#### poetrn.

"NOT NOW!"

Fainter her slow step falls from day to day-Death's hand is heavy on her darkening brow;
Yet doth she fondly cling to earth, and say—
"I am content to die; but O, not flow!
Not while the blossoms of the joyous spring

Make the warm air such luxury to breathe— Not while the birds such lays of gladness sing— Not while bright flowers around my footsteps wreathe. Spare me, great God! lift up my drooping brow, I am content to die; but O, not now!

"The spring hath ripened into summer-time; The season's viewless boundary is past; The glorious sun hath reached his burning prime: O, must this glimpse of beauty be the last?
Let me not perish while o'er land and lea,
With silent steps, the lord of light moves on;
Not while the murmur of the mountain bee reets my dull ear, with music in its tone. Pale sickness dims my eye and clouds my brow: I am content to die; but O, not now!"

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ANY,

Summer is gone, and autumn's soberer hues
Tint the ripe fruits, and gild the waving corn;
The huntsman swift the flying game pursues,
Shouts the halloo, and winds his eager horn:
"Spare me awhile, to wander forth and gaze
On the broad meadows and the quiet stream—
To watch in silence, while the evening rays To watch in silence, while the evening rays
Slant through the fading trees with ruddy gleam. Cooler the breezes play amend my brow!"

The bleak winds whistle-snow showers, far and near Drift without echo to the whitening ground; Autumn hath passed away, and cold and drear Winter stalks on, with frozen mantle bound: Yet still that prayer ascends—"O, laughingly
My little brothers round the warm hearth crowd; Our home-fire blazes broad, and bright, and high, And the roof rings with voices light and loud! Spare me awhile, raise up my drooping brow,

I am content to die; but O, not now!" The spring is come again, the joyful spring:
Again the banks with clustering flowers are spread; The wild bird dips upon its wanton wing-The child of earth is numbered with the dead! "Thee never more the sunshine shall awake,

Beaming all redly through the lattice pane; The steps of friends thy slumbers may not break, Nor fond, familiar voice arouse again! Death's silent shadow veils thy darkened brow: Why did'st thou linger? thou art happier now!" Midland Monitor.

THE LIFE AND MARTYRDOM OF THE REV. GEORGE MARSH. (A Tract of the Bristol Church of England Tract Society.)

George Marsh was born in the parish of Dean, in the county of Lancaster. He received a good education from his parents, but was brought up to agricultural pursuits. When he was about twenty-five years of age, he married a young woman of his own neighbourhood, with whom he lived some years, and who were in the gaol. had several children. He maintained himself and his a farm. But it pleased God to take his lowing and faithful wife out of this world, whose deathed was a least an expectation of the care of his father and mother, and went to European and God's grace he would both live and die with a pare the care of his father and mother, and went to European and god'y virtues, and was at length of the European and god'y virtues, and was at length of the European and god's grace he would both live and die with a pare than the European and god's grace he would both with any great inclination to study, he placed his children under the care of his father and mother, and went to European and god's grace he would be the care of his father and mother, and went to European and god'y virtues, and was at length of the European and god's grace he would be the world for the European and god'y virtues, and was at length of the European and god'y virtues, and was at length of the European and god's grace he would be the care of his father and mother, and went to European and god's grace he would be the world for the European and god'y virtues, and was at length of the European and god'y virtues, and was at length of the European and god's grace he would be the care of his father and mother, and went to European and god's grace he would be the world for the European and god's grace he would be the care of his father and mother, and went to European and the European and the European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care of his European and god's grace he would be the care o family at that time by husbandry, as the occupier of time kept a school; and that he was learned, godly, and diligent in his office, as a faithful servant of the Shepherd and Bishop of souls, during the reign of

King Edward the Sixth.

When Queen Mary came to the crown, and the Romish religion was restored, those who had been ved, as others did at that time, to quit the country and go abroad to save his life. But while he was making his arrangements for this purpose, he was informed at his mother's house, who lived at Bolton, in Lancashire, that search was making for him, to bring him before the Earl of Derby, and examine him in matters of religion. His mother and friends entreated him to leave the country at once; but he doubted the propriety of doing it, as search was making for him; and his mind being in a state of great perplexity, he and was desirous of obtaining the advice of some friends, on whose godly judgments and knowledge he much relied. One of these he met on Dean Moor, about sunset, and after consulting with him what was for Divine direction. When they parted, he said, "I doubt not but God will give me such wisdom and counsel, as shall be most to His honour and glory, the benefit of my neighbours, and the obtaining of mine eternal salvation by Christ in heaven." The next morning he received a letter from an old faith of Jesus Christ. This letter so confirmed him, that he determined no more to think of leaving the country; his mind which had been before much disturbed, now became quiet and cheerful. He then resist. knelt down and repeated the English Litany, as his knees much refreshed; and afterwards called upon

sowed evil seed and dissension among the people? Sixth. which he denied. He was then asked, By what

keeper, who brought him his victuals twice a day.

specting the sacrament: and the vicar of Prescot having retired with him into another room, to conanswer was sufficient for a beginner. The Earl then professed to be pleased, and commanded that a bed should be allowed him and fire, while he received God to strengthen him with His Holy Spirit, that he late." might not be ashamed to confess the truth.

They afterwards sent him four questions to answer in writing, respecting the mass, transubstantiation, and auricular confession; which when he had done, they said he was much deceived, and did not understand the Scriptures aright; and they exhorted him to follow the Catholic Church of Christ, and to do as them. others did. He then answered, that his faith in and brought to the bar at the sessions with the felons lasting death.

that he afterwards served the parish of Dean, and other cures in the county of I are the good for some desired him, on his allegiance, to mention their names. He denied having said any such thing, and declared bidding him, "Farewell, good George," with tears. It that they all might be damned who believed not the bidding him, "Farewell, good George," with tears. It they all might be damned who believed not the bidding him, "Farewell, good George," with tears. It they all might be damned who believed not the bidding him, "Farewell, good George," with tears. It they all might be damned who believed not the bidding him, "Farewell, good George," with tears. other cures in the county of Lancaster, and for some that it had been falsely reported of him. They then To this place none dared to go near him, for fear of zealous preachers of the Gospel were everywhere sought for that they might be silenced, imprisoned that they might be silenced, imprisoned to faint under the cross, but patiently to bear it to for it; and prayed that God would give him grace not tutored to receive it as a great mystery, which must to faint under the cross, but patiently to bear it to for it; and prayed that God would give him grace not tutored to receive it as a great mystery, which must to faint under the cross, but patiently to bear it to for it; and prayed that God would give him grace not tutored to receive it as a great mystery, which must be called in guestion cannot but sought for, that they might be silenced, imprisoned, and put to death. This being the case, Marsh recal and put to death. This being the case, Marsh recal and also commonly read in the evenings some chapters and the comfort and encouragement of His glory, and the comfort and encouragement of His reval, from the idea, as a mystery of iniquity a lie of

Dr. Cotes being about this time made Bishop of Chester, came to Lancaster to see that the Romish sheriffs of the city and their officers went to the service of the mass was set up there, and to put down Northgate prison, to take him to the place of executhe preaching of the gospel of Christ. He was tion, which was outside of the city, near Spittle examine him, but he replied, that he would not have his leg, as though he were a felon. He went on his ceased not by earnest prayer to seek counsel of God; to do with heretics so hastily. But he sent for the way with a book in his hand, upon which his eyes jailor, and directed him to keep his prisoner more were fixed; so that the people said, "This man goeth strictly, and to feed him more sparingly. After a few not to his death as a thief, nor as one that deserveth days, however, Marsh was removed to Chester, to the to die." Bishop's prison; where the Bishop sent for him and best to be done, they kneeled down together to ask examined him in private respecting transubstantiation, of the cup to the laity. The Bishop then exhorted him to submit himself to the Church of Rome in these matters; but when he saw that he could not prevail, he sent him to prison again; and afterwards sent his chaplain and archdeacon and others to argue with him, and faithful friend, who solemnly admonished him by and endeavour to persuade him to yield to their held him and delivered him, giving him a mouth and wisdom, which all his adversaries were not able to

the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, according shown to Marsh, in endeavouring to rescue him from which his sudden death rendered necessary, that tion. body and blood, did eat and drink Christ's body and did not know, for that he had been living at Cambridge. God. (Ephesians iv. 5.)

showed already, for his knowledge was imperfect; of the true Church; and that the Church of Rome is tir Christian brethren in the world; and that Christ and desired then not to ask him hard and unprofita- not the true and Catholic Church. "I said so indeed," ght be magnified in their bodies, whether by life or ble questions, to bring him into danger of death, and replied he, "and I believe it to be the truth." As ath. These letters contain many important admoto suck his blood. This offended them, and they he denied the Bishop of Rome's authority in England, lions and directions to the flock of Christ, with regard said, they were no blood-suckers, and intended only he was asked whether Linus, Anacletus, and Clement, the to their faith and their practice. He sent to ed to write down his answers, and to state them more men. He answered, "Yes, and so were many of their med to use daily, and is as follows: On Palm Sunday, he was again brought before the brought before the ledge unfeignedly to God your unbelief, unthankfulness, by his temperament, and to the exercise in some form ledge unfeignedly to God your unbelief, unthankfulness, by his temperament, and to the exercise in some form will also make remarks himself, read passages of Scriptor of which his heavier may be considered as ontitions. Earl and his council, who examined him further respecting the sacrament: and the vicar of Prescot verse with him privately, reported to them that his and truly taught in England at the death of King you outward filthiness and uncleanness, and so learn the presence and supposes the interest of her younger which the poor sometimes take in listening to cate-

Christ was derived from His holy word, and that he have the Queen's mercy before it was too late? He soils." neither could nor would deny, alter or change, for any living creature whatever. He was kept a prisoner live living creature whatever. He was kept a prisoner living creature whatever. there until the first Sunday after Easter, when he was sent to Lancaster castle, where he was laid in irons, sent to Lancaster castle, where he was laid in irons,

reprimanded him for preaching, as they called it, to being suspected and accused of heresy; yet sometimes the people out of the prison, and for praying and read- in the evening some would speak to him through a ing so loud that the people in the streets might hear hole in the wall, and ask him how he did. These he him. The truth was, as he confessed, that he and a answered cheerfully, and thanked God that he was fellow-prisoner named Warburton, kneeling on their appointed to be a witness of His truth, and to suffer of the Bible; and they read loud, that the people in Church and people; and showed that he was most the streets might hear them; and some persons came desirous to be with Christ. A little money was also God and the kind donors.

On the twenty-fourth day of April, 1555, the

the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving in one kind only, or the denial the mass, and receiving the mass, and receiving the mass an no means to fly, but to abide and boldly confess the opinions. He was thus thrust at with all violence, as spirit of the mind, and a pledge to assure His believing as it is studied; and whoever may complain of receiv-fear, most families of the upper classes he is little Soon after he was brought publicly before the and a number of faggots were placed under him, and garded as a mysterious benefit conferred by him, fully defrauded. It is not enough to say that the custom was, with other prayers, and rose from his Bishop, with his Chancellor and Registrar, and the knees much which proved the receiver to be a Christian, and ope-children of the poor learn their Catechisms at school, is little asked for concerning the children; he is sel-Mayor of Chester and others, who sat in St. Mary's not having been skillfully made, the wind blew about rated as a charm for a passport to heaven. Thus the and those of the rich at home; for good as that may dom consulted about their training; they are not several friends, whom he desired to pray for him, and Chapel in the cathedral; when he was charged on his to he flames, so that he suffered greatly, although he Supper of the Lord which is truly received "only in be in itself, it is no substitute for what the Church taught to look up to him as necessarily a friend, as a to comfort his mother and be good to his little child- oath to answer such articles as should be exhibited bore it very patiently. When he had been a long a heavenly and spiritual manner by faith," was turned intended the ordinance of catechising to be. ren, and so took his leave of them, not without tears, against him. He was then accused of having preached time tormented in the first place, what we want is to find a place chised like others in Church this would cease to be supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having been broiled and puffed up, and it was supposing that they should not see each other's face publicly most heretical and blasphemous doctrine having the same and the same a again before the last day. He then proceeded to the against the Pope's authority, the blessed mass, the sed that he was dead, he suddenly spread out his vation. house of his mother, where he dined, and having prayed with her, took his leave, all of them weeping parishes of Dean, Eccles, Bolton, Bury, and other me," and then quietly yielded his spirit into the hands of the blessed Reformation.

The staddenty spicate out his sacrament of the altar, and other things, within the parishes of Dean, Eccles, Bolton, Bury, and other me," and then quietly yielded his spirit into the hands of the blessed Reformation. greatly. On the next day he gave himself up to the places in the diocese of Chester, during the months of the Lord. Upon this, many of the people said We have reason to thank God for our deliverance those of the poor would be effected thereby, and no tween them and their clergyman. Devout parents, officers who had been searching for him, by whom he January and February last, and in the preceding year. that he was a martyr, as he had died marvellous from the grievous bondage and tyranny, as well as instruction imparted such as they would not probably who are at present negligent of this, would feel the was taken to the house of the Earl of Derby at Unto which he answered, that he had not preached patiently and godly; which caused the Bishop shortly from the superstitions and delusions of Popery. May receive far more satisfactorily elsewhere. And—shall blessing of it, would feel how it strengthened their heretically or blasphemously, but simply and truly, after to affirm in a sermon in the cathedral church, we stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made we confess the truth?—Sunday-schools are not espe- own hands, and helped them in the discharge of their Here he was brought before the Earl and his according to the doctrine which all present did that "George Marsh was a heretic, and was burned us free, and not be entangled again with the yoke of cial favourites of ours. We deny not their necessity own duty. Then the time for confirmation would council, and asked whether he was one of those that acknowledge in the time of the late King Edward the like a heretic, and was then a firebrand in hell." bondage. We owe our civil and religious liberties to in populous places, where the principles and habits of not come upon the clergyman and the young of the Whether his assertion was true or not, was however the free circulation of the Word of God, the holy Scripparents are often such as to make it desirable for their upper classes as it does at present,—a time of mutual About three weeks after he was brought again ascertained by the bishop sooner than he had expected; tures, among us; by which the principles of true relimeans he had obtained his livelihood? he replied before the Bishop and others as before; when the their roof. But this argument for them, valid though of a process which had long been going on; a joy to that he was a minister, and had served a cure, and character in the bear of the bishop's some disease, which he had brought upon himself by a feet and a light to our path, that giving heed to it we lit be where it applies at all, presumes anomaly and which both had long been looking forward in common. taught a school. They again asked him, What his care of his flock, to keep it from being infected with dissolute and vicious course of living; and the popish may go on our way safely, and our feet may not stume evil. It is itself false in principle to separate a child Then, too, might the men of the upper classes lose that

He answered, that he knew no further than he had Church, and the doctrine then taught was the doctrine imprisonment and affliction might be to the profit of sures for evermore.

