COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1845.

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THE BIRDS OF SPRING.

Sing on, by fane and forest old. tombs and cottage-caves, And tell the waste of coming flowers, The woods of coming leaves ;-The same sweet song that o'er the birth Of carliest blossoms rang, And caught its music from the hymn

The stars of morning sang.

It hailed the radiant path of spring,
By stream and valley fair,
And o'er the earth's green hill-tops, when
No steps but hers were there; Like to the laurel's gift of green, The violet's depth of blue,

It hath survived a thousand thrones, And yet the song is new; New as we heard it in the years hose memories still are young,

When life's first rainbow o'er our path Its arch of glory flung; That visioned light hath melted long From hearts whose hopes have met The shower and shadow; but your strains Are loved and trusted yet.

They come when sunset's dying rose, Or morning's waking smiles Light up the mountain's rocky shrines, The lonely forest aisles. Our souls, from all their early store, Have kept one answering tone Of joy, to greet each gushing song With gladness like its own.

There have been harps among us sung— It seemed, beside "the tree Of life," where all the flowers we sought, Or dreamt of, yet might be;— But early fell the blush of death On each unwearied string, That caught, though from afar, the dew

Of everlasting spring. Oh blest in true and tearless love! For whom the past hath no regret,
The all to-come no care: Still, from its summers far away, To the worn heart ye bring Its early store of love and hope— Sweet prophet-birds of spring!

-Nottingham Journal.

ADMISSIONS OF ADVERSARIES ON THE EPISCOPAL GOVERNMENT AND SUCCESSION. (From "Notes on Episcopacy," by the Rev. T. W. Marshall.)

[Continued from our last.]

reformers" were nevertheless defended as necessary, by have stood convicted out of his own month. reason of the intolerable corruptions and tyranny of this reason some further illustrations shall now be ad- but upon doctrine. ded, of the use which they were accustomed to make the eloquent M. Claude.

of Catholic Unity, and lamenting the subtleties with which the court of Rome was still combating the al- observed." §§ most universal prayer for ecclesiastical reform,* he the Prelates; for the Court of Rome, with all its paras the ornaments of Christendom. Let it be consid-Professed with men who are schismatics from that very extend it in common to other kingdoms."2 Church which they so warmly commended; whereas

they themselves would not have separated even from Rome, if a Reformation had been granted them. Again; having protested that it was "neither upon Questions of discipline, nor upon scholastic questions, nor upon personal interests," that their separation had een founded, he adds, "the articles which separate us are such, in our judgment, as affect the very substance which is included "the superiority of bishops over Presbyters by divine right"—he says expressly, "these could not have sufficed to produce a rupture of unity."§ Lastly, when engaged in the formal defence of the final act of separation, the precedent upon which he professes to rely for justification is this,—that the Cath-lies a visit of the comment de Statu Relig. sub Carolo IX. lib. iii. p. olics of the fourth century thought it their duty to 157 separate from the Arians! "And if," he adds, "it should be replied, that that movement was sanctioned by many Bishops, we may say the very same thing of he party of the Reformation, in which it is well known Prelates. For ourselves we have nowish, as we have certainly no need, to appeal to M. Claude, or to any of his school; what others will answer to him, who have been accustomed to claim his alliance, is their concern. Melancthon may be heard next. "That I may arow my own opinion," said he, "I wish that I were able, not indeed to confirm the tyranny, but to restore the government of the Bishops: for I see what sort of a Church we are likely to have, if the Ecclesiastical Polity be disolved. I see that there will be hereafter a far more intolerable tyranny than there ever was hefore."** He then refers to the judgment of certain out them."

T 2le partie, ch. i. p 90, and ch. iii. pp. 111,12.

Chap. iv. p. 122; and Peter Viret, much to the same effect,

Minis. Verb. Dei et Sacrament. lib. viii. cap. iii.

me partie, chap. i. p. 210. Ibid. pp. 218-222. And the comparison, whatever we hay now think of it, was in those days considered a just one. I leas: and Pfeffinger defends the application of Gal. i. 8, and in the days considered a just one. I leas: and Pfeffinger defends the application of Gal. i. 8, and considered passes. didred passages of Holy Scripture, to the Roman Church; in Church, de Grad. Minist. Art. xxxi. Cf. Melaneth. Script. bent. Schmalcaldens. and Calvin, Institut. lib.iv.cap.ii. § 9.

tion has been fulfilled in every country where the Genevan discipline has been set up. And so well was this characteristic of did not approve of it, yet that being well settled by a long atinuance, he did not think it was rashly and of a sudden to abolish. abolished; and that this was a burthen so much the more by to be borne, by how much men's necks had been long Independents and Sectaries, Epistle to the reader.

grant to us what it is just that they should concede?" ceived as their rulers by the Protestant party.

ren, however, are of another mind. And further, "he inveighs against those, as 'impudent | had then been prevented."†

what Brentius truly calls this "apostolic discipline," were both of them Archbishops.

for many ages ceased to be practised among them."†† And if they had done this, as the English Bishops did, (3.) Our third assertion—that the acts of the Calvin would have "acknowledged" them, or else must

Again: at a conference appointed by the Emperor, One—has been already partly proved, and will no at which Bucer, Melancthon, and John Pisterius asoubt be very readily admitted. Yet there is no cir- sisted, the question of Episcopacy was one of the six subjects upon which they came to full accord with the More effectually to distinguish them from the separa- Catholics; it was on others, as the true doctrine of tists of our own age than the fact of their having so the Eucharist, that they differed. ‡‡ The whole con-Strenuously urged this simple and obvious plea; for troversy, from first to last, turned not upon discipline,

"The Bishops," says another document, which was of it. I will quote first some additional remarks of vehemently approved by Calvin, Luther, Melancthon, and all the heads of their party, "may easily retain the After professing an earnest desire for the restoration submission due to them, if they would not compel us to which they peculiarly illustrate: the Psalms now used

"I wish," said another eminent person, in very simsays: "But what could be expected from a body which lar language," that as they bear the names and titles, had almost entirely abandoned the care of religion and so they would in very deed show themselves to be the salvation of souls, which was absorbed in intrigues Bishops of the Church. How willingly, if they would and secular pursuits, and which studiously kept the faithfully rule the Churches, and with what joyfulness Pple in ignorance of the mysteries of the Gospel? of heart, should we (in that case) consent to acknow-Our fathers were persuaded that Christianity was ledge them as Bishops, to reverence them, to comply tending to utter decay, and, moreover, they had no with their authority, to recognize their rightful jurislonger any hope of remedy, neither from Rome nor from diction and ordination, and without any reluctance to

tisans, had firmly pronounced against the Reformation, asserting that the Church of Rome could not err; and as they were conceived to be, "unless we separate ouras to the Prelates, they had all a servile attachment to selves," said Bucer, "from such false and impious the will of the Popes."† There was nothing, therefore, to hope from either quarter. But what if there the most infamous crimes, ¶¶ we should transgress the to the service of the morning, where it speaks of the had been? "I confess," says Claude, "that if the commandment of the Lord. So judged and wrote Court of Rome and its clergy would have joined with 800d faith in the work of the Reformation, our fathers Cyprian; and in this all the holy Fathers agree with ought to have received it at their hands." Now it was him, as well in the decrees of the Councils as in their Uniformly maintained by these divines, as we shall see, own private writings." But what said Bucer of that that "work" was gloriously consummated in England our spiritual rulers? "We shall diligently supplicate and the Prelates of that Church were lauded by them the Lord," was his declaration to one of their number, "that your happy lot, in rejoicing in true Bishops, He ered, then, what sort of sympathy they would have may both daily confirm in your own realm, and also

"Our churches," writes another distinguished Protestant teacher, "did not embrace the presbyterian discipline from dislike of Episcopacy, or because it

* Hist. Confess. August. ap. Durell. Cf. Art. xx. of that

† "... quales si haberet Ecclesia aliquanto plures, non diffi-Vide Comment. de Statu Relig. sub Carolo IX. lib. iii. p.

