which appears to be formed course of life then, the ministry being committed to the Gospel constantly to every creature, we engage very much upon the basis of our Diocesan Church us, let us take care, that while we preach to others, the performance of that promise to our generation. Society, though less comprehensive in its sphere of we be not cast away ourselves. We might here com- Lo! the promise is about to be performed! We see operations,-we find £25 granted to the Society for fort ourselves with considerations taken from the ex- the divine hand already extended to assist the divinely Promoting Christian Knowledge, and £50 to the ample of St. Paul, and all the apostles, or with the appointed ministry of witness. We hail the awakened Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Farts; constant witnesses of the truth in the early and every majesty of protecting Providence arising to vindicate institutions towards which every member of the intermediate generation. But why should we not, on his beloved Church. The blessed Lord hath put his Colonial Church will rejoice to see an extension of this great and rare occasion, animate ourselves, Reve- bridle in the mouth of his enemies, and led them back national interest and support.

THE CHURCH.

CONTEN

and in our hands a creative power for the conversion largesses of the saints accompanied his voyage; he throes of the anguished Church produced the birth of seconded by a gentleman whom our readers generally prayer. We cannot therefore but entertain a strong hope

flush of apparent success,—can ever shake the calm conviction of that minister, who has received his com-digy of spiritual excellence. Need I mention to this conviction of that minister, who has received his commission from the transmitted authority of our holy assemblage the sainted name of the noble and the pious from every portion of the continent confer, the Royal or will hereafter be neglected, on the part of Mr. Kent,

We regret to observe by the Banner of the Cross

The character of the temporary alliance which is struck at platform meetings between Dissenting bodies in the proceedings of the "Anti-Church Conference," the delegates of which, to the amount of 600, lately

met in London. They may be agreed in their opposition to the Church, but that apparently is the only point of union,-in nothing else have they evinced the slightest concord. In the course of the proceedings, a Quaker [Mr. Joseph Sturge] said,

"He came forward with great reluctance, to suggest an alteration in the resolution; and were not a principle involved, he would not trespass on the attention of the meeting. It was well known that he belonged to a society which held the opin-ion, that under the Christian dispensation, what they had called the order of Priesthood, was abrogated. Perhaps not many

A complaint was also made by the Rev. Mr. Hincks,

In the list of the Clergy present at the late Visitais resident Minister of Burford,—at which place, all method of promoting your happiness than by recommending your stedfast adherence to her communion. letters and papers are to be addressed to him.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

pose, deliberate upon the course which it may be most advisable to take, in consequence of the altered state of of the 15th instant, that the Right Rev. Bishop

All which is respectfully submitted, J. B. ROBINSON, Chairman. Toronto, 3d June, 1844.

#### of different denominations, has a striking illustration ADDRESS TO THE REV. WM. AGAR ADAMSON, A.B., T.C.D. Amherst Island, actuated by deep regret at your removal from to the democratic branch in the House of Representatives, but us to Montreal, are unwilling to permit the occasion to pass there was no parallel to the House of Lords. The Council without a public and unanimous expression of the feelings with

tutions left in our charge, viz., the Sunday Schools and Library, the Governor in this state of absolute dependence on his Coun-

#### To the Inhabitants of Amherst Island.

My dear friends, - A grateful sense of the many kindnesses which I received during the years my lot was cast amongst you, which is vividly upon my heart, and enhances the expression of your regret at the separation which has taken place between us.

tain the Library and Sunday Schools in their efficiency. Your kind wishes for my success in the arduous duties to which it has pleased. Beyulder the band of the success the success in the success the success to success the success the success to success the success the success to success the succes the success the success the success the the hor

desired to push it would be inconsistent with monarchical go-

vernment, and with the relations of the colony to the mother country. In the outset of his argument he should boldly and earlessly, on the part of her Majesty's Government, rec their unhesitating and cordial approbation of the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe, and their approval of the two acts of his adminis-tration relating to the Council which the hos. member had brought forward and charged against him as acts of error.— Let the House hear what were those acts. Fortunately they possessed the best evidence with respect to them, for the Go-vernor and Conucil had both made statements of the grounds on which the resignations of the members of the latter body were tendered, and the Governor-General, by the mouth of one of them who still adhered to them, had publicly declared in the presence of the Council, and without contradiction, that the members of the late Administration had come to him with this Council should have permission to add to the lists at their discretion, and that no appointment should be made prejudicial to their interests. In other words, that the percogative of the Crown should be made a secondary consideration to their seca-Ministers of the Crown in the mother country. He (Lord Stanley) denied the analogy ; but, admitting it for the sake of argument, then he said that no such demands were ever made by a Minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) But he denied the truth of the analogy altogether. The constitution of Ca-nada was so framed as to render it impossible that it should possess all the ingredients of the British constitution. What

was the first principle of the British constitution? The irresponsibility of the Sovereign and the responsibility of the Ministers: and no Minister could hold the reins of power for any protracted period who did not possess, in addition to the confidence of the Sovereign, some share of the confidence also of the majority of the people. But because the Crown was not responsible it did not follow that it exercised no influence. On the sectors On the contrary, its influence was by no means inconsiderable. The Sovereign made appointments on the responsibility of the Ministers, knowing that the Minister paid and was bound important considerations. The Crown, too, exercised great influence, because of the love, veneration, and attachment of the people-that was another cause of its power. Then there came in the British constitution the second estate-the House ADDRESS TO THE REV. WM. AGAR ADAMSON, A.B., T.C.D. Reverend and dear sir.—We the undersigned Inhabitants of nothing analogous to all this in Canada. There was a parallel possessed none of the adventitious advantages of which he had had spoken. Its members had no hereditary claims-they which your Mission has inspired us. We most gladly refer to the fact that your admirable perform-ance of Divine Service, and the conciliatory and faithful manner in which the doctrines of the Church of England have been inforced from your pulpit, have drawn to our church a greatly inforced from your pulpit, have drawn to our church a greatly increased congregation, and with equal pleasure shall we dwell upon the recollection of your prompt and feeling discharge of your occasional duties, and the remarkable urbanity with which we have ever been treated by you in private life. We will do our best to maintain the usefulness of your Insti-We will do our best to maintain the usefulness of your Instito the fortune of a private gentleman in this country. When The function of the product of the second providence of the constituted canada a system of government in essence republican; place the constitution of the second providence of the constituted canada an independent and republican colony. The bon gentleman proposed a course which you are so eminently qualified, and to your future hears of the constituted canada a republican colony. The bon gentleman proposed a course which you are so eminently qualified, and to your future hears we heg to offer you, in this address the best introduction in our power. We trust that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, all happiness and prosperity may be extended to yourself and your family, and we promise you a hearty welcome whenever you may again visit us. We beg to subscribe ourselves most respectfully, your very affectionate friends. [Signed by 155 persons.] REPLY.

The power for which a Minister is responsible in England, is not his own power, but the power of the Crown, of which he is for the time the organ. It is obvious that the Executive Councillor of a colony is in a situation totally different. The Governor, under whom he serves, receives his orders from the Crown of England? But can the Colonial Council be the advisers of the Crown of England? Evidently not, for the Crown has other advisers, for the same functions, and with superior authority. It may happen, therefore, that the Governor receives at nethod of promoting your happiness than by recommending our stedfast adherence to her communion. It rejoices me to be assured that you have resolved to mainfor the a subordinate officer, but an independent sovereign.

tleman, there are many questions in wh

rend brethren, with a memory or consideration of the from the fierce assault upon his apparently widowed The newly appointed Bishop of Newfoundland, faithful ministers, who have been in our own day, and Church, even when that marshalled assault was in its Dr. FIELD, took an active part in the proceedings of diocese? Have we not witnessed the course of that mid fury. By what astonishing providence did it the meeting; as did also the late Bishop of Barbados, first and eminent Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Jacob Moun- happen that when half the heritage of the Church was Dr. COLERIDGE. This latter prelate, having moved tain, with whom first, on treacherous billows, and plundered from a desecrated sceptre and a helpless a resolution in behalf of the Society for the Propaga- an endowment from that source. through an almost unknown gulph, the testimony came flock, the other half was allowed to remain? By what tion of the Gospel,—in doing which he took occasion Society were this subject by the through an almost unknown guiph, the testimony came to these few sheep in the wilderness of the gospel of the grace of God, by a ministry duly ordained? The corr Zion lay, in seeming, prostrate on the ground, the corr zion lay, in seeming, prostrate on the ground, the corr zion lay in seeming, prostrate on the ground corr zion lay in seeming, prostrate on the ground corr zion lay in seeming, prostrate on the ground corr zion lay in seeming, prostrate on the ground corr zion lay in seeming corr zion lay in

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RIDAY, JUNE 28, 1844.	SECOND ANNUAL REP	
IS OF THE OUTSIDE.	The Lay Committee	
I of the Discose	Ling their last report	

First Page. Poetry.—Dirge. A sermon, preached in the Ca-thedral Clurch of St James, Toronto, ou occasion of the Visitation of the Lord Bishop

In common with the proprietors of newspapers in general, the Managers of the DIOCESAN PRESS have experienced so much delay and inconvenience in prouring the subscriptions due on account of this Jour- of Her Majesty's Government has not been expressed nal,-which, though small to individuals, are a large amount in the aggregate,-that they have come to the determination of employing a Collector, who will call on the parties individually who are indebted to this office. A gentleman, accordingly, will, on or about the 15th July next, proceed on a collecting tour, on behalf of this Journal, from Toronto westward,embracing the Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, Brock, and London Districts, as far as the town of London, but including places in its immediate neighbourhood. This gentleman will be furnished with a statement of the amount due on account of "The Church," for the present as well as the preceding volumes, and it is earnestly hoped that parties in arrear will be prepared to settle their accounts, when presented .- Subscribers also, who can conveniently advance the amount of the succeeding, or eighth volume, which will then have commenced, would confer a particular favour,-as saving ultimate applicacations,-in paying the amount to our Collector.-The gentleman thus employed, will be empowered to make any arrangements in regard to local agencies, which, after consultation with the resident Clergyman, may be thought desirable, or conducive to the interests of the paper.