The Bishop then asked him, Whether he would not col and ease you, and you shall find rest unto your congregations? How far the clergymen who are un- it:-

There is something so blasphemous in asserting that a bit of paste, made of flour and water, is the body and blood, the soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ; and is consequently to be worshipped knees, did read morning and evening prayer, with the for it; and prayed that God would give him grace not as God; that the mind which has not been carefully revolt from the idea, as a mystery of iniquity, a lie of and sat down under the windows for the purpose; of thrown in to him at that hole, for which he thanked is said, that this change does not take place without her younger members, and neglected (most sinfully we the form or ceremony of using the words, without the techising. The ends of the Church Catechism are by transubstantiation being effected if he did not intend no means accomplished, nor the consciences of the that it should be made; and that in this case it is priesthood clear in regard to it, merely by taking order informed of Marsh, and requested to send for him and lock upon the was brought out with a lock upon the whole business to be the work of the father of lies. crafty and iniquitous in this admission, that it shows explained up to the usual amount by masters and Sunhis detestable enormities, from all false doctrine and sometimes subjected, we might, out of a copious selec- of gain which would accrue to the rich from being When he came to the place of execution, the De- was designed to be, according to the institution of could have been no such uncatholic time, as we have to benefit by a pastor, they may wish for one through under the Great Seal, saying, that it was a pardon for under the Great Seal, saying, that it was a pardon for and the cup, or the wine being taken away from the of catholic truth, so comprehensive a summary of sa-clergyman, except with a view to the public offices of him, if he would recant. He answered, That he laity, as persons who were unworthy to partake of it, ving knowledge. Never before was any branch of the would gladly accept it, as he loved the Queen, but he the character of the priesthood was raised in dignity, Church entrusted with so wonderful an organ of her Many families would stare on being told that they could not receive it on the condition of renouncing and the nature of the Divine ordinance was entirely prophetic office as the Anglican received in the sixthe favour of God. He then began to speak to the changed. For instead of being regarded as a means teenth century, when this invaluable document was and in the same way as they do: a fatal reserve often people about the cause of his being put to death, and of receiving spiritual strength and refreshment to the placed in her hands. The theology of the Catechism exhorted them to cleave to Christ and His truth. soul, by communion and fellowship with Christ in the will, we are sure, be found to grow on us in proportion must have no sermonizing now." He meekly replied, people of their union with Him, and their participaling no benefit from it, it will never be the devout and more than one among the herd of visitors and ac-"Master, I beg your pardon," and at once knelt down tion of all the blessings of His great salvation; the earnest catechist himself. Now here is a post assigned quaintances; that he has to give account of their to pray; after which, he rose up and put off his receiving of the wafer from the priest, (which is placed to the young, and a provision made for them, in the clothes to his shirt, when he was chained to a post, upon the tongue of the recipient by his hand,) was re- services of the sanctuary, of which they are shame-

of Athanasius. "But what," said they, " is thy be- was answering for his life, and that it would be too made respecting Marsh in his sermon. For the word benefit from them to our souls, that receiving the in- make him come twice to another school, and demand joy, and comforter in sorrow: then might his society lief in the sacrament of the altar?" He answered, the sacraments in the use two attendances on the full services of the Church. be courted for better reasons than it is at present; that he believed that whosoever, according to Christ's pronounced. The Chancellor then asked him, if he son, nor covetous, or libidinous, man, who is an idolater, of the outward and visible sign, we may be dead ininstitution, did receive the holy sacrament of Christ's did not belong to the diocese of Chester; he said, he hath any inheritance in the hingdom of Christ and of deed unto sin and aline unto God through Jesus Christ him? our Lord; and walking humbly with our God in holiblood, with all the benefits of His death and resurrection, to their salvation; for Christ is ever present
with Tr.

did not know, for that he had been living at Cambridge.
He was then asked, if he had not been staying at Dean
in Lancashire; he said, "Yea." His answers at his
places in which he are the tracked them with a places in which he are the tracked them was shall have run our with His sacrament. They then asked him, whether former examination were then read over to him, and places, in which he exhorted them with purpose of look forward in hope that when we shall have run our than the sacrament. the bread and wine were changed into the flesh and he was asked, whether he still adhered to them or not. heart to cleave unto the Lord, and not to be moved earthly race, an entrance shall be ministered to us abunblood of Christ, by virtue of the words pronounced He replied, "Yea, yea." He was then reminded that away from the hope of the Gospel which they had dantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and heard, and heard and hear by the priest; and if the sacrament, whether it were at his last examination he had said, that the Church heard; and besought them to help them that were in bonds for Christ, to behold His glory, and find in heard; and besought them to help them that were in bonds for Christ, to behold His glory, and find in heard; and besought them to help them that were in bonds for Christ, to behold His glory, and find in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and besought them to help them that were in heard; and the research that he were in heard; and heard; an eceived or reserved, was the very body of Christ? — of England in King Edward's time was the true bonds for Christ's sake with their prayers, that their His presence fullness of joy, and at his right hand plea-

CHILDREN AT CHURCH. (From the Christian Remembrancer.)

to make him a good Christian. He was then order- (the earliest of the Bishops of Rome), were not good ed to write down him a good Christian. He was then order- we have just mentioned, is apparent at a glance. We fresh pure air that now surrounds him a type that may me of them also a prayer, which he had been accustake our children to church, no doubt, as soon as they be relied on of the moral purity of the place. Of course, plainly; but he would only write what he had said, and that further he knew not. He then declared to his Lordship, that he had not here in Langashire for "Thou art an arrogant fellowing declared to his Lordship, that he had not here in Langashire for "Thou art an arrogant fellowing declared to his Lordship, that he had not here in Langashire for "Thou art an arrogant fellowing declared to cooling the service; and he may lay his count on difficulties and discouragements are old enough to remaining quiet, we suspect most parents concounted and a preliminary need of anomalous expedients. The great laws of his Lordship, that he had not been in Lancashire for the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the destrict of the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the destrict of the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the destrict of the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the destrict of the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the destrict of the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the destrict of the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years had been not the last three or four years but had come lately to visit the last three or four years had been not the last three or four years and the last three or four years had been not the last three or four years and the last three or four years had been not years and the last three or four years had been not years and the last three or four years had been not years and the last three or four years had been not years and the last three or four years had been not years and the last three or four years and three or four years had been not years and the last three or four years and three or four years and the last three or four years and the last three or four years and three or four years and the the last three or four years, but had come lately to visit "in what article is the doctrine of the Church of big mother and children and the roots, boughs, of course it is most needful to be learned. But what nature may require reinforcement, but they have not the vill tree of our heart, with all the roots, boughs, of course it is most needful to be learned. But what nature may require reinforcement, but they have not the vill tree of our heart, with all the roots, boughs, of course it is most needful to be learned. But what nature may require reinforcement, but they have not the vill tree of our heart, with all the roots, boughs, of course it is most needful to be learned. But what nature may require reinforcement, but they have not the vill tree of our heart, with all the roots, boughs, of course it is most needful to be learned. his mother and children and to see his friends, previous to going out of the realm, which he had purposed leves, and fruits, and with all the crooks and knots, all
we complain of is, that we rest on it rather long. altogether given way. Family feeling is still strong, out to going out of the realm, which he had purposed leves, and fruits, and with all the crooks and knots, all
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He therefore trusted that as he do in further more than the crooks and which he had purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived which the had purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived which the had purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived that as he do in further more than the crooks and which the had purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived that as he do in further more than the crooks and which the had purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived that as he do in further more than the crooks and which the had purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived that as he do in further more than the crooks and which the had purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived that as he do in further more than the crooks and which the head purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived the task he had a purposed of the crooks and which the head purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived the crooks and which the head purposed owhich Thou knowest; for Thou thoroughly perceived the crooks and which the crooks and which the crooks are the crooks and which the crooks are the crooks and the crooks are the crooks are the crooks are the crooks are the crooks and the crooks are the crooks ar doing before Easter. He therefore trusted that as he had not offended against the laws continue questions in the laws continue questions and death, and ever done in church which has any immediate relation it yet further. What, then, can he do in furtherance ever done in church which has any immediate relation it yet further. What, then, can he do in furtherance ever done in church which has any immediate relation it yet further. What, then, can he do in furtherance ever done in church which has any immediate relation it yet further. had not offended against the laws, captious questions a man in my case hath no cause to be arrogant; might not be put to him, to endanger his life and discontinuous account of the laws captions are man in my case hath no cause to be arrogant; Ty providence, as those gross outward sins which we not him, in which he, just as he is, in reference to his of our present aim? might not be put to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and distress his mother. He was then asked "Where to him, to endanger his life and condition, is especially concerned; or which tress his mother. He was then asked, "Where he would have gone?" He said, "Either to Germany or Denmark." His Lordship remarked, that "Denmark of the evening sermon, cate-allowed the bread, saying. Drink we all of this," Denmark." His Lordship remarked, that "Denmark cup as well as the bread, saying, 'Drink ye all of this;' waldest mercifully circumcise our stony hearts; and do not often succeed in interesting their children in chise after the second lesson. Of course it will be waldest mercifully circumcise our stony hearts; and do not often succeed in interesting their children in chise after the second lesson. Of course it will be waldest mercifully circumcise our stony hearts; and the services of the Church as they are now performed; the ser then said, he trusted that his Lordship, having been of thians; and so it was used in the primitive Church with the prive Council in King Edward's reign and given because the Church with the juice of heavenly grace and wells of spiritual are given them for this. And yet such ought to be toward accidents. The children, therefore, whom he with the juice of heavenly grace and wells of spiritual are given them for this consorting the council in King Edward's reign and given because the consorting the the Privy Council in King Edward's reign, and given for many hundred years. Now the Church of Rome his consent to the religion then professed would not doth take away the cup from the lairy. If I would be those on whose answers he can waters; whereby the inward venom and noisome juice given, for it is one of the distinctive glories of the Goshis consent to the religion then professed, would not safely account; and he will be enabled to make the so soon after put poor men to a shameful death for persuaded in my conscious catechis. so soon after put poor men to a shameful death for embracing the same with a good conscience. The Earl replied, that he did not give his consent to the acts of Parliament the acts of Parliament the be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. He was then sent to be seen in the public records. 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He was then sent to be seen to the public records and he was safely account; and he was the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and the custom of the mouth of the sale stances and he was safely account; and he was safely account; and he was the selection odd was recorded in the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and the custom of the flesh may be dried up, and th prison, where he lay two nights without any bed, and heresy, or he would renounce them, and come into the he said, "Beloved, among other exercises I do daily tinction, nor fail to give scope to those wants and feel- ordinarily intelligent child, and by forcing him, notno person was suffered to come near him except the Ca holic Church. He replied, that he held no here- on my knees use this confession of sins, and I will ings—to the enthusiasm, the sympathy, the wonder, withstanding, to a slight exercise of thought, shall fix tical opinion, but utterly abhorred all kind of heresy, and exhort you to do the same, and daily to acknow-

> willing to preach the gospel, and the laymen who are "The country parson values catechising highly. For tivals of the Church give abundant materials for adthat doing so may not at present be generally convenient on ordinary Sundays. Christmas, the Holy Innocents, the Epiphany, the Annunciation, the Ascension, and All Saints give obvious facilities, and supply abundant thoughts to lay before the young.

But besides that our preaching was obviously designed to take their interests into consideration, there | Life, that they have not such a treasure out of which Satan, the deceiver of mankind. And when again it is an ordinance of the Church expressly appointed for to bring things new and old as the ordained pastor, the intention of the priest; that he may go through think,) by a fearful majority of the clergy—that of ca- of heaven, which he ought to be.\* idolatry to worship the wafer—there is something so that it be learned by the young of our flocks, or even

We may well pray as our forefathers did in the Litany, If we wished to vindicate the English Reformation members of Christ. "From the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and all from the all but unmixed censure to which it is now heresy, Good Lord, deliver us." By this iniquitous tion of materials, be contented with appealing to the

as Christian children, there would, as we think all will duty requires, as we have said, an acquaintance with belief was? He answered, that he believed in God disease; and the charitable disposition which he had coroner declared with an oath, on the investigation ble, but be guided into the way of peace and salva- from his parents and family during more than half the fearful reserve on religious matters which unhappily, as the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament do his errors and heresies, though it had been of no avail. "Surely the fact was so." This led some to apply to the his errors and heresies, though it had been of no avail. "Surely the fact was so." Then might their pastor feed them, teach, and the Creeds of the Apostles, of Nice, and of the Church of Christ, let us seek to derive spiritual on that which ought to bring rest and refreshment we too: then might he be their especial sympathiser in

tions which we have sinfully allowed to amass them- the stunted and perverse religious growth which we selves neglected and untaught, till their whole condi- see all around us now. tion and our relation to them has become an aching perplexity, let us suppose an ordinary rural parish, neither better nor worse than the majority of such. Of

course its Pastor will not find it the Arcadia he pictured to himself, whilst ground down by the marriages, churchings, burials, register-searchings, and committees of a large town, or whilst picking his steps through That we, of the present day, have failed in the duty its noisome alleys. Of course he will not find the

really preach directly to the children, but virtually to other opinion than was by law most godly established, thepure glass of God's commandments, and there see It is obvious that our Church both contemplates all present. Those who have observed the interest Edward the Sixth; and in the same pure religion and to vanquish the same; that is to say, to fall into members in the public services of the sanctuary. The chising, will feel little doubt that the benefits of this doctrine he would by God's grace stand, live, and die. heaty displeasure against sin, and thereby be provo- injunction to sponsors to call on their god-children particular ministration of God's holy word, are not The Bishop then began to read the sentence of keeto long after Christ; for we truly are sinners, but "to hear sermons," presumes, as has been well argued, likely to be confined to the young. Its being directly further instruction. He then departed from them, condemnation; but when he had got half through it, Heis just, and the justifier of all them that believe that sermons are at least frequently such as they can addressed to them, and their taking a part in it, give much troubled in mind that he had not confessed the Chancellor called out to him, "Good, my lord, upon Him. We are poor, but He is rich in mercy understand, and feel themselves concerned in. But it an additional interest, especially to their parents and Christ with more boldness; and prayed earnestly to stay, stay, for if you proceed any further it will be too toward all them that call upon Him. If we hunger how few clergymen are at any pains that this should be relatives; but, besides this, in explaining the Cate-The Bishop accordingly stopped, and some of anotherst for righteousness, let us resort unto His the case! How few sermons are preached in which chism many a subject is made clear to all, which the the priests and the people earnestly begged Marsh to tabe, for He is a most liberal feast-maker. He will it would be at all reasonable to demand of our children preacher in the pulpit generally presumes to be so alrecant. A shoe-maker said to him, "For shame, setbefore us His own holy body, which is given to us that they should be interested! Would not many of man, remember thyself and recant." Others bade to e our meat, and His precious blood which was our popular preachers think it too great a condescensession of which is taken for granted in the majority him to kneel down and pray; and said, they would all shed for us and for many, for the remission of sins, to sion habitually to address the children before them in of sermons. And this benefit may, perhaps, apply to pray for him. So they kneeled down, and he desired be our drink. He biddeth, willeth, and calleth for such wise as that they should listen and enter into his the rich as well as the poor. Herbert's estimate of them to pray for him, and said, that he would pray for guests, which hunger and thirst. Come, saith He, all meaning? Would not many fear that by doing so catechising is such as might be expected from him, but yethat labour and are laden, and I will refresh you, frequently they would alienate and disgust their adult it is in point here, and therefore we quote part of

sent to Lancaster castle, where he was faid in frons, and brought to the bar at the sessions with the felons who were in the gaol.