§ Epist. viii. cited by Bingham, vol. viii. bk. ii. ch. i. || See Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostolical, ch. i. § 1. || J. Brentii De Officio Principum, Prolegom. p. 77, ed.

** Ibid, p. 80. And in accordance with this their Apologist, there was a great number of pious and learned in reply to the question, "If they allow the state of Bishop, ates." For ourselves we have no wish, as we have why then did they banish their Catholic Bishops?" says "they banished the Popish Bishops, not because they were Bishops, but because were Popish." The notion of rejecting Bishops altogether, he says, they utterly repudiated. See Francis Mason's Ordinations of the Ministers of the Reformed Churches beyond the seas maintained against the Romanists. Cf. Deventure of Grotins, De Veritate, &c. p. 318.

nant. De. Pace Ecclesiastica, p. 8. †† De Reformanda Ecclesia. dorff quotes Luther's approval of this Confession, as a token of his willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was

statements against which exception is to be taken. We are, however, only concerned here to show that they did make these statements in their own defence. That the corruptions of the Roman Church at the period of the Reformation were unspeaks. Since the period of the Reformation were unspeaks at the period of the Reformation were unspeaks. The Creed of St. Atl Calvini Institut. lib. iv. cap. ii. § 10; Viret De Minist Verbi
De et Sacrament. lib. viii. cap. iii.; Zuinglii De Vera et Falsa
that, speaking of the affairs of the Archbishop of Cologne, he

De Animarum Cura, Præfat. p. 162. In sacra Evangelia Præfat; and see his Gratulatio ad

storned to it;—but to be lorded over by Classes and Elders hold only a new but an intolerable yoke." Classes and Elders turn, the Independents got the Unper hand, then the says Eramball, "all Reformed Churchs of England, consisting in the Eliscopacy and Probability Series of the Providence of the Pr

with his own, and adds, "how, indeed can we lawfully son for his opinion, by showing that when the Bishops men, and the heralds of those graces consequent upon Playford has set it to the seventh tone, second ending, round every individual, and takes part in every busiviolate the government of the Church, if the Bishops | did consent to that improvement, they were gladly re- his Incarnation.

done this; and judged that, "if there were more such to hear them-we must conclude." And the only is the unwillingness to lengthen the Service. This John Stevenson's; but this absurd arrangement has alike the poor and the rich; ministering to the king Bishops, there would be no difficulty in maintaining comment on their evidence shall be in the words of reason would not have place, were there none of the long been reformed, and the usual chant of Tallis is in his councils, and to the merchant in his commerce, unity, nor in preserving the Church."† Our breth- their own friends. "They who read with attention," ordinary interpolations of metrical Psalmody before employed. "That we have not received the imposition of teenth) are fully satisfied that this latter form of go- Morning Anthems and Voluntaries of less inordinate as at Trinity College, Dublin, the Athanasian Creed pation, at no moment am I withdrawn from the eye of hands," was Beza's answer to the Catholics, "nor were vernment (the presbyterian) was introduced for this length than is generally read; but this is most anomalous, and Deity, in no lawful endeavour am I left to myself, in appointed by those ye style the ordinary pastors, ought reason only—because the Bishops would not allow to however, of these incongruities, is at present happily arises from the false notion that creeds are not hymns, no secret anxiety have I only my own heart with which not to appear at all wonderful, seeing that in so great | them, who contended that the doctrine and manners | gaining ground. disorder of all things in the Roman Church, we were of Christians stood in need of necessary amendment, There are two Chants for the Benedictus in Marunwilling to receive imposition of hands from them, that those things should be reformed which they com- beck, one being the fifth Gregorian tone, with the first whose vices, superstition, and false doctrine we con- plained were corrupted. Otherwise, if the Bishops ending; the second being the eighth tone, first enddemned, and who were the open enemies of the truth." | every where, at that time had been willing to do, of ing: melodies which for majestic gravity are exceeded But this same Beza said of the English Church, "As | their own accord, what was not long after done in | by none. There is something very peculiar in his arto what concerns your faith and doctrine, received by England, that Government had prevailed even to this rangement of the Chant: each verse of which is noted public consent and confirmed by royal authority, I day amongst all those who separated from the Romish at length in his book. The intonation is preserved suppose that there is no man that thinks rightly of Church; and the numberless calamities which hap- throughout: the melody in some verses is more varied these matters but will embrace it as true and certain." pened, when all things were disturbed and confounded, than in others, in his second Chant; and in both, the not found in the original order for Evening prayer.

raised, is plain enough from the next words of Brentius. of doctrine with the primitive government." And partures from the original structure of the melody.

THE CANTICLES,

(From the Choral Service of the United Church of England

and Ireland, by the Rev. John Jebb, M.A. London, Parker, 1843.) [Concluded from "The Church," of May 23.]

THE BENEDICTUS AND JUBILATE. By the Rubric of the present Prayer Book, the Benedictus is given the precedence above the Jubilate. And indeed it will be seen that throughout Morning and Evening prayer the same is the case with the Hymns of the Gospel, alternating with the Lessons as Canticles being merely their permitted alternatives. In the first edition of the Prayer Book, these Psalms were wanting. On every account it is to be wished that the preference of the Evangelical Canticles were made the rule of the performance, not the exception, as is now the case with the Benedictus. The occasional substitution of the Jubilate is indeed a wise provision of the Church, for the purpose of avoiding hope and joy, and of that freshness of devotion so fitted Day-Spring from on high, and the light of the Gospel, typified by the light of the early sun, and forms such a noble and inspiriting climax to what has gone before, that its omission materially impairs the significancy and unity of the Matin office. The Canticles too, as they occupy a different place, so they discharge a different office from the Psalms. The Psalms are prophetical of Christ's coming in the flesh: the Canticles are the witnesses of his actual abode among

that Bishops might easily retain their places if they would;-

God, and suffer it to be taught, ought to ordain, and to receive the submission and obedience of all other Ministers of the churches." The same thing was declared in the name of the whole Pro testant party at the Ratisbon Conference, in the year 1541; and the language then employed in recognising the Episcopa pre-eminence is so emphatic, that it would abundantly suffice for the purpose of this argument to refer to that one example alone: vide Goldast. Constitut. Imperial. tom. ii. p. 204, ed, Francofurt.1673. Seckendorff gives it as the general sentiment of the Protestant theologians, that the Bishops must retain their office, if they would discharge it purely; Histor. Lutheranismi, tom. i. p. 176. Cf. Sleidan. lib. xiii. ann. 1540. p. 213. And see the Professio, Fidei Fratrum Waldensium, De Sacerdotii Ordine; and the Confess. Fratr. Bohemorum, apud. F. Spanhemii Epitom. Isagog. ad Hist. Eccles. tom. ii. p. 827:—but in truth, they never dreamed of rejecting Episcopacy, until

De. Pace Ecclesiastica, p. 8.