Our subscribers must be aware that the course we are about to adopt, is one which will impose upon us a very heavy and inconvenient expense; and we beg to renew our hope that the individuals called upon them will certainly rise so as to bear some proportion to a very heavy and inconvenient expense; and we beg will, in no case, permit this to be a mission undertaken in vain.

About the middle of August, a similar tour of collection will probably be made from Toronto eastward; but of this due notice will hereafter be given.

In the present number will be found the able and eloquent Sermon of the Rev. William Macaulay, preached at the late Visitation of the Lord Bishop, and which we are happy to have it in our power to publish entire.

We fear that the charge of the Lord Bishop, which so many of our readers are anxious to see, cannot be have every hope that it will appear in the first number while the other half might be again divided by lot be-tween the Churches of England and Scotland in the proof the forthcoming volume.

In the Bucks Herald of the 25th May, we observe

ANADA. ORT OF THE LAY COMMITTEE OF CHURCH SOCIETY. e of the Church Society since mabjects of the Society by promoting applications on the in religion and piety, and consequently in happiness. bject of the disposition and management of the Clergy Reserves, and also respecting the endowment of the

Provincial Legislature. The Society is so fully aware of the nature and importance of these applications that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. We shall nevertheless observe, with respect the first of them that so far as we can learn, the decision upon it, and the subject is yet under consideration ... ction has been urged from any quarter, and as it s difficult to conceive upon what ground any opposition could be made to it, we trust there is little reason to doubt that the prayer of the Society will be acceded to. Indeed, if it is expected and desired that the reserved ands which are still unsold shall afford any considerable aid to the several religious denominations who are to share in their proceeds, it is quite clear, in our opinion that the only method of accomplishing that end will be by placing the lands themselves under the superintend-

and the incorporation of the Society by an act of the

The sacrifice of inestimable public interests which st have attended the sale of the reserves under the regulations promulgated would be so calamitous that the nds of religion cannot be sufficiently thankful that for some reason of which we are not distinctly informed the sales have for a long time past been suspended; but it is much to be lamented that during this susp very large disbursements are still incurred for services ich can tend little, if at all, to the advantage of the fund,-more especially the charge for remunerating a

ltitude of Inspectors appointed to examine and value the Reserves. In those townships which are well settled the value of the few Reserves which may remain unsold could, we have no doubt, be easily ascertained without the heavy harge attending the services of these numerous Inspe tors, and in the many new townships which contain but few inhabitants but in which the great bulk of the Reserves are situated, it is really of no use whatever to inquire into the present supposed value of such reserves,-for it is evident that the value of lands so circumstanced is merely nominal. As these townships fill up with inhabits real worth, estimated by its quality, and situation To dispose of the Reserves before that time arrives would

be extremely improvident, considering the object to which they are appropriated; and it is clear that whenever that time does arrive, the great charge which is now being incurred in attempting to affix a value to them, which can only be imaginary, will be found to have been an useless expenditure

If Her Majesty should be graciously pleased to assent to the measure suggested of placing the lands themselves inder the control of the religious bodies intended to be assisted from their proceeds; it does not appear to us that any difficulty would be found in carrying such a system into effect. The reserved lots which remained unsold in

half of them thus impartially divided still in the hands of 7th clause of the Imperial Statute 3 and 4 Victoria ch. 78, about 30 of the Congregation remained in the

portions settled by the 4th clause of the Statute. The next object which the Lay Committee have en-

deavoured to assist in advancing, is even of greater impor-portance to the Church in this Diocese and in which its members on every account take a warm interest.-We re-fer to the efforts made to obtain the concurrence and aid of the Imperial Government in establishing an adequate and permanent endowment for the See. It has always seemed to us wholly unaccountable that in this It has Diocese, the first we believe in point of extent, and certainly the most important of any in Her Majesty's Colo nial dominions, as regards the number of Protestant British subjects and the number of congregations and churches in communion with the Church of England, there should have been apparently no effort made by the Government of the Parent State to supply from any source a provision, however moderate, for the support of

the Bishoprick. If nothing has been done with this view, because a reliance has been placed upon the funds to be derived from the Clergy Reserves, it would seem that it ought to follow as a necessary consequence that some arrangements should be sanctioned by the Government for obtaining We are aware that the

happiness and prospective of the Tamily, deserve my grateful tuanks, to you, wishes, let me implore you to add your prayers, and in return my constant petition to the throne of grace shall be that, every blessing temporal and spiritual may descend upon you and your children, and that, should it be my good fortune once more to visit your beautiful and prosperous Island I may

have endeavoured to advance the find you increasing more and more in loyalty and independance your faithful friend. WM. AGAR ADAMSON.

Montreal, June 1st.

#### DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

At a special meeting of the District Association of the Church Society, held at the National School House, on Friday. 7th June : The Rev. Official Mackie in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Burrage, the Acting Secretary of the Church Society, laid before the Association the following Resolutions ssed at the meeting of the Central Board held at Montreal, 21st July 1843:

Resolved, That in conformity with the 3rd Resolution of the Annual General Meeting, the President be requested forthwith to procure the services of two Travelling Missionaries.

Resolved, unanimously, That one hundred pounds per annur e placed at the disposal of the Bishop for every such Missionary employed—the Central Board respectfully recommending that an additional sum of £50 for each Missionary be raised in the District in which his services are engaged.

The following Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Church Society held at Queber, 5th July 1843, was also laid before the Association by the Rev. Mr. Burrage:

Resolved, That the funds of the Sociaty be made available as peedily as possible for the employment of two or more Travling Missionaries for the destitute settlements within the

The Rev. Official Mackie communicated to the Association that, in accordance with the above Resolution, the Lord Bishop of Montreal had appointed the Rev. Mr. White as Travel-Missionary for the District of Quebec -- that this gentleman had acted as such for a period of three months, when, upon his signing from ill health, the Rev. Mr. Rollit had been appointed in his place

Ordered-That the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings be allowed from the funds of the Assosiation to the Rev Mr. White for his services as Travelling Missionary in this District during the period of three months, in accordance with the recommendation of the Central Board.

The meeting adjourned .- Montreal Courier.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

ORDINATION .- The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held an Ordination at Christ Church, Dartmouth, on Sunday last being Trinity Sunday,-when Mr. James Stewart, A.B. of King's College, Windsor, and Mr. Henry Fitzgerald Russell, B. of King's College, Fredericton, were ordained Deacons the Rev. Philip James Filleul, A.B. of King's College Windsor, and the Rev. John Herbert Read, Student of St John's College, Cambridge, England, were called to the Office of Priesthood.

The Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, from St. John's Gospel, 20 21. "As my Father sent me, even so send From these words his Lordship took occasion to state I you. and explain the origin, nature, and duties of the Christian Priesthood, in a concise and lucid manner. The Congregation was numerous; and from the very great attention they paid to each township might be drawn by lot so as to leave one the Preacher, it was apparent they took the deepest interest in the subject. The Candidates were presented to the Bishop by the government, to be appropriated in accordance with the the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, and after the Ordination received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.-Halifax Times.

#### Arrival of the Acadia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam Packet Acadia, at Boston, on the afternoon of Wednesday the 19th inst., bringing the English mail of the 4th of June. The news it will be seen is of much interest, more particularly to Canada.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on the 30th ult., a discussion of great importance took place on the state of Canada. The con-dition of the Province having been brought under the consideration of the House by Mr. Roebuck. Lord Stanley rose and in a masterly speech vindicated the course which Sir Charles Metcalfe has felt it to be his duty to the Crown to pursue, in reference to the late Exemption Course it is the course which Sir Charles entertained the same views as those of the Government Metcalfe has felt it to be his duty to the Crown to pursue, in reference to the late Executive Council of this Province. The at home was quite obvious from his answer to that despatchollowing copious extracts from this speech will be perused by But the hon. gentleman asked him whether he entirely 

and of the principle involved in that statement could not be over-estimated, but what he intended to contend for was, that tration of Canada was to be carried on by the heads of depart-tration of Canada was to be carried on by the heads of depart-

Imperial Legislature must interfere-in which the Color Office must interfere-in which the Ministers of the Cr Lemust exercise an authority paramount to that of the local gislature, and to which the local Legislature must succe ut that would only be in cases which affected metropolitan as well as local interests, and in all internal administration power of the Council must be supreme on the Gover and the Government were to take no part in it. Now, was to draw the line of distinction, or where was it to be drawn between those subjects which did not or which did affect, as the hon. gentleman called them, metropolitan interests? The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) answered that question. (It is now said as her here each of the local statemetric that the same statemetric interest is a subject to the local statemetric terms of the same statemetric mode said as here as the local statemetric terms of the same statemetric terms of the local statemetric terms of the same statemetric terms of ter now said,' as by the hon. gentleman that evening, 'that internal government is alone intended. But there are some cases of nternal government in which the Crown or the faith of Parliament, or the safety of the state, are so seriously involved, that it would not be possible for Her Majesty to delegate her autho-rity to a Ministerio rity to a Ministry in a colony. I will put for illustration some of the cases which have occurred in that very province where the petition for a memorial of the case of the memorial of the memorial of the memorial of the memorial of the memory of the mem the petition for a responsible executive first arose-I mean Lower Canada. During the time when a large majority of the Assemble of Lower Canada. Assembly of Lower Canada followed M. Papineau as their leader, it was obviously the aim of that gentleman to discourage all who did their duty to the Crown within the province, and to deter all who should resort to Canada with British habits and British feelings from without. I need not say that it have been impossible for any Minister to support in the Par-liament of the United Kingdom the measures which a Ministry headed by M. Berlin and Statement of the Ministry headed by M. Papineau would have imposed upon the Governo of Lower Canada; British officers punished for doing the duty-British emigrants defrauded of their propertymerchants discouraged in their lawful pursuits-would have loudly appealed to Parliament against the Canadian Ministry, and would have demanded protection. Nor can any one unt take to say that such cases will not occur again. He made no apology for quoting from this despatch, because it laid down broadly principles in which he concurred. " The principle sanctioned, no one can say how soon its application dangerous, or even dishonourable, while all will agree that to recall the power thus conceded would be impossible I thus see insuperable objections to the adoption of the principle as it has been stated, I see little or none to the P views of colonial government recommended by Lord Durham,