The Bishop then put on his spectacles and read on While he was at Lancaster many persons went to converse with him, some out of kindness endeavouring converse with him, some out of kindness endeavouring the limit to the difference of the converse with him, some out of kindness endeavouring the limit to the difference of the converse with him, some out of kindness endeavouring the limit to prest and drive it to prest and drive it to prest and drive it to prest, and the strength of that the additions which have been made to the answere the first point, and, but by catechising, the other cannot be eattined. Besides, whereas in sermons there is a kind to avail himself of this, as one especial way of freshening religious truth in his mind, of ceasing for a converse with him, some out of kindness endeavouring while to view it in its logical and antagonistic relations.

Surely, if this be so, if we have here the assigned dressing ourselves to children from the pulpit, granting post of Christian children as such, it should be filled by rich and poor alike. Let it not be said that the former have no need of the instruction that is to be gained from it. Even were the upper classes nearer the true mark of lay Christian knowledge than we think they are, it would be no disparagement to them to say, that they cannot so administer the Word of supposing him the scribe instructed unto the kingdom

> And thus, too, may the spiritual union of different ranks become very close in consequence of having begun very early: thus may our children be taught that they indeed belong to another family than that in which they were naturally born, thus may they livelily apprehend that they are members of one another by being

It would be difficult indeed to calculate the amount thus subjected to the appointed training of the Church. doctrine, the feast of love, which the Lord's Supper | Church Catechism as one of its results.\* That surely | From being early used in a practical way to have and religion, as existing mainly for the sake of the poor. exists between them and him on the very subject souls and the souls of their children, is little thought of either by him or by them; scarcely a word or deed Sunday. And then what a strain on his attention! but often blamelessly as things are, characterises most thus improved and raised, might priesthood and laity Now, leaving for a while those unnatural popula- alike present us with a nobler and statelier sight than

> \* Some of our popular preachers may perhaps despise cate-chising, as of inferior worth to their sermons, and fit to be en-tirely delegated. We are very sure, however, that the system-\* All but the last section of the Catechism was produced during the crisis which we call the Reformation.
>
> pointing out, would have the effect of raising the standard of theological knowledge among the clergy.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Fourth Page.
The Shadow of the Cross.
Garner.—Bp. Andrewes; Archdeacon Jortin; Roger Hutchinson; Lord Archibald Napier.

ney, nothing, from want of harmonious feeling and action, should be done. Well then, it must be remembered that, according to the proposition of Mr. boundless multiplication of seats of learning in this pliedly, made. If persons, entertaining what we must Catholics, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Sociolars, Universalists, all conjoined in this motley Caput. How far such heterogeneous materials are likely to coalesce in the general management of the affairs of the University, it requires no gift of sooth-saying to predict. Some ingenious mischief-maker, saying to predict. Some ingenious intschier-maker, and society is seldom long without the benefit of such individuals,—has only to start a controversy upon some religious or political topic, and let it blaze awhile in and out of the scattered Colleges of "all denominations," and we should soon see how the denominations," and we should soon see how the representatives of these denominations will harmonize of the Establishment. But we must not pass over so religious prejudice should not, before the conclusion and Halls with which the land will be literally studded. berations, we shall be persuaded that there is some- poets of the day": by and by, no doubt, we shall have thing after all in that theoretical sort of unity, which, eighty thousand living Colleges in the University of it is gravely contended, may exist in perfect consis- Toronto! And eighty thousand living Caputs, too, in tency with the practice of division!

anti-protestant. In Section xvii. the See of Toronto so rich a harvest of tolls is in prospect! is styled "the Protestant Episcopal See of Toronto," in flagrant contempt of the Queen's Royal Patent .- "Bill," the complicated absurdities of which are best To this, as occurring in a Legislative document brought discerned by their bare recital, stripped of the dignity in by the Queen's Attorney General for Canada West, of that legal phraseology under which it is attempted we would also respectfully call the attention of Her that they should be obscured. We find that the Com-Majesty's Representative. This is as much as assu- mittee of Queen's College are already quarrelling with ring her Majesty that she has quite mistaken the pur- the details of the Bill, - prelude of the war and conport of her Coronation Oath, and is chargeable with fusion that will ensue, should ever the time arrive a great injustice to a large body of her loyal subjects, (which Heaven forefend) when those details shall bein giving to a lawful Bishop of the Church of England come matter of law. We know not that we shall find the title of Bishop of Toronto; whereas, according to it necessary to return again to this subject; but bethe argument of Mr. Baldwin and his coadjutors, the fore we part with it, we shall quote for the edification Romish Bishop has just as much right to that title as and the warning of those who would despoil the Uniassume the designation which the Queen was pleased motley superstructure of which this "Bill" affords a to confer upon the latter, her Majesty must of course sample, the complaint from the University of Cam-

tion and Protestant Ascendancy,-that Orange Lodges "cers and monuments of our forefathers' charity, and should be multiplied, and Orange Processions perpe- "kind fomenters of their children's devotion, to become

recognition in a public, and what is meant to be a legal "drop honey-dews over all this kingdom, to place in document, of the designation of "Church," which "their room swarms of senseless drones." every offshoot from the National Establishment has thought proper to assume. Not that we are surprised various classes of separatists; because it is part of the spirit of democracy, -while they rail so loudly against all outward distinctions, -to be extremely solicitous of such distinctions themselves, and to arrogate that which they have no lawful right to assume. And so with our religious democracies, we find the term "episcopacy" leagued into the designations of those who are most hostile to its legitimate authority; and the title of "Church" assumed by those societies, whose leading partizans would account it their greatest delight to "level its walls with the dust."

The Christian Guardian,—the organ of the Methodist "Church," as they now term themselves, -seems to exult a good deal in the sort of legalized condemnation which this republican and unchristian Bill prothe words of the paper in question:-

and shall be no dominant Church in Canada.'

has its sway, or rather its framers their will, there shall has been hurried, or to perish in the attempt. nickname they please; but that cannot alter the reality | series to-day. or the lawfulness of her proper designation. They

The Collegiate absurdity most prominently deve- for wise purposes, let us believe, -we are made to groan. loped in this "Bill," is, unquestionably, the Extramural Board of Control. For particulars we refer our readers to the first paragraph of Section xvii. of such as are desirous of procuring the publications This complication of executive machinery in the pro- of the "Parker Society," that the Rev. H. J. Grasett, finally disposed of. jected University, surprises us a little after the univer- M.A., Toronto, will in future act as Honorary Secresal admission of the total impracticability of the Com- tary of that Society in this Diocese. Present subscrimon School Bill from the same cause. In the bandy- bers are requested to make known to him their name ing about of Statutes from Convocation to Caput, and and address; and all others desirous of joining the from Caput to Extra-mural Control, it would be hard | Society will be pleased to communicate their intention to say where the legislation is to begin, and where the [post paid] in the same way.

complex control is to end. the liberality of religious diversity provided in its con- Reformers of our Church, and thus to render generally head of any other religious body or denomination in able in advance; and this amount has thus far protures, who shall [hereafter] have an endowed College | valuable publications. in the said University." Of course, the Unitarian professes his belief in the Holy Scriptures, though he Our attention has been called to a communication, exercises the right of putting a very "liberal" con- signed H., in the Port Hope Gazette of the 10th inst., tine Convocation, unless again submitted to the Convocation again submitted to

who,—professing at the same time to believe in the Scriptures,—rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment. Others too, equally exceptionable, will affirm that they are believers in the Holy Scriptures, and of course, upon the strength of that affirmation, they can have of the recent after the same time to believe in the Scriptures,—rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment. Others too, equally exceptionable, will affirm that they are believers in the Holy Scriptures, and of course, upon the strength of that affirmation, they can have of the recent which have been considered at two several meetings of the said Board, held on different days, such days to be not less than eight full days exclusive course, upon the strength of that affirmation, they cannot be excluded from the Extra-mural Board of Control. They must have an "endowed College" somewhere, to be sure; but the prefections of the Profeshabete, to be sure; but the prefections of the Profeshabete and been conveyed that such at a future period should be the convocations, held on two different of by two several Convocations. sor of Agriculture will have gone for little, if one or be their privilege; as also, that higher rents might days, such days to be not less than one month from each

should be engaged in Collegiate duties in different parts of the Province,—it may be, scattered over its vast surface from Sandwich to Gaspè,—and of one of two resplts which must flow from such a system, if two resplts which must flow from such a system, if in the same, without any additional allowance for the location elsewhere. It would manifestly be the interest of the interest of the location elsewhere. carried into effect; namely, either a serious neglect extraordinary duties thus imposed. It would be by rest of the Church to fix upon such a scale of rent of duty on the part of the Professors thus suddenly no means inconsistent with the liberal wording of this as would ensure tenants for her lands. called to the seat of the University proper, or the concentration at last of all the power and patronage of the Institution in those resident at the point of its the Institution in those resident at the point of its Professors, Lecturers, &c. the office of porter, tailor, British Government—that, whatever new arrangement of the said University. or cook to the establishment! It is not impossible in regard to the tenure of property may be agreed upon VII. Educational Machinery.

They might, antecedently, fancy that it was such at least as to ensure unanimity in their proceedings when they did come together and unite in deliberation; for it were hard, if after all the expence and toil of the journey, nothing, from want of harmonions feeling and at all events, if permitted, ney, nothing, from want of harmonions feeling and at all events, if permitted, not fair that no additional allowance should be a taste that way, and evince for the and claims of present Lessees will always to the remarks on its nature and the means of checking it, as they are not commonly understood.

XXV. And be it enacted, that there shall be, on the foundation of the said University, such and so many and evince for the said University, such and so many for it was such at least as the foundation of the said University, such and so many for the said University, such and so many and evince for the said University, such and so foundation of the said University, such and so many for it was such at least as the foundation of the said University, such and so foundation of the said University, such and so foundation of the said University was a naval power. But so long as were that the Government, in making are the rights and claims of present Lessees will always to the remarks on its nature and the means of checking it, as they are not commonly understood.

XXV. And be it enacted, that there shall be, on the foundation of the said University, such and so many for understood.

The United States of America can only become trouble-foundation of the said University and a such as the proceedings when they foundation of the said University and states of America can only become trouble-foundation of the said University and states of the said University and the means of the checking it, as they are not commonly understood.

Statute of the said University and the means of the checking it, as they are not commonly understood.

The United States of America can only become trouble-foundation of the said U Our readers must, at the same time, recollect the that some of those distinguished furctionaries might the rights and claims of present Lessees will always t were hard, if after all the expence and toil of the jour- it is not fair that no additional allowance should be will invariably insist upon the most rigid fulfilment of

in University Convocation! If party politics and hastily the Elysian prospect before us,-the Colleges of a couple of terms, be found to bear upon their deli- We have heard of "the eighty thousand greatest living perpetual motion! Who will not henceforward admire We have said that the spirit of this University Bill the sagacity of our Board of Works in constructing is anti-monarchical: it is just as apparent that it is plank-roads through by-ways and wildernesses, when

But we dismiss for the present the subject of this the Protestant prelate, and as the former has chosen to versity of King's College and erect upon its ruins the surrender her prerogative, and allow this Colonial bridge, against a like reckless spoliation in the days Executive to devise a different title for the See of of Cromwell:—that these republican destroyers had Toronto from what she had been pleased to decide "thrust out one of the eyes of this kingdom; made upon,-dividing, on the principle of course of "equal "eloquence dumb, philosophy sottish; widowed the justice," its honours (and why not its emoluments) "arts; drove the muses from their ancient habitation; equally between the Protestant and Popish prelates. "plucked the reverend and orthodox professors out of Here we see peeping forth again the cloven foot of "the chairs, and silenced them in prison, or their we are to be made subject. Can such a government "garland from off the head of learning, to place it on wonder, -when these manifestations are visible of the "the dull brows of disloyal ignorance; made those desire and design to uproot our Protestant Constitu- "ancient and beautiful chapels, the sweet remembran-'ruinous heaps of dust and stones; and unhived those We have not space just now to comment upon the "numerous swarms of labouring bees, which used to the said University, in connection with such body;

The present condition of our political affairs,-the at the very inconsistent assumption of this title by the lavish expenditure of our Provincial Parliament and Executive,-the accumulated and accumulating debt of which they have been the cause,—the heavy and endurable taxation with which we are threatened, in order to meet this wasteful extravagance and atone for the recklessness of those in power,-the domination of French-radicalism to which we are being unceremoniously handed over,-the withering up from the roots of our Protestant strength, by the spoliation and destruction of her literary and religious institutions, while the rich endowments of Romanism are left the most placid, and to awaken murmurs and resistance in the most lethargic.