De Reformanda Ecclesia.

Vide Maimbourg, Histoire du Luthéranisme, ann. 1541.

Vide Maimbourg, Histoire du Luthéranisme, ann. 1541.

Confess. Augustan. cap. De Potestate Ecclesia. Secken Dort; who, when Bishop Carleton frankly told them, that the

clesiam Anglia.

formation de la Suisse, tome vi. p. 527; and Father Paul's tation
The Drelincourt, Letter to Brevint, quoted by Durell, cap.xxxiv.

any other ground of justification but that of invinci- case, when the word is a trochee. The same obsertrine of the Apostle Peter, and they shall find us not to pass that the sacred order of Bishops should in this formed Churches, have adapted the Canticles to the for us our strongest enemies. only hearers, but fellow-workers too." And that if island meet with so many unreasonable adversaries, descant, as it is called, upon the plain Song, or Greversy about discipline would never even have been are counted the only happy nation who enjoy the purity manner of our Services, though less free in their de-

and which Damasus and Peter of Alexandria follow- amongst them, was still better qualified to speak on in the best style of the respective composers. The month ed;" ** but Damasus and Peter, who administered this subject—professes himself quite taken by surprise, rare performance of these is indeed a loss to the Church.

pause; in some Prayer Books it is made after the descant, or Service. words "the Lord he is God," in others after "we ourare to be recited.

THE CREED.

There is something remarkable in the direction prefixed to the Apostles' Creed in our present Prayer Book. It is directed to be "sung or said." The a repetition of the same portion of Scripture in sequence. But except upon the days mentioned in the

blemen in Poland were accustomed to draw their whatever he hath animated. swords while they repeated it, as if willing to jeopard And if we bring our thoughts within narrower com-

shyterians, the Independents got the upper hand, then the content of the upper hand, then the providence desired the sustaining arm of the Creator.

Called the Pope's and Prelate's asses, we may now justly retained Episcopaey, if the Bishops that then were would have joined with them in the Reformation. This is evident for the fourth Grape and others, foresock alled the Independents' males."

Bastwick's Utter Routing joined with them in the Reformation. This is evident for the fourth Gregorian tone, and is almost identical with the Anglican Church could be sent thinker. The station is important; and by expression and Anglesty the King of Prussia, the Garrison Church and an aways suspected this device of mere uces sity would in time be put forward as the pure primitive discipline; and so he, in common with Grabe and others, foresock than a solemn recitation. It is much to be put forward as the pure primitive desired that an ordained minister of our Church could be sent thinker. The station is important; and by express complained, that "whereas formerly this nation is interested."

Called the Pope's and Prelate's asses, we may now justly the Bishops that then were would have pline; and so he, in common with Grabe and others, foresock than a solemn recitation. It is much to be put forward as the pure primitive disciplance that an ordained minister of our Church could be sent thinker. The station is important; and by express complained, that the merea formerly this nation. It is much to be put forward as the pure primitive desired that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could be served that an ordained minister of our Church could Low's harmonized chant, called the Canterbury tune. it extends itself to every household, and throws itself son Church is open to our Missionaries.

into more verses than the Prayer Book enjoins. In times altogether omitted, and the melody undergoes that be bowed down?" AND ON THE METHOD OF THEIR BEING SUNG IN THE the second verse some ambiguity prevails as to the so many variations, as plainly to give the idea of a

On the subject of Services little remains to be said. selves." Whatever may be the proper reading, at For Evening Prayer, the Magnificat and Nunc Dimitleast the members of the same choir or congregation tis of Tallis and Orlando Gibbons, are deserving of ought to be agreed, as to the manner in which they that especial notice due to every composition of those venerable masters.

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDENCE. (From a Sermon by the Rev. H. Melvill.)

How beautifully simple does every thing appear, paragraphs, as the Nicene Creed: the first relating to the Father, the second to the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the dispensation of the Son, the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the third to the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the Holy Ghost, and to those particulars of the Christian faith which have reference to the dispensation of the Son, the Holy Ghost, and the Hol framework of civil institutions from being rapidly dissound sense, general knowledge of the subject, and frank-located. It is God—but why attempt to enumerate? formed in choirs with greater carelessness or confusion
Where is the creature which God does not sustain? than the Creed. It would be well if in receating it where is the solitude which God does not sustain? have the difficulties investigated, and as the privileges of than the Creed. It would be well if, in repeating it, where is the solitude which God does not fill? where the Mission in Poland rest not only upon the permission a slight pause were made between each of the para- is the want which God does not supply? where is the granted by the Emperor Alexander, and renewed by the graphs above mentioned, sufficient to discriminate the motion which God does not direct? where is the acsubject matter. This, indeed, seems to be hinted at tion which God does not overrule? If, according to the words of the Psalmist, we could ascend up to heapen the custom of turning to the Fast during the very and make our hed in hell; if we could take the The custom of turning to the East during the veu, and make our bed in hell; if we could take the portunity is embraced of offering a testimony to the very they protest they are not guilty of the diminution of Episcopal authority." The Serpent Salve, p. 604.

Because it would be endless even to refer to the unnum
Because it would be endless even to refer to the unnum
The Serpent Salve, p. 604.