"The Queen's Government have no desire to thwart the Reas I understand them." presentative Assemblies of British North America in the to neasures of reform and improvement. They have no wish to resource for patronage at home. They are earnestly intent on giving to the talent and character of leading parsons in the set of the talent and character make those provinces the of leading persons in the colonics, advantages similar to those which talent and abarettering to the second which talent and character employed in the public service obtain in the united kingdom. Her Majesty has no desire to maintain any service of the service and t maintain any system of policy among Her North American subjects which opinion condemns." He then observed—"While these the second states of the second state I have thus cautioned you against any declaration from which dangerous consequences, might hereafter flow, and instructed you as to the general line of your conduct, it may be said that I have not drawn any specific line becaud which the power of I have not drawn any specific line beyond which the power of

the Governor on the one hand, and the privileges of the Ass sembly on the other, ought not to extend. But this must be the case in any mixed government. Every political con-stitution in which different Bodies share the supreme power is only enabled to exist by the forbearance of those among v this power is distributed The Sovereign using the prerof of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the House of Con exerting its power of the purse, to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twolever it. less than a twelvemonth. So in a colony; the Govern thwarting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly, and the Assembly continually recurring to its power of refusing supplies, can but disturb all political relations, embarrass trade, and retard the prosperity of the people. Each must exercise s wise moderation. The Generation of the superstant of the superwise moderation. The Governor must also oppose the wishes of the Assembly where the honour of the Crown or the inter-

ests of the empire are deeply concerned, and the Assembly must be ready to modify some of its measures for the sake of har and from a revered attachment to the laws of Great Britain He deceply lamented, that in the exercise of his discl Lord Sydenham, then Governor-General of Canada, did not think it necessary to lay before the Legislature of Canada, that clear and explicit despatch. (Hear, Hear.) And also that he did not communicate to the T did not communicate to the Legislature a despatch of the noble lord's (Lord J. Russell,) in which he laid down the regulations of tenure of political are of tenure of political office, and distinctly stated that the tenure was to depend upon maintaining the support of the political associative. Head Lock Sciences of the political Had Lord Sydenham done that, it would have preassembly.

Lord STANLEY commenced by observing, that in common with all who had heard the hon. member, he had certainly an-ticipated that the statement that he had made would have been followed by a specific motion. The importance of the question

He understood by 'responsible government' that the administ

the bon, gentleman asked him whether he meant by this responsible government'—that the Governor General, in all things, was to be a mere machine and passive instrument of the governor General, in all things, was to be a mere machine and passive instrument of the Executive Council, or any other body of men in the colony [bear, hear, ]—he said that he (Lord Stanley) did not so understand responsible government. He approved therefore, of the discretion exercised by Sir C. Metcalfe in refusing the proposition that he should bind himself to take the advice of the Executive Council in all matters; but Sir C. Metcalfe, in the most emphatic terms, laid down his adherence to that which was as to whether a responsible Government, by which must be meant a party government, was not the most likely to be con-ducive to the happingers and good government of the people of Canada. He would not ask which was the most likely to enlist After some farther remarks, Lord Stanley concluded his in the public service men of talent, honour, integrity and station —that principle had been fully and frankly conceded on the It was not his wish to underrate the importance of the Ca-

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tearned member for Bath must not tell him that, in a country like Ganada, the distribution of patronage was a matter of such merely local importance that it might be safely, or could be wisely, intrusted to the absolute discretion of the dominant party in that colony. He (Lord Stanley) doubted whether it would be to the advanted by the safely of the same price of the s would be to the advantage of any colony, or of any small community, that the public patronage of such colony should be dis-pensed in subserviency to political opinions and views. He might be allowed to illustrate this observation by a reference to judicial dicial patronage. The hon, and learned gentleman was aware that in all small communities and colonies a large proportion of the leading men of all parties were members of the legal pro-fession methods and all parties were members of the legal profession. They were almost invariably about the seat of Govvernment; they were generally men of superior education; they were men who possessed some leisure; they were fre-quently men of legislation it ambition; and their attendance at the seat of Legislation did not interfere with their ordinary pursaits. It influence in the colonial Legislatures. Now, did the hon, and be appointed by Executive Councils, which were frequently composed, in a member of these applications of the legal composed, in a great measure, of these gentlemen of the legal profession? (Hear.) The house must remember that the judicial office. judicial officers were better paid than any other classs of officers in the colonies, and so they ought to be. Did the hon, and learned member, then, think it desirable to hold up the judicial office as a prize function. The weat of same set of s office as a prize for political leadership—as a reward for politi-cal partisanship? For his own part, he (Lord Stanley) con-ceived that the political sector parts and society or ceived that the adoption of no principle, in any small society or colony, was more likely to tarnish the source of justice or to destroy the confidence of the people in the due administration of the law. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Stanley) contended, that the appointment to judicial offices was safely vested in the hands of the Covernor General, exercising the prerogative of hands of the Governor-General, exercising the prerogative of the Crown; but such a power could not be safely vested in the leaders of the rivalry of race leaders of a political faction. Suppose, also, the rivalry of race about again be kindled in Canada, and that it should happen, in the mouth of the same state of the same state and power, bid again be kindled in Canada, and that it should happen, in the mutability of Canadian affairs, that a British party, aim-ing at the exclusion of the French party, should obtain political power. Did the hon, and learned gentleman think it would be asfe and wise that a political party so constituted should be able to exclude, not only from political offices, but from all offices of every description, the whole French population? offices of every description, the whole French population? Did not the hon. and learned gentleman think that the mi-or English,—had more chance of fairplay if the honours and rewards in the gift of Government were distincted by the honours and the main the state of the precedulation of the precedulati rewards in the gift of Government were distributed by the Crown, than if they were dispensed exclusively by political partisans? (Hear, hear.) But suppose a colonial administra-tion were formed to say the were formed—exclusively of persons who had, to say the t, been lukewarm in their conduct, when an attempt was le to team. that in the course of events, men who had given a tacit encouragement to those who sought to effect such a separation consti-tuted at anger; and that it would be just or becoming to proscribe and red in the name of the Crown upon those who had ared to separate the province of Canada from this coun-(Hear, hear.) He knew not what opinion the house what would be the sentiments of a British House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Of this, however, he was convinced—that, no sactifies to be the submit to such a demand, there was no privation, rtain on this subject. Yes! he thought he did know no sacrifice to which Sir C. Metcalfe, as Governor-General of Canada, would not submit, rather than be the instrument of Producing and producing such a state of things. (Hear, hear.) against Sir C. Metcalfe with regard to the distribution of mage. Not a single appointment had been objected to by cil, or questioned on the ground of impropriety. No -no administrative act of the colonial Government er been called in question by those Executive Councillors d abandoned the Governor-General in the midst of all ties. Yes, there was one charge against him,-that reserved for the consideration and opinion of the Crown against secret societies in Canada. That measure was by a party in power against persons who were obnox-hem; it was directed against the Orange party in Ca-He (Lord Stanley) had no sympathy with the Orange He believed that the advantages derived from the y professed-and which they had undoubtedly evinee than counteracted by the religious animosities Fere the means of maintaining. He had no sympathy he institution of Orange lodges, and he regretted their nee in Canada and elsewhere; but what were the circum-under which the step to which the Governor-General took the step to he had alluded ? An act against party processions had ithout any objection on the part of the Governand the Executive Council then pressed Sir C.Metcalfe wn authority, to take steps which would have the effect scribing every person connected with the Orange mada. Sir C. Metcalfe, knowing that the pern Canada. were loyal and faithful, and devoted subjects of Pose of suppressing such institutions. He was then for the introduction of a bill on the subject; but his was the by the Legislature rather than by an act of the Execu-A bill was introduced, and during its progress was re-pobjected to by Sir C. Metcalfe, as being arbitrary in Blons and to be Sir C. Metcalfe, as being arbitrary in the limits of the city of Toronto and the District, was held on Monday, June 17, at the Toronto Ge-neral Hospital.

in propounding and introducing with his sanction legislative declared every Orangeman incapable of holding civil or munimeasures to the Parliament of Canada, was to be guided by the advice of those whom he had called to his councils, and to in-trodnce measures upon their advice, they taking the responsi-bility of conducting their measures through Parliament; but if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this if the hon. gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in gentleman asked him whether he meant by this in the hold in the head and the head as the hold in the head as the hold in the head as thead thead as t

most emphatic terms, laid down his adherence to that which was | was directed by his instructions to exercise it, if any bill of an most emphatic terms, laid down his adherence to that which was cited by the hon, gentleman as what he desired to be the basis of the administration of Canada, viz. the resolution of the 3rd of Sept. 1841, which resolution stated, that the head of the Exect is Government, the representative of their Sovereign was respon-wible to the importion stated of the importion state of the state course, and government, the representative of their Sovereign was respon-ted to the importion state of the state course, and reserved the bill for the signification of the latter course, and reserved the bill for the signification of the latter course, and reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the latter course, and reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, reserved the bill for the signification of the for the signification of the for the signification of the signification of the signification of the for the signification of the signification sible to the imperial authority alone; but, nevertheless, the management of local affiairs could only be conducted by him through the constitutional advisers of the Crown. This, then, management of local affinirs could only be conducted by him with the assistance of the counsel and information of the sub-ordinate officers of the colony. To that resolution Sir C. Metcalfe had entirely subscribed. He considered all other systems of government as impracticable in the province of Canada. He (Lord Stanley) would not enter into the question as to whether a wave with the constitutional advisers of the Crown. This, then, was the single act, executive, administrative, or legislative, which the Council had condemned on the part of the present which the Council had condemned on the part of the present which the Council had condemned on the part of the present which the Council had condemned on the part of the present which the Council was not conduct that in compliance with the wishes of the Council would have involved a complete, entire, and absolute surrender, not only of the power of the Governor-