If the tongue of rumour whispers no false tale, the respected Representative of our gracious Sovereign nounces upon the use of her legitimate designation by feels as strongly as do the loyal community at large, the Church of England in Upper Canada. These are this painful position of our affairs. We trust, however, he will not suddenly or prematurely abandon the "Mention is made in the Bill of the Episcopalian body helm in despair; but, nailing the red-cross flag of our in Canada; not, however, as the Church of England, but as the Protestant Episcopal Church. This is fair to other Canadian Churches. The Bill tells us plainly there is, debut the protestant Episcopal Church in Canadian Churches. The Bill tells us plainly there is, the week it must be—till not a spar or a shred is left. He will find thousands enthusiastically to join in the The Bill tells us plainly a great many other things: noble determination,—to rescue the ark of the Conit reveals, with abundant clearness, that if the Bill stitution from the shoals and breakers into which it

be no monarchy on this continent, and that Queen We stated a few weeks ago what we felt to be the Victoria, out of fairness to other honestly born maid- darkness of our political state, and what alone afforded ens and matrons, shall not hold that arrogant title in hope or promise that its gloom could be cleared away. this land at least! That is plainly enough the spirit Our attention, since writing those remarks, has been of the concoctors of this Bill. But political charla- called to a series of letters written about four years tans, be they knaves or fools, cannot, with all their ago on a proposition for the Union of all the Provinces freaks in legislation, change the inherent character of of British North America, with the exposition of cerright and truth. They may tell us, as they mean to tain details for its working not dissimilar to what we do by and by, that we are not British subjects; but ourselves lately broached. It has been suggested to we shall not, on that account, believe that our allegi- us that, at the present moment, a public good might ance is dissolved: they may, by their legislation, un- be achieved by re-publishing those letters, and accorchurch the Church of England and call it by what dingly we commence with giving the first two of the

We need scarcely, we think, call the attention of may insist upon it, as Peter did to Martin, (see Tale our Conservative contemporaries to these excellent of a Tub) that a brown loaf is a leg of mutton; but Letters; yet we would simply suggest that the widest despite such dogmatical assertions of Mr. Attorney possible circulation of them, in these Colonies and the despite such dogmatical assertions of Mr. Attorney possible circulation of them, in these Colonies and the General Baldwin, seconded as he may be by the Chris- Mother Country, through the medium of the newspaper for the time being and such Bursar, or other officer who tian Guardian, we shall take leave to respect the testi- press, might be, in the end, productive of some amemony of our senses, and call things by their right names. | lioration of the burden of political ills, under which,-

We are requested to announce, for the information

The object of this Society, we believe, is well known; In this Extra-mural Board, we must not overlook namely, to collect and publish the works of the early stitution. Not only have we the heads of all known accessible a species of literature which must otherwise "denominations" sharers in that authority, but a pro- be locked up from the great mass of readers. The vision is considerately made for the admission of "the terms of subscription are £1 Sterling per annum, payhead of any other religious body or denomination in Upper Canada, professing belief in the Holy Scriptures, who shall [hereafter] have an endowed College valuable publications.

AX. And be it enacted, that in the event of any amendment being proposed in Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft and the convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation t

struction upon them; and so does the Universalist, -referring to what the writer says is a common im- Control, as in the first instance.

Children at Church.

Children at Church.

The control inson; Lord Archibald Napier.

We spoke in our last of the novel and impracticable character of a University, the governors of which be character of a University of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exa

made for the supernumerary toil and responsibility. all promises or pledges to individuals which on the We crave attention to Section xxx., as promising a part of Government may have been formally, or in-

We request attention to the Advertisement, announcing the proposed publication of a work against the "Universalist" here. "Universalist" heresy, and beg to say that we shall be happy to receive subscriptions at this office in further power of the said University, by any Statute to be passed ance of so good an object. We have seen some spe cimens of the proposed publication,-which is in the form of a Dialogue,—and have formed from them is the sors, Lecturers, Teachers or Members, or of the Officers

sor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, W WICKES, Esq., A. M.—Mr. Wickes is a Scholar o' Trinity College, Cambridge, and was 28th Wrangle

The Rev. S. B. Ardagh acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the Governor Gene ral, towards the completion of the Church at Barrie.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] IV. Control by means of an Extra-mural body consisting principally of Lay Members.

XVII. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the of the said University, which shall consist of the Bishop, for the time being, of the Protestant Episcopal See of Toronto, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, or the Bishop for the time being of whatever Protestant Episcopal See in connection with the said Church shall contain the city of Toronto within its terriorial limits; the Bishop for the time being, of the Roman Catholic See of Toronto, or the Bishop for the time being the Union, and the dominancy to which,—our Queen's prerogative at the same time trampled under foot,— "graves; turned religion into rebellion; changed the of whatever Roman Catholic See shall contain the city of apostolical chair into a desk for blasphemy; tore the Toronto within its territorial limits; the Moderator of the pper Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland; in President of Conference for the time being, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada; and the Moderator, Superintendent, President, o head for the time being, of any other religious body or denomination in Upper Canada, professing belief Holy Scriptures, who shall have an endowed College in any such body or denomination shall have no such Bishop, Moderator, Superintendent, President, or other head, then any person appointed for such purpose by such body or denomination; the Members for the time being, representing the city of Toronto in the Provincial Parliame Members for the time being, representing the different Ridings of the County of York in the Provincial Parliament; the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada for the time being; the President of the Medical Board for Upper Canada for the time being; and the Mayor of the City of Toronto for the time being, and of twenty others, such twenty others to be in the first place appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, by warrant under his hand and seal; and thereafter as vacancies shall occur in the said Board, by the death, resignation, refusal to act, or incapacity from mental or bodily infirmities, of any of untouched,—all these things are beginning to disturb
the most placid and to awaken murmurs and resisperson administering the government of this Province for the time being, by and with the like advice and con-sent of the Executive Council thereof, upon the reconmendation of the said Board of a fit and proper person to

> XVIII. And be it enacted, that the said Board of Control shall meet in the said University, when and as often as they may be called together by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being, b warrant under hand and seal, setting forth briefly the object of such meeting, as for the consideration of drafts of proposed statutes, for the recommendation of persons to be appointed examiners, for the recommendation of a candidate to fill the chair of a professorship, or the like, and notice of the issue of which warrant shall be given by the Bursar of the said University for the time by such other officer of the same as any statute of the said University may direct, to every member of such stating the day, place, and hour of such meeting, and the object thereof, as set forth in the warrant by which the side in the city of Toronto, at least two full days before the day appointed for such meeting, and shall be sent by post to such members thereof as reside elsewhere, proerly directed, according to any general instructions in writing left by such members respectively, at the office of such Bursar, or other officer, for that purpose, or, if no such instructions shall have been so left, then directed as correctly as such Bursar or other officer can, with easonable diligence, ascertain; and at every meeting of uch Board some member thereof shall, by the me present, be appointed to preside, and the Bursar of the said University, or such other officer thereof as any statute of the said University may direct, shall act as Clerk to such Board, and the proceedings of such Board shall be bound to authenticate and give effect to the same, according to the direction of the said Board: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that not less than twelve members shall be a quorum of such Board for the dispatch of business: And provided always, also, secondly, such Board, having once met in compliance with any such warrant, may adjourn from time to time, till the

V. Manner of passing University Statutes. XIX. And be it enacted, that every Statute of the said University shall, in the first instance, be proposed by the Caput to the Board of Control in the shape of a draft, and having been approved or modified by that Board, shall, in its approved or modified form, be submitted by the Caput, if they shall deem it expedient so to do, to the Convocation of the said University, and be passed by them, after which it shall be presented to the Chancellor of the said University for his assent thereto, and if he shall give such assent, under his hand and seal, at any time within twelve calendar months after the same shall have been passed by the Convocation, such draft shall then, and not otherwise, become a Statute of the said University, and be enrolled as such in the archives thereof.

cation, the draft, with such amendment, shall be returned to the Caput, and shall not be further proceeded upon by the Convocation, unless again submitted to the Convoca

VI. Visitors

XXIV. And be it enacted, that the Judges for the time

VII. Educational Machinery.

Statute of the said University, passed as hereinbefore provided: Provided always, that one of such ProfessorThe basis upon wh

ships shall be a Professorship of Agriculture.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the Professorships, Lecturerships, and Teacherships in the said University, established by Statute of the said University, and proviany such Professorship, Lecturership, or Teachership, or after any subsequent vacancy in the same, then, by appointment, under hand and seai of such Chancellor for

general designation.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the for that purpose, to attach any other duties connected with the said University, or the government or discipline very favourable opinion of the spirit and ability of the work.

or Servants thereof, to any other Professorship, Lecturership or Teachership, on the foundation of the said University, without the said University, or to any office of the said University, without the said University or to any office of the said University, without the said University or to any office of the said University. We very sincerely congratulate the rising Institu-tion of McGill College on the arrival of their Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, W the same for the time being, shall be bound to perform such duties, whether they were attached to such Profes-

sorship, Lecturership, Teachership or office, before or after his appointment to the same.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that the said University shall make special provision, by statute, for the matriculation, discipline, and superintendence of all such persons as shall be matriculated in the said University, without being on the books and subject to the discipline of any College of the said University: Provided always, that nothing in this section shall be held to limit or restrain the power of the said University over any College or Hall, or over any of the Professors, Officers or Members of the said University, or of any College or Hall thereof.

VIII. The establishment of Independent Colleges, and their Incorporation with the University. XXX. And be it enacted, that upon her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, conveying, or procuring to be conveyed, to competent Trustees, in due form of law, property either real or personal, of sufficient value, in the opinion of the Board of Control of the said University, for the endowment of a College in the same, and producing a certificate, signed by a majority of the Members of the being, of his or their having done so, it shall and may be lawful, in any charter of incorporation or other letters patent which it may please her Majesty, her heirs or successors, for that purpose, to grant under the great seal or incorporated with such University, unless the endow-Governor, or person administering the government of this

lawful for the Founder or Founders of any College in the said University, the charter of which shall provide for, this continent. allow, or require the appointment or establishment of a Professorship of Divinity therein, to appoint, prescribe and require at his, her or their discretion, any and such tests, religious, doctrinal or literary, or of any other natests, religious, doct and of interary, or of any other ture or kind whatsoever, which he, she or they may think expedient, as a qualification for being appointed to, or holding any such Professorship, or as a qualification for foundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Anticosti, and said University, according to the provisions herein contained for that purpose, and the same with all such rules most profitable and inexhaustible fisheries on the globe tained for that purpose, and the same with all such rules fit to prescribe, touching or concerning the same, shall beyond calculation, and of a naval force far superior to that of the parent state, if shorn of her Colonies. be recited or set forth in the charter for the establishment of the said College, and in the incorporation thereof with the said University, and shall by such charter be contained that the British possessions enfliade, and therefore command the whole coast of North America. With fleets at North America, and Bermuda, no ship, firmed and established; whereupon the same and every part thereof shall be binding and obligatory upon the said University, and all the officers and members thereof, as without our permission, durst put to sea from Cape Sable to New Orleans, nor any part of this immense coast or sorships, and all others whomsoever, as absolutely to all any West India Island be safe from the attack of this intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same were Statutes of the said University, passed by the Chancellor and Nor is this all. Open

## IX. The conferring of Degrees.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the conferring Degrees in the said University, shall belong to the Convocation thereof, and that every Diploma conferring any such de gree shall be under the Common Seal of the said University, and be authenticated by the signature of the Chansame shall be called, and which letters shall be left at the place of residence of such members of the said Board as shall preside in Convocation, when the same was confercellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Pro Vice-Chancellor, who fessors of the said University as may think fit to sign the

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that there shall be six Examiners for degrees in the said University, who shall be appointed annually by the Chancellor of the said University, by warrant under his hand and seal, on the adation of the Board of Control of the said University, and in case of the death, resignation, refusal to act, or incapacity from mental or bodily infirmity of any one of such examiners, his place shall be filled by a like pointment, upon a like recommendation.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that no Degree other than

be conferred by the Convocation of the said University

XXXV. And be it enacted, that upon the production to the Convocation of the said University, by any person business for which they were called shall have been having a degree in such University, of a certificate under the seal of any College of the said University, in which there shall be established a Professorship of Divinity setting forth, that such person had undergone such an extended the said University, in which there shall be established a Professorship of Divinity setting forth, that such person had undergone such an extended the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University, in which there is no respectively the said University that the said University is not respectively the said University that the said University is not respectively the said University that the said University is not respectively the said University that the said University is not respectively the said University that the said University is not respectively the said University that the said amination, under the authority of the said College as according to the Statute of such College entitle him to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, or to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity as the case may be, the said Convocation shall thereupon confer the Degree mentioned in such certificate upon such person.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE

Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.) LETTER I.

INTRODUCTION. Some of the most enlightened men in both the Canadas, and I believe in the other Provinces, have for many years and East of Asia, and North of America.—Possessed by considered a general union of the British Territories in North America, a measure of the greatest importance; and East of Asia, and North of America.—Possessed by the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, she commands the passage to India. With Gibraltar and Malta, she tions—they have transmitted the sum of £74 as the fruit and not only highly expedient, but likely to produce the commands the navigation of the Mediterranean, and se- of their labours.

most beneficial results, both to the Colonies and the

The policy of such a measure had frequently engaged projected; but since that has been in agitation, I have set myself to examine it more minutely: and it certainly appears to me that every argument that can be adduced in favour of the partial, applies with much more force to the general union, and that the probability of its success is much better founded. Indeed many persons of great intelligence are apprehensive that the advantages expected from uniting the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada will not be realized. And their dislike to the measure arises not from its principle, which is certainly good, nor my attention before the Union of the two Canadas was projected; but since that has been in agitation, I have set arises not from its principle, which is certainly good, nor from any personal or selfish motives, but from the fear

in my opinion, certain to follow its adoption.

In regard to danger from the United States, of which many speak with much fear, I am not under the slightest apprehension. But since it is a danger which may be felt, as it has already been, when Great Britain is fully employed with other enemies, I may be permitted to indulge in a few remarks on its nature and the means of

States rests, is much narrower than is commonly apprehended. Her nursery for seamen is confined to a small portion of her coast and her fisheries. This portion of coast stretches from New York to the River St. Croix,

and are obliged to have recourse to Europeans, and chiefly to Englishmen, to complete their crews.

The fisheries which they are permitted to carry on along the coasts of the British Provinces and on the Banks

formidable or extensive navy.

Were the United States in possession of the British Provinces, matters would be very different: for then they would possess a more extensive coast than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the finest fisheries in the world.

But as matters now stand, it is only requisite that we consolidate the Provinces, in order to make them exceedingly powerful. Unite their interests by judicious measures, and you promote enterprise and encourage the fisheries on the coast, and commerce and agriculture in

Every advantage is in our favour. All that is wanting s a strong and united government, which would attract capitalists, urge improvements, connecting more inti-mately the different Colonies by canals, roads, rail-ways and steam navigation, and thus render their resources a kind of common stock, by which they would become more intimately acquainted, and by which a most important and valuable internal commerce among themselves would be produced. Fisheries alone present an inexhaustible mine of wealth and strength. Our people can dry their fish upon their own shores, and many of the fishermen may carry on their business with profit and even sleep in their own houses at night.

