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# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

The Church,

## WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCXL.

# poetry.

# CHRISTMAS

How joyously the pealing bells sound over hill and plain, And Echo's wakening music tells-CHRISTMAS IS COME AGAIN; Glad faces now are gathering around the social hearth, And care and gladness flee away before the voice of mirth.

The sun is shining through the fog, the forest trees are bare, The robin seeks our ivied porch, and finds a shelter there; The hoar-frost sparkles on each spray, the fields are white with

And to the frozen village pond the merry schoolboys go. When Bethlehem's star shone brightly forth at our Redeemer's

And the Seraph Host with angel songs, had welcomed him to

And saw the Sages of the East their costly offerings bring;

Then took the Angels' chorus up, and joined the host of Heaven, "Rejoice, to us a Child is born, to us a Son is given." O time of peace and gladness, thou bring'st a charm to all,

in the peasant in his lowly cot to the noble in his hall; The blazing fire, the merry song, the household sounds of glee, The welcome bounty to the poor, return again with thee.

And yet those sounds of gladness cast o'er some the shade of

And the holly's scarlet berries bright are reigning there supreme, And Memory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, As our children's voices carol forth the songs we sang of yore.

Long may our English homesteads be the scenes of joy like

And long our good old customs our children's children please! With the friends we love around us to partake our Christmas

May we spend a merry Christmas for many a coming year. -Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.

## PEACE ON EARTH: A MEDITATION FOR CHRISTMAS.

(By the Ven. Archdeacon Pott.)

At the glad period of our Lord's nativity there was peace in all the earth. The prevalence of public peace upon earth had ranked among the number of those interesting signs and tokens of divine interposifir tree taking place of the bramble and the thorn; when we hear of swords beat into pruning hooks and plough-shares; we are led to fix our attention on that state of outward peace in this world, which was to form the commencement of the Gospel age, and to denote the time of the Redeemer's manifestation among men. Accordingly these predictions (and there are many such throughout the page of prophecy) concerning a time of temporal tranquillity, were fulfilled in a remarkable manner at the date of our Lord's birth, which may be regarded as the commencement of his kingdom upon earth. Thus the reign of Augustus Cæsar, after its first conflicts were decided, was accompanied by a season of profound and settled peace. It has been observed that the temple of Janus, which was then closed in token of this public peace, had been shut but twice since the foundation of their city, and the first era of their government.

word of prophecy from the pens of heathen wr

#### THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL. (By Bishop Pilkington.)

The law contains properly the setting forth of sin, Nothing of the kind. Ronge's party is composed of threatenings, curses, God's anger toward sin, remorse individuals who have separated from the original of conscience for the same, damnation, hell, despair : Catholic Church of Germany, exactly as the numerous and the anger and just judgment of God for sin. "By the law comes the knowledge of sin." Again he siring for any unlawful thing to have been sin, except the law had said, Thou shalt not lust nor covet."— The gospel "is the power of God to save all that that labour and are laden, and I will refresh you:" as, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the as, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the expected Saviant to this many the coming of the law had said, Thou shalt not lust nor covet."— The law had said, Thou shalt not lust nor covet."— The law had been before. A large part of the labour bestowed on the pulpit is they had been before. we read in the page of prophecy of the myrtle and the fir tree taking place of the branchle and the there. The gospel "is the power of God to save all that believe" in Christ, which saith, "Come to me, all ye what must be the consequence of Mr. Brasbie's the ideas received, are practically regarded, but be-"If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Catholic Church, independent of Rome, we claim no words for the hearer to develope; and sometimes ex-Father," &c. The prophet Haggai came to the Jews, more for it than Ronge can claim for his sect, that is, pressed in terms so ambiguous or so little familiar,

We have this witness of the accomplishment of one ord of prophecy from the pens of beather unitors. A man, as he is made of body and soul, so hath ne the law given him to beat down the lusts of the flesh, this our act we should yield up our position as the origi-tice the the taw given time to beat thown the fusts of the field, and Gode's the plest the soul should despair, when it considers the greatness of the sin which the flesh and mind draws him to, he hath the comfort of Christ offered unto him places with our enemies; we should allow Romanists we have the law given to set before us the righteous- to be the Catholic Church of Ireland, and should themselves when they forsook God, their strifes and contact. I we have the law given to set before us the righteous-ness of those things which God requires of us, and our Whether any errors in the Catholic weak unableness to fulfil the same, and the righteous questions, viz. :---Whether any errors in the Catholic sentence of death and God's anger pronounced upon Church of a country can authorize its members sepaall that fulfil not the same law. But lest we should rating, and setting up a communion of their own; despair, we have the unspeakable mercies of God of- and, whether the errors of the Romish communion fered unto us in his Son, which by his death hath con-quered death, and paid the full price for the sins of To many persons these questions may seem easy of the whole world. He biddeth us, when we feel our solution. But, easy or not, why bring them on ourown weakness and unableness to fulfil his law, to come selves ? We have nothing to do with them. Let unto him, ask help and mercy at his hands, and doubt Romanists make as much as they can of the probanot thereof but it shall be granted. For as we see in bility that separation from the original Church in a by ease and prosperity. Let not a perpetual tenor of judgments here amongst us, there is a royal seat set country may become a duty; it was they who left the health and pleasure soften and dissolve your spirits, where the judge sits; he that is accused stands at the Church of Ireland, and not we. bar, holds up his hand, hears his indictment read, wit- Why, I ask, should we allow ourselves to be repreness is brought in against him, and he justly condemned sented to the priesthood and laity of the Romish that you have a privilege to forget God when he is to death: so we shall see Jesus Christ, the righteous party in Ireland as in a position different from our most mindful of you, when the candle of the Lord Judge of the world, that will not be bribed, sit real one? Is it right to cast stumbling-blocks before shines about your tabernacle, and you are enjoying The preference in this respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his reign me respect was shewn to Solomon, because his respect was shewn to Solomon, b pany of angels about him; and we shall stand at the in a light which increases their repugnance to uniting bar, as accused and indicted for breaking that righteous themselves to us? Besides, is it right to give people the methods of establishing the old Israel, and those which were taken for planting the foundations of the shall bear witness that to be true, yea, and our own own sake, valuable? Again, how can our English he is yet innocent and untainted with sin and vice, conscience also: the fear of that fearful sentence, brethren feel any sympathy with us, when we shew and his mind is clear of all bad impressions, and ca-"Go, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, which is prepared such contempt for the principles of the Church? We pable of the best; not enslaved to evil, and at liberty often of avenging Angels, who poured out wrath upon the people or upon their appropriate to the devil and his angels," shall make us to tremble. often complain of the apathy of the English Church; to do well. And of mercy there is no hope at all, except we do as how can we justly blame her, if we will represent we read of a woman, which, when she stood before ourselves to her as being little better than one of the Alexander the Great, and was condemned, she said, many sects which she even now feels preying upon "I appeal from thee, O King." Alexander, wonder- her vitals? It is of the greatest importance, that any gels, should become its Mediator; and the first aspect "I appeal from thee, O King." Alexander, wonder-of this clarious prime, and gracious measurements. This should ing at her, said, "Thou art a mad woman: dost thou Romish priest who conforms to the Irish Church of this glorious prince and gracious messenger, was that of peace. "Come unto me all ve that labors of the term and woman: dost thou not know that every appellation is from a lower judge should be well made up in these in whose hands they and your hearts by degrees will contract such a stiffthat of peace. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," was the leading invitation. The new land of rest then me ters were driven out, but by the stipulations and engagements of a lively faith. The holy angels appear to bear they spake words of peace to they and out the same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they announced the Incarnation of Christ Jesus, they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season. 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Thus they spake words of peace to here they same accepted season they are they sate work before they spake words of peace to here they sate work before they spake words of peace to here they sate to here they sate work before they spake words of peace to here they sate to here they sate to here they sate to here they sate to here same commission at the same accepted season. Thus when they announced the Incarnation of Christ Jesus, they spake words of peace to her that bare him.— Such was the salutation for the faithful ear of blessed Such was the salutation for the faithful ear of blessed whole world. His mercies do pass all our miseries, through the changes of dissent they may become advantage, and as it ought to be done. Do not then infidels; and, as very often happens, they may close advantage, and as it ought to be done. Do not then

nounced, there was yet another moment of communi-Patrick's time, consented to certain changes in the tives ike those of judging all men, and himself being table time, this is the day of salvation." cation, when the voice of God was heard again in time of Queen Elizabeth. The original bishops of liable to no judgment, no account, no reproof or Therefore acquaint thyself with him, and rememcation, when the voice of God was heard again in Paradise, with a mixed sound of terror, and of conso-lation; of terror, in the doom of death; of consola-tion, in the promised Saviour to be born of woman. From thenceforth God dismissed the man to till the ground, from which he was taken. The faming sword turned fearfully on every side, to keep the way the series has been host with anger songs, had welcomed him to earth, The trembling Shepherds keeping watch upon the plain by night Were filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the filled with holy awe when they beheld the glorious sight. And the moon, and the stars be datached, we want the stars be datached, we want the stars be datached, we want the stars be datached down their the comforts and joys of life be field and gone. Be not deceived, O man, whosoever thou ar "God is not mocked." He will not be put off that tree till the same messenger of peace became the dioceses and parishes to their successors. Here the a may to suppose possible. pledge of life to those that should believe in him. - questions which present themselves are, whether the with me, to give to every one according as his work shall be. I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the formation at all without the consent of the Boman of the Bo shall be. I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the formation at all without the consent of the Roman given to thee in heaven and in earth? last:" and it follows, "blessed are they that do his See; whether such original bishops and clergy, and last:" and it follows, "blessed are they that do his Commandments, that they may have a right to the tree of lic." and more see that happy object, without the flaming sword more see that happy object, without the flaming sword take one side of the argument, whilst Rome, and the Churches in communion with her, maintain the other-But what have Ronge and his new sect to do with clergy of the country at the head of his separation The whole Scripture hath these two chief parts, from Rome? Is Rome on one side, and the German TEACHING YOUTH A PREPARATION FOR should be contented to spend the best part of our from a man like Mr. Sewell, who is known to hold high into the which it is divided, the law and the gospel.- | bishops, clergy, princes and people, on the other?

the gospel contains comfort, hope, forgiveness, mercies dissenters have from us. Whether such a separation pit must lose what the school gains: that the time in Christ, heaven, salvation, agreement with God .- be ever allowable, I do not take upon me to say. That Thus teaches St. Paul, saying, "The law works anger" is quite a different question. All I mean to protest from the preparation which is requisite for the duties of within a man in conscience towards himself, for dis- against is the supposition, that Ronge's communion pleasing his Lord God; and also declares what is sin, stands on the same footing as the Catholic Churches, and the anger and just judgment of God for sin. "By of England and Ireland. In Germany the original the adults at Church would often be gainers by the

And yet those sounds of gladness cast o'er some the shade of pain. Where Death has severed one lov'd link from the domestic they scarcely trust themselves to name the one who is not there, fand deem of all their treasur'd group that lost one was most for some the shade of and deem of all their treasur'd group that lost one was most ob the restored; and how that happy commerce which was never quite dissolved, was to be renewed in order to its final restitution. And Memory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, determine the most valuable part of our lives, final restitution. And Memory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, determine the the tory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, determine the most valuable part of our lives, final restitution. And Memory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, determine the most valuable part of our lives, final restitution. And Memory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, determine the most valuable part of our lives, final restitution. And Memory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, determine the most valuable part of our lives, final restitution. And Memory brings back again glad days so long past o'er, determine the most valuable part of our lives, final restitution. Mere solution the domestic in the date solution of the again glad days so long past o'er, determine the mainter in the date solution the restored in the state of the again glad days so long past o'er, determine the mainter in the date solution. Mere solution the domestic in the date solution the solution the domestic in the state of the again glad days so long past o'er, determine the mainter in the date solution the date solution the solution the part of the again glad days so long past o'er, determine the state of the again glad days so long past o'er, determine the state of the again glad days so long past o'er, determine the state of the again glad days so long past o'er, determine the date soluting the solution the source was most date date mo

THE PULPIT. (From a Charge by the Lord Bishop of Chester.)

Some, perhaps, may object, and think that the pul- us for ever miserable?

accupied in these visits to the school can be ill spared tle Church. My belief is, on the contrary, that the school is no bad substitute for the study: and that

intercourse, and first communion, in which was placed the glory of man's best state, and his highest privilege, was broken and suspended. The page of Scripture shews us in what way, and on what account, the first

pledge of file to those that should believe in him.— To them he says, "I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every one according as his work

our hands, that we should forget and neglect him ?— And hath the devil deserved so well of us, that we

creates a vacancy in the See. The general consent with which the nomination of the Dean of Westminster to the of the Tractarians; and some of the Dissenters abused Father," &c. The prophet Hagga came to the Jews, by preaching the law of God and threatenings unto that it is a number of persons who have left the that it is a number of persons who have left the that no meaning is communicated. Now the habit the Diocese of Winchester, to which he ing benefit.—St. James's Chronicle. by preaching the law of God and threatenings unto them, that they which were afore so forgetful of their duties, now hearing the great anger and vengeance of God that hanged over their heads, ready to fall on This is exactly the view which the Romish the Romish the Romish the Romish the Romish clergy the the reacting minds of the more preached, but attogether the sweet connormative pro-missepresentation, our droars nate and is protected and inserved on severe connormative pro-missepresentation, our droars nate and is protected and is prote anger of God and just judgment for sin to be taught, a most important truth. If we were to remain silent against, and could hardly have been anticipated. It enter into the sympathies of those young and ardent anger of God and just judgment for sin to be taught, saying, It brings a man into despair, and that it is not now in the time of grace meet to be preached. A man, as he is made of body and soul, so hath he A man, as he is made of body and soul, so hath he like the peace of those "who dwell together in unity."-

was broken and suspended. The page of Scripture shews us in what way, and on what account, the first pair were driven from the presence of their heavenly father to a scene far different in its whole complexion, and its circumstances, from the fertile plains and tran-quil bowers of Eden. Vert hefere that contained of the contained area power to dispose of all things to available to the presence of their heavenly fails do the content of Ireland, with its bishops was prouil bowers of Eden.The original Church of Ireland, with its bishops<br/>and clergy at its head, as they had existed from St.them and exposing their kingdoms to rapine?thou remember him in the days of thy youth, in the<br/>prime and vigour of thine age: for "this is the day of salvation."oander together, and count memserves under a curse,<br/>saying that they would neither ent nor drink till they had<br/>killed Paul." He first shewed the reasons of the Church the comforts and joys of life be fled and gone. Be not deceived, O man, whosoever thou art; for "God is not mocked." He will not be put off by us with the date in the has been one continued course of sin; and then put the great question of the controversy whe-ther to the Bishop of Rome or our own episcopacy has the care of the souls of this country been delegated by God; that the Church of Rome has no external evidence front the living God by offering up to him faint spirits, whether a truly conscientious person could leave our should be contented to spend the best part of our lives in his service, which is perfect slavery? Was and other doctrines which are now the subject of contro-