-that principle had been fully and frankly conceded on the part of the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon as a source of great strength in the time of war. In a military of curve the Government here and in Canada—and here are an advector of the Government and repairs, "From the preceeding returns of monagement and repairs, of curve the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and it was upon that principle the Government here and in Canada—and the Government here are an advector the Government here are a succession to t that principle that Sir C. Metcalfe had avowed his determina-tion to conduct the government of Canada. But what did this very resolution say ?—'The Governor general is responsi-ble to the Imperial authority alone.' Responsible! For what? The doctrine of the United kingdom. It certainly furnished an admirable nursery for seamen. Commercially, it was of great to the Imperial authority alone.' Responsible! For what? a try resolution say 2—'The Governor general is responsible.
be to the Humperial authority alone.' Responsible of the Context on proper discrete on the province of the hum, generating of the context on proper discrete of the hum, generating of the context on proper discrete of the hum, generating of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete of the context on proper discrete of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the proper discrete of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on proper discrete on the province of the context on pr Government by telling him that he was responsible to that Government. For what then was he to be responsible? Not of the legislative proceedings of the committee. He was re-sponsible, and he [Lord Stanley] adhered to, and maintained the claim of the Governor General to be responsible to the Sovereign of this country for that which the ExecutiveCouncil in withholding the assent of the Grown to measures which he believed dangerous. If the Governor-General were not respon-sible for the proceedings of the Legislature, or if the departments were conducted by persons owing responsibility to the Legislawere conducted by persons owing responsibility to the Legisla-ture, for what was he to be responsible to the Government here, except for these two—the proper distribution of re-wards and honours which it was in the power of the Crown to bestow and the proceedings of the Legisla-there, except for these two—the proper distribution of re-to bestow and honours which it was in the power of the Crown to bestow and the proceedings of the Legisla-there, except for these two—the proper distribution of re-to bestow and honours which it was in the power of the Crown to bestow and the proceedings of the Legisla-there, except for the set to be responsible to the Government to bestow and honours which it was in the power of the Crown to bestow and the proceedings of the Legisla-there is the top the comment to bestow and the proceedings of the Legisla-tor Canada to consider the price she has to pay for the protec-tor and advantages which she derived from the substantial connexion which existed between her and this country. But to bestow, and the exercise of that prerogative of the Crown Canada must not expect to be able, as the hon, member for Bath general demonstration. Interest has not been included on ei-

DANIEL O'CONNELL, has been sentenced to 12 months im-prisonment and to pay a fine of £2000.—He had been placed by the Sheriff in the Richmond Penitentiary.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony are now on

A visit, to Her Majesty the Queen. A great Conservative victory has been achieved, by the return of Mr. Entwistle for South Lancashire, by a majority of 598 over the League candidate Mr. Brown.

Dr. Widmer having been called to the chair, and Dr. G. R.

President-Dr. Widm Vice-President-Dr. King. Secretary-Dr. G. R. Grasett. Treasurer-Dr. Boys. Committee Dr. O'Brien, of Dr. Telfer,

Manabement ) Dr. Hodder .- Toronto Herald. ROADS AND ROAD MAKING.

We some time ago published an extract from a Hamilton paper in which Plank Roads were condemnd as things con temptible in every respect. Since then we have procured an extract from a Beport made to the Board of Works by Messrs. Thorburn and Hall, who were in 1842 appointed commissioners to examine into the condition of the various roads in Canada West. This extract we annex, and it seems to us to dispose conclusively of the question whether plank or macadamized roads are the cheapest.

\_\_\_\_£832 " Apply the same rule to Stone-road formation and cul-

verts equal in both cases :--Original cost of 1 mile of Stone road ..... £1555 15 years repair at £109, per mile, ..... 1635

£3190

Difference in favour of plank at the end of 16 years,

or saving to the public..... £2368 Thus nearly 4 miles of plank road can be made and maintained for one of stone. The above calculation is intended for

to bestwy, and the exercise of that prorogative of the Cown which consists in interposing its authority upon certain bills, those powers chinned responsibility, instead of which the Ex-cutive Council withheld them from the Governor-General, and not only that, but claimed from him in regard to one, that he should declare, hy an instrument under his hand, that he sensate of the Cown of the country. The hon, and responsible to the Sovereign of this country. The hon, and he distribution of patronage was a matter of such indegendences which was his firm belief, that by the exercise of misclievons advisers (loud cheers) in the exercise of these functions for which he was responsible to the Sovereign of this country. The hon, and he and an use not tell him that, in a country like Canada, the distribution of patronage was a matter of such indegendences which was the distribution of patronage was a matter of such indegendences which was to tell him that, in a country like Canada, the distribution of patronage was a matter of such indegendences which was to tell him that, in a country like Canada, the distribution of patronage was a matter of such indegendences which was to tell him that, in a country in the advantages which she now possessed as a colony in the structure that and the distribution of patronage was a matter of such in the structure that and the distribution of patronage was a matter of such in the structure that and the distribution of patronage was a matter of such in the structure that and the distribution of patronage was a matter of such in the structure that and the distribution of patronage was a matter of such in the structure that and that the structure that and the structure that to enjoy the advantages which she now possessed as a colony attached to this country. (Cheers.) Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. BULLER, also warmly sup-ported Sir. Charles Metcalfe in the course which he had pursued. BELAND

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	THE WEA Extract from Meteor	rological	Register	
HER MAJEST	Y'S MAGNETICAL OBSI	ERVATORY	, TORONT	O, CANADA.
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## Church of England Diocesan Press. THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the office of The Church, at Cobourg, an Installment of Five per Cent. (being the eleventh instalment) upon the amount of th respective shares, on or before the Tenth day of July next. A DIVIDEND for the past year, at the rate of Eight & Cent. Letters were read from Drs. King and Boys apologising for heir unavoidable absence, and expressing their entire concur-payable to the Subscribers at the office of *The Church*, at

WESTERN CANADA

By order of the Managing Committee. H. J. GRASETT,

#### Toronto, June 19, 1844.

A CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. ULL SCALE, from double G to F in Alt, containing 8 stops, 413 pipes, the largest 10 ft. 6 in. long, 9 in. square, composition pedals and one octave of pedals for the feet. black walnut case, with gilt front pipes, 13 ft. high, 9 ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep, weight about 3 tons

Open Diapason from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, 49 metal and 9 wood. Stop Diapason from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, wood.

Principal Dulciana do do 58 do metal. do do 58 do 37 metal and 22 wood. do 58 do metal. do Fifteen Flute from double F to F in alt. 49 pipes, 31 met. 12 wood.

Violanta from tenor F to F in alt. 37 pipes, metal. Trampet do 37 do do Trampet do 37 do do The Violanta, Trumpet, and Dulciana, from tenor F to F n alt, are in a swell. The whole played with one set of keys, It and is of sufficient power for any ordinary sized church. It will be sold at a great bargain. It is now standing, and may be seen by applying at the Piano Forte and Music Store, 266

Their stock of S C H O QL-B O O K S is very extensive, and comprises all such as are in use in *Upper Canada College*, and the various *District Schools* in the Province. H. & W. R. respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants, Forwarders, and others, to their large and varied stock of

Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Bill-books, AND EVERY D

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

etter-papers, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing-papers, plain nd ruled, of the best and cheapest qualities. Sealing-wax, Wafers; diffec-ape and Ribbon; Quills, Steel Pens, in great variety; Pencils, nvelopes, Dnawing-papers, of all sizes and qualities; Drawing-encils, Bristd-boards, Colour-boxes; Tinted, Gold, and Silver apers; Embosed Drawing boards, &c. &c. &c.; and every variety f Plaia and Fancy Stationery.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

for Books, &c., forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without delay. As one of the Firm will be in England during the whole of the Shipping Season, the orders sent will be executed

under his personal superintendence.

163, King Street. 354 Toronto, May 29, 1844

The Upper Canada Jurist

TILL be published on the FIRST OF EACH MONTH, and the terms of subscription are £3 per annum. Subscribers are requested to remit to the Publishers, H. & W. Rowsell, 163, King Street, Toronto, the sum of £1 10s. on the receipt of the first number, and the same ount half yearly. It is necessary that these terms be strictly adhered to.

Toronto, June 4th, 1844.

EDUCATION. BY MIRS. HING, Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Drawing, in Peneil and Water Colours...... 1 10 0 Music-Piano and Guitar, each ..... 1 10 0 Daneing ..... 1 10 0 1 10 0 French ....... First Rudiments ..... Board .....

Payable Quarterly in advance. N. B.-Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education n the above branches, for £40 per annum,—Dancing extra. The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names to be used as references :-

Rev. Dr. McCAUL, V. P. K. C. U. Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A. Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN. Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, March, 1844.