Creed, immemorial in many parish churches, in the country especially, and universal in cathedrals and of the sea; in all this enormous travel, in this journey contlement whose shilling is embraced of offering a testimony to the very wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts collision of the sea; in all this enormous travel, in this journey contlement whose shilling is embraced of offering a testimony to the very wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts collision. country especially, and universal in cathedrals and colleges, is as ancient as any ceremony of the Church. across the fields of unlimited space, we could never and whose name is had in grateful remembrance by every seemed to us to be opposed to the Gospel, or to be less profitable to the Church, or less suitable to the less profitable to the Church, or less suitable to the condition of the Lord's true fold"—all these modern condition of the Lord's true fold"—all these modern conditions. Arminius, too, professes to pointing at Romish corruptions. Arminius, too, professes to says it is "the Altar or the East," and quotes Episage in the world, no, nor the lonely scene on any of those globes as full Report, of Which the concluding paragraphs are some controlled. phanius as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as now subjoined; are such, in our judgment, as affect the very substance of the Faith." And then—that there may be no room for doubt as regards the point upon which is included "the best possible reamong the faith." And then he gives the best possible reamong the Jews, who was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which is sincluded "the by necessity. If the Bishops would have sanctioned the faith." And then he gives the best possible reamong the Jews, who was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which immensity is strewed, which was not as an authority; observing that the Altar with which is included. swering to the Holy of Holies among the Jews, who worshipped towards the mercy-seat, and thus did the worshipped towards the mercy-seat the m primitive Christians towards the most holy part of We have an assurance which nothing can shake, betheir Churches. The Christian Churches are gene- cause derived from the confessed nature of Godhead, led me to believe that the day of Israel's visitation from their Churches. The Christian Churches are generally placed with the Altar end to the East, as to the place whence the Day-Spring from on high visited us. But this is not universal; and it is remarkable that in But this is not universal; and it is remarkable that in Churches which are placed North and South, the custom of turning to the Altar during the Creed has immemorially prevailed. Some expressive posture or memorially prevailed. Some expressive posture or another immeasurable dietant: and covering with the gesture has ever been assumed, during the confession another immeasurably distant; and covering with the when I was in Berlin, had six under instruction, exclu-

their lives in its defence. We turn to the Altar, to pass, and confine them to the world appointed for express more strongly our faith in Christ, whose death | men's dwelling, it is a beautiful truth, that there canis there specially commemorated, and whence those not be the creature so insignificant, the care so inconoly elements are dispensed, which are peculiar means f grace to refresh our souls, and to strengthen our aith.

At the name of Jesus in the Creed, the universal trustom of the Church has been to be with and provinces, who is observed by the Almighty; the conversation of the Church has been to be with head of the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. After the baptism was over, the father was informed of what had happened, and received the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. After the baptism was over, the father was informed of what had happened, and received the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. After the baptism was over, the father was informed of what had happened, and received the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. After the baptism was over, the father was informed of what had happened, and received the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. After the baptism was over, the father was informed of what had happened, and received the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. After the baptism was over, the father was informed of what had happened, and received the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. After the baptism was over, the father was informed of what had happened, and received the conversation afterwards, were very edifying. holy elements are dispensed, which are peculiar means siderable, the action so unimportant, as to be overof grace to refresh our souls, and to strengthen our looked by Him from whom we draw being. I know custom of the Church has been to bow the head.—
This, however, is more than a custom. It is a posiand that it is not only at some great crisis in life, that
Bellson, remarking that he desired to converse with him This, however, is more than a custom. It is a posi- an individual becomes an object of the attention of his willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English willingness to submit to the Bishops; and says, that it was being the canons of the Church of English will be canoned by the c more intolerable tyranny than there ever was before, "** He then refers to the judgment of certain opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with opinions, that he "asserted the right of choosing ministers with the monarch the follows the same point. It is family visited they could establish they co when the designation of his office, Christ, is employed.

In very many country churches, the congregation have been long accustomed to act in obedience to this ca
at might, or rises in the morning, or gathers mis little ones to the scanty meal, the poor man is tenderly had. And this leads me to press with the atmost earness the necessity of affording efficient temporal relief to deserving eases in all the Missions, but especially at Berlin. Mr. Bellson is very active—very liberal of his notes not, nor breathe the wish which God hears not. own means; his field of labour in Berlin itself is immense. Roman Church at the period of the Reformation were unspeakably great, it is not, indeed, difficult to prove; but this fact, whether it justified the first Protestants or not, serves only the more to condemn our modern our modern sectaries, because they do not even pretend to such a defence of their separation. On the way in which it used to be urged, see Brentii Prolegom. p. 75; whether it justified the first Protestants but the Anabaptists acknowledge three orders of England on the great Festivals, and at other times, so as to secure its repetition about once a month. In the office of Prime it was sung after the Psalms as a way in which it used to be urged, see Brentii Prolegom. p. 75; whether it justified the first Protestants but the Anabaptists acknowledge three orders of England on the great Festivals, and at other times, so as to secure its repetition about once a month. In the office of Prime it was sung after the Psalms as a way in which it used to be urged, see Brentii Prolegom. p. 75; whether it justified the first Protestants but the Anabaptists acknowledge three orders of England on the great Festivals, and at other times, so as to secure its repetition about once a month. In the office of Prime it was sung after the Psalms as a way in which it used to be urged, see Brentii Prolegom. p. 75; whether it justified the first Protestants but the Anabaptists acknowledge three orders of England on the great Festivals, and at other times, so as to secure its repetition about once a month. In the office of Prime it was sung after the Psalms as a wigilance with a vigilance which never knows suspense, by Him "who wigilance of the man indeed of Examted 1818. The Creed of St. Athanasius is used by the Church The man indeed of exalted rank, on whom may de- and of peculiar interest. Students, school-masters, Jewof England on the great Festivals, and at other times, pend the movements of an empire, is regarded with a esses, crowd around him-attend his services. so as to secure its repetition about once a month. In vigilance which never knows suspense, by Him "who mortification of seeing his little flock drawn aside. retains with us, in the mode of its performance, the whatever wisdom he displays, and whatever strength Come to us, and we will provide fire or us, and we will provide for you. And this is the present of the presentant party to the mark of the presentant party to the presentant party to the presentant party to the mark of the presentant party to the mark of the presentant party to the presentant Divine origin of Episcopacy should be formally asserted, it was answered by one of the Cardinal Legates, that it was unnecessary to do so, as that point was not amongst those which were disputed by the Lutherans. Vide Ruchat, Historie de la Réformation de la Suisse, tome vi. p. 527; and Father Paul's History, lib. vi. ch. xi.

Il See his Preface to Bn, Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostonic Professional Seed and Seed in Preface to Bn, Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostonic Professional Seed in Preface to Bn, Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostonic Professional Seed in Preface to Bn, Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostonic Professional Seed in Preface to Bn, Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostonic Professional Seed in Preface to Bn, Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostonic Professional Seed in Preface to Bn, Morton's Episcopacy asserted Apostonic Professional Seed in Professional Seed