given on the occasion, amounted to £177 4s. 6d.-alarger sum than is recollected by those who have attended the church for forty-five years ever to have been realised before. The amount is indeed gratifying, and may be taken as evidence of the excellent spirit prevailing upon its interpretation in the spirit prevailing upon mission to put shift in the spirit prevailing upon Leeds, the publisher, will issue them for thwith. The font for the church has been promised, and is now in course of excention. During the week about 20 pews have been offered as a voluntary gift; and several doma-tions of £100 and £200 each have been promised. A hours have been the most profitable which they had spent in catechising. Spollation of CHURCH PROPERTY.— The fine count of their labours, by which it appears that the total amount of rent charge which has been awarded them is £1,088,-Unter the count of the view to enable parties to give larger menced. With a view to enable parties to give larger Our donations than they might be willing to contribute immereaders are aware that the effect of commuting tithe into rent charge is to transfer from the tithe owner to the terly, half-yearly, or in annual instalments, and may be rent charge is to transfer from the filhe owner to the landowner, the whole of the increase in the value of the ithe which results from an increase in the produce of the land, obtained by God's blessing on man's industry. Of late years, great efforts have been made to obtain an increase of produce from land; and so successful have been these efforts, that it may be safely asserted that land, when well managed, has for several years continued to yield, and is still continue to the sector of the several years continued to wield and is still continue to the sector of the several years continued to yield and is still continue to the several years continued to the several years the several years continued to the several years the several years continued to the several years the s yield, and is still continuing to yield, on an average of years, an increase of one per cent, per annum in the quan-tity which is obtained from it. What a mighty work, then, of Church spoliation has been covertly carrying on and is still in progress, under the operation of the Tithe Commutation Act. The tithe itself, of course, increases in reduction that is spongard as to allow him to perform the interest-NEW CHURCH AT ALNWICK .- The foundation-stone or universal gratulation that his Grace's health was so much improved as to allow him to perform the interest-ing ceremony himself. His Grace was received on the ground by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the Revs. Leonard Shafto Orde, and Henry Byne Carr, the Incumbent and Curate of the parish; Mr. Lambert, Captain Dale, Mr. Snowdon, and Mr. Bradley, Church-wardens. Mr. Salvin the Archdeacon di M. Nowi di he is yet innocent and untainted with sin and vice, and his mind is clear of all bad impressions, and ca-pable of the best; not enslaved to evil, and at liberty to do well. Consider that the ways of religion and virtue are nothing so difficult and unpleasant now, as they will be hereafter; and that the longer you forget God, and the more you are estranged from him, the more un-him: that your lusts will every day gain more strength, and your hearts by degrees will contract such a stiffthrough our fault. The "peace on earth," without doubt, in its largest and best sense, regards the peace of reconciliation; that peace which once more brings heaven and earth together in a solome. The "peace on earth," without doubt, in its largest that peace which once more brings heaven and earth We can look back to the time when God conversed With man in the blissful scenes of Paradise, as a man Conversed. the blissful scenes of Paradise, as a man Church." Perhaps he does so merely because they with man in the blissful scenes of Paradise, as a man Church." Perhaps he does so merely because they with man in the blissful scenes of Paradise, as a man Church." Perhaps he does so merely because they the does so merely because they with man in the blissful scenes of Paradise, as a man Conversed. Church." Perhaps he does so merely because they the does so merely because the the happy deliverance of our Church and Nation from Ecclesiastical architecture of the purest and simplest

of public expectation; sufficiently declaring that they perceived the hand of Providence in those events, and in that signal calm which then prevailed.

Among the many miseries into which men plunged contests with each other served to mark their evil dispositions. There is a woe inseparable even from those wars which have the sanctions of some necessary cause or just pretension. There is a grief beyond that of the slaughter they occasion; since the state of warfare can reflect no image of that peace which the Gospel tends directly to establish, and which would prevail if Christian maxims were the rule of all men's counsels, and the measure of their conduct.

It is much to be remarked, that although the frequent warfare by which the life of David was unhappily distinguished, was forced upon him; nay, though he was the champion of the Lord against the Philistine; yet, because he had passed his life in camps, and been engaged so often in scenes of slaughter, he was not suffered to build a temple for the ark of God. because his reign was a reign of peace.

No less remarkable appears the difference between which were taken for planting the foundations of the new. It was the peculiar character of the former dispensation, that it was given by the ministry of Angels; the people, or upon their enemies, according to their dread commission, when the seasons of iniquity became full. But it was the peculiar glory of the new covenant, that the Son of God, who was above all an-

converseth with his friend : we know how this happy "the Catholic Church of Ireland." Both names may in all nations from subjection to civil laws, from un-

ways reckoned on by those who have left the fact on Hampshire Chronicle. record, why of all the labors of their ministry, those

> ADVICE TO THE YOUNG. (By Archbishop Tillotson.)

Do not suffer yourselves to be cheated and bewitched by sensual satisfaction, and to be destroyed and banish all wise and serious thoughts out of your minds. Be not so foolish and unworthy, as to think

No man knows what he does, and what an invaluable treasure he prodigally wastes, when he lets slip

SPOLIATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY .- The Tithe Com-282, exclusive of shillings, pence, and farthings. Our readers are aware that the effect of commuting tithe into

when well managed, has for several years continued to yield, and is still continuing to yield, on an average of in value in the same proportion as the land increases in productiveness; and if the land goes on increasing in productiveness at the rate of one per cent. per annum, so must the tithe increase in value at the rate of one per cent. per annum. Now, let us calculate what is the yearly income which the Tithe Commissioners have transferred,

Market and statistic for the furthal are of heart for the furthal statisty for the problem of the problem of the furthal statisty for the problem of the furt friendly design, are for ever rummaging for statistics touching the sources from which the revenues of the Church are drawn. Towards the close of the last ses-

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order, from designs of Mr. Wyatt. The whole of the sittings are free, and will accommodate about 170 people. It has been handsomely endowed by our worthy bishop, who preached an excellent sermon from Eccles. ix. 10. It has been handsomely endowed by our worthy bishop, who preached an excellent sermon from Eccles. ix. 10. Part of the service was beautifully chanted by the effi-cient choir of Calne church, ably accompanied by Mr. Ladd on the organ. The Rev. Meredith Brown, the curate, read the prayers for the morning service. Every thing was most admirably arranged under the superin-tendence of the Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, the Vicar of Bishop's Cannings, of which Chittoe is a tithing. The ses and presumption of denocracy on this continent, weather being most providious, and the beauty of the Ladd on the organ. The Rev. Meredith Brown, the curate, read the prayers for the morning service. Every thing was most admirably arranged under the superin-tendence of the Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, the Vicar of Bishop's Cannings, of which Chitoe is a tithing. The weather being most propitious, and the beauty of the situation, (being in the vicinity of Spye Park) attracted a large assemblage of the clergy and gentry. Of the former there were at least eighty, at in their canonicals, which gave the whole a year, imposing effect. After which gave the whole a very imposing effect. After the ceremony there was a handsome cold collation at Wans House, and the poor of the hamlet were substan-tially regaled at Spye Park. We understand that the Bishop was to have dined and slept at Wans House on the 15th instant, but in consequence of the serious indis-position of Mrs. Denison, he was prevented quitting Salisbury until the morning of the consecration.—Dorset

# THE CHURCH.

#### COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

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and a course there are set	

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie to be Classical Tutor in the Diocesan Theological Institution, established at Cobourg; and his duties in that departtablished at Cobourg; and his duties in that depart-ment will commence with the term which begins on hatred of the Western Globe to the Church of England Tuesday the 13th January next.

crop in Ireland had not proved so general a failure as trol. "We have already seen how the disposal of this pro-

Deprivation and suffering, however, to a great extent, must be looked for; yet while so many thousands are on the verge of want, and many of them likely to be pressed with all the miseries of famine, the great Agitator abates not in his rapacity, but wrings from a half-starved peasantry their hard-earned pence, to promote his own plans of selfishness, and spread discontent, and disorganization, and wretched-ness amongst the people. The misapplication of terms is, in these days, very notorious; but in no case is it more conspicuous than in that of the great disturber of Ireland. While by thousands of blinded adherents he is hailed as a "Liberator," the sad his- As is here justly observed, all denominations are tory of that fair country proclaim him a Despot, whose at liberty to adopt the same course in reference to career of agitation has no other practical effect but to this property, which the Church of England thinks it enrich himself, and keep the people in insubordina- a duty to pursue; and we trust that our Legislative tion and misery.

lowers of the blinding system of Popery in Ireland, of justice which is now being prayed for. is about to be carried into effect by the establishment of the Academical Institutions; in the hope that a A very stirring appeal has been put forth by the

not made to have a direct and paramount influence. It is sad to think how much the utilitation prime. You in this world. "Protestant landlords and nobles of Ireland!- we stand It is sad to think how much the utilitarian princi-ple has outstripped, in its operation, the impulse of Christian faith and duty. Men work as if schemes and plans of mere human device could effect the moral renovation of a people; as if the wisdom of this world could achieve a victory over human depra-vity, without regard to the high behest of Gospel moral renovation of a people; as if the wisdom of revelation. This, indeed, is flinging away the Char-ter of Divine truth, and substituting for it the investigation of the ruthless incendiary. "Protestants of Ireland of every rank and station, of revelation. This, indeed, is intiging away the even ter of Divine truth, and substituting for it the inven-tions of man. Yet will experience, to the last hour tions of man. Yet will experience, to the last hour between you and the repeal of the legislative union, and of time, prove the truth of what is implied in these questions of the Apostle,—"Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world ! Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world ?"

testion, is wanton and wicked; and if the attempt very men who ministered them have stood in h place

good feeling in the United States to avert a war for which there is neither provocation nor excuse. Let the intelligence, the virtue, the religion of the nation

Those who catch at grievances, whether civil or religious, must be driven to a forlorn hope, when they attempt an agitation upon the effort of the members of the Church of England to rescue from utter sacrifice the share of ecclesiastical property which, by the award of Parliament, she has been permitted to call her own. We quite concur in the remarks of the St. Thomas Standard upon this subject, and we trust nobody will be deterred, by this wanton opposition, from attempting at least to have this remnant of the Church's property placed under her own management, and made n some degree available to the present and future

"The Western Globe has taken fright at a Petition, which western Globe has taken fright at a Petition, and 'is being circulated in thousands through the Pro-vince." We have not heard of any such Petition being circulated in this Discrete for the period. vince. We have not heard of any such return being circulated in this District, and do not see any cause for alarm if it were so. The Petition only prays that the Church of England may be allowed to have the manage-ment of that portion of the Clergy Reserves which has been allotted to her by Act of Parliament. Is this un-reasonable? The Western Globe admits that the Clergy Personable? The Western Globe admits that the Clergy Tuesday the 13th January next. The last intelligence from England announces a more favourable condition of the prospects of the country, touching the deficient harvest, than had pre-viously been anticipated; and the result of further inquiries has happily served to shew that the potato-crop in Ireland had not proved so general a failure as

perty has been going on, and how a great portion of it has been sacrificed to pay sets of valuators, generally we believe inimical to the Church of England, whose ser-

little more of secular learning will open their eyes to Orangemen of Ireland, on the present aspect of the the superstitions of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of that country. The abjure the errors which craft and credulity have com- following extract embodies some undeniable truths; bined to thrust upon the genuine Catholic faith. It will be well if the exchange he of four bined to thrust upon the genuine Catholic faith. It is melaucholy to think that a disposition is bined to thrust upon the genuine Catholic faith. It will be well if the exchange be not from bigotry to indifference,—from superstition to infidelity. And though the experiment may be so overruled in the end as to prove a successful one, a Christian nation is never justified in contravening by its public acts the plain dictates of religious duty, and seeking to build systems in which the faith of the Gospet of Christ is

# The Church.

of God.

any degree to the decisions of others who have puposely applied themselves to the study of such matters. n this ation there is every chance of private judgmen being mistaken, and the extravagancies of ignorate have brought some disrepute upon the principle itsel'; he in-discreet haste with which opinions in religion at often taken up, being only paralleled by the obstinae with which they are as often maintained.

Fallibility, or the chance of error, may vary reatly coording to the degrees of information, reflectio, disrimination, and judgment. Taking into account the visdom and piety of the men who established our hurch upon its present basis,-their care to make her onfes-sions of faith exactly conformable with the Scriptres,-

their abundant sources of information.-their acurate acquaintance with the original languages, the vious versions and manuscripts of the Scriptures,—their now-ledge of history, of the writings of the Fathers, nd of the decrees of Councils,—taking into account als this reasonable expectation, that their deliberations would be aided by the Holy Spirit, proportionally to their vat im-portance, and their bearing upon the religion of the world,--from these considerations there arises the high-est degree of probability, that they would be lessliable to err, than any individual not possessing the same accu-mulation of advantages; and on such grounds w may claim for the Church's statements of Divine truth, and for her discipline, a becoming deference from ill her As pere

affecting the truth of a Church's teaching can only relate to a national or particular Church, a distinction which should be well observed in asserting its authority. To the holy Catholic Church her Divine Head has promised perpetuity, as the "Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth," and in that Church, by the mysterious working of His gracious Providence, the truth has been preserved; but the universal Church, militant has been preserved; but the universal Church, militant on earth, comprises within its ample bounds many parti-cular Churches, its component parts; each of these is re-quired to fulfil within its province the duties and office which the Scriptures assign to the whole; and whether any particular Church does fulfil these conditions is legi-timate matter of discussion. Could any individual Church prove itself to be bet add prove itself to be that self-same body, of which the Scriptures speak in such high terms, in this case men would be bound to an unquestioning submission and obedience; for then the Word of God would be their warrant, that that Church could never be anything but a faithful wit-ness of the truth. But no particular Church can appro-

ness of the truth. But no particular Church can appro-priate to itself exclusively what is spoken of the Church of Christ in general, therefore can neither claim the au-thority which would be a necessary consequence, nor can hope to participate in the promised perpetuity and pro-tection, on any other grounds, than as it exhibits those qualities which must characterize the holy Catholiz Church. The degree of authority attaching to any Churca must rest upon the truth of her doctrines; but their truth can only be ascertained by comparing them with the can only be ascertained by comparing them with the Scriptures, and this is the office of reason and judgment. As it seems to have been asserted, as a general princi As it seems to have been asserted, as a general print-ple, that restriction is necessary, in the application of lu-man reason to religious subjects; and as it has been at-tempted to show that Hooker has laid down an axion to that effect, I will not occupy valuable space by further remarks of my own, but will proceed to quote some pas-sages from that "judicious" divine, (that is, one who used it is in the space of the authorized to any house the application of the space of the s his judgment so well,) which appear to me to authorize quite an opposite conclusion.