#### NOTICE.

WILLIAM HITCHINS having removed, intends con-tinuing his business as a Soap-boiler and Tallow Chandler,

348-tf

next South of Mr. George Stephens's Furniture Ware-rooms, Division Street, and trusts to merit support. WANTED-a Man perfectly acquainted with the usiness, and who can command a character for general good

moral conduct. Cobourg, June 18, 1844. 362-tf

## J. M. GROVER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received, direct from New York and Montreal, and is now opening at the premises lately occupied by J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., the best assortment of GOODS

ever offered to the Public in this section of the country, consisting in part of the following :—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Groceries; Hardware; Crockery, &c.; Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Perfumery; Paints, Oils, Dye-Woods, and Dye Stuffs; Books, Stationery, and Paper-Hangings; Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, and Calf Skins; Grass and Cradle Scythes; Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, &c. &c.; with many other articles which it is needless to insert

All of which have been carefully selected by himself from the very best houses in New York and Montreal; and every pains taken to make his assortment the most complete of any in this part of the country; and as he is determined to sell at a very small advance, for CASH or MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, he confidently anticipates a share of public patronage. 361-tf Colborne, 6th June, 1844.

## SUMMER FASHIONS.

T. HARVEY, DIVISION STREET, HAS this day received, in addition to his former Stock, Twelve Cases

#### New Summer Goods,

Consisting of Dresses, Parasols, Bonnets, Shawls, Handker\* chiefs, Fringes, Fancy Flowers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. all of which goods will be sold at unprecedented low prices. N. B.-T. H. daily expects an additional supply of new Summer Goods, direct from England.

to Groceries, Crockery and Earthenware Cobourg, June 1, 1844. 360-tf

New and Splendid Assortment of Summer Goods. J. HOLMAN,

#### MERCHANT TAILOR,

fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Coloured Brown, Olive, and Coloured Brown, Olive, and Coloured Brown, State St the black, hild, Brown, One, and Contrel Brown Contrel Brown, One, and String, Brown, And Stri which he will make up in his usual good style, and at very moderate prices.

ALSO: A beautiful assortment of VESTINGS. Cobourg, June 17, 1844.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Cobourg, June 11, 1844. No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, here his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. 23" Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door west 359-tf 191, KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MARER, ENGRAVER, &c. RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of Public Patronage. Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French, and Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French, and Geneva Watches and Clocks, Cleaned and Repaired with Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door and Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly Repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Broaches, China and Glass Riveted and Repaired in the most substan-I All favours received from the country shall have imme-

203

360-tf

\*\*\* Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

357-6m CARVING, GILDING,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

# SIMON MUNRO

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-ment for the above Business,-such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

IT Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-tf

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE Subscriber has just opened a new Show Room at his Cabinet Manufactory, in Division Street, Cobourg, for the sale of Looking Glasses of every size and description, with which he is enabled to sell as low as any House in the Province GEO. STEPHENS.

All kinds of Cabinet Furniture

on hand for sale, or manufactured at the shortest notices Also, in a few weeks, another supply of PIANO FORTES.-UPHOLSTERY done as usual. Funerals furnished,-Hearse 392-tf provided for any part of the Province.

FOR SALE.

861-tf

357-1

346

353-tf

R. HENRY.

360-tf

The Church.

P. MCCALLUM,

CLOTHIER, COBOURG,

HAS just received a large and fashionable assortment of Goods, which he would request his friends and the pub-

generally to call and examine.

ourg, on and after the 10th of August next.

Secretary & Treasurer.

THE WEATHER. There were complaints of a want of rain.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- His Excellency has at length taken his departure for the Seat of Government. On Thurs-day week, at seven o'clock in the morning, His Excellency returned to Kingston from his visit to the Falls of Niagara. On the same day he entertained a large company of the citizens of Kingston at breakfast, and immediately afterwards embarked on board the steamer *Caledonia* for Montreal. We shall only add, that whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the policy of removing the Seat of Government to the Lower Province, but one feeling, we are certain, pervades the breasts of

entrusted by our gracious Queen. [Since the above was in type, we observe with pleasure that His Excellency has arrived in safety in Montreal, and been re-ceived by its citizens with every demonstration of respect.] THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA .- In the early attention and integrity, to merit a continuance of their that in the course of events, men who had given a tactic encour-agement to those who sought to effect such a separation consti-patronage of the Crown-did the hon. and learned member for bonour, with the metropolitani intersets of the grown that is honour, with the metropolitan interests of the crown, that its to reward the value best by the Administration so composed the treatment sine has received at the hands of those who should have been her natural supporters, we must regard the Diocesan ager; and that it would be just or becoming to proscribe and ive from the service of the courty those who, in the hour of in the Province, as likely to form a point of concentration in the Province and likely to form a point of concentration or which the friends of the Church can rally for her defence, in the Province, as likely to form a point of concentration round which the friends of the Church can rally for her defence, and cheers.) And, still further, did the hon, and learned gen-the Crown that those rewards and privileges should be confer-red. Crown that those rewards and privileges should be confer-with the proscriptions inflicted, not in the name of the and exclusion should be have on the name of the context of the province. That there is need of more than common exertion to stay, in these perilous times, the hand of the destroyer, none will deny; the enemies of the Church, of whatsoever denomi-nation they may be, all unite in common cause to do her wrong : sects most widely differing in every thing else coalesse in hosexclusion should be denounced, in the name of the against those who had desired to render service to the of this realm, and that, in the other rewards should ad in the name of the Crown upon those who had d to separate the province of Canada from this counwhile her foes are industrious, persevering, watchful, her friends are quiet, careless, apathetic, and even among the numbers who belong to her, many are found who inflict on her more serious in-jury-than her open and avowed enemies.

Day by day inroads are made upon her rights and privileges; grants made for her special support are alienated to suit politi-cal partizans; her elergy are reviled and calumniated, and her ritual criticised with the flippancy of the ready scoffer. Whence all this hostility? what has she ever done to merit such treat-The house would observe that no single charge had been and against Sir C. Metcalfe with regard to the distribution of thereof. She is taunted with her wealth; let those who use such language examine for a moment the condition of her Clergy, forced on a miserable, often an ill-paid stipend, to support the character of gentlemen, and called upon incessantly to subscribe for charitable purposes; an attempt is made to rob them even of that little.

She is accused of illiberality; how just that accusation is, let the churches of various denominations throughout the Province testify; for we venture an assertion that fully one half of the cost of erecting the majority of Churches in Canada, has been defrayed by members of the Church of England. Again, it is asserted that she is a political Church; she is political so far as the initial church is a solution of the church is a solution of the solution of the church is a solution of the church is she inculcates obedience to the laws, and reverence of the mon-arch, so far as she seeks to render the State religious and to avert the progress of infidelity-so far is she political. Amid these varied accusations we look for much good from the Diocesan Society, and we call on every member of the Church to step forward and aid its efforts, to subscribe to its funds, and to disse inate its principles, to imitate the exertions of the members of other churches, to unite and to act together.

One of the primary objects of the opponents of the Church of England, is to divest her of all authority in the Toronto University-to render that institution a religious Babel, a confusion of various creeds, to abrogate all tests and throw open composed those societies—whatever their errors might the chair of Divinity to any one who is not an absolute infidel. were loyal and faithful, and devoted subjects of refused to take any harsh or arbitrary measures for

Pursnant to notification, a meeting of the medical faculty, resident within the limits of the city of Toronto and Home

(A true extract.) C. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. A. NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the

MIDLAND DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be held in the School-room of St. George's Church, Kingston, on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 3 o'clock, P. M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, June 14, 1844.

Land and General Agency Office. JAMES HENDERSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office from Kingston to Montreal, where, in addition to his engagements as a General Land Agent, he will attend to any money trans-

actions connected with Government and Receiver General's Offices, on the most moderate terms, and trusts by strict

Montreal, June 19th, 1844.

IMPROVED QUALITY AND HALF PRICE.

#### COMSTOCK & Co's.

363-6

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

OF SARSAPARILLA, OF SARSAPARILLA, The series of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Tetter, Fingles, or Pustules on the Face, Mercurcal and Syphilod diseases, foils from an impure habit of the body, Ulerations of the throat and liseases arising from an impure state of the blood, Exposures and imprudences in life, Excessive use of Mercury, &c. &c. The great popularity of Sarsaparilla, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtue, or address and ender the state of the price of those so much address and in as large bottles, virtue. **Fifty Censis per Bottle.** 

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

This article has cured Scrofula of 30 years, after the dollar article as been used in vain. To be had of the Agents of Comstock & Co. only, throughout the ountry, in New York only at 21, Cortland Street.

country, in New York only at 21, Cortiand Street. **The Reason**,—Some people are foolish enough to believe that we cannot make as good an article of Sarsaparila Extract and sell it or 50, cents per bottle as all others that sell for just double that amoney. The simple fact is this and all will now be convinced.— While five hundred dollars is squaadered by others in a column or wo of advertisements, we do not spend five. Therefore we make the public gay but half as much for as good or better article as any one lese, and yet make as much if not more profit than they. The real post in making the article is probably more than theirs, as we use othing but the best Sarsaparilla root. &c. And we are fully convin-ed that we will sell three bottles, to one of the dollar priced bottles, shen the public half a newspaper to sustain its reputation. Inquire always for Comstock & Co.'s Sarsaprilla, at fifty cents, and ave no other For sale in Coloreme by I M GRONER when the

no other r sale in Colhorne by J. M. GROVER where also may be had of Columbia for RESTORING the hair, Hay's Liniment for the Sphou's remedy for sick head ache, Accoustic oil for deafness, e and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixer, a sure cure the Rheumatism; and most of the celebrated medicines of Messrs. tock & Co.

#### THE MAGICAL

PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. AAN EXTRACTOR SALVE: EDUCTION FOUR FOLD IN PRICES—Or nothing if the user is not delighted with it.—An article that every Family t consider indispensable, when they know its power and value, which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has been reduced Fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor, and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are delighted with its use. We assert without the possibility of con-tiction, that all Scalds and Burns, every external Sore, old or h, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be need to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance in its effects. io's, 21 Cortland street. Price 25 cents, and ten times as much 10 contrart

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on 

 Image: Construction of the second second

See Pamphlet with affidavits, &c. To be had gratis of Agents.