and Marbeck to the eighth, first ending. But Tallis's ness, and is concerned with every sorrow, and acces-An unworthy reason, it is to be feared, exists for is most appropriate. In Christ Church, Dublin, for- sory to every joy. We believe that it encircles equally Now Melancthon declared that the English Bishops had And here—not for lack of witnesses, but for leisure the contrary course being generally adopted. This merly it was sung to an ornate double chant of Sir the palace and the cottage; guiding and upholding and to the scholar in his study, and to the labourer in says Le Clerc, "the histories of that century (the six- the Service and the sermon: were the Te Deum and In some choirs where the responses are not sung, his husbandry—so that, whatever my rank and occucontrary to the universal acceptation of the Church. I may commune. Oh! it were to take from God all that is most encouraging in his attributes and prero-THE CANTICLES IN THE EVENING SERVICE. gatives, if you could throw doubt on this dectrine of The same remark is to be made with respect to the his universal Providence. It is an august contempla-Canticles in the Evening Service, as to the Canticles tion, that of the Almighty as the architect of creation, at Matins: namely, that the preference is plainly filling the vast void with magnificent structures. We given to the Scriptural Canticles, the Magnificat, and are presently confounded when bidden to meditate on the Nunc Dimittis, above their permitted alternatives, the Eternity of the Most High: for it is an overthe ninety-eighth and sixty-seventh Psalm, which are whelming truth, that He who gave beginning to all pause of the Chant falls sometimes upon its regular | The same reason as that before alleged, is to be found | there are other characteristics and properties of Deity, slanderers,' who should report him to have detracted These earlier separatists, then, did not even pretend note, sometimes upon the dominant, or prevailing for their preference, which indeed is usual, as well in whose very mention excites awe, and on which the any thing from the dignity of Episcopacy in this to use the reasonings of our moderns, nor to assert note. The latter is generally but not uniformly the choirs as in parish churches; but, it is to be feared, best eloquence is silence. But whilst the universal on the unworthy ground of their being shorter. The Providence of God is to the full as incomprehensible J. Brentius, a leading man amongst the same per- ble necessity. "We do embrace all faithful Bishops vations apply to his settings of the Magnificat and Cantate and Deus Misereatur might perhaps be resons, referring to the decree of Theodosius, that "men with all reverence," was their own repeated declaration; Nunc Dimittis, as will be shewn in their place. Those served for occasions of great national rejoicing, and should embrace that religion which was taught by the neither do we, as some falsely object against us, pro- variations from the regular structure of the Chant for the evening of Easter-day; when the ninety-eighth est feelings of our nature. And we seem to have Apostles, and confessed by holy Bishops," says "this pose our example to any other Church to be followwas wise, for the Bishops alluded to—Pope Damasus ed." And so well was this understood, both by technically called the Service; and indeed, as before phant song, after the fourteenth chapter of Exodus, and Peter of Alexandria—were holy men; but we now Romanists and Anglicans, that we find intelligent remarked with respect to the Te Deum, the ancient commemorating the overthrow of Pharaoh and his verence and yet the fullest confidence, when we have speak of Pontiffs and Bishops who teach and profess and well informed persons expressing their astonish- Services preserve a good deal the character of the host, the whole being typical of Christ's benefits; who represented God as superintending whatever occurs an impious religion. Let them give us men like Da- ment at the rise of the new opinions. "I have often Chant. Nor is this without ancient precedent. Se- by his resurrection, has at the same time made the in his infinite domain—guiding the roll of every plamasus and Peter, who follow the true and pure doc- wondered," says Sir Henry Yelverton, "how comes it waters of baptism available to us, and has overcome net, and the rush of every cataract, and the gathering of every cloud, and the motion of every will-and With some choirs, however, noisy Cantates are when, in order that the delineation may have all that the Roman Bishops had been such men, this contro- when in all the reformed churches beyond the seas we gorian Chant, making variations somewhat after the great favourites, and are performed to the almost total exquisiteness, which is only to be obtained from those exclusion of the Magnificat. And it often happens home-touches which assure as that we have ourselves to the disgrace of the Capitular authorities, that the an interest in what is so splendid and surprising, we "The Theodosian law," he says, "commends that Hadrian Saravia—who by his familiar acquaintance The Benedictus of Tallis and of Orlando Gibbons Rubric is altogether overlooked, and the two Psalms add, that he is with the sick man on his pallet, and Apostolic discipline which the Apostle Peter delivered, with the continental divines, and his long residence are perhaps the noblest our Church possesses, and are perhaps the noblest our Church possesses are perhaps the noblest our Church possesses and are perhaps the noblest our Church possesses are perhaps the noblest our Church possesses and are perhaps the noblest our Church possesses are perhaps the noblest in her agony. If I would exhibit God as so attending In Marbeck's book, two Chants are given for the to what is mighty as not to overlook what is mean, when Beza first ventured to defend on principle that And unfortunately the setting of the Jubilate, even by Magnificat. The first is, the Gregorian Chant, sixth what better can I do than declare him mustering Genevan policy which, as he observes, "was avowedly the best musicians (as Aldrich), is seldom happy. It tone: the second is the eighth tone, first ending, the "If they wish to be acknowledged for Bishops," contrived only as a temporary makeshift." But is in general too light and noisy, and wanting in that same as the second Chant for the Benedictus. The said Calvin, 'let them discharge their office by feeding enough, surely, has now been said to show, that in this meditative repose with which the Benedictus is so Nunc Dimittis is set to the fifth tone, (which is the the people. If they would retain the power of insti- respect, as in others already noticed, the separatists of nobly tempered. It is, however, suited to the noisy first chant for the Benedictus,) and to a Chant resem- very picture sketched by the Psalmist, when after the tution and ordination, let them restore that just and our age are almost as far removed from those of the stops, trumpets, and reeds, of which organists are comgrave scrutiny of doctrine and manners which has now sixteenth century as they from the Catholic Church. monly fond, and affords scope for shewing execution. ford's Saturday Chant. The same irregularity pre-I have already observed upon the corrupt practice vails, as that already noticed in the structure of the generations," he adds the comforting words, "the of breaking up the Jubilate when it is sung to a Chant, Morning Canticles. Indeed the reciting note is some. Lord upholdeth all that fall, and lifteth up all those

Jewish Intelligence.

JOURNEY OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL TO BERLIN AND WARSAW. (From the Jewish Intelligence.)

The Missionaries of the London Society having met with some difficulties in a Province of Prussia and in Poland, which tended to circumseribe the sphere of their usefulness, and which required immediate attention, Dr. M'Caul was deputed by the Committee to proceed at once to Berlin and Warsaw, to take such measures as Book. It is directed to be "sung or said." The direction as to singing occurs first in the Scotch Liturgy, where "said" precedes "sung"; it was altered to its present form at the last Review, the direction all the preceding editions being simply "said."

How beautifully simple does every thing appear, when we trace one hand in all that occurs. And this we are bound to do, if we would allow its full range to the doctrine of God's Providence. It is God whose in all the preceding editions being simply "said." in all the preceding editions being simply "said." energies are extended through earth and sea and air, lencies the Ministers, General v. Thile, and M. Eichhorn There is no other instance of the word "sung" being applied to any part of the Service except those which we ascribe to nature. It is God by whom all those are usually sung to the Organ, as the Psalms, Canticles, Nicene Creed, and Hymns; or occasionally, as the Litany; or which, like the latter, are set to an encount accident, proceed from divine, and, thereair. Now there is no record of the Apostles' Creed fore irreversible appointment. It is God by whom being so performed in the Church of England. It is the human will is secretly inclined towards righteousquence. But except upon the days mentioned in the Rubric, it seems most desirable that the Jubilate should never be used. The Hymn of Zacharias is so eminently prophetical, is so full a summary of the blessings consequent upon His coming, the records of whose life have just been read, is so full of religious whose life have just been read, is so full of religious the cadence on Amen, adopted in some choirs, but not found in the most ancient choral books. The hymn is not constructed for chanting, not being displayed. It is God who had not instigated. It is God who had not instigated into the fermion of the German Service in the afternoon. The morning, and German Service in the afternoon. The committee are most happy thus publicly to testify their sense; and thus there is not wrought a single action here; and thus there is not wrought a single action here; and thus there is not wrought a single action here; and thus there is not wrought a single action here; and thus there is not wrought a single action here; and thus there is not wrought a single action here; and thus there is not wrought a single action here; and thus there is not wrought a single action here.