As is here justly observed, all denominations are tory of that fair country proclaim him a Despot, whose career of agitation has no other practical effect but to enrich himself, and keep the people in insubordina-tion and misery. The experiment of enlightening the unhappy fol-lowers of the blinding system of Popery in Ireland, is about to be carried into effect by the establishment of the Academical Institutions; in the hope that a ittle more of secular learning will open their cyces to he superstitions of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of Ireland, on the present aspect of the civil and religious condition of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of the transmission of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of the transmission of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of the transmission of the stations of the stations of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of the transmission of the stations of the stations of the stations of the stations of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of the transmission of the stations of t diness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whe-ther these things were so. Therefore many of them be-

The attempt to provoke a war upon the Oregon plainest truths and to its most simple rites-na, lill the to see and hearts to embrace the things that in his sight to him a handsome present, modestly designated "a small uncertainty hangs about the correctness of the various and are most acceptable." It must be evident from these, and many other passages Clinton.

chap. viii., sec. 14, stating the grounds on which we believe the Scriptures to be the Word of God, he says, 'And by experience we all know, that the first outward notive leading men so to esteem of the Scripture is the authority of God's Church." The second motive is the internal evidence that the Scriptures carry within them-selves, which is discovered by a further acquaintance with them. But though these two motives might suffice for ourselves, if infidels or atheists demand a reason for our acceptance of the Scriptures, other grounds must be sought, because, in all discussion, there must be some nutually acknowledged data from which to argue up to the higher propositions to be proved: a third motive, therefore, must be found in the proof afforded by external evidence, deduced by the exercise of reason and judgment. Thus, of the three motives, authority seems the lowest, and only of use till we have learned to reason and think for ourselves: in both the other motives judgment is required; authority is not a sole motive, even with the believer, and is insufficient with the doubter and the infidel. It should also be noted here, that Hooker only speaks of the Church's authority as a corroborating and assisting testimony to the genuineness of the Scriptures; in which light it is by no means without its value, as proving their general reception in their present character from the carliest period; but he does not exalt it into an unerring guide, or an absolute power by which the con-sciences of men ought to be ruled. In Book iii., chap. ix., sec. 3, obedience is claimed for

according to the general laws of infutive made," that ontradiction to any positive law in Scripture, (see the receding section)-"Unto laws thus made, and received by a whole Church, they, which live within the bosom of that Church, must not think it a matter indifferent either to yield, or not yield obedience. Is it a small thing to despise the Church of God? . . . . It doth not stand with the duty which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinance of our Mother the Church we should shew ourselves disobedient. . . . And what doth let but that we may observe both, when they are not, the one to the other, in any sort repagnant." The word "thus," at the beginning, and the concluding words of this paragraph, greatly qualify the claim of authority: for doubts may arise whether the laws of the Church do not contradict some positive law of Scripture, or general law of nature, and whether obedience to the ordinances of the Church may not be repugnant to the duty we owe to God; and the examination necessarily resulting from such doubts falls within the province of individual reason

There must, however, be many, perhaps the majority, who, from the pressure of temporal occupations, want of capacity, or absence of information, are precluded from studying the arguments of the Church's polity; such persons, not discerning any fault in her discipline, it becomes to acquiesce in the authority which they find the Church long possessed of, and which they see conceded by wise and pious men: and not perceiving anything inconsistent with God's word in her teaching, it is due from them to receive it, for the preservation of that order, peace, and unity which are necessary in the Church of Christ, and which ought not to be disturbed but upon the most

trouble you with a continuation. Dec. 10

expiration of the present year. For the benefit of all concerned, may I request that you

insert the communication in the
urnal.
I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir.
Your's obediently.
A. MACNAE

poraries are upon these subjects, one of them, last week, an-nounced that a Cabinet Council was to be held the following day, to promulgate an order in council for the opening of the

conflicting statements. Professor Kane, it is officially stated, has been presented with the Presidency of the Cork College, and Dr. Kirkwan with that of Galway. The first is a Roman tribute of respect from a few Church-going friends in Catholic layman, the other a dignitary of that church. Mr. O'Connell has publicly expressed his surprise and sorrow that Dr. Kirkwan should have accepted the appointment of the FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The gentry of Kerry are, after all, taking the most practical instant. We are indebted to our English files and other ces for the summary of the more important intelligence inficent sum of 8,000*l*.," says the Cork Reporter, "has been are Lord Kenmare, who heads the list with the munificent do-nation of 3,0002; Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, 1,5002.; Mr. The latter now stand for the week at 14s.; but the belief is John O'Connell, of Grena (brother to the "Liberator," who has not yet subscribed sixpence), 500/.; Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., 5001.; Mr. Galway, the High Sheriff of the county, 5001; and several geutlemen for sums varying from 3001. in 1002. Other localities might profitably follow the example of the county of Kerry.

#### SCOTLAND.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDIN BURGH TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL. On Monday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of this City, met to confer Provost, Magistrates, and Council of this City, met to confe the freedom of the City of Ediaburgh on Lord John Russell.-The ceremony took place in the Music Hall, which was crowded long before the hour announced for the ceremony. At one o'clock Lord John Russell entered the Hall, and was received with repeated rounds of applause. The Lord Provost then rose, and in the name of the Town Council and Citizens of Edinburgh, presented his Lordship with the freedom of the City. Lord J. Russell then returned his most grateful thanks to the Lord Provost and the Town Council, and concluded a speech Manufactured iron, firm; Scotch pigs, in Glasgow, £3 15s. We do not give the quotations of Cotomat Funct, as tary are reported very steady at our last ones; demand unabated. The weather had been fine, and a large portion of the potatoes had been saved in better condition than was expected. Still there was no doubt that there would be a great deficiency, par-The weather had been fine, and a large portion of the potatoes ad been saved in better condition than was expected. Still here was no doubt that there would be a great deficiency, par-cularly in Ireland. The *Hibernia* had arrived out on the 18th, and the *Great* betwien the same dery of the s

#### FRANCE.

Manertar, Source has colliquished the office of Minister of War, in which he is succeeded, not by Marshal Bageaud-we never thought he would-but by M. Moline de St. Yon, the Under Secretaryship of State of that department being as-signed to M. Martineau des Chenez. The Moniteur of Taesstarting, and had to come on under sail. She is reported to the ner, Vindicator, Liverpool. 8-Great Britain, Gravesend.-14-Erromanga, James Campbell, the Clyde. 16-Fear-nought, Safeguard, Columbus, William Fisher, John Britannia, 4.—Erromanga, James Campbell, the Clyde. 16.—Fear-uight, Safeguard, Columbus, William Fisher, John Britannia, ompton, Liverpool. We find little or no allusion to Canadian affairs. Lord rous of still retaining the advantage of his great abilities and experience, his Majesty had continued him in the post of Presi-dent of the Council of Ministers. There will consequently be Metcalfe's state of health was known, but his immediate return is not alluded to. It is worth remarking, that the Earl of Lousdale has quitted the Post Office, and is succeeded by no Ministerial changes, no re-organization of the Cabinet, as The railway re-action seems now pretty complete, and on the whole, had done much less damage than might have been expected. ment, though nominally subordinate to Soult, who, unlike our Wellington, has but slender pretensions to the character of a The Bank of England had again raised the rate of interest to The Bank of England had again raised the rate of interest to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, which had been followed by a corresponding rise in the general market and scarcity of money. Bankers allowed three per cent on deposits. This had depressed all kinds of stocks. Consols were at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It was generally anticipated that the Oregon question would be troublesome, and that President Polk would "take high Formula

We are informed that Mehemet Ali is now making splendid preparations for the marriage of his daughter, which is appointed to take place carly in November. The Viceroy has caused to be decorated after the European fashion several apartments of the palace, destined to the use of the married couple. He has ordered from London and Paris complete and magnificent sets Weekes. Several of the French journals express their belief, that Marshal Soult's successor, at the bead of the War-Department will be Light Comparison of the Comparison of t

# Colonial.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL LIFE OF SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, UP TO HIS RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

" He reckoned not the past, while aught remained, Great to be done, or mighty to be gained."

Charles Theophilus, the second son of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, was born on the 30th of January 1785. His father be-ing at that time a director of the honorable the East India Company, Charles was destined for that service; and as a preparation, was early sent to Eton, where he remained, till as the age of 15, he received an appointment. At the period of his appointment, the affairs of India were under the direction of appointment, the affairs of India were under the direction of two of the eleverest men of the day. The Marquis of Wel-lesley being Governor-General, and Lord Lake commander-in-chief, it was not long before the talent and perseverance of young Metcalfe arrested the attention of Lord Wellesley;

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EGYPT.

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(Abridged from the Correspondence of "Uncle Ben" in the British Whig.)

Mr. Walter has withdrawn from the contest for the representation of Windsor. The continent is remarkably tranquil upon the whole, though there are troubles both in Italy and Switzerland. Trinity College, Cambridge, has lately been enriched by two statues, that of Byron by Thorwalsden, and one of Bacon by Weekes.

I had anticipated that the subject might have been condensed within the reasonable limits of one communi-cation, but reluctance (I trust pardonable) to leave a not uninteresting question unfinished, must excuse me if I will be Lieut.-General Baron de Lascours, a member of the Chamber of Peers. He is anything but approved of by the Opposition prints. The state of the Ministry is said to be un-

H. C. C.

Dec. 10. H. C. C. To the Editor of The Church. EDUCATION OFFICE, Cobourg, 12th Dec., 1845. Rev. Sir,—Herein I have the honour to enclose you a Copy of a letter from the Hon. the Attorney General Draper, addressed to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, in reply to a question proposed by me, through the Chief superintendent, in relation to the employment of Aliens as Common School Teachers in Canada West after the expiration of the present year. An Italian journal states, that the health of the Empress of Russia is so deeply affected, that her domestics are often obliged to carry her. Two footmen always attend her with a couch prepared for the purpose, and it was in this way that she was seen to visit several of the mountents in Italy. She has was-ted so completely away, that little hope is entertained of her recovery. Her life has been worn out in the whirl of fêtes over which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her vongest daughter has given the finishing stroke to her health which for twenty years has never entirely recovered from the terrible scenes which signalised the accession of Nicholas. ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET.— The usual

will be so kind as t number of your ic

	Your's obediently,
	A. MACNAB.
	Barriellow a ten in the contract of the state of the
	Montreal, 2d Nov., 1845.
Sir,-I have	to acknowledge the reference of the letter

annual reports, when Parliament is not sitting, of Cabinet squabbles, and Ministerial changes, are now beginning to circu-late. At one time it is Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley who cannot agree; at another, the Rt. Hon. Baronet and the Duke of Wellington. The causes of their disagreement, too, are

equally various—our colonial policy, our Irish policy, and our agricultural policy. To show how well informed our contem-

States; and we lament that its tone is such as to force voluntary Association. us to apply to it this epithet. For the fact is not to be disguised, that if Congress uphold the temper of this document, and carry out its propositions, war is mingham "Church of England Lay Association," inevitable.

cities, as in regard to a sterile region in a distant and upholding. almost inaccessible portion of the globe. There is a principle involved in the question, which, whatever be the consequences, the government of our great country will never be justified in surrendering.

Great Britain has, undeniably, much to lose by war with the United States. Many valuable lives will have to be sacrificed, -much individual suffering make a vast addition to the National debt, and a vast augmentation of the standing burdens of the nation. Yet all her disadvantages and losses will be nothing in comparison to those which, in the event of a war,

amongst themselves that, great and powerful as the United States are, they are utterly unable to cope with the boundless resources of an Empire like Great Britain,-with her large and disciplined armies, and overwhelming fleets,-with treasures which dependencies on every continent and in every sea combine to swell. Against such odds, what can the spirit and valour of the United States,-in an unjust and unrighteous contest too, -hope to effect? In what sea will their few ships of war venture to make their appearance? To what port will their private vessels be rash enough to attempt to convey the produce of their country? And how long, under the utter ruin of their national resources, will they be able to bear up against an exhausted treasury, and a murmuring people? If it be objected here, that there are "eternal verities

ralities of that Church to which you belong.

month did the Orangemen desert you."

We aver that this is not overstated; and it is saddening to think that the plan of fruitless conciliation, war-breathing message of the President of the United of truth and order to stand between it and ruin by a

Our thanks are due to the Secretary of the Bir-

for the transmission of their Sixth Annual Report. War is, under any circumstances, a great calamity, It contains a brief compilation of such documents as and great, especially, when its provocations are so tend to elucidate and recommend the object which slight as in the case which is likely to produce it. this vigorous Association proposes, -- namely, " the The Oregon territory, it is generally agreed, would preservation of the rights and privileges of the Church, be dearly purchased by the sacrifice of a single regi- and its connection with the State." Our warmest ment of soldiers; but melancholy as it is to contem- sympathies are with them in this Christian and patriplate the variety of suffering and disaster which must otic effort; and we must pray, if we cannot hope, in all quarters, ensue from the apprehended war, if it that the day is not far distant when there will be a take place, it is impossible for a nation, circumstanced combined, and not an isolated, action of every bapas Great Britain is, to submit to a spirit of injustice tized member of the Church to maintain at home, and and encroachment which may just as readily be mani- diffuse through every Colony, the principles which the fested in respect to rich and fertile lands and opulent "Birmingham Lay Association," are so earnest in

Communications.

### (To the Editor of The Church.)

Rev. Sir,-In your No. of the 5th inst., just received, an error occurs in the last paragraph of my communica-tion, where the expression intended was "inoculated with borne,-and an expenditure incurred which must the Virus," &c.-a mistake which the typographical corthe Virus," &c.—a mistake which the typographical correctness for which the Church is remarkable induces me rectness for which the Church is remarkable induces me Sec. 16.—"Exclude the use of natural reasoning about Sec. 16.—"Exclude the use of natural reasoning about ed to offer some remarks upon the subject of Private Judgement.

It appears an untenable position, to deny to individuals must overtake the infatuated republic that provokes it. It must be apparent to every thinking person which it may be desirable for them to understand; and if they may examine and reason upon it, they may form of it-may come to a decision in the mind : the feasibility of every man doing so diminishing, eir own only in proportion to the various degrees of education, intel lectual endowments, and the available means of informaarrive at a conclusion, as to the truth of any other matter propounded for our belief. On the contrary, the exalted naracter of Christianity, both from its origin and from its object; the appropriateness of its doctrine and precepts to all times and all people; the personal faith and obedience which it demands of every one without excepion,-are qualities which give to every individual a special interest in its truth, and make it a matter of the commerce, and the consequent prostration of their ness, and the grounds of its credibility, as far as he has

church may. Returning to Hooker, we may notice in the same chap-

ter the following passage :-- "Some things are so familiar and plain, that truth from falsehood, and good from evil, is most easily discerned in them, even by men of no deep capacity. And of that nature, for the most part, are hings absolutely unto all men's salvation necessary, ither to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided." So that there are both doctrines and precepts, rules of faith and practice, so plainly set down in Scripture as to evident to every man's reason, and with respect to which the interposition of any human authority can be

ery little needed, except for their preservation. But there are also "other things belonging (though in a lower degree of importance) unto the offices of Chris-tian men; which because they are more obscure, more ntricate, and hard to be judged of, therefore God hath appointed some to spend their whole time principally in the study of things divine, to the end that in these more doubtful cases their understanding might be a light to We had no space in our last to dilate upon the ar-breathing message of the President of the United tates : and we lament that its tone is such as to force such as to force solution. So common in these times, should leave any portion of the empire in a condition which compels the friends of truth and order to stand between it and ruin by a voluntary Association. the ministers of the Church, as a ground for submission to their judgment, is forcibly urged by Hooker against the pretensions of those, who loudly decried the Church's polity, while utterly unacquainted with the proofs by which its antiquity, its reasonableness, and its Scriptural idation are supported.

Sec. 3. "But ye will say, that if the guides of the people be blind, the common sort of men must not close up their own eyes, and be led by the conduct of such; if the priest be partial in the law, the flock must not therefore lepart from the ways of sincere truth, and in simpliyield to be followers of him, for his place sake, and office over them. Which thing, though in itself most true, is in your defence notwithstanding weak," because they ap-plied the precept to matters of ecclesiastical polity, of which they were generally incompetent to judge. Book i. chap. vi. sec. 5.—" Education and instruction

re the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better, the sooner able to judge between truth and error, good and evil." Unless it can be shewn that there never has been any occasion to discriminate between truth and error in religious matters, and also, that whatever men are told by their religious teachers must necessarily be true, it follows that we may use our reason to judge wh

is true, and what is not, in this the most important subject on which reason can be conversant. Book iii. chap. viii. sec. 10 .- " Unto the Word of God,

being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a supplement of any maim, or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the Scripture's perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. The Word of God is a two-edged sword but in the hands of reasonable men; and reason as the weapon that slew Goliath, if they be as David was

the sense of Holy Scriptures, concerning the articles of our faith, and then that the Scriptures doth concern the articles of our faith, who can assure us? That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being misonstrued breedeth error: between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. Can Chris tian men perform that which Peter requireth at their hands,—is it possible they should both believe and be able, without the use of reason, to render a reason of their belief, a reason sound and sufficient to answer them tion: nor does there seem to be any distinctive feature in religion exempting it from such an examination, or for-bidding us to apply to it the same methods, by which we the following beautiful passage-one of the many that delight and reward the reader as he accompanies his philosophic divine through the arguments of his Ec-clesiastical Polity :-this phile

"The light, therefore, which the star of natural reason and wisdom casteth, is too bright to be obscured by the mist of a word, or two, uttered to diminish that opinion cial interest in its truth, and make it a matter of the utmost moment to him to be convinced of its reasonable-ness, and the grounds of its credibility, as far as he has the means of becoming acquainted with them. Which justly hath been received concerning the force and principal duties of men and the glory of the Eternal God."