The first of the fast of the f

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE-2 The Addresses presented to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON the occasion of the Resignation of his late Advisers, with HIS EXCELLENCY'S REFLIES :

London, Brock, TALBOT, AND HURON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH Society of The Diocese of Toronto, will be held at London, on Tuesday, the 2d July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. BENJ'N. CRONYN, Secretary. Bendia to the Managing Committee of the Control of the Statement's Control of the Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas & Co., Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; and by the Publishers,

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

May 9, 1844. 355 IN THE PRESS AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED:

THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING, EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS TO A STUDENT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY:

W. SCOTT BURN. H. & W. ROWSELL, Publishers.

359

Toronto, May, 1844.

#### General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-ment, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn. N. B.-All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1st June, 1844. 362-6

#### DENTISTRY.

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

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. 362-tf

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG. THE Subscribers to the fund for the enlargement and im-provement of St. Peter's Church, in this Town, are re-quested to pay into the hands of J. V. Boswell Esq. an instal-ment of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth), upon the amount of

their respective subscriptions, on or before the first day of July next.

J. V. BOSWELL, } Churchwardens. B. CLARK, Cobourg, May 15th, 1844. 357

MRS. MACKENZIE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

KEMPTVILLE. TERMS, PER QUARTER OF 12 WEEKS,

# TUITION comprising the following Branches of Education,

viz :-Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Needle Work, £0 15 0 Piano Forte, ..... 1 10 0 French,.... 0 Drawing, . Boarding and Lodging,..... 6 0 0 Or, Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, £30 per annum. FANCY WORK taught on moderate Terms. Each Boarder to pay for her own Washing, and to provide a Table and Tea Spoon, Bed, Bedding, and Towels. Payments to be made Quarterly in advance. Six weeks' notice previous to leaving School. 361-4

## WANTED,

IN a family resident in the country, a Lady, who has been accustomed to TUTTION, to Superintend the Education of three children. The ordinary branches of an English Educa-

## Nursery Governess Wanted,

COMPETENT to take charge of a family of young Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of an

cted stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

#### Doeskins, &c. &c. WITH

VESTINGS. IN GREAT VARIETY. Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844. 359-tf

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from his present business of Merchant Tailor, would return grateful thanks to his terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. friends and customers for the generous patronage he has received at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlement 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 N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vorz in the First Riding of the County of York. 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 W purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the Miso, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand-action Square Piauo Fortes, from the Manufactory of Masere Studart & Co. New York

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Docskins, &c. &c.

ALSO, --- A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable anner, and on moderate terms. P.S.-A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord,

Sc. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. Tadies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowss, Barristers' RoBES, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. 357-t

#### 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 A S AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is anthorised to grant ASSURANCE A public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortbehalf of the Company.

ment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-tf

#### ARCHIBALD FRASER, Tailor, Habit and Pelisse Maker, &c.

BEGS to intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and the surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensu-ing, he will open a Shop in King Street, opposite the ALBION HOTEL, in which he will carry on the above business, in all

From long experience in the principal cities of Great Britain, particularly in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he doubts ot that he will give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their orders.

Garments made with despatch, and in the most approved. and fashionable style.

and fashionable style. NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the HIGHLAND GARE, warranted to be made with accuracy and Sarah, eldest daughter of Wm. Molson, Esq.

A share of public patronage is requested,—assuring all who may favor him with orders in his line, that nothing shall be illness, Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Beckett, 355-q aged 5 years and 1 month. wanting on his part to merit it. Cobourg, 25th April, 1844.

> J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that be has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 27: Rev. W. Macaulay; Rev. G. Petrie; Rev. R. V. Rogers; Rev. W. Macaulay; Rev. G. Petrie; Rev. R. V. Rogers; Rev. W. F. S. Harper; Rev. Jon. Scott, rem. 12 months; J. Wilson, Esq.; F. Walker, Esq.; Rev. G. W. Bridges; Dr. J. Campbell; Geo. Hall Esq., rem.; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; P. Hodgkinson, Esq.; Lper Rev. M. Burnham] rem. S. D., in our next.

EDWARD ROB Toronto, No. 44, Youge Street. 350-3m 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-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

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

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths

of an acre each.) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE,

No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO.

M R. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an exten-sive selection of the most fashionable and popular

PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC ;

MR. BEAUMONT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

BRETISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Authorized by Act of Parliament to grant

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.

her in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on

The Spottiswoode Society.

MESSRS, H. & W. ROWSELL will receive the Names

The Terms are the same as those of THE PARKER SOCIETY,

viz., One Pound Sterling, or Twenty-five Shillings Currency, annually, payable at the time of subscribing.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral, Toronto, by the Lord Bishop, on Saturday the 15th inst., Simon Fraser Robinson, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, Brock District, to Caroline Amelia, second

laughter of George Fairweather, Esq., F.R.S.L., late of Surrey,

In St. Ann's Church, Adelaide, by the Rev. D. E. Blake,

on Monday the 17th inst., Robert Powell Hooth, Esq., of Adelaide, lately of Colesbill, Warwickshire, to Charlotte

Margaret, youngest daughter of Adjutant Thompson of the

DIED,

At Toronto, on the 16th inst., after a lingering and painful

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 27 :

of Subscribers in Western Canada to THE SPOTTIS-

SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c.

NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

Toronto, May, 1844.

Messrs. Stodart & Co , New-York.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844.

Toronto, April, 1844.

Cobourg, 3rd June, 1844.

OODE SOCIETY.

England.

same place

### JOVINIAN, THE PROUD EMPEROR. (From the Englishman's Magazine.)

204

there is no other god than me."

his huntsmen and his friends, hastened to chase the peror. wild deer of the forest. The chase was long and swift, and the sun was high in the heavens, when Jo- ye what I ask of this man." vinian reised up his horse on the bank of a clear bright stream that ran through the fertile country on which his palace stood. Allured by the refreshing appearwhere he might bathe unseen.

waters. But whilst he thus bathed, a person like to peror ?" rial garments, and then sprung on Jovinian's horse, our emperor, whom we have known from childhood? and rode to meet the huntsmen, who, deceived by the As for this base fellow, we know not who he is." likeness and dress, obeyed his commands, and followed their new emperor to the palace-gates.

but they heard him not, being already in attendance realm ?" our; I will seek him, and with his assistance regain my can know." wrong.

wicket.

the porter, without unclosing the gate. " Open, open, sirrah! replied the emperor with re-

doubled knocks on the wicket. strange figure of the emperor before the threshold. Go tell thy master, Jovinian is at his gate, and bid of a surety, he will remember me." him bring both a horse and some garments, to supply those that I have been deprived of."

" Rascal," rejoined the porter,-"thou the emperor! Why the emperor but just now rode up to the castle, with all his attendants, and honoured my master by sitting with him at meat in the great hall. Thou the emperor! a very pretty emperor indeed; faugh, I'll would speak with thee," replied the fugitive. tell my master what you say, and he will soon find out whether you are mad, drunk, or a thief."

himself the emperor, and demanding clothes and a our good lord the emperor, but foul fiend himself, the to Cheke's instructions." good steed.

"Bring the fellow in," said the knight.

So they brought in Jovinian, and he stood before at the emperor.

"What thou my lord the emperor! art mad, good miserable penitent." fellow? Come, give him my old cloak, it will keep him from the flies."

my sovereign."

was in the hands of the lord of Rome, Jovinian was attendants bring in Jovinian. And lo, as he entered derived from the pen of Cardan, who, on his return emperor. Oft as he lay upon his couch, and mused the hall, the great wolf-hound, that had slept at his from Scotland, in 1552, was introduced to that monupon his power and his wealth, his heart was elated feet for years, sprang from his lair, and would have arch when he was under fifteen years of age. He beyond measure, and he said within himself, "Verily pulled him down, had not the attendants prevented wrote from Italy after the death of the king, and him; whilst the falcon, that had sat on his wrist in could have no object for expressing such sentiments, - It happened that one morning after he had thus said many a fair day's hawking, broke her jesses, and flew unless he had really entertained them. He describes

"Nobles and friends," said the new emperor, "hear

And the nobles bowed assent, whilst the emperor empress.

"Askest thou me who I am, and wherefore I am and the lord of this house and this realm ?"

And the nobles answered with one accord; "Thou Jovinian that he should be punished.

kedness and said, "Miserable man that I am! to what not thirty years passed since I first knew thee, and the lives of the other members of the council.

free. dependents, yea, even the partner of my bed, shuns deemed the celebration of this supposed sacrifice an said the old porter as he opened the gate, and saw the me, and I am desolate among those whom my bounties act of idolatry, and considered himself, therefore, have raised. Come, I will seek the good priest, to bound by the law of God to prevent the continuance "Who am I, asketh thou, sirrah? I am thy emperor! whom I so often have laid open my most secret faults; of it: when urged by Cranmer and Ridley to consent

> the chapel about a stone's cast from the palace-gate; his willingness to lose his crown and dignities in and when Jovinian knocked, the priest being engaged endeavouring to obey the commands of the Most in reading, answered from within, "Who is there? High. These good men left him with their eyes full DAILY LIN why troublest thou me?"

The porter, greatly enraged, went and told his lord the poor half-clothed Jovinian. "Depart from me, bodies.' More divinity, both in the theory and the how that a naked fellow stood at the gate, calling thou accursed thing," cried the priest, "thou are not practice too; and this was owing in a great measure great tempter."