The magnitude of these fisheries and their inestimable value, are perhaps best seen by looking at their impor-tance to the United States, not merely as their chief nursery for seamen, but as a most productive source of

wealth and commerce. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the Americans had upwards of 1500 fishing busses, most of which, on the breaking out of hostilities, were transformed into privateers, to prey upon our trade; and with such effect, that they captured nearly one-fifth of all the merchantmen then belonging to Great Britain; and so much discontent was produced by commercial losses and misfortness as the search by the search of the searc fortunes, as to pave the way for the dismemberment of

of this Province, to declare such College incorporated with the said University, and thereupon such College Now, had we a general government of sufficient weight shall, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, be incorporated with and form part of the said University, and and to call forth our numerous resources, the Canadas become one of the Colleges thereof, with all the privileges attached to such Colleges in general: Provided always, nevertheless, that no such College shall be admitted into, more convenience and advantage than the Americans; ment thereof, so conveyed to Trustees as aforesaid, shall and, being able to sell cheaper, would first rival and then appear to the satisfaction of the Governor, Lieutenant gradually drive them out of the market. At the same time, the fisheries, ever increasing, would become an Province for the time being, in Council, to be of such abundant nursery of seamen, capable of checking at any value and to be so invested as to insure an annual income moment the naval power of our neighbours: and this in money, equivalent to the then current value of one thousand bushels of wheat, or upwards.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be the British North American Provinces possess the

Place before you the map of America. Mark the vast extent of sea-coast which these Colonies enjoy. Pass your eye round the Bay of Fundy—along Cape Sable—the Rocks of Nova Scotia and the Shores of the Gulf of receiving any certificate, to entitle the party receiving the same to any degree in the Faculty of Divinity in the said University, according to the and regulations as such Founder or Founders shall think Here are materials of power and public wealth, which are

Halifax, St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, no ship,

Open the St. Lawrence for a ship Convocation thereof, in the manner prescribed by this and the convocation thereof, in the manner prescribed by this navigation,—join the Lakes of Canada, works already nearly completed, and you add nearly five thousand miles of coast, and a fertile country nearly equal to the half of

LETTER II.

What would Great Britain be without Ships, Colonies

Had the mischievous paradoxes in which several writers on Political Æconomy have lately indulged, only produced contempt for that branch of knowledge and proved that with a few trifling exceptions it had gone back since the publication of Dr. Smith's famous Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, it would have been matter of merriment rather than of complaint. But when we find it gravely asserted that the British Empire is independent of foreign commerce,—that she would be much better shorn of her colonies, which are a burthen without profit—that trade should be entirely free and allowed to take not only credited by many, but are leading to serious blunders in legislation, it is time to expose their wicked-

upon any person, without the production of a ceruncate from the Examiners for the year, or of the majority of them, of such person having passed an Examination before them, which, in their opinion, entitles such person nations such as Sweden, Denmark, &c. the advantage would be against her, while to them it would be positively at the same time her general commerce with all nations, would yield a favourable balance. But so long as other nations continue their restrictions &c., it is unwise in Great Britain to remove hers in respect to such. under such circumstances, reciprocal treaties with nations that can offer no equivalent advantages in return.

Great Britain and Ireland are inferior in climate and fertility of soil to many countries in Europe: but their position affords them advantages far more than sufficient to counterbalance this inferiority. The sea coast which they possess, admitting in our estimate the numerous small Islands attached, and the sinuosities of the land, is not perhaps less than four thousand miles. Their situation is truly admirable for trade and commerce. West and South of Europe—West and South of Africa, and East of Asia, and North of America.—Possessed by

cures a permanent influence over Sicily and Sardinia. The Ionian Islands have given her the power of directing the councils of Greece, and the power of opening or shutting at her pleasure, the Straits of the Dardanelles. In

mountains and rivers, deserts and the ocean.

What have the Colonies made her? The centre of civilization of the whole world. Foreign nations, however remote or barbarous, derive light and heat from her industry, enterprise and knowledge. By calling forth her skall and energies, they have enabled her to embrace in her gigantic grash the circuit of the globe, and by their that the collision of parties will be so great, and so nearly balanced, as to paralyse every effort to promote the prosperity of the Provinces.

In this scheme it is not my intention to enter very minutely into the subject, but to confine myself to a brief outline of the constitutional powers to be conferred on the local terms and similar that the collision of parties will be so great, and so nearly her skill and energies, they have enabled her to embrace in her gigantic grasp the circuit of the globe, and by their means she has become the emporium of universal commerce. Her career has indeed been glorious, and is still proceeding with accelerating swiftness in promoting the improvement of the human race. She sends Letters, beginning a few of the advantages which are. minutely into the subject, but to confine myself to a brief putline of the constitutional powers to be conferred on the egislature—subjoining a few of the advantages which are, egislature—subjoining a few of the advantages which are, solven to follow its adoption. has united in one common bond of allegiance.

She has established Colonies in every quarter of the

world, and has thus fulfilled one of the noblest and most beneficial purposes of a great nation. She has peopled uninhabited regions, brought savage nations within the pale of order and law, and taught them to feel the dignity of their nature, and to exert the mighty energy of their minds. By her Colonies she provides for the redundancy of her population, and presents to meritorious enterprise and industry the means and opportunity of successful ex-ertion.—Moreover, they have enabled her to form at intermediate points, links of communication between the remotest lands to which her commerce extends, and to part to all the vast benefits of her talents and labour.

The most cursory inspection of the map of the vast ossessions of the British Empire, suggests the idea of a

boundless theatre, offering infinite opportunities for the most enlightened policy.

'What has Great Britain done? Rather ask, to what what has Great Britain done? Rather ask, to that nation does Europe—the world—owe its liberty? Did the not stand alone the safeguard of nations, and meet with increase. Never was a contest seemingly so uneand America? Never was a contest seemingly so uneand the safeguard of the qual maintained, and never in the annals of time was such qual manual and acquired, by any people. But could Great Britain and Ireland, without Ships, Colonies and merchant or national, we seldom find a sailor from the States south of the Hudson, the inhabitants of which are, sacrifices so lofty? Next to the moral courage of her people and the justice of her cause, we discover her strength, activity and power in her insular situation—in her commanding position and her forty Colonies, which prevent the possibility of shutting her out from any quar-

Her Arts and Manufactures, her industry and astonishing commerce, her enemies could neither diminish nor make less profitable.

of Newfoundland, produce more native seamen than all their other navigation. Nevertheless, the numbers from both sources are quite inadequate to the manning of a formidable or extensive navy.

Were the United States in possession of the British presents the most beneficent and formidable Empire that the world has ever beheld.

Deprive Great Britain of her Ships, Colonies and Com-

nerce, (and they must stand or fall together) and the sun of her glory is set. She will soon lose Ireland, and from being the most powerful nation in the world, take her place in a few years by the side of Denmark. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. At a recent meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, at which the Lord Bishop as usual presided, several matters of interest were introduced and considered. The Lay Committee reported through its Chairman, the Hon. A. W. Cochran, the "Rules and Regulations" which had been prepared for

the government of that Committee. They were acquiesced in by the Board, and a copy of them ordered to be sent to each member of that body.

The important subject, respecting an application to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation of the Society, had been, at a previous meeting of the Central Board, referred to the Lay Committee. They presented a draft of an Act of Incorporation, and of a Petition founded thereon to the Legislature, which were satisfactory. The Board then laid on them the further duty of having the petition engrossed and signed, and forwarded to two honourable gentlemen, life members of the Society to be honourable gentlemen, life members of the Society, to be presented respectively to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The President reported that he had communicated with his Excellency the Governor General and the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Propagating the Gospel, requesting them to become Patrons of the Society; that his Excellency had acceded

directed, that the thanks of the Society be conveyed to his Excellency for his munificent donation.

The Rev. W. Dawes was appointed Secretary of the Society and of the Central Board thereof, and the thanks of the Board were unanimously voted to that gentleman for the services which he has rendered up to this period. The Board sanctioned the appointment of the Rev. D. B.

Parnther, as Assistant Secretary.

Some difficulties having been suggested, in reference to the interpretation and operation of certain Articles of the Constitution, it was decided, that an annual subscription of £1 5s. to a District Association will constitute person so subscribing a Member of the Society. Also, that subscriptions to District Associations, if given for specific objects within the limits of such districts, to be holly applied to those objects, and be paid by the Trea-

It was declared desirable, that the annual sermon for the Society should be preached throughout the Diocese on Quinquagesima Sunday; and it was accordingly re-commended to the Clergy, in forming their Parochial Associations, to appoint the annual general meeting to take place on the Wednesday preceding that Sunday, agreeable to Article 12 of the Constitution.

In reference to the same Article, it is to be understood, that the whole of the proceeds of such sermons are to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society, to pass to the

A standing Finance Committee of the Board was appointed, to whom are to be submitted all applications or grants of money; who shall report upon the cases eferred to them, and shall recommend to the Central Board only such applications as shall appear to them deserving of attention. The Committee to consist of eight members, four to be resident in Quebec and four in Montreal; three to be a quorum. Any vacancy that may arise in the Committee to be supplied by the Central

In reference to the important subject of the "Clergy Reserves," a Sub-Committee was appointed to conside and report to a special meeting of the Board, to be called e purpose, whether it is expedient to adopt any, and if so, what measures, to arrest the immediate sale and sacrifice of such share of the Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, as will correspond with the share which the Act of the Imperial Parliament, of 4th Victoria

assigns to the Church of England out of the proceeds of the sale of the Reserves. Some other business was transacted, and several applications for aid were read, and referred to the standing

Extracts from the Report of. 1843.

The contributions have in many instances been liberal and encouraging, as a reference to our accompanying list will abundantly testify. Amongst others, we would parwill abundantly testify. Amongst others, we would particularize that of the Right Rev. the President, of £25 per annum, with a parcel of land, about 500 acres, appro priated towards the endowment of Lennoxville C also of that munificent friend of the Church, Majo Christie, who, having already erected two Churches at his sole expense, now presents us with £25 annually-and a donation of 1,200 acres of land; the Baron d In regard to Free Trade, it may be conceded, that were it left by all nations completely without restriction, the advantage on the whole would be in favour of the British Empire, because of her various possessions, productions, capital and knowledge. But even in this case, it would be a question of debtor and creditor. With poor nations such as Sweden, Denmark, &c. the advantage. With poor Worth, Esq., 200 acres; Major Gen. Heriot, C.B., 400 advantage acres; Mrs. Salter Mountain, 800 acres; Miss Purcell and Miss Scott, each 400 acres; Rev. G. K. Mountain, Rector of Havant, Hants, 200 acres; Miss Mountain, 200 acres. Under the heavy difficulties with which the So had to contend during this first year of its establishme more especially the distressed condition of the commercia and agricultural interests, the Central Board have satis

> Life Members, 16 ......£200 0 0

faction in presenting the gross amount of contributions

two principal Islands are of irregular forms, full of deep Gulfs, Bays and Harbours, favourable to a communication with a great many portions of the world. On one side they open to the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. On the other, they command the entrance of the Baltic, On the third, they present an easy access to the Continent of Europe. The possessions of the British Empire are of Europe. The possessions of the British Empire are dispersed through the whole world. In the North and its effects are to be traced beyond the limits of this Diocese. It was reprinted in England by his Lordship's sons, and assisted them in their laudable endeavours to

whitering and confirmed terrety-fre persons; and on the following day, the Parish Church of Richibutto and the parish grows on the parish control of the control of the parish c thirty-two were admitted to the rite, in presence of a numerous congregation. One of the candidates was baptized by the Bishop after the second lesson, prior to the confirmation. In the afternoon, the Chapel of Ease at Second Westcock was consecrated. These three Churches are in the Mission of the Rev. Mr. Black, and the candidates teacher appears to fifty one. August 23rd. dates, together, amounted to fifty-one. August 23rd.—Fourteen were confirmed in the Westmoreland Church, and the burial-ground attached to that Church was con-secrated. In the afternoon, confirmation was held in the Bay of Verte Church, when five were admitted. August 24th.—The Bishop confirmed thirty-two persons in Church at Amherst. The last named Churches are in the Mission of the Rev. Mr. Townsend, and the united 24th.—The Bishop confirmed thirty-two persons in the number of candidates confirmed were fifty-one. added much to the solemnity of the services at Amherst, two infants were baptized by the Rector, after the second lesson, and nine adults by the Bishop, immediately after them. These last were subsequently confirmed with the other candidates, but separately addressed by the Bishop. The Visitation closed at Amherst, and his Lordship proceeded the following day for Truro and Halifax. The Bishop has consecrated twenty Churches this summer, here and elsewhere; and, in the last eighteen years, one

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The noble benefactions you have obtained from the Venerable Parent Societies in England, in aid of the erection of the new Church at Coenigne, and the valuable admires that they should conciliate his favour, which is the thing of the nation. It was not necessary to their direction of public affairs that they should conciliate his favour, which is the thing of the nation. It was not necessary to their direction of public affairs that they should conciliate his favour, which is the thing of the nation. It was not necessary to their direction of public affairs that they should conciliate his favour, which is the thing of the nation. It was not necessary to their direction of public affairs that they should conciliate his favour, which is the scretary of their direction of public affairs that they should conciliate his favour, which is the choice of the nation. It was not necessary to their direction of public affairs that they should conciliate his favour, which is the choice of the nation. It was not necessary to their direction of public affairs that they should conciliate his favour, which has been successarily contended with for our successarily contended, with for our sakes, and we then the number of her Boarders, it will be in her Veneration has been, against the real and permanent interests of his part of his country, it must evidently come to nought; and the unavoidable infirmities of declining years, have been successfully contended with for our sakes, and we thank the prosperous state of this partish, the new and commodious Church at Coenigne, and the unprecedented of the form the contended with for our sakes, and we that the prosperous state of this partish, the new and commoditions of this portion of thi of your hands in holy Confirmation, are humble evidences that your Lordship's visit will be duly appreciated, and the blessing of God remain upon it. And now, my Lord, in the name of the parish it is our privilege to represent, we wish you farewell. May the hand of a kind Providence shield you from every harm in your journey home; and, if it must be that we shall see your face no more in this world below, may God of his mercy grant, that we may all unite before the throne of heaven, and with the universal chorus of the Church Triumphant join our ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving to the great High Priest of us all, the Saviour and Bishop of our souls.

hundred and fifty, throughout the Diocese.

Signed in behalf of the Vestry, GEORGE S. JARVIS, DD., Rector. And eight Vestrymen.

Shediac, N. B., August 21st, 1843.

REPLY. To the Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestrymen, of the Parish of Shediac.