"Having thus detailed the mercies of our gracious God

py to be able to state, that everything I saw and he of faith. Thus we are told that in old times the no- wing of his Providence whatever he hath formed, and sive of a whole family who have just arrived. I was present at the baptism of three persons, two young Jew-esses and a Jewish youth. The mothers of both, who are both baptized and truly pious Christians, were present. The father of one is dead; of the other, a highly respecbecause Mr. B. was himself a Jew. Two days before I out the means of temporal assistance, he will have the

"It is said that a person lately assembled all the converts and inquirers whom he could collect and plainly said, 'The London Society leaves its converts to starve. Come to us, and we will provide for you.

neys last summer were particularly successful. In every place crowds of Jews assembled in the missionary's lodgings to hear and dispute; and thousands of books and ings to hear and dispute; and thousands of books and in the kinguish of God. Several nave attended our chapel on Sunday evenings at public service. In February last they opened a Sunday-school in their synagogue, which is kept during the hours of Divine tracts were circulated. In Warsaw itself the Missionaries are never without visits from Jews, and several are always under instruction. The Rev. F. W. Becker still continues to discharge his duties, now multiplied fourfold by the great increase of correspondence and the preparation of the Reports for the Consistory, with his usual fidelity of the Reports for the Consistory, with his usual fidelity but being otherwise engaged at the time, we could not be the consistory with his usual fidelity. of the Reports for the Consistory, with his usual fidelity and punctuality, and is still known as the ever ready friend of all that are in distress, Jews and Gentiles. There are many converts in Warsaw and other parts of Poland who walk worthy of their profession, and now fill responsible stations in society. That which especially demands the attention of the Committee, is the Printing and Bookbinding Institution for Jewish Converts, not only because of the great importance to incorrers and young converts. of the great importance to inquirers and young converts, but because of the interest with which it is regarded by the Government, and the public there, both Jews and Christians. It is, in fact, the visible symbol and centre of the Mission in Poland; and ought, therefore in every respect, to be worthy of Protestant Christianity, as to its regard for external cleanliness and order, its spiritual "I cannot conclude the Report without expressing my

great thankfulness in having been once more permitted to visit Warsaw, which still seems to me half a home; and the great joy I felt in beholding many whom I am permitted to count amongst my spiritual children. Jews, converts, and English, all crowded about me; especially, after I had preached in English on the Sunday. Some baptized as children, others as adults, others whom I had instructed as children, others to whom my preaching had been blessed, came about me with an affection which is scructed as a colid, was on his death-bed, and begged to see me. I administered the sacrament to him, his mother and brother joining in it. He thanked me for my former instruction, and for the hope which now took away the sting of death. Others, young people and old, I found stedfast in the service of our Lord; and to some, who had stumbled. I had an approximate of speaking a way dead. stumbled, I had an opportunity of speaking a word of admonition, which was received with deep feeling, and will, sus Christ, be all praise and glory for all his mercies.— My journey, has, I trust, been blessed to others; I am sure it has to myself. I return with a deeper conviction than ever, that the work amongst the Jews is a blessed work, and to have any part in it a high privilege; that it is also a prosperous work; that God's blessing is upon it; to the Committee, 'Go on, and be not weary. Abou more and more in the work of the Lord. Your past labours have not been in vain. Your future labour for the our of Christ, and for the good of his people, will as-

CONFIRMATION AND BAPTISM OF JEWISH CONVERTS. WEST INDIES .- The Bishop of Antigua states, in a let- ments. ter lately received, that among the number of persons confirmed by him on the Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, were five converts from Judaism; one of whom is now qualifying at the Mico Institution, as a teacher in a our remarks upon his Lecture treating of the Minis-Government School, in one of the Danish Colonies.

CHELTENHAM. - On Friday afternoon, Sep. 27, a Jewess, the daughter of Mr. W., of Cheltenham, was baptized at St. Mary's Church in that town, by the Rev. J. R. Watson. From the circumstance of its being the first instance of the Baptism of a Jewess in Cheltenham, although it is not generally known, the Chancel of the Church was filled by a large and respectable assemblage. When Miss W. arrived in this country, two years since, she resided for some months with her father in this town; but he having assemblant of the country of the country of the country. seized every opportunity of persuading her to leave him. Much to his regret, and occasioning him great suffering, they ultimately succeeded in their efforts, and she went to London. Previous to her departure, however, the good seed of the Gospel had been sown in her heart, and she became convinced that Jesus of Narzareth was he of theology could heartily reach. whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, and was led to think upon and trust in the merits of the Saviour. Being desirous of receiving further instruction in the way of salvation, she returned home, where every persoasions of individuals or of a party, and not those facility was afforded her in her inquiries after the truth,

the holy rite of Baptism at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, included under the "single point or two," we are quite

CRACOW.—On Sunday, Sep. 22, the sacred rite of baptism was administered at Cracow, by the Rev. L. Hoff, to L. W., late a Jewish teacher. He was first led to inquire and the valid ordination of the Christian ministry. into the truths of the Christian Religion about four years ago, and was then for a time a frequent visitor at the Mission-House; but the persecution which he had to endure from his unbelieving brethren, induced him to withdraw from the Missionaries. During a severe illness, however, he was led to a deep sense of the sin of his backsliding, and his greatest fear was, that he should die with-

into the Church of Christ by baptism in the Lutheran ness: where reference is made to the government in-Church at Paris. A Proselyte, baptized some years ago by our missionary at Strasburg, had been the means, un-der God, of the conversion of one of them, and induced her to apply for regular instruction to a Minister of the

Spleszynski, after having been under the instruction of the Society's missionaries since May 21st.

JERUSALEM .- On the 13th July, M. E. was received into the Church of Christ by baptism at the Hebrew Morning service; he is an inmate of our School of Industry, and his conduct is stated to give full satisfaction. BERLIN.-From June to Oct., the Rev. R. Bellson has

administered the sacred rite of Baptism to eight members

"I have had, within these last two months, many visits from a respectable Jew in the neighbourhood of Con-

Sunday, June 23, baptised him at Therapia, in the pre-sence of several persons assembled for the occasion; it was, indeed, a most solemn and gratifying scene, especially when we recollected we were in a Mahomedan country, and that one of the lost sheep of Isreal appeared to become a true Christian, brought home to the fold of our blessed Redeemer. I baptized him with water from the river Jordan. The blessing of God, I trust, attended us, "On Sunday, July 7, I admitted this new convert as a

his partner in a manufactory compelled him to leave the establishment, and by this circumstance experienced a es stedfast in the resolution he has formed of becoming a Christian, and has borne all the ill-treatment he has received with fortitude. He is a native of Pera, and about thirty-six years of age. Next week he will leave Con- Deacons. stantinople for Smyrna. He has been at my bouse for some days, and the more I have conversed with him, the more I have been induced to believe him sincere. One of my sons, lately returned from India, has given under the religious instruction of this good man, and who, in the very midst of persecution, in such reverend estimation that no man might pre-

"I have now distributed several Hebrew Bibles among "I have now distributed several Hebrew Bibles among the Jews in this part of the world, and have had applications for more. I asked a Jew the other day who applied to me for a Bible, what induced him to do so? The and and admitted thereunto by lawful authority." And swer was most satisfactory: 'You gave a friend of mine swer was most satisfactory: 'You gave a friend of mine as to what constitutes this "lawful authority," which as to what constitutes this "lawful authority," and what constitutes this "lawful authority," which are requisite for the same; and also by public to the good and charity.