The eloquence and the piety that distinguish the folan exhausted treasury, and a murmuring people? They are vulnerable along many thousand miles of coast: Canada, and it may be New Brunswick, are alone accessible to them. And what, without a standalone accessible to them. And what, without a stand-ing army, and without the means of equipping and maintaining it, will they be able to effect against these Provinces, lined, as they will be, with masses of brave and disciplined soldiers and with the impenetrable Provinces, lined, as they will be, with masses of brave and disciplined soldiers, and with the impenetrable rampart besides of a loyal and devoted population? If England could not conquer America in the last cen-tury, it would be much harder for the United States to conquer Canada in this. to conquer Canada in this.whom it emanates, nor questions further, Why are these things so? or, How can such things be? Undeniably, a veil shrouds some mysteries which have only been de-paretimes through sinister design, attempts to conquer Canada in this. to conquer Canada in this.

stant Superintendent of Con Schools for nship Superintendents are bound "to recognize, as eachers, legally authorized to receive the public me ens, who may present themselves as such after the 1st January, 1846. ry, 1846, on the strength of a general certificate ed by the District Superintendent."

Referring to the Statute of Upper Canada, 56 Geo. III. sh. 36, it appears that no Alien could be employed as a Common School Teacher. The Statute of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. ch. 18, sec. 7, affirms the same principle with only one exception. The Statute 7 Vic. ch. 29, so far departs from the principle as to recognize the granting of certificates at any time prior to the 1st January, 1846, to per-sons desirous of being employed as School Teachers, who are not natural born or naturalized subjects of her Majesty. The general certificate of the District Superintendent

The general certificate of the District Superintenaent continues in force until revoked, and therefore, taking the letter of the law, an Alien, who obtains a certificate from the District Superintendent prior to the 1st January, 1846, might be employed as a School Teacher until the certifi-

The question then is, whether the Legislature intended that Aliens, who could obtain certificates before the 1st January, 1846, should continue to be qualified School ers until revocation of the certificates, or whether t was merely intended to authorize the employment of Aliens for a limited period? Considering the previous state of the law, I think the soundest construction is to treat the last Act as merely authorizing the employment of Aliens up to the 1st January, 1846.

I cannot say that I feel clear on the point.

In confirmation of my view, I must however observe, nat another construction would enable the District Super-atendent to give certificates to Aliens, irrevocable but y himself or his successor, while those granted by Township Superintendents to the same class of persons would be in force only for a year, and could not be renewed. The limitation of authority contained in the 37th clause of the last Act extends to all Superintendents, and, as I

think, meant to prevent the employment of Aliens after that date, though by no means clearly expressed. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant, (Signed) WM. H. DRAPH WM. H. DRAPER. The Hon. D. Daly, &c. &c.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missio

Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:— Previously announced, 112 collections, in am't 363 14 101 Emily ..... £0 11 6

	124	, 0
Christ's Church, Marlborough 1 0 10 per Rev. Henry Patton		1.1
	1	0

-1100 6 1710 118	Collections £367 17	41
17th Dec., 1845	W REDCHAIT	1000

acknowledgment of the following sums received by him in England, in aid of the fund for enlarging St. James's Church, Kemptville, Canada West.

Mrs. Milward (of Hastings) ..... Mrs. Richard Patton ..... Miss Merriall Patton Rev. Hornbuckle (Staplehurst, Kent) ..... 2 Captain Nelson (Kent) Captain Nelson (Kent) A Clerical Brother (Kent).... Friends of Rev. A. Williams (Kent)..... Miss Lucy do. do. ..... Miss Emma do. do. .... 0 10

vere to be admitted. Cabinet Councils have certainly been held; but no order has yet appeared for suspending the operation of the Corn Laws. The last rumour takes the following shape-difference

atisfactory, owing to the retirement of Marshal Soult. An Italian journal states, that the health of the Empress of

ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET .- The usual

Arrival of the Cambria.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Boston, on Friday, the

5th instant. We are indebted to our English files and other

vancing ground, that before the end of the year, with the ad-vancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest duty—a

shilling per quarter. The inferior descriptions continue to keep down the averages, but only for a temporary period. The quantity of flour coming from the United States to this country has been most absurdly exaggerated in some of the journals,

and to establish the exaggeration, the Prices Current and Ship-ping Gazettes of New York and the other Atlantic ports have

The quotations are-English new red wheat Ss. to Ss. 8d. ;

old, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 8d.; white do new, 8s. 2d to 8s. 10d.; do

old, 9s. 8d. to 10s. 2d.; Canadian, red, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; white

9s. to 9s. 7d., do white peas, 44s. to 46s.; flour, sweet, 35s.

We do not give the quotations of Colonial Timber, as they

Britain the same day. The voyage of the latter had occupied

MONTREAL, Nov. 5-Monarch, the Clyde, 7-Wm. Skin-

exceedingly well. The following are the arrivals from Montreal :-

Ashes, pots, firm at 22s. 9d.; pearls, 23s. to 24s.

- Euro-

been examined and analysed with critical minuter

which succeeds :-

pean Times.

6d. to 37s.; sour, 32s. 34s.

the Earl of St Germains.

£4. In Liverpool, £4 10s.

The last ramour takes the following single—unterences of opinion as to the admission of the Earl of Ellenborough into the Cabinet. The Duke of Wellington, we are told, upon the authority of the "Clubs," is pressing this "on his reluctant colleagues," and insists that the noble Earl shall succeed " either the Earl of Lonsdale in the Post-Office, or Lord Stauley in the Foreign (Colonial) department." Sir Robert Peel, and the majority of the Cabinet, are represented as "resisting this at tempt on the part of the Duke, and as rather anxious, if the can, to induce his Grace to resign." State secrets like the can, to induce his Grace to resign." State secrets like these, are easily got at. All that is necessary is, to believe what we hear, or to believe our own fancies. There is, however, some probability in another of the current rumours of the day, that the frequent Cabinet Councils which have been held, relate to the Oregon question. We mentioned, some time since that this question was a source of considerable uncasiness at the pre-

ent moment .- John Bull. The writer of a letter in the Times, who signs himself, " Pro

Corn-Law," places in the following striking point of view the probable consequences of opening the ports for the admission of foreign corn as a means of protecting us from the evils of scar-

There is yet no order in council. Thank God, every true hearted Englishman! What is it you would do? Open the ports to make corn cheap? Read what follows, and judge how on, if the ports were open, we should be in a similar predica-

Both Gibbon and Montesquieu agree that the measures which the Emperor Julian took to relieve the scarcity at Anti-och were the cause of the famine that followed. Let Gibbon tell his own story. Here it is with as little abridgment as may

"The inclemency of the season had affected the barvests of Syria, and the price of bread in the markets of Antioch had naturally risen in proportion to the scarcity of corn. The Em-peror acknowledged that it was the duty of a sovereign to provide for the subsistence of the people, and with this salutary view he enacted that corn should be sold at a price which had seldom been known in the most plentiful years : and that his seldom been known in the most plantate from the sent into the mar-own example might strengthen his laws, he sent into the mar-ket 422,000 modii or measures, which were drawn by his orders rom the granaries of Hierapolis, of Chalcis, and even of Egypt." Just so you might, with open ports, release what you have Just so you might, with open ports, release what you have in bond, and draw supplies from the Baltic, from other parts of Europe, and even from America. Well, surely there was corn enough to supply Antioch; and the Emperor had positively enacted that it should be sold at a low price, and he sold it at a low price. Consequently there was plenty of corn at Antioch at a low price. Mark what followed. "The consequences," says Gibbon, "might have been foreseen, and were soon felt. The imperial wheat was purchased by the rich merchants, the proprietors of land or of corn withheld from the city their acensiomed supply, and the small quantities that appeared in the market were sold secretly and at an advanced and illegal price." And a "most terrible famine," to use the words of Montes-quieu, was the immediate result. Alas, for free trade in corn ! Now can any man doubt what would result from opening the ports? You have yourself said much to show that at the present time there is no great quantity of corn to spare in foreign Countries; and it has already been more than binted that we must expect none from France, at all events. You may open your ports, but what law have you to compel the rich merchant your ports, but what law have you to compet the rich merchant to ab-tain from purchasing at a low price, or from selling at a high one? Would not such a law interfere with "free trade?" And what law have you to compel the British farmer to sell his produce if he will not? I pretend not to say what quantity of corn might or might not be imported, but what if British produce should be kept out of the market by it? We talk of "our," harvest, and we call the British produce "ours," but to whom are we to look for it? Who holds it at the present

And if, as at Antioch, the owners of corn should, in a body, withhold their supplies, your imports would be in the hands of a few rich merchants, who would have the markets to themselves, and their own price for their importations.

exasperated into withholding their produce. It was done at

In Ireland the collection of the O'Connell rent has commen-ced, and was said to be larger in Dublin than any former year. The Nation, in alluding to this subject, says, "From no man The Nation, in alluding to this subject, says, "From no man whom the famine could practically reach will anything be sought or accepted." The Dublin *Evening Mail* contends, and quotes respectable proofs for the correctness of the assertion, that the ery about the injury done to the potatoe crop has been greatly and wilfully exaggerated. The hostility to the new colleges in Ireland has not ceased.

It is now finally determined that Galway is to have one, Cork another, and Belfast the third. Some names are before the pub-lic as having been appointed to the directorship of the latter establishment, but it is useless to repeat them here, as some

and the facility pointed him out for promotion. About a year af er his arrival he was sent on a mission to the Chief of the Mabratta tribes, and the zeal and talent which he displayed in that post, were favorably noticed in the dispatches of the Gov-

-General, and in the history of the Mabratta war. ernor-General, and in the history of the Mabratta war. On his return, to Calcutta, Mr. Metcalfe was appointed as-sistant to the Chief Secretary of the government; but in this for in a few situation he was not long allowed to continue; for in a few months, he was promoted to the office of the Governor Gene ral, the duties of which demanded the greatest talent and the most persevering industry, and such was the confidence placed in him by his chief, that to a lad of 19 years of age, he safely In this by the core, that to a had of the propositions then go intrusted the management of the difficult negociations then go ing on between the Government and the Malratta Chiefs. The fuil account of these negociations is given in the magnificent account of these negociations is given in the magnet cent account of the Mahratta war, published under the auspices of Lord Wellesley. I forget whether it was not actually writ-ten by that nobleman. In 1803, the confederated Mahratta Chieftains declared war, and Lord Lake in account of the confederate ward, forces

and Lord Lake in person assumed the command of the force sent against them; the previous residence of Mr. Metcalle among those tribes, his knowledge of their language and cus toms procuring for him the permission which he sought, to ac-company the Commander-in-chief as a volunteer, he was pre-sent at all the engagements which took place, and at the soige of Derg, an incident corrupt of which he soight for a of Derg, an incident occured, an account of which was first given to the Canadian public through the columns of the "Co" bourg Star," furnished, as I have been told, by a gentleman who had known his lordship in India. I allude to the anecdote of his having, armed with a walking stick, been am the first who entered the city on its capture. This war was I recollect right, brought to a conclusion in 1806, and Mr. Metcalfe, then 21 years of age, was elected by the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, as the most proper per son to be employed in concluding the terms of the peace this purpose he went to Delhi to negociate with the famous Rao Holkar, the organ of the chiefs; here he resided for nearly two years, which he spent in acquiring a more perfect know-ledge of the different languages and the various forms of go-vernment

He was recalled from Delhi by Lord Minto, who had been appointed Governor General, for the purpose of proceeding to Lahore to negociate a peace with the Sovereign of that country and the Panjaub: and Lord Metcalfe in after life deslared that and the Punjaub: and Lord Metcalfe in after life deslared the the compliments and kindness bestowed on him by the Cover-nor General, on the successful issue of that treaty, were amongst the pleasantest recollections of his life; and well might they be so, for the long continuance of that peace, and the subsequent amicable relations, justified the wisdom of the selection made by Lord Minto. Having thus gained influence and here is the selection of the selection made by Lord Minto. and having established his name, he was in 1811 appointed and having established his name, he was in 1811 appoint resident at Delbi, one of the most responsible offices in the Anglo Indian government; embracing as it did, our diplomatic arrangements with all the northern tribes. There are in Ca-nada many gentlemen who met his Lordship there, and who hada many gentlemen who met his Lordship there, and bear ready testimony to the efficiency with which he con-ducted the affairs intrusted to his charge; which charge he held till 1818, when he was appointed private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings; this office, however, he did not long fill, as his services could be rendered more efficient. He was ac-cordingly sent to the Deccan, where he remained till fresh cordingly sent to the Deccan, where he remained till troubles broke out in Delhi, and he was ordered to attend Lord Combermere, who, in his despatch announcing the capture of Burtphore, makes honorable mention of Sir Charles Mercales for he had succeeded to the Baronetcy, on the death of his bro ther, in 1822.

In 1827 Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed one of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, and in 1834 he was selected to act as Governor General, in the room of Sir Wm. Bentinck. It was during his tenure of this office, that he passed the law, wheth granting liberty to the Press in India : this proceeding (wheth er justified by sound policy or not, I will not inquire), did not meet the approbation of the court of directors. It was not Leadenhall Street policy; and Sir Charles, who in the mean time had been relieved. time had been relieved from the arduous post of acting ernor, unable to convince the board of the soundness of view, retired from the service in 1837, having been prev created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, by William IV. tired admired by all who knew him, and held in estimation the natives; in proof of which, I could produce many touching anecdotes, would not the recital occupy too much of your space. It was my chance to be once present in this country at a Antioch, and might be done here. Let us be wise in time, and let there be no open ports. A twise done at the second secon him, I believe, at Agre; and the exuberant joy of the man a thus meeting, so far from his native land, one whom he called his country's friend, was really entertaining, and the effect was heightened by the affability and kindness with which Sir Charles entered into his feelings. On retiring from the service of the E. I. C., Sir Charles de-

termined to pass the remainder of his life at his paternal estate of Fernhill in Berks. He had, as he said himself, no taste for the political turmoil which then agitated England; besides his titution needed assistance; 37 years of active service in India does not usually give health or strength, and he promised himself, for the remainder of his days, that richest of all enjoyments, the happy life of an English country gentleman. But his country again called for his services, and to that call

Sterling. .....£20 0 0

ogregation, desires to make this public and grateful

The Society for Promoting Christian Know-

THE REV. HY. PATTON, on behalf of himself and his

Themeteries, and their own price for their importations. Down, then, with scarcity, and up with famine, and what will be gained by it? God forbid that any such foolish experi-ant should be trial or the trial or the trial of the highest order; b ment should be tried, or that those to whose industry we are indebted under Providence for "our" harvest, should be thus

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he would never turn a deaf ear; he abandoned his determination, sacrificed his domestic comforts, and left a home which his presence had gladened but for one short year, to embark again on the stormy sea of polities. The Island of Jamaica, in which the seeds of discontent had been sown by the beautiful liberality of Lord Mulgrave, as afterwards the same nobleman added fuel to the flame of trees. Son and outrage in Ireland, had become in a disturbed state; all halor was suspended, and open rebellion was every momention to its centre. In such a state was Jamaica, when in 1830, State was haken in the twy were tottering; the odds were fearfully against them, firty Council, assumed the Governorship; his mildness and deter was displayed, on the part of the laws, and his justice, tempered with mercy, soon

No sooner was it known in Canada that Sir Charles Met-

calfe had been appointed to the Government, than both parties congratulated themselves thereou; the Radicals asserted he was a Whig in principle and practice; the Tories had no rea-Of the private character of Lord Metcalfe, I need not spea son to disapprove of him on that account, as not only Whig Governors, but even Whig Secretaries of State, had been generally guided by the principles of that party, in Colonial mat-ters; besides, the previous career of Sir Charles, in the East Indies and Jamaica, gave them reason to hope all good at his hands; his character for generosity and true liberality, had preceded him, and all were prepared to hail his arrival with the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction. The Radicals evinced an enthusiasm nearly equal to that which they had displayed on the arrival of Sir Francis B. Head, "the tried Reformer."