Gentlemen,—Your very kind address has a claim upon my warmest thanks, which are cordially given. I heartily join in your gratitude to those noble and most benevolent John in your gratifude to those hobe and most schevolen. Church Societies in England (whose members are never weary in well-doing) for their great liberality to the Mission of which you form a part. I trust the fruits of their bounty, under the Divine blessing, are already manifester. fested, and will long continue to abound. The comfort derived from a view of the prosperity and enlargement of the Church around you, which seems, by the Heavenly mercy, to be growing with the country's growth, is a subject for heartfelt gratitude, and more than compensates the fatigue of long journies, though these cannot now be as easily performed as I was able to perform them, when they first led me to Shediac and its neighbourhood. But I trust the day is not distant, when New Brunswick will have its own Bishop, and you will share in that larger portion of the portion of his attention, which cannot be given while the See is so extensive as it has hitherto been. I cannot be without cause for painful regret in a separation from those members of our Communion, who, like yourselves, have always met their Bishop with affectionate respect and every attention that kindness could prompt; but I look to an increase of your spiritual welfare and the promotion of God's glory, and feel that every sorrow will thus be mitigated. In the solemn prayer which closes your address, that whatever may be our lot in this transitory world, we may surely meet around the Heavenly throne, every feeling of my heart most warmly joins, and bids every feeling of my heart most warmly joins, and bids me humbly hope that this, our fervent prayer, will be effectually aided, by the prevailing intercession of the

adorable Redeemer. In this comforting and confiding hope I am and shall ever be, gentlemen, your affectionate friend, JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

# From our English Files.

THE POLICY OF MINISTERS IN REGARD TO IRELAND.

(From The John Bull.) It would seem as if a long period of peace generated a tendency to agitation and disorder. The fact goes far to justify Hobbes's doctrine, that the state of nature is a state of war, and well inclined as we are to deny the truth of this theory, there are times when experience favours our reception of it, and even brings with it symptoms of actual conversion. In short, we begin to think peace, as BRUTUS, in the wreck of his for-

tunes, did virtue-a deceitful name. It is not the restless speechifying of O'CONNELL against the Unionists; it is not the exterminating warfare of REBECCA against tolls and turnpike-gates—we look upon these as passing evils; it is the mutinous gainst that provide the mass and evils; it is the mutinous spirit that pervades the mass, and which shakes the internal frame of society to its very centre; it is this which fills the friends of sober freedom with such

tice and oppression, we should then have some accountable tion to public affairs,

It must be most gratifying to the public to observe, that the further progress of that deficiency of revenue which had unin-terruptedly prevailed for so many years, and which had been justly a cause of serious anxiety, has, by the exertion of the Government, and the energy of Parliament, been effectually arrested; and that the quarter's account presents a favourable

diture to the extent of £908,000.

To those who are not in the habit of preserving or comparing financial statements, it may be satisfactory to be furnished with the accounts for the last seven years, and we therefore subjoin

a statement of them :-D. HANNINGTON,
JOHN WELLING, Senr. Church-wardens. Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the United King-

	dom in the Year ending the 10th of October.				
	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus	Deficiency.	
18	3746,161,148	46,705,769		544,626	
18	3846,873,677	47,669,514	1 (	795,836	
18	3948,304,984	49,108,447		808,563	
18	4047,475,321	48,035,962		1,560,641	
	4147,715,371	50,059,467		2,354,096	
	4248,023,378	50,527,201		2,523,823	
18	34351,920,958	51,012,417	908,541		

terest, was the first recommended to the consideration of Par-liament after the accession of the present Government to office; "Muc terest, was the first recommended to the consideration of Parliament after the accession of the present Government to office;
but we would recall to the recollection of the public that this
improvement of our financial state is only the fulfilment of the
expectation confidently expressed by Her Majesty at the commencement of the last session of Parliament, that, notwithstanding the circumstances which have deferred its accomplisment,

### Colonial.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

(From the Toronto Patriot.) In to-day's impression will be found the Petition of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the Legislature, against the Bill introduced by the Hon. the Attorney-General to abrogate the Charter of King's College, overthrow the youthful fabric so

Charter of King's College, overthrow the youthful fabric so lately and so auspiciously erected, and elevate on its ruins a fanciful superstructure of the composite order of architecture, moulded, or rather licked into shape by the joint efforts of the three educational giants of the day, Mr. Robert Baldwin, Mr. Egerton Ryerson, and Professor Liddell.

We trust we do not commit an act of injustice to the last named reverend gentleman in associating his name with those of the other supposed architects of this extraordinary fabric, which seems designed by the Canadian Executive to perform of the other supposed architects of this extraordinary fabric, which seems designed by the Canadian Executive to perform the functions of "The University of Toronto." Whosever may be its projectors, the proposed institution will be the ninth wonder of the age—a monstrous birth from the teeming womb of modern speculation—an educational anomaly—a moral paradox

The memorial of the Lord Bishop assails some of the most serious alarm. Those days of tranquility seem to have passed away in which each man sought enjoyment under the shadow of his own vine, and his own fig-tree.

If our rulers exercised their authority in the spirit of injustice and converging the spirit of the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished salient points of the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished as it is unanswerable; and we should be glad to find a copy of it placed in the hands of every inhabitant of this Colony, of British and French extraction, who ever gives a minute's reflective and converging the spirit of the memorial of the Lord Bishop assairs some of the alors of the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished as it is unanswerable; and we should be glad to find a copy of it placed in the hands of every inhabitant of this Colony, of the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished as it is unanswerable; and we should be glad to find a copy of it placed in the hands of every inhabitant of this Colony, of the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished as it is unanswerable; and we should be glad to find a copy of it placed in the hands of every inhabitant of this Colony, of the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished as it is unanswerable; and we should be glad to find a copy of it placed in the hands of every inhabitant of this Colony, of the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished as it is unanswerable; and we should be glad to find a copy of it placed in the hands of every inhabitant of this Colony, or the proposed measure, in a style as unvarnished as it is unanswerable; and we should be glad to find a copy of it placed in the hands of every inhabitant of this Colony.

New Brunswick Critesiustical Intelligence.

\*\*WIRTATION OF THE LORD INSIDO OF NOVA SCOTE IN NEW BRUNSWIGS.\*\* College is showed to the first bear of the firs

Address of the Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestry, of Sheliac, to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

My Lord,—We, the Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestry, of the Parish of Shediac, beg leave to approach your Lordship with mingled feelings of congratulation and regret. Your long-looked for and carnestly expected arrival amongst us is, in all human probability, the last it may ever be our privilege to welcome. May God grant that the connexion which has subsisted for so many years so happily between us, and which is now to be severed by the appointment of a new Diocesan for this portion of your charge, may be blessed to all eternity.—The noble benefactions you have obtained from the Venerable Parent Societies in England, in aid of the erection of the new Church at Cocaigne, and the valuable donation of Service-Books for the Altar and Desk of St. Martin's, must long be remembered with heartfelt craims and etheral visilages; but if I could look around me with indifference upon these signs of increasing forces to fertile fields and cheerful visilages; but if I could look around me with indifference upon these signs of increasing forces to fertile fields and cheerful visilages; but if I could look around me with indifference upon these signs of increasing this within late years.—American Y of caround me with indifference upon these signs of increasing this within late years. Are we to infer from this, that the great and general laws of justice were more anxiously applied, or the rights of the Irish and the visit of the Irish people better respected? No such thing: the secret lay in other quarters, there are reasons which will be readily understood by many of took this now because the force of superior of the people of this District. It could hardly indeed by many of the people of this District. It could hardly indeed be otherwise; for of the people of this District. It could hardly indeed be otherwise; for some many of the people of this District. It could hardly indeed be otherwise; for some memory I am assuced is very

perty seems necessary for creating, have since been transformed into happy and independent yeomen; and their children, instead of living to aggravate the evils and sufferings of a redundant population, as they must have done if they had remained in Ireland, have grown up around them in the enjoyment of abundance of the necessaries of life, adding by their industry to the wealth of a country where those who are able

contrast with that of the six preceding years, inasmuch as, instead of a deficiency, it shows a surplus of revenue above expenditure to the extent of £908,000.

To these when I had last, Gentlemen, an opportunity of seeing this part of Upper Canada, there were but few inhabitants in it part of Upper Canada, there were out few inhabitants in it very widely dispersed; some of the Townships which now com-pose this District were wholly unsettled, and on the site of this Town there were but a few log houses that had been hastily constructed to accommodate the newly arrived emigrants.

"Now the population has become so considerable, that you are enjoying the privileges and convenience of being a separate District; Peterboro is a populous town with churches and houses worthy of much older communities, and with a Court House and Gaol superior to any that at the time I speak of were to be seen in either Province of Canada, and scarcely inferior to any that are to be found in it now. "When such an advance has been made in a few years, and

in a District of territory removed from the frontier, with what encouraging hopes may we not look to the future, knowing as we do that every thing must necessarily spring forward more rapidly in each section of the country, in proportion as the This statement requires no comment whatever.

We would only remark, with respect to the account of last year, that the revenue side of it has been unduly swelled by the receipt of a large supposition, and the receipt of a large supposition of the country, in proportion as the population and wealth of the whole province are increased.

"These considerations, Gentlemen, make it a matter of great interest to enquire into the means by which a sound social contractions." year, that the revenue side of it has been unduly swelled by the receipt of a large sum (viz: £1,315,209) from China; but, on looking to the other side of the account, it will appear that a yet larger amount (viz: £1,615,507) has been paid within the year, under the heads of opium compensation or China expenditure, the greater part of which will not again occur.

We do not found upon this great improvement of our financial state any exaggerated expectation for the future. The surplus which the account now presents, may vary in amount to lawful authority, and to enlarge each individual sphere of surplus which the account now presents, may vary in amount. cial state any exaggerated expectation for the future. The surplus which the account now presents, may vary in amount at different periods of the year; but we do confess that we hail with unmixed satisfaction this decided indication of a return to a sounder financial policy.

to lawful authority, and to emarge each individual epigyment, and the emarge each e a sounder financial policy.

We do not indulge in any vain-glorious boasting when we care of the Government; but no government does, or care of the Government; but no government does, or care of the Government. congratulate the country upon the accomplishment of that object, which as it was the most important to our national in-

the future produce of the revenue would be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

Soon cease to exist; and the truth is that the contributions necessary for securing the benefits of adequate instruction to a people would not bear so heavily upon each as may be generally igined, if they were only submitted to by all in propo to their means. It is not a great effort that is required, it is a

> "And in no respect have the consequences of this measure been more pleasing to contemplate than in the satisfactory proof it has afforded that the character and conduct of those who may be thus kindly assisted, may be confidently expected who may be thus kindly assisted, may be confidently expected to improve with the happy change effected in their circumstances. It may be truly asserted, I believe, that the emigrants from Ireland and their descendants are not, as a body, disadvantageously distinguished from the other portion of the population—that they are on the contrary, in general intelligent, industrious and obedient to the Laws, and gratefully mindful of the claims which a benevolent government has to their attachment and support. Indeed it cannot readily be forgotten by those who witnessed it, that at a time when the greatest evil which can afflict a country was threatened, this portion of exhausted building fond to carry a much required object into evil which can afflict a country was threatened, this portion of the people was distinguished by an unshaken loyalty, and by a generous promptness in devoting themselves to the defence of the Government and of the Laws:—virtues which are beyond all price and of which the want is ill compensated in a country where freedom is to be maintained by any other qualities which its inhabitants may claim."
>
> By subscription to the above, or by donations to the nearly exhausted building fund, to carry a much required object into effect—will be unnecessary. The work will contain nearly 400 pages, 8vo., and will be sold to Subscribers at 6s. 3d. per copy.
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> Reference to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Cobourg; the Rev. John Butler, Kingsey, C. E.; the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Melbourne; the Rev. Mr. Ross, Drummondville; the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell, Parallel of the property of the nearly subscription to the above, or by donations to the nearly sexhausted building fund, to carry a much required object into effect—will be unnecessary. The work will contain nearly 400 pages, 8vo., and will be sold to Subscribers at 6s. 3d. per copy.
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> Reference to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Cobourg; the Rev. Mr. Ross, Drummondville; the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell, Parallel of the above, or by donations to the nearly 400 pages, 8vo., and will be sold to Subscribers at 6s. 3d. per copy.

> that F. W. Barron, Esq., long known as one of the most efficient masters of the Upper Canada College, has been appointed to fill the vacant chair of the Principal of that institution. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratification that Mr. Barron's talents have been thus deservedly rewarded by His Excellency the Governor General.—Toronto Herald,

on the mountain tops.

Can O'Connell seriously expect, while haranguing the crowd that surrounds him, in a style that unhinges all their notions of allegiance, and all their obligations of public duty, that they will attend to his common-place exhortation delivered in the same breath to keep the law in sight, and tune their voices to the aminable pitch of peace and harmony? Can he keep on inspiring them day after day with a wild desire for a Repeal of the Union—a desire of undefinable latitude and extravagance—and expect that they will resort to no other means of working out the result than by peacefulness and patience? Truly he is not so insane as to delude himself into any such persuasion.

He we thodist and the Roman Catholic should all meet in its academic halls on terms of perfect equality. Firmly are we persuaded that under its present management such perfect equality is attained and that no distinction in the treatment of its students on religious grounds exists, save in the morbid fancies of the worshippers of Mr. Baldwin's unheard of scheme for turning the University of King's College into the University of Toronto by a process opposed to the whole course of the Wisconsin.—From the letters of D'Abion, at rival of La Salle. These allusions will be sufficient to show the result than by peacefulness and patience? Truly he is not so insane as to delude himself into any such persuasion.

He we thodist and the Roman Catholic should all meet in its academic halls on terms of perfect equality. Firmly are we persuaded that under its present management such perfect equality. Firmly are we persuaded that under its present management such perfect that the reatment of its students on religious grounds exists, save in the morbid fancies of the worshippers of Mr. Baldwin's unheard of scheme for turning the University of King's College into the University of the wississippi, by that eminent missionary, by the way of the Wisconsin.—From the letvers of D'Abion, at revenue the persuasion of the way of the Wisconsin.—From he is perpetually execrating the Union as a malum in se—
as a curse to be got rid of—as a nuisance that must and shall
be abated. What mob ever yet thought of abating a nuisance
by the artillery of reason? There is no example in history or
experience of such an attempt. The doctrine may suit the
safety of the great Agitator, and he may find his account in it, but
the illusion cannot last. The Government are aware of this; and

honestly believe to be utterly subversive of the end professed
to be sought after—the advancement of general education and
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it are required. The inhabitants of cobour,
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it a safety of the great Agitator, and he may find his account in it, but the illusion cannot last. The Government are aware of this; and while he avoids the infraction of the law, they wisely abide their time. They are content to deprive him of the support do principally in the support he is fast losing, and the prudence of their course is abundantly justified.