"Alas, alas !" cried Jovinian, "to what fate am I reserved, that even my own good priest despises me? the lord of the castle, and again declared himself to Ah me, I bethink me-in the arrogance of my heart, be the emperor Jovinian. Loud laughed the knight I called myself a god; the weight of my sin is grievous unto me. Father, good father, hear the sin of a

"Yes, sir knight," replied Jovinian, "I am thy em- the penitent, and assured him of God's mercy, if his agony of terror,) says, "After he had taken leave of peror, who advanced thee to great honour and wealth repentance was sincere. And so it happened that on his friends [on the scaffold] he prayed again in a perand will shortly punish thee for thy present conduct." this a cloud seemed to fall from before the eyes of the fect rapture, being now near the end of that sweet "Scoundrel!" said the knight, now enraged beyond priest; and when he again looked on Jovinian, he work he had been so much employed about through all bounds, "traitor! thou the emperor; ay, of beggars knew him to be the emperor, and pitied him, clothing his life, and felt so much sweetness in." and fools. Why, did not my lord but lately sit with him with such poor garments as he had, he went with Compare Montrose's language with such expressions

signs known only to thou and me, to send him the tions which are bestowed upon him might appear eximperial robes, and welcome him as my husband and aggerated, were they not supported by such circumstantial evidence as prevents us from doubting their When the fictitious emperor heard this, he bade the correctness. The warmest panegyric of Edward is unto himself, that the emperor arose, and summoning out of the hall : so changed was Jovinian the em- Edward as a miracle of prudence and wisdom, and possessed of every qualification which could adorn a young prince; and relates a conversation which he held with him on the subject of comets, in which the king certainly had the advantage over the philosopher. asked of Jovinian his name, and his business with the He spoke English, Latin, and French, fluently; and was acquainted with the Greek, Spanish, and Italian languages. He possessed information on most subwhilst he sought a secluded pool beneath some willows come ?" rejoined Jovinian. "Am not I thy emperor, jects, particularly on foreign and domestic policy; he kept a journal of all that passed about him, and seems "These our nobles shall decide," replied the new to have been able to transact business with ambassaments, and revelled in the refreshing coolness of the king. "Tell me now which of us twain is your em- dors, so as to fill them with the greatest admiration for his abilities. He was affable and courteous to all nor was his kindness confined to words; and in the river's bank, arrayed himself unperceived in the impeadopt towards heretics, he exhibited the greatest reluctance to proceed to extremities. He has been And with one accord the people cried out against blamed for the facility with which he assented to the execution of his uncle, yet in all probability he was in On this the usurper turned to the empress of Jovi- this actuated by the love of justice, as his mind had every direction for his apparel and his horse, but could ian,-" Tell me," said he, "on thy true faith knowest been totally alienated from the protector, through the not find them. He called aloud upon his attendants, thou this man who calls himself emperor of this malicious representations which were industriously And the empress answered, "Good my lord, have duke of Somerset had entertained designs against The a state am I reduced! Whither shall I go? Who will became the mother of our children? Why askest character, indeed, of this king was founded on the receive me in this plight? I bethink me there is a thou me of this fellow? and yet it doth surprise me only sure basis, a religious education, which he had knight hereabout whom I have advanced to great hon- me how he should know what none save you and I the happiness of receiving under the tuition of Cox and Cheke, to whose care he was intrusted from the palace, and punish the person who has done me this Then the usurper turned to Jovinian, and with a age of six years. The real and sincere piety which harsh countenance rebuked his presumption, and or- he always exhibited appears in almost every action of Naked and ashamed, Jovinian sought the gate of dered the executioners to drag him by the feet by his life; it rendered him obedient and docile as a the knight's castle, and knocked loudly at the horses until he died. This said he before all his court; child, just and exact in all his transactions; and as but he sent his servants to the jailor, and commanded he grew up to govern others as well as himself, ren-"Who art thou, and what dost thou seek?" asked him to scourge Jovinian; and for this once to set him dered him tender to the wants and consciences of his Will leave TORONTO for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., fellow creatures. The only exception perhaps to The deposed emperor desired death. "Why," said this, consisted in the zeal which he showed in trying Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OSWEGO, touching he to himself, "should I now live? my friends, my to prevent his sister Mary from attending mass. He

> Now the good priest lived in a small cell, nigh to of the emperor, he burst into tears, and declared of tears, and as they passed, the archbishop took "I am the Emperor Jovinian; open the window, I Cheke by the hand, and said, "Ah! master Cheke, you may be glad all the days of your life, that you Immediately the narrow window of the cell was opened, and the priest, looking out, saw no one save divinity in his little finger than we have in our whole (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

> > FANATICAL PHRASEOLOGY. (From Napier's 'Life and Times of Montrose.')

A curious characteristic of fanatical phraseology is the frequent and incongruous application of the word o'cl "sweet." Wodrow, in his complimentary portraiture Gladly did the priest listen to Jovinian; and when of the retributive exit of Archibald Johnston (a he had told him all his sins, the good priest comforted sour and dishonest demagogue, who died in an

as these, in the secret letters of the Procurator of



The Church.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, ALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR U DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, ther permitting.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,...... CAPT. COCLEUGH,

SAIL AS UNDER,

From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN,

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon.

PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

SOVEREIGN, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and

Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

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Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ? Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave HAMILTON for OSWEGO, every Tuesday and

Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.

Will leave Oswego for TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Monday, at 4, P. M. Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and the Trade.

Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Saturday, at 8, A. M.	Tuesday and
Toronto, May 30, 1844.	354
DALLY LINE OF STEAMERS TO R	OCHESTER

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		
THE	STEAMER AMERICA,	
	CAPT TWOUV	

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hone and Cohours and the

COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M.

Toronto, 1844. THE STEAMER GORE.

	CAPT. KERR,
TILL leave	TORONTO for ROCHESTER DIRECT, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at
	l leave Rochester for Toronto direct,
sday, Thursda	y and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock

Toronto, March 16th, 1844. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, A.M. and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

349 Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS

# ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND,

TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA.) NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

## TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated quantity of Land mentioned in the Printed Lists of this date. They consist of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres, stuated in the WESTERN Disrator; and most of them surrounded by Old Settlements; of Blocks, containing from 1000 to 10,000 Acres, situated in the WESTERN DISTRICT; and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 300,000 Acres, in the HURON DISTRICT, situated Ninety Miles South of Owen's Sound. The Lands are offered on the most Liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers. By this arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS;

#### No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase ney for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to rechase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a reral Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from

Liberal Anowance upon the Frice, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save indication of further Reft. These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest. In order to afford every assistance to industrious 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 disposed of the Settler, when were the close to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvest, or any other unforceseen misfortunes; with interest to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvest, or any other unforceseen misfortunes; with he he as 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 confinuence of their Leases.

#### REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in 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. The Company *last year* realitted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3,000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each : by this means and during the last *jour months*, they have already sent home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this partoes are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe. *free from any deduction*, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail 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. free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and to frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin. The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per amount, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposition. The Company with a view to accommodate fundation of the set of the funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per amount, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposition. The Company is a set to be a set of the fundation of the the fundation of the fundation to the fundation of the fundation to the fundation of the fu

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

Bishopsgate-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 obtained, *Prec of charge*, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; at Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

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

# FORWARDING, &c. REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends. TTHE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends THE CANADA COMPANY, 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 WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money V settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe. The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers of other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Com-pany 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 intended.

Forwarders, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced 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,

pactous STORE STORE HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, ogether with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the company on the gdjoining Wharf, which will be ready for ccupation on the opening of the Navigation. These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

MURRAY & SANDERSON, Montreal. 355 SANDERSON & MURRAY. Kingston and Brockville 346-tf

February, 1844. WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

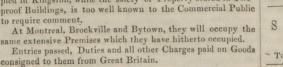
FROM LONDON,

13 The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver July, 1842. JOHN BROOKS,

No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. TAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monume BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, and Marble Work, of ever. mptly executed t 288-tf Toronto, January 5, 1843. the very liberal support received since he commence

parties for whom they are intended. During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz. : £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075122in185Remittances to Ireland.1075122in85doto England & Wales.441145in58doto Scotland.3532in1doto Germany. £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE. 344-6m Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. Mr. S. WOOD, U R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS. KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE. (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOI July 14. 1842. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,

356-3m



consigned to them from Great Britain.

me in my hall, and taste of my poor cheer? and did him to the palace-gate. not he bid me ride with him to his palace-gate, whence now I see thy villany. Go, turn the fellow out, and and opened the gate for the emperor. "Dost thou flog him from the castle-ditch to the river side."

And the people did as the knight commanded them. So when they ceased from flogging the emperor, he sat wish you had not left the palace." him down on the grass, and covered him with the tattered robe, and communed on his own wretch- and as he went, all the nobles rose and bowed to the edness.

other gods but himself,-"" is it possible that I have And as he thus spake, he thought not of his own ingratitude to his God, through whom alone all princes reign and live. And now he brooded over vengeance, -"Ay," said he, as he felt the sore weals of his back from the scourging; "Ay, I will be avenged. When he next sees me, he shall know that he who gives can also take away. Come, I will seek the good duke, there, then, two Jovinians ?" my ablest counsellor; he will know his sovereign, and thoughts he wrapped his cloak round him, and sought the house of the good duke.

Jovinian knocked at the gate of the duke's palace, and the porter opened the wicket, and seeing a half- oaths ye have sworn, determine between me and this naked man, asked him why he knocked, and who he was. man.

"Friend," replied the emperor, "I am Jovinian. I am now with no apparel, save this ragged cloak, and not which is my lord and husband." no horse; so tell the duke the emperor is here."

The porter, more and more astonished at the emperor's words, sought his master, and delivered Jovinian's message to him.

venture he is mad."

So they brought Jovinian unto the duke's great angrily unto the duke he pitied him. fellow," said the good old duke, "I have but just now make. Hear ye him, know him, obey him." poor fellow; I pity thee !"

they fed Jovinian on bread and water, and after a time sight. turned him out of the castle; for he still said he was the emperor.