Lord Sydenham had assumed the Government of Canada with an avowed object in view—the Union of the Provinces. The Union carried, his Lordship hastened to call into power that party from which be had derived the most strenuous supont, party from which be had derived the most strenuous sup-port, and Mr. Baldwin was appointed Solicitor General—Mr. Draper having been promoted on the resignation of Mr. Ha-german; Mr. Small received the lucrative appointment of So-licitor to the College Council, and throughout the Province a violent re-action was taking place; the leaders of the Conser-vatives were daily giving in their adhesion to the Government of Lord S. darkan and an the fact being for the Hubins of Lord Sydenham, and on the first election, after the Union, the Upper Province returned a large majority, pledged to sup-port it; the most Conservative constituencies were broken up or paralyzed; but while Upper Canada thus supported the Go-vernment, and its offices were bestowed on the anti-British party. Lower Canada had declared sgainst it, and those who had been most conspicuous in their hostility to the French party, were promoted; thus Lord Sydenham hoped to prevent great coalition of parties, by taking the supporters of the Government from contending ranks; but the very circumstance on which he trusted most for safety, proved his ruin. Between Mr. Draper and Mr. Baldwin there could be no community of feeling. ling, and the rash and wilful conduct of the latter soon obliged Mr. D.'s retirement, and the effective Radical party was formed by the union of Mr Baldwin with the French mem-hers. Lord Sydenham lived just long enough to see the failure

of his project. He had introduced confusion into our political system, but he had called forth the energies of the Province; he had promoted to power a party whom he could not trust, but he laboured to make us British in feeling and principle; he Reglected those whom, almost with his last breath, he acknow-ledged to have been the true friends of peace and order, and his letters to his brother show that he had acted on a false estima-tion of the character of the Upper Canada Tories.

Had a man with equal talent and energy, succeeded Lord

legislature. Now was displayed, on the part of the Governor General,

termination, his generative denotes the method have accepted the in resignation in which have accepted their resignation; and it is noticous, that may of the adelayed in Kingston, certain that they would have accepted their resignation; and it is noticous, that may of the adelayed in Kingston, certain that they would have accepted their friends.—On the Ministry, resigned his Governors in which have assessment to how as a large sum to found an Hopital, to be called. An ancedote, mentioned to me by a gentleman who was pre-set, when in the fact that the Millias rate the sanguine expectations of a speedy rescaption. The section of the Rev. Henry Bath Osler, Lloyd Town, be diver that that the there is a large sum to found an Hopital, to be called at whice, mentioned to me by agentation, which had presented a petition with the metation in which have accepted the more signation, which had presented a petition with the spectation of the set mation in which he was the diagrees were two gentleman who was present the function. The second metal that the function is a spectration in which he was the diagrees were two gentleman who was present to him, as also a large sum to found an Hopital, to be called the diagrees metal to have have accepted the diagrees metal to have here a mater at a more diagrees metal to a presented a petition with the metation in which he was and metal to have here a mater stroke in the fact that  $f_{2,0,00}$  was subscritted for a stroke of the  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  whole  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  which  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  which  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{2,0}$  which  $f_{2,0}$  which  $f_{2,0}$  when  $f_{$ 

ue to him, as also a large sum to found an Hospital, to be called the Metcalfe Dispensary. The statue has been erected, and the hospital is in full operation. On his return to England, Sir Charles, for the second time, determined to retire from public life; his health demanded re-pose, and he had done enough for ambition since he was fifteen years of age. He had only spent one year in his native coun-try, or in his own house; he had wealth more than sufficient for all his wants and wishes; he had no desire to mix in political contests of the day, and he was anxious to spend the remainder of his life in those social duties for which he is so well fitted, and for which his heart yearned. In the year 1842, the same year in which Sir Charles Met-ealfe returned from Jamäcs, declining health compelled Sir Charles Bagot to tender his resignation of the Governor-Gene-ralship of Canada; a government which had become so trouble some, that few could be found to undertake it. Sir Rhobert Peel sought among the erowd of political partizans, for one multical some the returned from their places—it is hoped never to return. some, that few could be found to undertake it. Sir Bobert Peel sought among the erowd of political partizans, for one qualified to assume so arduous an office; at length the name of Sir Charles Metcelfe presented itself, and he, although "Personally unknown to a single member of the Administra-tion," was appointed. Fortunately his health had so much improved that he was enabled to yield to the solicitation of the Ministry. No score area it heavens in Canada, they and, to the infinite delight of every loyal man in Canada, they were burled from their places—it is hoped never to return.— No score did they perceive that their case was hopeless, that they endeavoured to throw every obstacle in the way of the for-mation of a Council; but happily the enduring patience and great talent of Lord Metcalfe overcame all difficulties, and he has left us a Government, which, however objectionable many the solicit action of the solicit and the solicit action of the so ceeded, and which, could its chief members forget their politic

> of a truth: he was a good man, kind, generous, and affable, with a heart overflowing with Christian charity, and a hand ever ready to assist the needy: his public acts of beneficence bear a small ratio to those the world knows not of. His sojourn among us was short, but even in that brief period, how man have had cause to bless his name? On how many hearts is t have had cause to bless his hand? For how havy neuton is a record of his indomitable charity engraven? and with what pleasurable feelings must they, who were admitted to his society recall the good old man, his benevolent attentions, and his un varying kindness? To his undoubtable steadfastness of pur pose, he has, perhaps, sacrified his life. He would not resign the measurement of the computer when the absence of toil an the government of the country, when the absence of toil the government of the country, when the assence of which he anxiety night have alleviated the terrible disease with which he was afflicted; but true to his principles, he maintained his post, exposing himself to the shafts of bitter party malevolence and rancorous hate, such as could only dwell in minds lost to every honourable feeling, and dead to every sense of shame. May heaven avert from this Province the curse, the withering curse, of having its government again trusted to hands which could ould pen such unfeeling notices of suffering humanity ! . Lord Metcalfe has departed, but he has left here, as elsecould ner

> where, the sweet incense of an honoured name, long to be held in remembrance by a grateful people. Fain would I hope that his government may not be unmarked by some lasting memorial some tribute of our admiration, for no more noble name could grace a column, than that of-CHARLES BARON METCALFE.

MR. ISAAC BUCHANAN, it would appear, has quitted Canada, whether permanently or not we cannot say; he has left a le-gacy belind him, however, in the shape of a letter to Sir Allan N. MYAB, published in the *Journal Express*, that is much more likely to cause pain to his friends than annoyance to any body else. Setting aside the tone and feeling, which are equally ill judged and uncalled for, in this egotistical and inflated pro-function, Mr. Buchanan ought to be the last person to indulge in any prospective view of a rebellion in Canada—as the rious stores scattered about the Province, filled with goods from his establishment, would be among the first objects to attract the attention of such varyabuids as would be interested in the statention of such varyabuids as would be interested in the att rious stores scattered about the Province, filled with goods from his establishment, would be among the first objects to attract the attention of such vagabouds as would be interested in a general scramble. We would suggest to Mr. Buehanan in fa-ture to restrict his correspondence to a passage through the Post Office, instead of the Press; unless we are mistaken, it will yield him more agreable reminiscences.— British Canadian. The immense quantity of clothing and household stuffs of every description, in the Depot of the General Relief Commit-tee—contributions from our chaintable follow countrymen at home—are now in course of division, among the clergy of the

# The Church.

£	8.	d.		£	8.	d. 1	
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Timothy, # 48 lb 0	3	9	@	0	5	0	
	14	0	@	4	10	0	
Straw, 2 ton	0	0	@	2	5	0	8
Beef, p 100 lb 0	10	0	@	0	17	6	3
Beef. # 1b 0	0	3	@	0	0	33	E
Mutton, # 1b by the quarter, 0	0	2	@	0	.0	23	Ľ
Mutton, by the 15 0	0	3	@	0	0	31	
Pork, p 100 tb 0	17	6	@	1	17	6	l
Dried Bacon, # 100 1b 1	13	4	@	1	17	6	l
		0	a	2	10	0	ţ
Lard, p 15 0	0	33	@	0	.0	5	l
Fresh butter, p to 0	0	7	@	0	0	8	
Firkin butter, p 10 0	0	6	@	0	0	8	F
	2	6	@	0	3	9	
Ducks, p couple 0	1	3	@	0	1	6	
Fowls, p couple 0	1	0	@	0	1	3	
Geese, each 0	1	3	@	0	1	6	
Eggs, p dozen 0	0	8	@	0	1	0	1
In consequence of the scarcity of w	ater.	nea	rly a	II t	he M	fills	1
						and the	
	Flour, p barrel, 196 b       1         Wheat, p bushel, 60 b       0         Barley, p bushel, 48 b       0         Oats, p bushel, 48 b       0         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0         Pras, p bushel, 60 b       0         Oats, p bushel, 60 b       0         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0         Oats, p bushel, 60 b       0         Oataces, p bushel       0         Onions.       0         Timothy, p 48 b       0         Hay, p ton       2         Beef, p 100 b       0         Beef, p 100 b       0         Mutton, p 1b by the quarter, 0         Mutton, p 100 b       0         Pork, p 100 b       0         Dorid Bacon, p 100 b       1         Haws,       do.       2         Lard, p b       0       6         Firkin butter, p 1b       0       0         Firkin butter, p 1b       0       0         Fowls, p couple       0       0         Geese, each       0       0         Firkin butter, p 1b       0       0         Fowls, p couple       0       0         Geese, each       0	Flour, $p$ barrel, 196 b       1       5         Wheat, $p$ bushel, 60 b       0       5         Barley, $p$ bushel, 48 b       0       2         Oats, $p$ bushel, 60 b       0       2         Pcas, $p$ bushel, 60 b       0       2         Oatmeal, $p$ barrel, 196 b       0       2         Onions.       0       3         Hay, $p$ ton       3       14         Straw, $p$ ton       2       0         Beef, $p$ 100 b       0       10         Beef, $p$ 100 b       0       10         Beef, $p$ 100 b       0       17         Dird Bacon, $p$ 100 b       1       13         Hauss, do       2       0         Lard, $p$ b       0       0         Firkin butter, $p$ b       0       0         Firkin butter, $p$ b       0       0         Tarkies, each       0       2         Dusts, $p$ couple       0       1 <tr< td=""><td>Flour, <math>y</math> barrel, 196 b       1       5       0         Wheat, <math>y</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oats, <math>y</math> bushel, 34 b       0       2       6         Oats, <math>y</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Peas, <math>y</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oats, <math>y</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oats, <math>y</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oatmeal, <math>y</math> barrel, 196 b       0       17       6         Potatoes, <math>y</math> bushel       0       2       0         Onions.       0       3       9         Hay, <math>y</math> ton       3       14       0         Straw, <math>y</math> ton       2       0       0         Beef, <math>y</math> 100 b       0       10       0         Beef, <math>y</math> 100 b       0       10       0         Beef, <math>y</math> 100 b       0       17       6         Dried Bacon, <math>y</math> 100 b       0       13       4         Haus,       do       0       3         Fresh butter, <math>y</math> b       0       0       7         Firkin butter, <math>y</math> b       0       0       1         Geese, each       <td< td=""><td>Flour, p barrel, 196 b       1       5       0         Wheat, p bushel, 60 b       0       5       0         Barley, p bushel, 48 b       0       2       6         Oats, p bushel, 48 b       0       2       6         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       6         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       0         Onions.       0       3       9       0         Timothy, p 48 b       0       3       9       0         Hay, p ton       2       0       0       0         Beef, p 100 b       0       10       0       0         Beef, p 100 b       0       10       0       0         Mutton, p the by the quarter,       0       0       3       0         Mutton, p the by the quarter,       0       0       3       0         Haws,       do.       2       0       0       0         Lard, p b       0       0       7       0       0       0         Lard, p b       0       0</td><td>Flour, <math>p</math> barrel, 196 b       1       5       0       0       1         Wheat, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       5       0       0       0         Barley, <math>p</math> bushel, 48 b       0       2       6       0         Oats, <math>p</math> bushel, 48 b       0       2       6       0         Pcas, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Pcas, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Oats, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Otatos, <math>p</math> bushel       0       2       0       0         Otatoses, <math>p</math> bushel       0       2       0       0         Otions.       0       3       9       0       0         Timothy, <math>p</math> 48 b       0       3       9       0       0         Beef, <math>p</math> 100 b       0       10       0       0       0         Beef, <math>p</math> 100 b       0       1       3       4       0       1         Mutton, <math>p</math> fb by the quarter, <math>0       0       3       0       0       0       0         Pork, <math>p</math> 100 b       0       1       3       4       0       1       0</math></td><td>Flour, p barrel, 196 lb       1       5       0       0       1       7         Wheat, p bushel, 60 lb       0       5       0       0       5       5         Barley, p bushel, 48 lb       0       2       6       0       2       9       0       2       6       0       2         Pcas, p bushel, 60 lb       0       2       6       0       2       0       0       2       6       0       2         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       6       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       3       9       0       5       Timothy, p 48 lb       0       3       9       0       0       5       Hay, p ton       2       0       0       2       0       0       0       17       Beef, p 100 lb       0       10       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0</td><td>Flour, y barrel, 196 b       1       5       0       0       1       7       6         Wheat, y bushel, 60 b       0       5       0       0       5       6         Barley, y bushel, 34 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Peas, y bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Potas, y bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Oatmeal, y barrel, 196 b       0       17       6       0       1       0       0         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       0       0       2       3       0       0       0       0       1       0</td></td<></td></tr<>	Flour, $y$ barrel, 196 b       1       5       0         Wheat, $y$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oats, $y$ bushel, 34 b       0       2       6         Oats, $y$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Peas, $y$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oats, $y$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oats, $y$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Oatmeal, $y$ barrel, 196 b       0       17       6         Potatoes, $y$ bushel       0       2       0         Onions.       0       3       9         Hay, $y$ ton       3       14       0         Straw, $y$ ton       2       0       0         Beef, $y$ 100 b       0       10       0         Beef, $y$ 100 b       0       10       0         Beef, $y$ 100 b       0       17       6         Dried Bacon, $y$ 100 b       0       13       4         Haus,       do       0       3         Fresh butter, $y$ b       0       0       7         Firkin butter, $y$ b       0       0       1         Geese, each <td< td=""><td>Flour, p barrel, 196 b       1       5       0         Wheat, p bushel, 60 b       0       5       0         Barley, p bushel, 48 b       0       2       6         Oats, p bushel, 48 b       0       2       6         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       6         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       0         Onions.       0       3       9       0         Timothy, p 48 b       0       3       9       0         Hay, p ton       2       0       0       0         Beef, p 100 b       0       10       0       0         Beef, p 100 b       0       10       0       0         Mutton, p the by the quarter,       0       0       3       0         Mutton, p the by the quarter,       0       0       3       0         Haws,       do.       2       0       0       0         Lard, p b       0       0       7       0       0       0         Lard, p b       0       0</td><td>Flour, <math>p</math> barrel, 196 b       1       5       0       0       1         Wheat, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       5       0       0       0         Barley, <math>p</math> bushel, 48 b       0       2       6       0         Oats, <math>p</math> bushel, 48 b       0       2       6       0         Pcas, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Pcas, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Oats, <math>p</math> bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Otatos, <math>p</math> bushel       0       2       0       0         Otatoses, <math>p</math> bushel       0       2       0       0         Otions.       0       3       9       0       0         Timothy, <math>p</math> 48 b       0       3       9       0       0         Beef, <math>p</math> 100 b       0       10       0       0       0         Beef, <math>p</math> 100 b       0       1       3       4       0       1         Mutton, <math>p</math> fb by the quarter, <math>0       0       3       0       0       0       0         Pork, <math>p</math> 100 b       0       1       3       4       0       1       0</math></td><td>Flour, p barrel, 196 lb       1       5       0       0       1       7         Wheat, p bushel, 60 lb       0       5       0       0       5       5         Barley, p bushel, 48 lb       0       2       6       0       2       9       0       2       6       0       2         Pcas, p bushel, 60 lb       0       2       6       0       2       0       0       2       6       0       2         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       6       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       3       9       0       5       Timothy, p 48 lb       0       3       9       0       0       5       Hay, p ton       2       0       0       2       0       0       0       17       Beef, p 100 lb       0       10       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0</td><td>Flour, y barrel, 196 b       1       5       0       0       1       7       6         Wheat, y bushel, 60 b       0       5       0       0       5       6         Barley, y bushel, 34 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Peas, y bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Potas, y bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Oatmeal, y barrel, 196 b       0       17       6       0       1       0       0         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       0       0       2       3       0       0       0       0       1       0</td></td<>	Flour, p barrel, 196 b       1       5       0         Wheat, p bushel, 60 b       0       5       0         Barley, p bushel, 48 b       0       2       6         Oats, p bushel, 48 b       0       2       6         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Pcas, p bushel, 60 b       0       2       6         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       6         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       0         Onions.       0       3       9       0         Timothy, p 48 b       0       3       9       0         Hay, p ton       2       0       0       0         Beef, p 100 b       0       10       0       0         Beef, p 100 b       0       10       0       0         Mutton, p the by the quarter,       0       0       3       0         Mutton, p the by the quarter,       0       0       3       0         Haws,       do.       2       0       0       0         Lard, p b       0       0       7       0       0       0         Lard, p b       0       0	Flour, $p$ barrel, 196 b       1       5       0       0       1         Wheat, $p$ bushel, 60 b       0       5       0       0       0         Barley, $p$ bushel, 48 b       0       2       6       0         Oats, $p$ bushel, 48 b       0       2       6       0         Pcas, $p$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Pcas, $p$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Oats, $p$ bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0         Otatos, $p$ bushel       0       2       0       0         Otatoses, $p$ bushel       0       2       0       0         Otions.       0       3       9       0       0         Timothy, $p$ 48 b       0       3       9       0       0         Beef, $p$ 100 b       0       10       0       0       0         Beef, $p$ 100 b       0       1       3       4       0       1         Mutton, $p$ fb by the quarter, $0       0       3       0       0       0       0         Pork, p 100 b       0       1       3       4       0       1       0$	Flour, p barrel, 196 lb       1       5       0       0       1       7         Wheat, p bushel, 60 lb       0       5       0       0       5       5         Barley, p bushel, 48 lb       0       2       6       0       2       9       0       2       6       0       2         Pcas, p bushel, 60 lb       0       2       6       0       2       0       0       2       6       0       2         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       6       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       2       0       0       3       9       0       5       Timothy, p 48 lb       0       3       9       0       0       5       Hay, p ton       2       0       0       2       0       0       0       17       Beef, p 100 lb       0       10       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0	Flour, y barrel, 196 b       1       5       0       0       1       7       6         Wheat, y bushel, 60 b       0       5       0       0       5       6         Barley, y bushel, 34 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Peas, y bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Potas, y bushel, 60 b       0       2       6       0       2       9         Oatmeal, y barrel, 196 b       0       17       6       0       1       0       0         Potatoes, p bushel       0       2       0       0       2       3       0       0       0       0       1       0