It has been charged against the present Ministers that there was no disturbance in Ireland while the Whigs were in power.

Are we to infer from this that the great and general laws of

Toronto Auction Mart, 155, King Street.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the above Rooms, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1843, and following Pronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Pro-

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, The property of a Clergyman who has left the Province Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber, and the Books may TERMS, CASH. Sale at 6 o'clock.

Classical and Scientific Works.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

PALL OF THE PARTY				
Heyne's Homer.	Schleusner's Lexicon to Ol Testament, 3 vols.			
" Incursus to Homer.	Dr. Pusey's Sermon preache			
Brane's Greek Gradus.	before the University i			
Junean & Persius, by Stocker.	Oxford.			
Valou's Prometheus Vinctus.	Bishop of Ossory's Charge i			
& Œdiphus Coloneus.	1842.			
" Phenissæ.	Harrison upon Arteries.			
Sterlling & Nuttall's Horace,	Bostock's Physiology.			
4 vols.	Dublin Dissector.			

Theatre of the Greeks. Turner's Chemistry. Rev. Dr. McCaul's Horace. " Greek Metres. Cloquet's Anatomy. Lectures on Homer. " Plates of the Vessels " Virgil. of the Nerves. Remarks on the course Wilson's Anatomist's Vade of Classical Study. Snowball's Wood's Mechanics. Mitchell's Nubes of Aristo- Hind's Algebra. Snowball's Trigonometry. phanes. Rupert's Juvenal, 2 vols. Earnshaw's Statics.

Dynamics. Paley's Evidences. Webster's Theory of Fluids. Natural Theology. Hydrostatics. Keith on the Prophe Rev. Dr. Beaven's Questions Hall's Differential & Integral on Scripture History. Graves on the Pentateuch. Hymer's Geometry. Paxton's Illustrations to Paley, Hamilton's Conic Sections Parnell's Elements of Chemi-

cal Analysis. Maltby's Greek Lexicon. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

TO BE PUBLISHED, WHEN A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS WILL GUARANTEE THE EXPENSE,

A SERIES OF FOURTEEN DIALOGUES, UNIVERSALISM:

WHEREIN all the chief arguments of the advocates of that system are distinctly stated and refuted, and the truth of the leading doctrines of the Christian faith, viz.—The Fall of Man, Origin of Sin, Immortality of the Soul, Divinity of Christ, The Trinity, The existence of a Devil—of a Hell—and a future Judgment,—vindicated: whereby any person of ordinary understanding may be able to defend the orthodox faith against the insidious arguments and calumnies of its Universalian and Society adversaries—With conjour indexes.

Universalian and Socinian adversaries. With copious indexes

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. - We learn with much pleasure Danville; the Rev. Mr. King, Robinson, C. E. The Post-

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

first day of March next. The Property would be SOLD upon favourable terms. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

D. B. O. FORD,

Managing Executor, &c. Estate Charles Jones. Brockville, 10th Nov. 1843.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, at No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. AT COBOURG,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF THE MISSES CROMBIE, Daughters of Marcus C. Crombie, Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

STUDIES AND BRANCHES. English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes, &c. &c. ....£1 

&c., taken collectively, (Dancing excepted) ... 4 0 0 EXTRA. - Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. REMARKS.—Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas; a week at Easter; a week at Whitsuntide, and a month at Midsummer. Quarterly Terms payable in middle of Quarter.
The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the
Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has

5th October, 1843.

MRS. GILKISON

vince, that she has opened a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, atyle.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children.

Mrs. Gilkison is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington, Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq., Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon. Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas McCormick Esq., Niagara.

Toronto, September, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. COWLES, Dental Surgeon, from New-York, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cobourg, and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at the Albion Hotel for the winter, where he may at all times be found ready to wait upon all who may favour him with a call. Ladies waited upon at their residences if desired, by leaving their address at his Rooms.

All operations WARRANTED. N.B .- He will occasionally visit PORT HOPE and PETER-BOROUGH, of which notice will be given in this paper. Cobourg, 8th Nov. 1843.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. PIANO FORTES. JUST RECEIVED from England, four very superior SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTES, by W. Stodart

& Sons, Golden Square, London—Price £75 and £80, Curc'y., including a set of additional Strings, and Tuning Fork and H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street Toronto, October 4, 1843.

R. BARRETT, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer, (SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET, Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate

STOVES. Of best patterns, and at very low prices. Cobourg, 7th Nov., 1843.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS. FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS

KINGSTON.

AND KING STREET, TORONTO. RE-ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE CARRIAGE, WAGGON & SLEIGH BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Cobourg, and the Public in general, for their liberal support in his late misfortune,—whereby he is enabled to re-commence his Business,

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, M.A., Rector of Peterboro, Canada West, Thomas Hay Esq., M.D., to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Alexander Stewart, Douro. to re-commence his Business,

Three Doors East of the English Church,

Done as formerly, and at the shortest notice.

BENJAMIN SMALL. Cobourg, 30th Oct., 1843.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

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

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

Toronto, September 25, 1843.

A Shop and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victorial Rev. A Phyly to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR, WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and VV the Public in general to his new and splendid assort-

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS, onsisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALSO:

A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which he is prepared to make up in his usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for Cohourg, October 11, 1843.

> T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR,

KING STREET, KINGSTON, HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Murselles and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season.

In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses.

met with in the best London Houses. In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has

hitherto been favoured. N. B.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Lacks and Cord, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-

socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS. R ESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c.

and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their meets a share of public support.

Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres,

and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bupless having had long experience in the CUTTING DELARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Canada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street. TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situ-Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to amounce to the Public that they have Leased those Premises lately occupied by Messrs, ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well-selected and choice Stock of TEAS, WINES & SPIRITS, with a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1843. WILLIAM STENNETT,

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.

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker,

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cush price paid for old Gold and Silver.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL-\$200,000.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

NEW PUBLICATION. REELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE.

SECOND EDITION, Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings, IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ: H. & W. Rowsell,..... Toronto. H. Scobie, Chas. Richardson, C. P., Ramsay, Armour & Co., ..... Kingston. Hamilton. Brantford. A. H. Armour & Co., ..... Cook & Strowbridge,... W. Lapenotiere, C. P., ..... Woodstock L. Lawrason,.... Sandwich. W. Fitzgibbon, C. P., ..... Henry Jones, P. M., ..... Brockville. A. Jones, P. M., .... Prescott. A. Jones, P. M.,
C. H. Morgan,
D. Campbell, P. M.,
D. Smart, P. M.,
G. C. Wood, P. M., Cobourg. Port Hope. Cornwall. Thos. Lloyd, D. C., W. H. Wrighton, C. P., D. C ..... Peterborough. Toronto, October, 1843.

At Trent Port, on the 15th ult., Mrs. S. Hawley, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at York, Grand River, the lady of the

Rev. Bold C. Hill, of a son. MARRIED. At Helensville, Township of March, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Matthew Kerr, John George Bridges, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Ottawa Advocate, to Helen, widow of the late Capt. Stephens, 37th Regt., and sister of Col. Fogo, Royal Artillery, of Duchary Castle, Scotland.

On Wednesday the 8th inst., at St Paul's Church Brownshille N. V. by the Rev Faringual Regges David L. Friedday.

ville, N. Y., by the Rev. Ferdinand Rogers, David L. Fairfield, Esq., of Picton, Barrister at Law, to Emily Spencer, second daughter of James Shields, Esq., of the former place.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 23: Three Doors East of the English Church,
He is now ready to execute all orders entrusted to him. He intends to conduct the business himself, and to be punctual in all his engagements. He is making arrangements to get his Iron from England, which will enable him to sell as low as any other Establishment in the Province..—He therefore solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage with which he was formerly favoured.

JOB-WORK

Done as formerly, and at the shortest notice.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 23:
P. M. Twells, Esq. [very much obliged]; Rev. Dr. Jarvis, add. sub.; Miss Marshall; C. C. Neville, Esq.; Rev. J. L. Alexander; Rev. B. C. Hill; Rev. J. Mockridge; H. Evans, Esq. (with packet); Rev. H. Patton; T. R. Heslop, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq. (2) with parcels; Rev. W. Dawes; T. Champion, Esq., add. sub.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Mrs. Major Powell, [we regret much that we must postpone noticing to our next]; Rev. J. Carey, rem.; E. D. S. Wilkins, Esq.; Rev. P. G. Bartlett; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; Rev. Dr. Lundy, add. sub.

Rev. Dr. Lundy, add. sub. The communication from L'Acadie in our next. Navillus THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS. (By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

CHAPTER I. Old friends, old scenes, will lovelier be, Some softening gleam of love and prayer Shall dawn on every cross and care.

A thick darkness was spread over the earth, and as I stood on the top of a lofty mountain, the only object that I could see was the sun, which had risen in the far east with a wonderful glory. It was as a ball of clear and living fire; and yet so soft and chastened was its ray, that, while I gazed, my eye was not dazzled, and I felt I should love to look upon it for ever. the earth, they became tremulous with light, and in a was opened to my view.

were growing wild in the fields, and the very pathways appeared to sparkle with rubies and emeralds; there saw, it was so very full of happiness and life. Every | could easily distinguish her from the rest. The name | cluster around it, for no soil is more kindly to good where, at the extremity of the view, my eye rested on of "Innocence" was written on her forehead; and and holy resolutions than the remembrance of departed gazed long and earnestly, I saw nothing.

that each child, as he entered the garden, held a little | was she happiest of all. cross in his hand. Now, when I reflected how many millions might still be wandering in the dark and resting on the cross, and the form of the little one it to pray, to read, to meditate, which is a dry object and nothing A gloomy region beyond, on whom the glorious sun would began already to fade from my view; her features be- pleasing to it; fix it so, and you punish it. For nothing is live in it for ever.

While I was musing thus, it seemed that, in answer, a still soft Voice came floating on the breeze, and said, which the Voice had spoken; yet long after we had world and the worldling they love to part with as little as they "It is indeed for such children as these that the sun is ceased to see her, I fancied she was still present in the can. Charge them with any thing that shall be to them shining, and for them that the mists have been cleared garden, and, as she had been wont to do, was holding chargeable, it punisheth them shrewdly, and is to them a away, but none of the beautiful things in the garden her little cross in the light of the sun; for its shadow punishment. Thus then these three they may be met with, belong to them; they are waiting here as strangers, till their Father shall summon them home; and when I could trace it not only on the faces of her friends, of God, with some task of devotion more than ordinary. For they go hence, they can take nothing away with them | but on the flowers she had gathered, and the very path- fulness of bread with that truly sacra fames, the exercise of but the little crosses in their hands, and the white ways she had trod. I observed, too, that these images fasting. For looseness of life, with works tending to the taking garments which they wear." "Who, then, are these became brighter and more distinct from the tears that down of the flesh, and making it less fleshly. For taking that children?" I asked, "and what is the name of the fell upon them, and images from other crosses kept which was others, to depart with that which was our own.garden? and when they are taken from it, whither clustering around them, and I thought, if the beautiwill they go?" And the Voice said, "The children ful child were indeed still looking on the garden, how suffering what we would not, for doing what we should not. are sons of a mighty King, and the garden is called happy she must be that the crosses of those who wept Bishop Andrewes. the Garden of the shadow of the cross; but no for her were thus blended with her own. one can tell whither each child will go when he is taken away-it will depend on how far he escapes the dangers of the garden. If they carelessly lose their crosses, or so stain their beautiful garments, that they can be made white no more, they will be thought unworthy of the presence of the great King, and will be nise them for His own children, then will their garments be washed until they become more shining | we enter it. white than snow, and they will be taken to a brighter and happier land, in which they will live with their history of the children of Israel?

for I thought within myself, that no land could be figuring thereby thy holy baptism." more beautiful than that on which I gazed, and no sun more glorious than that which was shining there. And stream you were born. the Voice again answered my thoughts, and said, "It | A. In the land of darkness; for I was born in sin, is indeed true, that no sun surpasseth in glory that and a child of wrath. which is shining on the land encircled by the silver | Q. And when you were baptized, you were cleansed corrupted all. The very air the children breathe is mised you? wont to sully their white garments, and each delight A. Heaven was my inheritance, and God became innocent, there is, in truth, a poison lurking in each an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. grass; snares and stumbling-blocks innumerable are strength of the children was their own? smooth; and even in the groves of myrtle roaring influence of the Holy Ghost. lions are wandering about, anxious to tear the chil- Q. Why is it said that the children received these dren that come thither, and to stain their white gar- precious gifts as they crossed the stream? ments with blood."

Father for ever."

children, whom I had thought so happy before, and I Q. What, then, is signified by the constant renewal said, "Oh wretched children, thus to be placed in a of their sight and strength? garden so full of dangers, and to be tempted by fruits | A. The being daily renewed by the Holy Spirit of and flowers which you dare not gather! Surely there God. is not one of you who will not at last imbibe some secret poison, or fall into some dreadful snare, or be stung by a serpent, or torn by a lion; and so you will be prevented from entering that better country which other means of grace which God has appointed to your Father has prepared for you." And the Voice refresh and support the Christian in his daily walk. said, "There is not one of the King's children who What is meant by the children being placed in the may not dwell in peace and happiness in the garden. garden, in order to prepare them for their Father's Not only is their Father Himself ever present with presence? them, though they cannot see Him, but He has given to each a talisman, which will enable them to live here the present world, that hereafter he may be thought patience David forbare him! In his lifetime he obeyed him, in security, and even to enjoy the fruits and flowers, worthy to be with God for ever. until it is His good pleasure to call them to Himself. You see that the sun is shining brightly and gloriously in the east; you see, too, that each little one has been provided with a cross:--so long then as the cross is a shadow on the surrounding objects, they will remain which the mark of the cross is seen, may be tasted of of in the Baptismal Service? without fear, and each path may be trodden in safety A. As a token that hereafter we shall not be ashamed dined nor supped without Mephiboseth, delighted much in his on which its shadow rests.

eyes grow dim while they watch the shadows?" And servants unto our life's end. become weary, and their eyes grow dim, if their sight | sented in the allegory? or their strength were their own; but these are among the number of those precious gifts, that each child, as and the other dangers of the garden. he crossed the stream, received from his Father. He will not suffer their sight or strength to fail. Nay dow of the cross. What will be the fate of those un- taken thy lands from thee, or withholdeth thy father's legacies? more, He has appointed means, by which they them- happy children who neglect that safeguard? selves may seek the renewal of these gifts day after A. When they leave the garden, they will never to David, and as the Jews did to Christ. And though he

day, and hour after hour." how good and kind that Father must be, who took gnashing of teeth. such care of each little child. From this time I | Q. Such in another world will be the punishment

them throwing shadows from their little crosses, and so

though the crosses were indeed all alike, there was very rious to another. There is one great cause of this ill for one is so for both, neither can the one subsist without the great variety in the images which they cast. There variety, that will be explained in the following part of other, but must go to ruin with the other.—Lord Archibald were some which were very dark and gloomy, and some, the allegory. You will find that those children, who Napier, A.D. 1633. on the contrary, were so fair and soft, that they were neglected for a time to consult their crosses, afterwards more beautiful to look upon than the surrounding light; found it a very difficult task to tread in their shadow; some fell fixed and steadfast, some faint and wavering; for though we are told that the ways of wisdom are, some fell in clusters, and some alone. There was also in themselves, ways of pleasantness, and that all her some fell in clusters, and some alone. There was also a very great difference in the way in which the children held their crosses: some merely raised them on high, and then walked quietly wherever the shadow.