England for aid in the erection of additional Churchs and Charity.

England for aid in the erection of additional Churchs and Charity.

This appropriate and pleasing memorial to the good and charity.

England for aid in the erection of additional Churchs and charity.

England for aid in the erection of additional Churchs and charity. evenings since, I found him reading it to several of my brethren; and I do hope you will give me one.' Of cation, we are fully apprized in the regulation which erecting. It is a tribute which he would rejoice to pay succeeds,—"No man shall be accounted or taken to

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1845.

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Unfitness for the Lord's Supper

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twentynot to be forgotten. One young man, whom I had instructed as a child, was on his death-bed, and begged to ninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether

We are requested to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to hold Confirmations, during the ensuing summer, throughout the District of Gore and the several Districts above it. with the exception of the few places visited for that that there is every encouragement that human heart can desire to proceed; and therefore I would respectfully say requests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about to be visited,-whether resident or travelling Missionaries.—as have established new missions, or stations, at which it would be desirable that Confirmations should be held, would signify the same to him at their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange his journies as to include them in his list of appoint-

The Rev. Adam Lillie has noticed at some length terial Commission. This gentleman, at the outset of his observations, disclaims the motive we have ascribed to the association with which his Lecture is connected,-namely an opposition to the well-defined and well-understood principles of the Church of England; and like the generality of those who are assailing the tenets which, in our belief, involve her very existence as a Church, profess not only no hostility to but he having previously embraced Christianity, the Jews her cause, but a sincere desire for her welfare and prosperity. The Church of England, we may remark by the way, would be a singular and anomalous structure, were it shaped down to the standard which the kindly wishes of Mr. Lillie and others of a similar

There appears to be an intimation on his part that

the views we enunciate are the private and peculiar which are affirmed in "the recognized formularies of LIVERPOOL-On Wednesday, Sep. 4, and October 23, the Church." He asks, "Is it a fact that 'in her Sermons were preached to the Jews, and two sons of recognized formularies,' the Church of England does teach the 'principles' against which we have deemed Church of Christ by baptism, at St. Augustine's Church, by the Rev. Moses Margeliouth. Also on Oct. 16, three lsraelites, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. Fielding Ould "I have not been accustomed to believe this to be the London.—Since the commencement of the present case, with the exception of a single point or two."—
year, 28 members of the House of Israel have received
What circumstances of doctrine or of discipline are Bethnal-green.

SAXONY.—On Sunday, June 16, M. M., a native of Pless, in Silesia, was baptized in the Church at Heynitz, near not included in the subject under discussion.

unable to divine; but we must take it for granted, if the charges of exclusiveness and bigotry. We should wish, if we can, to establish the conviction in every are not included in the subject under discussion .-

sliding, and his greatest fear was, that he should die without having been baptized. Immediately on his recovery,
he hastened to the Missionaries with an urgent request for
instruction and baptism. The day of his baptism was
the eve of the Day of Atonement, and about 50 Jews

formularies and her practice, can be at no loss to un-Paris .- On the same day, two Jewesses were received derstand. In these she speaks with abundant plainhistory, her language is by no means equivocal; no

attempt is visible at evasion or concealment. WARSAW.—On Aug. 11, a young Israelite was baptized at Warsaw, in the Reformed Church, by the Rev. Mr. above all others, we should naturally look for some delineation of the Ministerial Orders, we meet with the following passage at its commencement:-

"It is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' the means of minutely describing, but we have greet time there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's satisfaction in publishing the inscription upon it:— Church; BISHOPS, PRIESTS, and DEACONS."

Now we cannot conceive that a declaration, so explicit as this is, can be made, by any process of ra-CONSTANTINOPLE. - Dr. Bennett, in a letter to the tional interpretation, to convey any other impression Committee, dated Therapia, July 11, 1844, gives the following interesting account of the baptism of a Jew:essential to the perfect economy of the Christian Church. If the visible community of the faithful its from a respectable Jew in the neighbourhood of Con-stantinople, and after a long and repeated examination, I was induced to comply with his earnest request, and on ble that every religious association and confederacy which does not possess this spiritual administration, -which is destitute of this triple gradation of ecclesiastical officers, and which shifts the ordaining power to inferior and unauthorized hands, -has no claim to be considered part of that visible communion which is and that our prayers were heard for this new disciple of the Saviour, that he might continue in the feith which he had embraced, and that the Holy Spirit might rest upon all, it must be visible under one aspect: it cannot be manifested under the various forms, and multitudinous communicant, in the chapel of the embassy at Pera.—
Since his conversion, he has been much persecuted by some Jews in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; and must partake of the unity which characterizes the remust partake of the unity which characterizes the revelation of which it is the witness and keeper. And The Mission,-now divided into two,-in which the heavy pecuniary loss; but notwithstanding all the diffi-culties and sufferings he has been exposed to, he continu-the present question is concerned—has decided, by ing country, the first scene of his labours, when he what that one development is, the Church—so far as Church stands, was, with some portion of surroundprofessing that the Church of Christ has never wanted was a simple Missionary in the woods; and the Church these three orders of ministers, Bishops, Priests, and itself was, we have understood, the first Protestant

In the same Freiace, immediately after the quota-tion we have made, there occurs this statement re-in that neighbourhood,—as in every other scene of will be kind enough to give the enclosed insertion in your specting the exercise of the functions attached to these his extended labours,—by his holiness of life, his next number. ministerial grades: "Which offices were evermore nau in such reverend estimation that no man might presume to execute any of them, except he were first called, tried, examined, and known to have such qualities as are requisite for the same; and also by publicies as are requisite for the poor, and the furtherance of every work of piety contributions of his worldly substance to the relief of George, Kingston, called by the Venerable the Archdea Con, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Rev.