CHATHAM MARKETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour, p barrel 196 fb	1	0	0	@	1	2	6
Wheat, p bushel	0	3	9	@	0	5	0
Barley, p bushel	0	2	3	@	0	2	6
Oats, p bushel	0	1	4	@	0	1	6
Peas, p bushel	0	1	101	@	0	2	3
Oatmeal, p barrel	0	15	0	@	0	17	6
Potatoes, p bushel	0	1	3	@	0	1	6

#### United States.

#### (Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5th -- If I was surprised at the unne-cessary panic which existed before the Message, I am much more so at the apathy of the same community after the Message. I would not have desired that the President should take any other course than that which he has taken, either in the nego-tiation or in the Message. But it is delusive to say, now, that there is no danger that popular feelings and public necessity may not lead the United States to sustain the Administration, on this question, "at any and all inzards." I doubt very much indeed, whether the people of the United States will have any opinion in the case; for the initiative, in any hostile

NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch of the Church Society will (D. V.) be held in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Thursday the 8th of January next, at 7 o'clock P. M.,—the proceedings to commence with Esq.: James Fatton, Esq.; Angus Morrison, Esq. On Tuesday 11th November, — William Morgan Eccles, Es-quire; Daniel Gilbert Miller, Esq.; Maxwell William Strange, Esq.: The Clergy of the United Districts are requested to meet at the Rectory, Cobourg, on the same day, at 1 o'clock P. M. JONATHAN SHORTT, Port Hope, Dec. 18, 1845. Secretary. The Clergy of other Districts are respectfully invited to attend.

#### Commercial Bank, M. D.,

Cobourg, 17th December, 1845. NOTICE.-The 25th December, and 1st January heing observed as Holidays by this Bank, no business will be transacted on those days; and bills then falling due must be Wellington aid on the days previous. R. ROBINS, Cashier. postage,-to TO CAPITALISTS.

NO BE SOLD, that excellent WATER MILL, and FARM PROPERTY,-

#### BRONTE MILLS,

440-2

in the Gore District, consisting of a Woollen Factory, Grist Mill, Saw-Mills, and Dwellings, with 250 acres of Land, of which upwards of 100 acres are in a state of cultivation. This The Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on Although in an unfinished state, a rent to pay Six per Cent.

Autoligh in an unfinished state, a rent to pay Six per Cent. on the purchase money can be immediately obtained, if desired. When finished, (and there is scope for profitable improvements o almost any extent) a much greater return may be realised. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HARRISON & FOSTER, Solicitors, &c., 12, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, 18th December, 1845. 440-8

## ROWSELLS' SHEET ALMANAC,

FOR 1846.

**H**. & W. ROWSELL have just published their SHEET ALMANAC for 1846, containing a large amount of useful information, and headed by a

# SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

# Price-2s. 6d.

For Sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co's., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal. Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; aud at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Dec. 3, 1845. 439-tf ROWSELLS' DIARY,

### AND

LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER. Price-7s. 6d. JUST PUBLISHED, a work with the above title, and which is is the second second

#### LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentle in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersign District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres.

Bathurst..... Brock ...... Brooke ..... 7 11 & 12 Camden East ... N. half 
 Collider East
 N. half
 5

 do.
 47

 Chatham
 10

 Collingwood
 22

 Dercham
 22, 24, 25, 26, 28

 do.
 20, 21, 22

 Dummer
 1

 East Gwillimbury
 Part 25

 Enniskillen
 29

 Fenelon
 9

Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. 14, 17, 22 14, 16 18, 20 15, 25 7. 11 W. half 11 W, half agaweya. do. do. Percy ..... Plympton ..... Portland ..... Scott ..... Smith ..... 1 W. half 23 12 11 3 For terms of sale and other particulars, apply .- if by letter free of Italian ...

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

#### NOTICE. LANDS FOR SALE.

Manvers,	District of	Newcastle	10,000	acres.	
Mariposa,	**	4 Martin	1000	4	
Hamilton,			1200	× 46	
Cramahe,	#5	44	600	si .	
Percy,	46		800	44	
Murray,	44 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	10 - 14 - 14 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19	2000	Cas	
Sevmour,	all # 1 561	La reater partie	1100	46 . 2. 1	
Hope,		141 A	200		
Clarke,		56	300	. 44	
Darlington	, "	66	100	44	
Cartwright			150	46	
Cavan,	44		410	44	
Emily,	District	of Colborne	, 500	46	
Ops,	66	**	800	44	
Verulam,	44	64	600	44	
Ennismore	an and the same	4	700	46	
Smith,	int assess	100 H 10	550		
Otonibee,	4	unite Br	700		

The Subscriber has also Lands in the Eastern, Johnstown Bathurst, Midland, Victoria, Home, Simcoe, Gore, London, Talbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like terms as the first mentioned.

He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improve ments thereon, in the Townships of Hamilton, Haldimand, Murray, Cramahe, Hope, Otonibee, Smith, Emily, and Ops.— He has likewise for Sale several hundred

### TOWN LOTS

in Cobourg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter post paid. Lots application is to be made to WM. B. ROBINSON, Esq., residing in Bond Head. G. S. BOULTON.

### Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having resumed the active pursuit of his profession, hereby acquaints the public that he has opened an Office in KING STREET, between the Church Office and that of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be

Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information.

begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England. An experienced PARISIAN HAND has been engaged, and an entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns pur-chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, is a sufficient of command emission between a style to command universal approbation. Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of LAW and ACCOUNT BOOKS.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY,

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE

G RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every

95

Plain and Faucy Binding and Blank Books executed to any

Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in

All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845. 431-tf

# BOARDING SCHOOL,

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

Music .....

... 1 0 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-439-tf

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.— Quarter's commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to the set of the set

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

Bay Street, (between King Street and Adelaide Street) March, 1845. 372-tf

## EDUCATION.

M RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

427-tf EDUCATION. MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will instruct with her children, and to whose health and comfort

er care and attention will be engaged. A competent Assistant will be engaged. For Terms, &c. address Mrs. T. D. Campbell, Brockville,-434 3m her care and attention will be unremitting

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with fur-nished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in To-

438-8 ronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested. 420-tf

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC

FOR 1846,

CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

OF

Price Fourper

Sydenham, all might have been well, the evil might have been even checked in the bud; but unfortunately, a man was selected bor

seemed anxious to use his utmost power to support ultra Radi-calism; declaring his Tory predilections and his hatred of Li-beralism, he went to the Council Chamber to lend the sanction of his of his name and influence to measures of the most democratic character; his policy soon caused serious discontent, not less by the general tone of the ministerial measures, than by the channel in which all official patronage was bestowed; not that they who understood anything of Government, particularly under the new form of responsibility, could object to the Coun-cil, for the time being, giving office to their friends, but in many cases the most objectionable persons were selected; and that while his Developments while his Excellency never hesitated in his private conversa-tions to declare his partiality for Conservatism, his Government was carried on by the most ultra Radicalism. In 1842, a total change was made in the Cabinet : Messrs. Small and A ylwin supplied the place of Mr. Draper and Mr. Ogden; Mr. Bierwood was removed without reason, Mr. Hincks, having made his peace with Mr. Beldwin, kept the Inspector Gene-ralship, and, in order to render the sacrifice complete, Mr. Da-vidson was removed from the Crown Lands Office to make room for Mr. Morin, and Mr. Perent ires taken from the hursen of for Mr. Morin, and Mr. Parent was taken from the bureau of for Mr. Morin, and Mr. Parent was taken from the bureau of a most violent radical paper in Quebec, and made Clerk of the destinies of Canada were entrusted, by a mere act of mistaken policy on the part of Mr. Draper. From that moment the Governor General delivered himself up, bound hand and foot, to the dictation of his Radical Council, and they used their power for the introduction of measures which could not but prove distasteful, not only to the people of Upper Canada but prove distasteful, not only to the people of Upper Canada, but even to the head of the Government; he, however, wanted courage to cope with them, and they held so large a majority courage to cope with them, and they held so large a majority in the House of Assembly that their tenure of office seeme, at least for the period of that Parliament's duration. It is true they had adopted a system of managing the public revenues, calculated to cherish and improve the resources of the o'clock in the evening between this and Berthier, at the village country; its income increased under their direction; a more beneficial surveillance than had hitherto existed, was imposed on the different district officers, and the official duties of the departments were ably exceuted; but even these advantages could hat comers at cardia, and found he had not uepartments were ably executed; but even these advantages could not compensate for the many abuses which they encou-raged; the magisterial, and other injudicious appointments, had fall could allay. And this seemed far removed, when illness forced Sir Charles Bagot to resign the Government, and Sir Charles Metealle was named as his successor. Charles Metcalfe was named as his successor.

Charles Metcalfe was named as his successor. During the interval between the arrival of the new Governor General and the meeting of Parliament, indicatious became apparent that there existed a difference in the Council, and although in his reply to an address from the Johnstown Dis-trict, relative to the appointment of Mr. Buell, Sir Charles appeared to place confidence in his advisers; yet it was evident that all was not going on as smoothly as Mr. Baldwin could have wished. The experience of Sir Charles Metcalfe in sffairs of Colonial Government, aided, as he was, by the eleverest Sec-retary we have ever had in Canada, soon enabled him to pen-trate, not only the policy, but the characters of the "eminent men" by whom the affairs of the country had been managed : he measured their persons at a glauce, and felt assured of a he measured their persons at a glance, and felt assured of an easy victory : he distinctly annunciated his view of responsible government, in which, while he recognised the power of the people, through their representatives, to regulate the measures of government heir representatives, to regulate the measures government, he reserved to the head of the Executive the right to select his officers. Almost imperceptibly, certainly without those most interested in the matter being aware of it, energy began to infuse itself into the Conservative ranks, confidence in Sir Charles was established, the more, when it was known that he was supported by the home ministry in bis read-ing of the resolution of 1841; and when the Parliament of 1843 1843 assembled, there was evidently a better understanding between the Governor General and the Conservative leaders than pleased Mr. Baldwin; still that gentleman trusted to his vast majorities, and to the active services of those whom his gratitude for past favours had made his friends, and never was a ministry served with such ready obedience and devotion; both in and out of the house his cause was well supported. The first blow the Council received was in the Legislative Council, on the most of the Seat the passing of Mr. Draper's resolutions, with regard to the Seat of Government; and had they known anything of the science or practice of politics, then was the time for them to have set their house in column was gathering, which would soon burst on their devoted heads; but, throughout the soon burst on their devoted heads; but, throughout the whole of that eventful session, they exhi-bited a want of taet truly astonishing; they persisted in passing the most chieve.

checked in the bad; but unfortunately, a man was selected whose previous life of diplomacy unfitted bim for the Government of a Colony.
I shall pass in a few words over the Government of Sir Charles Bagot, for the retrospect is painful. As a man he was just, generous, and noble, but as a politician weak, vaceillating, and undecided; in private life an ultra Tory, in his public, he second anxions to use his uttent to the man the second anxions to use his uttent to the second anxions to the second anxions to use his uttent to the second anxions to the second anxions to the second anxions to the second to the se

It is stated that the Castle of St. Lewis was nearly burned down on Wednesday evening. The fire had communicated from the stove in the great Hall occupied by the Odd Fellows. The apartment was shut, but opened by Mr. Plamondon, painter, who occupied a room below, and by his judicious exertions, assisted by some others, the fire was got under, after it had burnt through the first floor. Quebec has surely had sufficient lessons of the danger of carelessness .-- Quebec Gazette, 5th inst.