A. Little Innocence found them peaceful and pleamade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Presently, as it shone upon the mists which rested on high, and then walked quietly wherever the shadow A. Little Innocence found them peaceful and pleafell; some kept twisting them backwards and for- sant, because she always continued there. moment they floated by, and a scene of life and beauty wards, as though it were a work of much difficulty to Q. She did so for the short time she remained in

I saw a spot of ground, so rich and fertile, that it the image was most distinct, were unable to see it. away? might well be called a garden;—the sweetest flowers Many, too, there were who hid their crosses, and only A. She was taken to heaven. used them now and then, and I knew that those poor | Q. And by the shadow that still seemed to fall widely and generally diffused. children were in continual danger; and some too had from her cross? were, too, the most luxuriant orchards, and cool groves | thrown them away altogether, and I feared that they | A. The remembrance that she left upon the earth. of orange trees and myrtles, and the breeze of the would be lost. At length my eye grew weary with Q. Yes. There is an almost sacred feeling with morning was playing among their branches. Now, as the confusion of the scene, and I resolved to fix it which we regard every thing connected with those I watched the butterflies that fluttered over the flowers, steadily on some one child, and to watch its progress little ones who have lived and died in the Lord. The and the lambs sporting on the smooth grass, and as I through the garden. One little girl there was amidst shadow of their cross may indeed be said to rest on listened to the song of the nightingales in the woods, a group of children, with features so pure and lovely, each innocent amusement and occupation that they I fancied it was some scene of enchantment which I that, when she had once attracted my attention, I have loved; and the images from other crosses will

a clear narrow stream: I could trace neither moun- from the whi eness of her garments, I thought that friends: "to be with them is to be with Christ."tain from which it rose, nor ocean into which it fell; she must have entered very lately into the garden. There are affections and sympathies which are fixed but it glided round and round in an endless circular I watched her as she played with her companions in upon them during their lives, which by their deaths it course, forming as it were a border of silver to that the fields, and I loved to see her stop with them to often pleases God to draw towards Himself. lovely garden on which the sun was shining. The taste the fruits, or gather the flowers by the way; for morning light ever kept adding fresh beauty to each I observed that she chose not the greenest paths, nor tree and flower on which it fell, but the brightest and the ripest fruits, nor the fairest flowers, but only those clearest rays were those which were reflected by this on which the image of her cross was seen. Nay, neinarrow stream; and at this I wondered the rather, ther fruit nor flower seemed to have any charms for because, on the other side of the ring of water, all was her, unless the cross had thrown its shadow there; still wrapt in a thick and gloomy fog, and though I and I wondered not that it was so, for the more I and suit with the works of sin. Now all sins grow out of these gazed, the more soft and beautiful seemed the outline three heads, and may be reduced to one of them, the first, spirit;

Young and lovely children were continually cross- that it traced. The child was always happy; her the second, flesh; the third, and the world; and are corrected Young and lovely children were continually crossing the narrow stream; there was no other way of
ing the narrow stream; there was no other way of escaping from the land of darkness to the land of light. it formed; fall where they would, she was sure to fol- is cured; in justice it holds, every thing is best corrected by his Their garments became white as snow by their passage low them. I saw, too, that she taught her friends to contrary. Now it is contrary much against each of these to through the water, and sparkled with a dazzling bright- seek the shadows also, and when the mark of her cross be deprived of that it loves and delights in. The spirit loves ness as the sun first shone upon them; I observed, too, and theirs might be discerned on the same object, then to be at liberty to range and to scatter itself in many manner

CONVERSATION ON CHAPTER I. that appeared in the east?

A. Jesus Christ our Lord. that which they have just left. But if, when they go | tiful garden on which its rays fell, is the kingdom that | shorter by many unforeseen accidents, and that it is attended away, the crosses are still in their hands, and they so our Lord established upon earth; now, why is that with a sad variety of sorrows and disappointments. And yet far keep themselves clean that the King may recog- kingdom represented as surrounded by a silver stream? the same writings overflow with the warmest sentiments of piety,

> Q. Do you remember how this was typified in the A. Yes; you explained to me in the Baptismal

dangers of the garden, and I wondered too that it Sea. The words there, I think, are, "Who didst Q. You can then tell me on which side of the

stream; but were it not for the light so resting upon from your sin, and carried, as it were, through the clear At one time every thing, not only here, but in the in your hand. As soon as you thus entered the garcountry around, was very good-there was no mist or den, you were made a member of Christ. Who, then, darkness then; but now an enemy of the King has became your Father, and what inheritance was pro-

And when I heard this, I wept bitterly for the poor gift of the Holy Ghost.

Q. And how must we seek for such renewal?

A. By prayer. Q. Yes; and by Holy Communion, and all the

A. That the Christian is to endeavour so to live in

hold fast their crosses. Q. In the same way, then, each one of us must mies' blood, neither sought vengeance, but then chiefly declared

to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to company, nor thought his kindly table to be dishonested by "But will not," I asked, "the hands of the chil- fight under his banner, against sin, the world, and the the presence of a lame man; and therefore God favoured and dren become wearied by holding the cross, and their devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldiers and prospered him. Such love and patience must be in us. We

again behold the glorious Sun, but they will be cast sought thy death once, percase, yet he sought it not oftentimes, When I heard this I wept no more, but I thought into outer darkness, where there shall be weeping and as Saul did .- Roger Hutchinson.

ceased to watch the trees and the flowers, or even the of the faithless followers of Christ. But now tell me This is good for the king, ill for the people, good for the bright ring of water that kept flowing round the gar- how it was that, while the children were in the gar- people, ill for the king, and contrarily, are incongruities in den, for I felt deeply interested about the King's chil- den, there was so much variety in the shadows that speech, impossibilities in nature, and cannot be instanced; they dren, and I fancied it would be very beautiful to see | fell from different crosses?

form the shadow; and some, methought, even when the garden. You know what is meant by her fading

The Garner.

WORKS OF REPENTANCE. We sort the works of repentance as they may best answer to be at liberty to range and to scatter itself in many manner
thoughts; or if it fix, to do it upon some pleasing object.— A Help to Catechising, for the use of Clergymen, And as I gazed, behold! a snow-white dove was Confine the spirit, make it undertake some task of devotion, set never shed its cheering warmth, I could not help think- came less bright, though not less pure, than they were more irksome. It is vexatio spiritus. The flesh that loves to ing how happy the children were to have found thus before, and I knew that young Innocence, with her fare well, put it to fast; loves to sleep and take her ease, put it The same work interleaved with writing paper, 12mo, early the narrow stream, and I said in my heart, Surely garments still white, was passing away from the garden. to watch or to lie hard; loves vestiri mollibus, (to be clothed in Di this lovely garden was made for them, and they will In a little while her companions were weeping, and the soft raiment), gird it with sackcloth; loves mirth and good child was gone. I did not weep, for I felt she had company, make it retire and sit pensive; abridge it of these all been taken away to that brighter and happier land of or any, and you punish it more or less I warrant you. The continued to play around all the objects she had loved; each of them if they have made a fault. For neglect of serving

A FUTURE STATE. The sacred writers had as deep a sense of the emptiness of Q. What is signified by the bright and glorious sun human enjoyments, and of the vanity of the present transitory Greek Testament, with English Lexicons, in one world, as any Pagan authors, and have described it with as much energy and eloquence. They observe that human life is Critical New Testament, containing the Greek world, as any Pagan authors, and have described it with as Q. Yes; He is spoken of as the "Sun of Right- a mere dream, a fleeting shadow, a sickly flower that blooms and English versions, in parallel columns, hid in an outer darkness, more thick and terrible than eousness" by the prophet Malachi. And the beau- and fades in a day; that, short as it is, it is liable to be made A. Because it is through the water of baptism that represent God as the father and friend of the righteous, whose favour and loving-kindness is better than all worldly blessings, Polyglot Bible, better than life itself; to whom is due, not only the profoundest veneration, but the sincerest love, who is the object of faith and trust and reliance, and to obey whom is the truest wisdom .-But I understood not what the Voice meant by the Service, that it was by the passage through the Red A language by no means suitable to the doctrine of the soul's Treasury Bible, being the English authorised vermortality, and which could only proceed from the lips but never should speak to me of a brighter and happier land; safely lead the children of Israel through the Red Sea, from the heart of one who had no hopes beyond the grave! If up the poor transitory scene, the consequence would be irresistible, that life is a trifle hardly worth the accepting, and that the condition of man was in some measure and in some respects worse than that of the beasts; for these have no thoughts of things to come, and enjoy the present without any hopes and it, there is nothing to be desired in the garden itself. stream in your garment of white, with your little cross fears: but man is plagued with desires of immortality, desires which should not dwell in a creature made only for a few days. Where then would be the motive for gratitude, trust, piety, and devotion? He to whom so little had been given, could love but little. What should inflame his affections, and excite in him such lively sentiments of the immense kindness and goodof the garden is full of hidden danger and deceit. my Father; for, at the same time that I was made a ness of God? who ever heard of such a thing as a devout NOVUM TESTAMENTUM POLYGLOT-While every thing appears to the eye so beautiful and member of Christ, I became also a child of God, and Epicurean? The thought of perishing soon, and of being struck out of the list of God's creatures, would cast a damp as fruit and flower; cunning serpents are hiding in the | Q. Why are we told that neither the sight nor the | cold as death upon all his attempts towards devotion; and the nearer he drew to his fatal end, the less regard he would have placed in the broad ways that look so bright and A. Because we can do nothing except through the for his Creator. All that he could do would be to arm himself with stubborn resolution, and endeavour to resign with a good grace what would be soon taken from him; but zeal for the honour and glory of God, a religious sorrow for his offences, a THEOPNEUSTIA, the plenary inspiration of grace what would be soon taken from him; but zeal for the A. Because it is at our baptism that we receive the desire to please his Maker, pious love and devout supplication,

these affections could never take up their abode in his breast.-Archdeacon Jortin. True and Christian patience is not vain-glorious, is not void of faith, is associate with humility, is powdered and salted with obedience to all God's commandments, is garnished with hope of the life to come, with modesty, with soberness, with gravity, with wisdom, with love, not only of our friends and lovers, but also of our slanderers, of our back-biters, of our mockers and scorners, of our oppressors and robbers and most cruel enemies. Who was a more cruel enemy than king Saul was to David?-Saul sought his death continually, chased and pursued him from post to pillar, from place to place; yet behold with what did him honourable and manly service in his wars, spared and Q. How were the children to prepare themselves? delivered him from death divers times, when he might have slain A. They were to keep their garments white, and him and have been king after him; and after his death, then being in possession of the kingdom, he destroyed not his eneso held that the rays of the sun fall upon it, and cast prepare himself for heaven, by abstaining from sin and how much he loved his enemies whilst he lived. Saul had but impurity, and holding fast the profession of Christ. one son alive, named Mephiboseth, and he was lame. David safe and happy in their garden; for every fruit on Can you tell me how the sign of the cross is spoken took him home to his palace, endued him with great lands, honoured him so for his father's sake that he never neither may not inflame and revile, curse and threaten; we must love the Voice replied, "Their hands would indeed soon | Q. How are sin, the world, and the devil repre- and embrace our oppressors; and not only them, but also their children, as David did Mephiboseth, and Christ Judas. Say A. They are the poisons, the snares, the serpents, not now, "He is my utter enemy, he is too cruel and fierce upon me, he will never amend." Though he be grievous and Q. You are right. But, instead of fighting against sore to thee, yet he is not so fierce, so cruel, so despiteful, as is ever at hand to watch over them; and so long as them, we are here, under a different image, represented Saul was to David, neither as the Jews were to thy Saviour, they are really anxious to be guided by the cross, He as passing safely through them by means of the sha- Jesus of Nazareth. Hath he robbed thee of thy right, and but he hath not taken away thy life, as Saul would have done

divide things indivisible, and separate what God has conjoined,

A. Is it because religion seems a bright and cheer- and have wrought bad opinions in the minds of princes and living unburt in the garden of the Shadow of the Cross. ful thing to some, while it is sad and gloomy to others? their subjects in some parts of the world; they are false though Now, I had expected that, as there was no difference | Q. It is so. God has ordained that Christianity frequent, and are the eruptions and sallies from the minds of in the crosses themselves, so, too, would there be none should shed, as it were, a different complexion on difin the shadows, and that every child who held the cross ferent minds, and that the course, which is easy and king and his people make up one politic body, whereof the king would make the same use of it. But I soon found that, natural to one disposition, should be hard and labo- is the head. In a politic as in a natural body, what is good or

#### Advertisements.

BATES.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid; inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

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Toronto. October 30, 1840.

10 JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

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THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz. JOHN MACAULAY ...... Kingston.
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we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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Toronto, September 24, 1842.



273-tf

1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON LAKE ONTARIO.

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday,

PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday.

-and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

Percepto. May 4th. 1843. Toronto, May 4th, 1843. ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND. THIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been buils expressly for this route, and offers superior according

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" French Creek " do " 7 " " do " 7 " "
" Thursday, " 3 " A.M.

Prescott " Thursday, " 3 " A.M.
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St. Regis " do " 8 " "
Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.
" Lachine " Thursday, " 4 " A.M. Lachine Grenville " Friday, Bytown

Kemptville " do "2 Merrickville" do "7 Smith's Falls " do "11 Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, " 4 Isthmus, " do " 7 And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Saturday " 4 " A.M.

" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M.

" Grenville " do " 7 " "

" Bytown " Sunday " 8 " A.M.

" Kenntville " do " 3 " P.N.

" Bytown " Sunday " 8
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" Merrickville " do " 7
" Smith's Falls " do "11 P.M. do "11 Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4 Isthmus " do " 7 And arrives in Kingston the same evening. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-ion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Sufe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage.

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