Sorely and bitterly did the emperor weep and befrom the castle-gate. "Alas, alas !" he exclaimed in me at least."

"Who art thou, poor man?" asked the king's porter himself, and fell asleep in death. of him when he stood before the palace-gate, and would have entered in.

"seeing thou has served me these fifteen years."

"I serve the emperor. Serve you, indeed !"

whilst I was bathing."

of thee afterwards for an impudent madman. Three true sovereign, a good Christian. moles on the emperor's breast! how royally shalt thou be beaten, my friend."

When the porter told the empress what the poor (From Bishop Short's History of the Church of England.) madman at the gate had said, she held down her head and said, with a sorrowful voice, unto her lord, "My The early age at which it pleased God to take him good lord and king, here is a fellow at the palace-gate away, contributed in itself to raise his character in that hath sent unto me, and bids me, by those secret the eyes of the world; and the various commenda- April 15, 1844.

The porter stood in the gateway, and, as Jovinian I am but now returned? Fool, I pitied thee before, and the priest drew near, he made a lowly obeisance, know me ?" asked the emperor.

"Very well, my lord," replied the servant; "but I So Jovinian passed on to the hall of his palace;

emperor; for the usurper was in another apartment,

"Oh, my God!" said Jovinian,-for he thought of and the nobles knew again the face of Jovinian. But a certain knight passed into the presence of come to such a state of misery, and that through the the false emperor. "My lord," said he, "there is one ingratitude of one whom I have raised so high !"- in the great hall to whom all men do bow, for he so much resembleth you that we know not which is the emperor."

"Then said the usurper to the empress, " Go and see if you know this man.

"Oh, my good lord," said the empress, when she returned from the hall, "whom can I believe? are

"I will myself go and determine," rejoined the gladly aid him in his calamity." And with these usurper, as he took the empress by her hand, and, leading her into the great hall, placed her on the throne beside himself.

"Kinsfolk and nobles," said the usurper, "by the

And the empress answered, "Let me as in duty have been robbed of my clothes whilst bathing, and bound, speak first. Heaven be my witness, I know

And all the nobles said the same.

Thereupon the feigned Jovinian rose and spake :--"Nobles and friends, hearken! that man is your emperor and your master; hear ye him; know that he rewarded; he hath suffered much indignity and wrong, hall, and the duke looked on him, but knew him not. and, of God's will, ye knew him not; he hath repented

As the feigned emperor thus addressed the astonwhom thou assumest to be. Take him to the guard- ished nobles, his features seemed illumed with a fair indebted for the conducting of the Psalmody to Ladies or house. Perhaps a few days' close confinement on and spiritual light, his imperial robes fell from off him, bread and cold water may cool his heated brain. Go, and he stood confessed before the assembly an angel of God, clothed in white raiment. And as he ended So the servants did as their lord commanded, and his speech, he bowed his head and vanished from their

Jovinian returned to his throne, and for three years reigned with so much mercy and justice, that his subjects had no cause to regret the change of their emwail his miserable fate, when the servants drove him peror. And it came to pass, after the space of three years, the same angel appeared to him in a dream, and his misery, "what shall I do, and whither shall I resort? | warned him of his death. So Jovinian dictated his Even the good duke knew me not, but regarded me as troublesome life to his secretaries, that it might remain a poor madman. Come I will seek my own palace, as a warning unto all men against worldly pride, and and discover myself to my wife. Surely she will know an incitement to the performance of our religious duties. And when he had so done, he meekly resigned

#### MORAL.

Verily, saith the wise man, the truth of these "Thou oughtest to know me," replied Jovinian, things is not hidden. In the emperor we see the proud man of this world, in whatever state he be, "Served you, you dirty fellow," rejoined the porter. wholly engrossed with this life's vanities and follies. The first knight, whose castle he sought, was Reason, "I am the emperor. Dost thou not know me ?- which ever disclaims the pomps and vanities of the Come, my good fellow, seek the empress, and bid her, world. The next knight is Conscience. In the dog by the sign of the three moles on the emperor's breast, which turned against its own master we see the flesh, send me the imperial robes, which some fellow stole which in the end turns against those who have pampered its desires, and in so doing it alarms the falcon, "Ha, ha, fellow; well you are royally mad. Why which is God's grace. The empress is the soul of the emperor is at dinner with his wife. Well, well, man; the clothes which the good priest gave unto I'll do thy bidding, if it be but to have the whipping he outcast emperor are the virtues that benefit a

# KING EDWARD THE SIXTH.

the Kirk :--

"This day the parliament is to fall to our demands, and to get us money. God is going on in some hid way for his : on's crown."

"The lower house has given up their bill,-grows daily stouter,-will not rise,-will have Strafford's life,-are thinking on moneys for us. This in post haste. Lord encourage and direct them !"

"Remember me to good Mr. Harry [Rollock], who I know, will think with myself,-who was aye said to be blythe at evil news, --- that business is going on in God's old way."

Referring to the prospect of the Scotch commissioners and the army being able to leave England, he says, -"But who knows if God will come in, in the play, when we go to the end." And again,-" But the Lord, who doeth his own work in his own way, seems to turn the chase," i. e. against Strafford in parliament.

#### Advertisements.

#### 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 the old and standard Tunes of the Church; and next to the correctness and the purity of the Harmony, the great object

which he has aimed at has been simplicity. The number of Tunes will be about one hundred, and about "Bring in the poor man," said the duke; "perad-did exalt himself above that which was right, and made himself equal unto God. Verily he hath been other, and the Bass will be placed next each other, and the Chords added for the Plano. Forte or Organ. Each Tune will have three verses printed with it, taken from the selection published with the sanction of the Lord Bishop. To render the volume as useful as possible, a few Elementary hall, and the duke looked on him, but knew him not. And when Jovinian reiterated his story, and spoke angrily unto the duke he pitied him. "Poor mad these Instruments, and the use and management of the Stops This it is hoped will be of service where Congregations are

> Gentlemen who are not professional Musicians That it is necessary something should be done for the im-provement of the Ecclesiastical Music of the Church in Canada, is acknowledged by all who feel its importance; and the Editor trusts that this work will be found not without its usefulness in the promotion of so desirable an object. Hamilton, May 10, 1844.

Of a former selection by the Editor, the London nicon for October, 1832, has the following review :-"It professes only to be useful, and so it must prove : 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." 358-tf

#### CHURCH MUSIC.

- THE CHURCH CHOIR, a Collection of Sacred MUSIC, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chaunts, arranged for the Organ or Piano Forte by Joseph Muenscher, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Epis-copal Church, Gambier, Ohio. Columbus, Ohio. Isaac Whiting. Price, 6s. 3d.
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- GREGORIAN, and other ECCLESIASTICAL CHAUNTS, adapted to the Psalter and Canticles, as they are appointed to be sung in Churches. Price 3s. 3d.
- TE DEUM and JUBILATE in A, composed by Wm. Boyce, Mus. Doc., with an easy arrangement for the Organ or Piano Forte, by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc., Price 5s. Of the high merit of these compositions of Boyce it would be superfluous to speak in the present day, or to question the title of their author to be placed in the first rank of English composers .- Extract from a letter in "The Church." subscribed " Scotus"

CARMINA SACRA, OF BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. Price 6s. 3d.

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St. Regis

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St. Regis

Lachine

Grenville

Kemptville

Merrickville

Smith's Falls

Oliver's Ferry Saturday,

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

Oliver's Ferry Monday,

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

Bytown

Isthmus

Lachine

Carillon

Grenville

Kemptville

Isthmus

Lachine

Grenville

Kemptville Merrickville

Smith's Falls

And arrives in Kingston the same day.

Bytown

Isthmus

Carillon

Merrickville

Smith's Falls

Bytown

Carillon

Ogdensburgh

Ogdensburgh St. Regis

Prescott

16

66

46 74

66

84

Coteau du Lac " 11 " "

And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. "Gananooue "5" "

Coteau du Lac " 11

And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

UPWARDS:

THE CALEDONIA

Saturday, 1

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Coteau du Lac " 11 " "

THE CHARLOTTE

Thursday,

Friday,

THE BYTOWN

Saturday, 4

66

Sunday,

THE CALEDONIA

Tuesday,

Wednesday, 8

Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"

..

"

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, F.M.

Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA,

WILL leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to

Seven

, P.M

349

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DOWNWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE

# Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

Tuesday, 1 " A.M.

Thursday, 1 " A.M.

11 "

11 "

**66 66** 

44 A.M.

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44 A.M. 44 P.M.

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(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and ctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

## JOHN HART

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha

R received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-ied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, vo. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. towsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, y strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of blie performance. nto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEI

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Mardware Goods,

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of size months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. 270-tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS.

KINGSTON. AND KING STREET,

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DR. C. F. KNOWER,

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. 66 EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, A.M. GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga TORONTO: ion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. ngines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

December 1, 1842.

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Kingston, May, 1844.

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ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, 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 Toronto, June 24, 1842. WM. BOSWELL, MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, Solicitor, Cobourg. 313 Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

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 & W. ROWSELL,
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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-CHIEP, R N.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which ere are 70 under more and which is a set of the set CHIER, R.N. there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every narticular.

every particular. "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Of excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minuter walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the core of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of 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 Cant. Laugurer the interview. be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the infelligent commanded of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, Sc., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, 7353.41 April, 1844.

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TN the Township of ENNISMORE, Colborne District, Los No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) the Editor of *The Church*, Cobourg. Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 341-tf

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &C. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.

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Toronto, July 1, 1841.

James Beaty,

J. B. Warren,

T. J. Farr,

J. RAINS, Secretary.

post-paid.

349-q

332-th

330-tf

282-1y

Benjamin Thorne,

P. Paterson, Jun'r.

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

and the second day of the second day of

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on

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PANY OF LONDON.

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Charles Thompson,

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FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent

339-tf