One of the New York papers states that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, was present in Congress du-ring the reading of the President's message, and when that part

from his pocket. We hear that he is a young man of very prepossessing countenance, and is capable of speaking several

parts. We trust also that the Board of Folice will furn their attention to the subject with the view of increasing the efficien-cy of the fire department, and of establishing order when con-fugrations unhappily occur. The destruction of the second building at the Dock might have been prevented.—Niagara

SNOW STORM .- A fall of snow, for the time of year unpa SNOW STORM.—A fall of snow, for the time of year day. alleled, continued throughout the whole of year day. level at least two feet have fallen, but in some places it has drifted to an extraordinary height. The roads in our neigh-bourhood are nearly blocked up: in the town they are barely

man have yet been discovered.

man have yet been discovered. We are also told that a person going home, on snow shoes, along the Beauport, last evening, fell in with a woman and child all but buried beneath the snow and incapable of proceed-ing. He took on the child to the nearest house and returned with assistance in time to save the mother.—Quebec Mercury, 2nd instant.

SCHOONER THISTLE .- There can no longer exist a doubt but, throughout the whole of that eventful session, they exhi-bited a want of taet truly astonishing; they persisted in passing the most objectionable measures, and in using the most insult-ing and dictatorial language—really anxious, it would appear, to hasten a straggle for which they were unprepared, and in which they were sure to be defeated. The Independence of Parliament Bill, as originally intro-duced, betrayed something like fear, while the Bill for the Sup-The Independence of Parliament Bill, as originally intro-duced, betrayed something like fear, while the Bill for the Sup-pression of Secret Societies evinced downright madness and the Governor the most obnoxious appointments; they became petulant and wayward; they winced under the galling attacks gale of the third evening succeeding her departure. In all probability the terrible squall experienced on that evening by the Thistle and other vessels in the vicinity of Toronto, struck her over, and filling with water the iron freight took her down. Capt. Barns was an able and popular seaman, and was much respected by all who knew him in Kingston and elsewhere.— Kingston News.

the remaining fourth to the Protestants, of various sects.— Quebec Mercury, 4th inst. We are happy to inform our readers that Sir Allan N. Mac-nab arrived at Dundurn on Tuesday evening last.—Hamilton Gazette Dec. 11.

Thus viewing the Message and its consequences, I must repeat, that the occasion calls, in my estimation, for a rally of sall the conservative strength, not only of this country, but of England, to prevent those results to which the action of both Neither House of Congress met to day.

(From the same.)

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 22d, 1845. BLOCKADE OF BUENOS ATRES, BY THE COMBINED FORCES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Scenes are acting in this coun-try, which, when inscribed on the page of history, will cause all lispassionate and enlightened minds to pause in wonder and

Great Britain and France are pursuing in these waters a conres of action never exceeded, and but rarely equalled in

After refusing to acknowledge the blockade of this government on the town of Montevideo, which is an undoubted bel-ligerent right of an independent nation, they, the English and French authorities here, (I will not say governments) because this government refused to accede to the demand of Messrs, Ousely & Deffandis of a cessation of hostilities and the with-Queely & Defrancis of a cessation of nostrines and the with-drawal of their squadrons from before Montevideo, have seized said squadron (belonging to an independent nation with whom they profess to be at peace); have taken possession of the is-land of Martin Garcia which commands the entrance of the rivers Parana and Uuruguay, besides assisting in other ways the inside party at Montevideo, with whom this government was at war; and when this government, to retaliate against these hostile acts of the agents of England and France, issued a decree prohibiting intercourse between the shore and English N and French vessels of war; they (the said Agents and Com-manders) declare the Port of Buenos Ayres under Blockade from the 24th inst., and only allow 15 days for the departure of all vessels from the Port, to the entire destruction of all the Hon. Wm. Brent, Jr., United States Charge d'Affaires, will protest against this illegal measure, as well as any Euro-pean armed intervention in the affairs of a sister South Ameri-

anguages, having travelled over a great part of Europe.— Times. FIRE.—Since our last, two fires have occurred in this Town FIRE.—Since our last, two fires have occurred in this Town

#### CHURCH SOCIETY.

MIDLAND AND VICTORIA DISTRICT BRANCH.

Understand, was insured in the Mutual for £80. Niagara has of late years been fortunate in regard to fires, and we hope the occurrences above mentioned will induce the inhabitants to examine their stoves, pipes and flues, in order that no calamity may be caused through want of care on their parts. We trust also that the Board of Police will turn there the based of the School-room of St. George's Parish, Kingston, on Wed-nesday the 7th of January, 1846, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Secretary requests that Reports from the several Parochial Associations in union with this Reports from the several Parochial

Kingston, Dec. 15, 1845. Secretary.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Gore and Wellington District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School Room of Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday evening the 7th January 1846, at 7 o'clock, immediately after Divine Service, which

The Clergy are requested to appear in their robes.

The QUARTERLY MEETING of the Managing Committee of the above named Association will be held, in the same place, on the same day at 12 o'clock, when the Clergy of the United

**DARTIES** holding Books belonging to the Institute will oblige by forwarding them on or before the 22d instant, rom which date till the 5th January no Books will be given

Those wishing to join the Evening Classes will obtain the necessary information from any of the Office bearers, or by calling at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening first. Those Subscribers who are in arrears to the Institute will be eased to pay them either to the Treasurer or Secretary, or to

the Collector, who will wait on them in a short time. By order. A. H. MOUAT, Secretary. Cobourg, Dec. 10, 1845.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. OTLOWING LANDS are offered

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D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. FURS! HATS!! UST received direct from London, ex Lady Seaton, a splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, and at the Publishers', nongst which are-Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets. Squirrel do. do. do. British Sable do. do. do. November 6, 1845. do. do. Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutrize Caps. - ALSO: -Paris Silk and Satin Hats. Beaver Ladies' Riding do. Children's Do. Beaver Bonnets. The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the nporters, and are warranted to be of the best quality, and as w in price as any house in the Province

r the purpose of carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS the Town of Cobourg, where they have, and will keep conatly on hand, a large and well selected stock of GENE-AL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Iarness; Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Riding Whips; English Bridles, of every description; Spurs, Horse Brashes, ne and Curry Combs, &c.

The Subscribers would also beg leave to call the attention of under Merchants, and others at a distance, to the great Juction that has been effected in the price of Saddlery in RELIGION AS SEEN THROUGH THE CHURCH. bourg, which makes it one of the cheapest markets in this tion of the Province. And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will equally solicitous to merit it. HENRY DAVIES. WM. PEARSON.

Division -Street, Cobourg, 1845. 435-13 JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: rugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS: ER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT B CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

In as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend Parker, Esq., of a daughter.

Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845. 416-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

### JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been mabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Read Club. Prove Clubbe of the solution releases of the results of the solution. Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings n great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS. J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of

#### SMALL WARES:

uch as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspen-ers, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg.

Cobourg, 16th October, 1845.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanae during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the prime to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirons of promoting the circulation of this Almanae, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous wears, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Pub-

J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Mr. Parker's, Cornwall; and at many other of the principal Stores throughout the Province;

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

# ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY:

CONSISTING OF A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &e. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON,

 Anno-Street.

 SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

 THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

 DAVIES & PEAPSON

Person desirous of having copies more handsomely or sub-stantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers. For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walt-ou's Montreal on's, Montreal.

> H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 429-tf

Nov. 6, 1845. A FEW COPIES of this popular little work, handsomely bound in cloth, with gilt backs, are for sale at Messrs. GRAVELEY & JACKSON'S, in this town. Price 1s. 8d.

Cobourg, Dec. 10, 1845.



#### THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL leave TORONTO, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock,

	Toronto,	November	20,	1845.	437-tf	
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#### BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at Bush Farm, Guelph, the lady of B. H.

#### MARRIED.

At Colborne, on the 4th inst, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. Ar Conorne, on the fits has, by the feet of a hole, and George Warner Ramsay, only surviving son of Benjamin Ramsay, Eq., of the Township of Seymour, to Olive Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. Gilbert Ford, of the village of Colborne. On the 4th inst., in St. George's Church. Clarke, by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, G. A. Jacobs, Esq., to Miss Sarah Steb-bins, both of that township. bins, both of that township.

#### DIED.

At the Mohawk Institution, near Brantford, on the 13th inst., George McGregor Richardson, Esq., fourth son of the late Dr. Richardson, of Amherstburgh, in the 34th year of his age.

Lately, at Francisco, California, North America, in the 36th year of his age, Wm. Glen Rae, Esq., superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company there, and son of the late John Rae, Esq., Wyry Isle, Orkney.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 18: 

The Managing Committee of this Branch Association are We have heard that a man perished in the storm last night, on the other side of Dorchester Bridge. It is said his horse was found dead this morning, but that no traces of the missing Thorold, Dec. 15, 1845.

# The Church.

# Original Poetry. Carmina Liturgica; OR,

96

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XI.-THE FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. D. C. M. OR C. M.

The Collect.

Versally regretted; but no trace of it was ever disco-vered. The very men who had appropriated it, joined wickedness, we are sore let and hindered in running the race that is wickedness, we are sore let and hindered in running the race that is set before us. Thy bountful grace and merey may speedly help and deliver us; through the satisfaction of Thy Son our Lord, to Whoan with These and the Holy Ghost be honour and glory, world without eud. Amen.

I.

"Awake, a as in the ancient days !" Good Lord, "raise up Thy power;" Among us come, and be (we pray) Our aid in trouble's hoar. Though none deserve b to wait on Thee-On God's most glorious Heir, Thy servants wait their Lord at hand ; On Thee we cast our care ! c

II.d Vouchsafe, O Lord, Thy ready help; Bring near Thy bounteous grace, That we, set free from every weight,

May run a patient race. The falt'ring heart is slow to keep, The course by Heav'n decreed; O guide our feet in Wisdom's way, And grant the help we need i III. e

And Oh ! vouchsafe the will to use The succour now implored, That peace may keep our hearts and minds Through Thee, our coming Lord. With humble pray'rs and grateful thanks We raise to Heav'n our voice, And still in Thee, O Lord, in Thee We'll evermore "rejoice.

a Isaiah H. 9. b Gospel—(John i. latter part of v. 27). c Episite—(Phil. iv. 5, 6.) d See Collect.

LXXXI.-SAINT THOMAS THE APOSTLE. L. M The Collect.

O THOU, most kind, most patient Lord! With pity view the "slow of heart;" elieving grace to all afford; Bid ev'ry Doubt forthwith depart. Believ

Among "the twelve," a O Lord, was "one" Allow'd to doubt Thy pow'r o'er Death, b Till Thou, (to Touch and Sight made known), By PASSION prints confirm'd the Faith. c

Good Lord, dispel each dark mistrust; Spread wide the grace of Gospel light; And Truth reveal'd shall guide the just To "walk by faith," and "not by sight." d

IV. Long-suff'ring God! By Love Divine May feeble faith be still forgiven, e May ev'ry heart be wholly Thine, And all our faith approved of Heaven ! f

O Jesu Christ! "The Prince of peace !" g The Temple's Head-her Corner-stone ! h O LORD OUR GOD ! our faith increase ; i Build up j the Church ; complete Thine own ! k

a Gospel-(John xx. 24). b Collect.

b Collect.
c Gospel.-(John xx. 27), and 1 John 1. 1.
d 2 Cor. v. 7.
e Gospel. and Mark ix. 24.
f Heb. iii. 14.
g Isaiah ix. 6, and Gospel.-(John xx. 26).
h Episite-(Eph. ii. latter part of v. 20 with v. 21).
i Luke xvii. 5.

having gone into a shop for some unimportant purpose, stand in the middle of five fires under the burning portion of his master's goods; and was ever mindful he unluckily dropped one of the notes, which he did sun. He must carefully perform all sacrifices and ob- of the awful period, when his Lord would come and not miss till he reached the counting-house of his lations, and consider it his special duty to fulfil the reckon with him. His charity did not proceed from employers. The junior partner of a thriving manu-facturing house happened to observe it immediately prescribed forms and ceremonies of religion. In the last period of his life, the Bramin is nearly as so-were humanity, but derived its origin from a higher after the loser had departed, and, having picked it up litary and abstracted as during the third. But he is source; it was a stream from that vast ocean of beneunobserved, he showed it to his partners, as a windfall, now released from all form and external observances: ficence, which "filleth all things living with plenteousand they agreed to regard it as a common good, and his business is contemplation-his mortifications cease. ness;" it flowed on clear and pure, as the fountain of enter it as such in their books. The loss of the note His dress now nearly resembles that of ordinary Bra- Siloam, and dispersed blessings of various kinds wherwas duly advertised in the newspapers and by placard : mins, and his abstinence, though still great, is not ever it directed its course. The benevolence of this exthe fact became universally known, and was as uni- so rigid as before. He is no longer to invite suffering versally regretted; but no trace of it was ever disco- but he is to cultivate equanimity, and to enjoy delight The very men who had appropriated it, joined in meditation on the divinity; till at last he quits the lived more for others than himself. His heart was Home... in deploring the misfortune of the poor clerk upon body, as a bird leaveth the branch of a tree at its pleawhom it was known that the loss would fall. When sure.-Elphinstone's India.

MOUNTAIN COTTAGES.

Cluster'd like stars some few, but single most,

The dwelling-houses and contiguous out-houses are,

in many instances, of the colour of the native rock,

out of which they have been built; but frequently

has been distinguished from the barn and byer by

Sometimes a low chimney, almost upon a level with faileth."

the roof, is overlaid with a slate, supported upon four

slender pillars, to prevent the wind from driving the

smoke down the chimney. Others are of a quad-

rangular shape, rising one or two feet above the roof;

which low square is often surmounted by a tall cylin-

shape in which it is ever seen. Nor will it be too

fanciful or refined to remark, that there is a pleasing

harmony bewteen a tall chimney of this circular form,

and the living column of smoke ascending from it

through the still air. These dwellings, mostly built,

with slates, which were rudely taken from the quarry

surface, so that both the coverings and sides of the

And lurking dimly in their shy retreats, Or glancing on each other cheerful looks Like separated stars with clouds between.

ssuming buildings :

sum to his employers, out of a little fund which he had accumulated as a provision for a lunatic daughter. Worse still; the misfortune preyed upon his spirits. They are scattered over the valleys, and under the He fell into ill health and soon after died, leaving a nill sides, and on the rocks; and even to this day, in destitute family. the more retired dales, without any intrusion of more

For twenty years, the trio who had divided the hundred pounds, pitilessly beheld the struggles of the poor widow and her children. At length their copartnery was dissolved, and the junior partner, in consulting his legal agent Mr. W., as to some details of that transaction, incidentally stated that he had hardly got his fair share of that hundred-pound note which he had picked up twenty years ago. Little more passed at that time; but, about three months after, Widow B., the surviving child of poor S. who had lost the note, having occasion to consult the same legal gentleman made allusion to that circumstance as what had produced the ruin of her father's family .--Struck with the coincidence of time, place, and the sum lost, Mr. W. made further inquiries, and the result was, that he recommended Mrs. B. to call upon the principal parties of the dissolved concern, and ask pointedly if a member of his house had ever found a hundred-pound bank note and if the sum had been carried to cash in their books.

The poor woman acted according to direction, and by the person to whom she applied was ordered to quit his house, and never trouble him again on such a subject. Not daunted by this repulse, Mr. W. caused his poor protegee to apply to Mr. B. the principal partner of the house by which her father had been em-ALMORTY and everliving God. Who for the more confirmation of the faith didst suffer Thy holy Apostie Thomas to be doubtful in Thy Son's resurrection; Grant us so perfectly, and without all doubt, to believe in Thy Son Jesus Christ, that our faith in Thy sight may never be reproved. Hear us, 0 Lord, through the same Jesus Christ, to Whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, now and for exermore. Amer. ployed, requesting that he would kindly exert himself nation at the trio whom from the report of Mr. W., he believed to have appropriated the note. He applied by letter, and personally, for the restoration of the money; but met only shuffling denials and refusals. A rupture then took place betweeu the parties, and, with Mr. B's. concurrence a summons was served by W. upon the three partners of the dissolved firm, narrating all the circumstances of the case, and including the value of the missing note, with interest and expenses An agent was employed in defence; but, happily, like Mr. W., he was an honest man .---Mr. M. observing something suspicious in the case, assembled the three partners in his chamber, where a conversation somewhat like the following took place. der, giving to the cottage chimney the most beautiful Mr. M .- Well, gentlemen, your defence in this case, what is it?

Trio .- Oh, there is no proof that the pursuer's father lost any note, or that we found the one he lost. M.-Did any of you find a Royal Bank L. 100 note at the time and place stated in the summons? as has been said, of rough unhewn stone, are roofed

Trio .- Ah; but what proof is there that it is the one he lost, if indeed he lost any note? M .- Did you at the time know of the advertise-

before the present art of splitting them was understood, and are, therefore, rough and uneven in their ments and reward narrated in the summons? Trio .- Oh, we cannot remember these far back

houses have furnished places of rest for the seeds of stories. ichens, mosses, forms, and flowers. Hence buildings, M .- Yes; but I see you do not deny them, and I which in their very form call to mind the processes of wish to know if yourselves advertised the finding of nature, do thus, clothed with this vegetable garb, the note, as was clearly your duty as honest men? Trio .- No; surely there was no law of the land

hundred-pound notes, was returning with it, when wear humid garments in winter, and in the summer garded himself as a steward, entrusted with a certain cellent man was unbounded. Though his ability to do good was circumscribed, his desire had no limits. He continually "devising liberal things." The following memorandum testifies that one-fifth of his income was

at this time dedicated to pious and charitable uses. Easter Day, 1693.

"It having pleased God, of his mere bounty and goodness, to bless me with a temporal income, far above my hopes and deserts, and I having hitherto given but one-tenth part of my income to the poor: I do, therefore, purpose, and I thank God for putting it into my heart, that of all the profits which it shall please God to give me, and which shall become due to me after the 6th of August next, (before which time I hope to have paid my small debts,) I do purpose to separate the fifth part of all my incomes, as I shall receive them, for pious uses, and particularly for the the dwelling or Fire-house, as it is ordinarily called, poor.'

As an evidence of his correct and scriptural views rough-cast and white-wash, which, as the inhabitants of the subject of charity, it deserves to be remarked Gore are not hasty in renewing it, in a few years acquires, that after the above memorandum, he has inserted this Wellington...Garrafraxa by the influence of weather, a tint at once sober and important passage of Scripture: "Though I bestow variegated. As the houses have been, from father to all my goods to feed the poor, and have not charity, son, inhabited by persons engaged in the same occu- it profiteth me nothing."

pations, yet necessarily with changes in their circum- In every part of his conduct order was seen united stances, they have received without incongruity ad- with benevolence. He arranged all his affairs with ditions and accommodations adapted to the needs exact method. His charities were regulated by a of each successive occupant, who, being for the most fixed and determinate plan. He did not trust a matpart proprietor, was at liberty to follow his own fancy; ter of such importance to contingencies, but on the Talbot so that these humble dwellings remind the contem- receipt of all moneys, he regularly placed the portion Western. plative spectator of a production of nature, and may designed for charitable use, into the drawer of a ca-(using a strong expression) rather be said to have binet, with a note of the amount, to be kept solely for grown than to have been erected ;- to have risen, by the use of the poor. Into this treasury, which he an instinct of their own, out of the native rock, so lit- named the poor's drawer, was deposited, at first a tle is there in them of formality, such is their wildness tenth, then a fifth, afterward a third, and at last, half and beauty. Among the numerous recesses and pro- of his incomes. Every deposit there, was converted jections in the walls and in the different stages of into an act both of charity and devotion. Prayers their roofs, are seen bold and harmonious effects of and alms were incessantly united. When the poor contrasted sunshine and shadow. It is a favourable man's portion was consigned to its repository, it was circumstance that the strong winds which sweep down consecrated by solemn prayer; its odour ascended the valleys, induced the inhabitants, at a time when unto heaven, and it became "a sacrifice well pleasing" the materials for building were easily procured, to to the Father of mercies. A peculiar blessing seems furnish many of these dwelling with substantial porch- to have attended the poor's drawer. It bore a near es; and such as have not this defence are seldom resemblance to the widow of Sarepta's barrel of meal, unprovided with a projection of two large slates over which "wasted not." No sooner was it exhausted, their thresholds. Nor will the singular beauty of the by the numerous demands of "the sick and needy," chinneys escape the eye of the attentive traveller .-- than it was replenished by that "charity which never

Advertisements.

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Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7åd. each subsequ isertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. e ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insert and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discom made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable t

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Janada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-cick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, s well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a rofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be ridely and generally diffused.

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(Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

432-tf

388-tf

A. MCMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S.

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KING STREET, COBOURG. 197 Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. 391-1

RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and

RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B.-UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the

most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-tf

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, I N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Magymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London-And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-tf

JOHN• HART

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. PorpLewELL. '0.233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and ance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.-Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. 413-tf

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.

THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establish-ment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as

which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry. A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the

do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined

meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those much to give him their support. PRICES the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

Lemoine-street.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1. 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MT. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, SUMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. COMPRISING Statistical and General information con-Theles; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of other useful information, collected from the best authorities, verified thor having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlement in the Upper Province, for that express purpose. Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid down every Village and New Settlement. BY WILLIAM HEVEN SUMENT

Eph. ii. 21, 22.

- shortly to accomplish the number of Thine elect and to hasten Thy kingdom,"-part of a prayer in the Burial Office; also Rov. xi. 15, and "Lord's Prayer."

XII .- THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD, CHRISTMAS-DAY. P. M. [As PSALM XXXVII.]

The Collect.

ALMORTY Gon, who hast given us Thy only-begotten Son to take our nature upon Him, and as at this time to be born of a pure Virgin; Grant that we being regenerate, and made Thy children by adoption and grace, may daily be renewed by Thy Holy Spirit; through the same our Lord Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the same Spirit, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

1. Almighty God! Thy wondrous Love Sent forth THE SON from heav'n above, A servant's form to bear on earth ! a O God, to Thee we render Praise, On this, the Prince of Festive days, The holy day that claims H1S BIRTH !

That Man once more to Thee might live, For Man Thou didst vouchsafe to give Thine imaged Self,—Thy Glory bright,— b The Christ, o'er all, God ever bless'd ; c 

Thine only Son, the Heir of all, Before whose throne the Angels fall, Came down to wash our sins away ! e All praise to Him who came to earth, And made us Thine by Second Birth;-f Hail! Virgin-born!g We greet Thy day!

Great God, we bless Thy Son, our Lord,-Our Second Life, -- Incarnate Word, Who came to seek and save the lost ! h O Father! Bless Thy sons, (we pray), And keep their souls from day to day Renew'd of God, the Holy Ghost !i

Let life divine be still sustain'd Through means of grace by Christ j ordsin'd, "The living Bread" and "lively Word;" Within the Church let all be fed, In BETHLEHEM-(the House of Bread!) O God! in faith we'll throng THY BOARD!

a Phil. ii, 7. b Epistle--(Heb. i. 3), and Gospel--(John i 14). c Rom. ix. 5. d Gospel-(John i, 14). e Epistle--(Heb. i. 3), "- by Himself purged our sins." f Collect. Gospel--(John i. 12, 13); Gal. iv. 4, 5, 6, and Titus iii. 5. g Second Lesson of the Morning. h Luke xix. 10. i 2 Cori. vi. 16; I Isaiah xl. 31. j See Catechism.

### CLASS REPROBATION-TWO HONEST LAWYERS.

and of the ward of the ward of the ward of the ward of the woods. Clad in bark, or in the skin of In a certain mercantile town, which need not be named, there existed, thirty years ago, a house trans-ing on the bare earth, he must live "without fire, with-acting business under the firm of B. M. H. & Co.— Their fructure eleck J. S. having been one day sent to Their trusty clerk, J. S. having been one day sent to fruit." He must also submit to many and harsh mor-

hich obliged us to do so.

seems to me an ugly affair, and you'd better settle it, for certainly I shall not defend you.

Struck with the straightforward honesty of their own agent, the partners could not resist his advice .----OR THE BIRTH-DAY OF CHRIST, COMMONLY CALLED The opposite agent, Mr. W., was sent for, and asked what rate of interest he demanded. He answered to Mr. M., 'Whatever you, sir, as agent for the defenders think fair.' 'Then,' said M., 'I fix it at bank inter-

> a profession often spoken of as wholly predatory and vile. Could any thing show us in a more expressive light the necessity of caution in applying general characters to large bodies of men?

#### LIFE OF A BRAMIN.

The first quarter of a Bramin's life he must spend as a student ; during which time he leads a life of abstinence and humiliation. His attention should be unremittingly directed to the Vedas, and should, on himself in bringing logs and other materials for sa- for what purpose they are thus placed." crifice, and water for oblations. He must subsist ena profession. All Bramins are strongly and repeatedly tempt at destruction. He hastily left the room. prohibited from receiving gifts from low-born, wicked For some time he purposely avoided me, but one gaming, and generally from every composure. He its loan." should, indeed, refrain from all sensual enjoyments, I lent him the prayer-book, and from that tim

We still occasionally meet with individuals who the Vedas, and should shun all worldly honour as he solemn regard to religious observances, which emine entertain prejudices against whole professions, de- would poison. Yet he is not to subject himself to fasts ly distinguished and adorned his character in a claring, for instance, that all engaged in the law must or other needless severities. All that is required is, life. He purchased a prayer-book and made needs be tainted with roguery. That there may be that his life should be decorous, and occupied in the use of its contents. He found "the ways of relig something unfavourable to general morality in the prescribed studies and observances. Even his dress were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths were maxim which sanctions a legal man in taking up causes is laid down with minuteness; and he may easily be peace." which he fully believes to be bad, we are not prepared figured (much as learned Bramins are still) quiet and the Episcopal Church. to deny; that there are many despicable pettifoggers demure, clean and decent, "his hair and beard clipt, continually engaged in dirty and roguish work, cannot his passions subdued, his mantle white, and his body be doubted; but it is at the same time evident to all pure, with a staff, and a copy of the Vedas in his hands, who can take a comprehensive view of the profession, and bright golden rings in his ears." When he has that the great mass are men of purest honour, while paid the three debts, by reading the scriptures, beget- be hid. Whilst he was beloved and venerated by the many exhibit even an unusual exactness in their deal- ting a son, and performing the regular sacrifices, he poor, he attracted the esteem and regard of the rich. ings with their fellow-creatures. The effect of the may (even in the second portion of his life) make over A happy combination of the qualities of the Christian, following true story will be, we think, to shew that all to his son, and remain in his family house, with no the gentleman, and the scholar, recommended him to honour and shame are not necessarily connected with other employment but that of an umpire. The third the notice of William, Earl of Derby, who, in the year

appear to be received into the bosom of the living BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIA principle of things, as it acts and exists among the M .- Well, gentlemen, I tell you frankly that this woods and fields ; and, by their colour and their shape, affectingly direct the thoughts to that tranquil course. of nature and simplicity, along which the humbleninded have, through so many generations, been led. Add the little garden with its shed for bee-hives, its small beds of pot-herbs, and its borders and patches of flowers for Sunday posies, with sometimes a choice few too much prized to be plucked; an orchard of proportioned size; a cheese-press, often supported by some tree near the door; a cluster of embowering sycamores for summer shade ; with a tall Scotch, fir, through which the winds sing when the other trees are leafless; the little rill or household spout murmuring in all seasons; combine these incidents and images together, and you have the representative idea of a mountain cottage in this country so beautifully formed in itself, and so richly adorned by the hand of nature .- Wordsworth's Description of the Scenery of the Lakes.

### THE PRAYER-BOOK. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

When I left Philadelphia for Nassau Hall, that venerable Institution in which the excellent and gifted no account, be wasted on worldly studies. He should Hobart was then a distinguished professor, my mother treat his preceptor with implicit obedience, and with had placed on the top of the various articles in my humble respect and attachment, which ought to be trunk, a Bible and Prayer-Book, on a card was neatly extended to his family. He must perform various written-"Let these Books have constantly this poservile offices for his preceptor, and must labour for sition, as in opening the trunk you may be reminded

It happened that a fellow student entered my room tirely by begging from door to door. For the second while I was occupied in study, the lid of my trank quarter of his life he lives with his wife and family, was up, seeing the books he eagerly seized one-"ah and discharges the ordinary duties of a Bramin.- ha, a novel, now I shall learn your secret readings-These are chiefly stated to be, "reading and teaching what-a prayer-book, you are not going to turn parthe Vedas; sacrificing and assisting others to sacrifice; son." "No, certainly not, I am not good enough, bestowing alms, and accepting gifts," The most were I even so inclined. Religion is well enough in honourable of these employments is teaching. It is its way, it suits the old, but youth ought only to think remarkable that, unlike any other religions where the of frolic and fun." He began to read for the purpose dignity of the priesthood is derived from their services of making a jest or merriment of its contents, when at the temples, a Bramin is considered as degraded by suddenly he threw it on the fire. I was as quick in performing acts of worship, or assisting at sacrifices as rescuing the book from the flames, as he was in his at-

or unworthy persons. They are not even to take morning he came into my room and finding me alone many presents from unexceptionable givers, and and disengaged, apologized for his recent rash conduct, are carefully to avoid making it a habit to accept un- said that carried away by the impulse of the moment necessary presents. When the regular sources fail, a he had committed an act which on reflection he con-Bramin may, for a mere subsistence, glean, or beg, or demned, pride at first had prevented an acknowledgecultivate, or even (in cases of extreme necessity,) he ment; he could not banish it from his thoughts, he may trade; but he must, in no extremity, enter into was justly punished for his precipitancy. He asked service; he must not have recourse to popular con- forgiveness, and said, "That, what he had perused in versation, must abstain from music, singing, dancing, levity, he now desired seriously to read, and requested

should avoid all wealth that may impede his reading the last hour of his existence, may be attributed t He lived and died an exemplary member of acopal Church. R. C. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well wate

### BISHOP WILSON'S CHARITIES

any of the walks of life in which common prejudice portion of a Bramin's life he must spend as an an- 1692, appointed him his domestic chaplain, and tutor the bank for a large sum, which was paid to him in tifications, expose himself naked to the heaviest rains, his revenue increased his charities increased. He re- New York, February 14, 1845.

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THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and exten-	TWO DOORS
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round, on a macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land.	LAN
Possession given this Fall.	Federal that had and real Fe
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.	A.B.I
BUILDING Leven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)	TAME AND PARTICLE AND ADDRESS OF TAMES
THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River	Land and
	130, KING 8
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ING, the I it day of suffe next, at Figure o'clock progreely -t	F O
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N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.	FELLOW OF THE ROY
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CHIER, IVIII	OPPOSITE L
The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which	DU
there are to under good cullivation, and fanood in a more and	Toronto, 7th August, 1841.
nor manuer, the nouse is of Brick woll built and not only	DR. J. A
connortably arranged for a gentleman's family with all manage	- annual de lateratione
sary and fitting onces, but also well and completely finished in	SURGE
crei particular.	OPPOSITE THE OFFICE
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,	KING STR
CAUCHERIN UTISt MILL, Saw Mill and Store and a fam minute	Cobourg, 1845.
wars from the Steamboat whart at Jackson's Point the some	J. W
of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered host-harbours of	A TT TO T A T TO TO
Lat beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcon	CHEMIST A
To any person visiting the nicturesque scenero of the T.	KING STR
	PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PR
pointed but by Capi. LAUGHTON the intelligent commender	July 14, 1842.
the Steamboat Deuver, who is acompinted with the place	RIDOUT
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