In great suggestion of the Convention and the Convention and the Vince and Vince an as declared he never before experienced such happiness sume to execute any of them, except he were first contributions of his worldly substance to the relief of George, Kingston, called by the Venerable the Archdeaare certainly many inquiring Israelites in this part of the be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon in the United he was long associated as a fellow-labourer, and by the Mayor— La Trobe with the following interesting extracts of a letter from Rev. James Titterington, Moravian Missionary at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, dated June 20, 1844:—

In the following are lattered to execute any of the said functions, except he be called, tried, higher and more important position, he was entrusted to water, and with God's blessing to bring to maturity. "I have no doubt you will be interested to hear somecopal Consecration, or Ordination." And in perfect Though, on account of distance, debarred from

"Poland still continues the same rich and boundless field of labour that it ever was. The labours of the Society for so many years have produced a most happy change in the tone and feeling of the Jews towards Christianity.—

Those who reject it still understand better its doctrines and its precepts; and are especially much more kind towards their present dispersion and future glory, also concerning the Messiah to the benefit we have experienced from his correstion or dignity whatsoever, nor shall presume to conduct into or dignity whatsoever, nor shall presume to conduct into or dignity whatsoever, nor shall be capable to be admitted to any ecclesiastical promotion or dignity whatsoever, nor shall presume to conduct into our lot, we fear very inefficiently, to have led them to confess Christ. The missionary journess last suppose whatsoever shall be capable to be admitted to any ecclesiastical promotion or dignity whatsoever, nor shall presume to conduct to the benefit we have experienced from his correst to the benefit we have experienced from his correst the same to the same time our high sense of his many services rendered us in further enacted, that no person whatsoever shall be capable to be admitted to any ecclesiastical promotion or dignity whatsoever, nor shall presume to conduct to the benefit we have experienced from his correst the same time our high sense of his many services rendered us in further enacted, that no person whatsoever shall be capable to be admitted to any ecclesiastical promotion or dignity whatsoever, nor shall presume to conduct the same time our high sense of his many services rendered us in further enacted, that no person whatsoever shall be capable to be admitted to any ecclesiastical promotion or dignity whatsoever, nor shall presume to conduct the same that they same and administer the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, before such time our high sense of his many services rendered us in further enacted, that no person whatsoever shall be capable to be admitted to any ecclesia "Poland still continues the same rich and boundless field jects, such as the prophecies that relate to their present be it further enacted, that no person whatsoever shall must bear testimony, on so appropriate an occasion,

been made priest by Episcopal ordination." From these authoritative declarations the conclusion must follow, that the Church of England regards the ministry of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, as indispensable to the structure and economy of the Chris- for heaven's richest blessings upon his successors in tian Church; and that she holds without qualification the high charge, now happily divided, which he was of the Reports for the Consistory, with his usual fidelity and punctuality, and is still known as the ever ready avail ourselves of it. They keep the feasts with intense of all antiquity, that no ordination is to be externed. of all antiquity, that no ordination is to be esteemed valid but that which has been conferred by a Bishop, our venerable fellow-labourer who is privileged to With such a distinct and undisguised profession as | look daily upon the memorials of one whom he has this, we know not how Mr. Lillie can reconcile his succeeded in his pastoral charge, and whose faith and own views of the sufficiency of Presbyterial ordina- labour of love we are well aware it has been the effort tion: he must admit, at the threshold of the argument under review, the antagonism of the Church to the opinions which he himself entertains. He must see by this language of her formularies, and he must know too by the consistency of her practice in this question, that in the Church's view, the orders which he holds do not qualify him for "admission to any ecclesiastical promotion," or to "consecrate and administer the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

None can be more reluctant than ourselves to diminish any friendliness of feeling which separatists from the Church may feel towards her communion; but we are bound, in candour and honesty, to expose the misconception, if that friendliness is begotten by a supposed conciliation of sentiment between the Church and dissentients from her, upon the important trict. question of ecclesiastical polity. Unity is, indeed, a pearl of great price; but not the unity, or rather the the Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Slack. hollow alliance which is purchased by the compromise of religious principle, and the abandonment of Scriptural truth.

Whatever may be the sentiments on the subject of Church Government avowed by the present Archbishop of Dublin, -and whatever be our respect for the talents and sincerity of that prelate, we cannot yield our convictions, as expressed by the Church herself, even to him upon this point; and whatever may have been affirmed by the distinguished relative of Lord Gains-borough, a well-known patron of the Free Church widow of our late brother the Rev. Henry Evans, of Dunham, affirmed by the distinguished relative of Lord Gainsagitation; -- whatever may be the opinions of these to their benevolent considera individuals, neither of whom, we apprehend, will be deemed oracular; it is at least very certain that the good Bishop of Calcutta, to whom Mr. Lillie alludes as favourable to his cause, is no advocate for ministerial parity. On this point the Editor of the Banner could set Mr. Lillie right, if he chose, by referring him to a quotation from the writings of that prelate with which some time ago we had occasion to supply him.

But the Liturgy, we contend, -not the solitary statements of particular divines, -- is the only fair exponent of the tenets of the Church. Yet, if our adversaries will persist in deserting our "recognized formularies," and in seeking authority in the opinions of those gigantic theologians of bygone days, who are and immediately expired, and left a widow and eight chilonoured with almost universal deference and veneration; and who were qualified, if any could be, to speak that scanty array of modern empirics, whose names and opinions it is common to enlist against the cause of Apostolic Order. Let not the dignity and charac- brance. teristics of Catholic truth be estimated and defined, for instance, by the eloquence of a proprietary chapel in the metropolis, or by the ill-assorted opinions enunciated in some Record of some passing events!

We have examined at length this portion of Mr. set the matter in its true light, - partly for the edifiwho, in maintaining their position of separatists, may have admitted the impression that the Church looks with indulgence upon the principle of aberration from the Apostolic Order by which she is guided; and partly, for the exculpation of those who, in adhering to this tenet of the Church, are assailed with reckless mind, that Ministers of the Church of England, when they cling to this standard of ecclesiastical polity,when they affirm that Ordination conferred by Episcopal hands is alone of authority, - and when, as essentially connected with this belief, they maintain the sentially connected with this belief, they maintain the principle of an Episcopal Succession,—are doing nothing more than propounding, in all honesty and simplicity, the undoubted teaching and practice of the St. John's Church, Port Hope......£2 5 0 Church in which they are commissioned to labour for St. Paul's do. Hope 0 5 0 the cause of Christ.

There are other points in Mr. Lillie's communication which we are desirous of noticing; but our remarks have already been extended to a sufficient length, and we must therefore postpone the further consideration of the subject.

We have been kindly favoured with a copy of the inscription upon a tablet recently placed in the Church of Frelighsburgh, in the township of St. Armand's, in Canada East, to the memory of the late Bishop of Quebec. This chaste and touching memorial,—as well deserved as it is honourable to the departed Prelate in whose memory it has been erected, -we have not the means of minutely describing, but we have great

" In Memory of

The Hon. & Right Rev. CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D.D. Founder of this Church, and late LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC. As Minister of this Church from 1807 to 1815, he was eminently pious, charitable, and zealous in every good work; and, as BISHOP, from 1826, till his death, in 1837, he ever continued, the indefatigable Promoter of Education, Religion, Charity, and Peace. In life, he manifested the holy influence of the Gospel by fervent love to his LORD and SAVIOUR, his charity to the poor, and by unwearied zeal to build up the CHURCH of GOD in the wilderness. Memoria justi est benedicta.

No place could be adopted more appropriate for such a memorial to the excellent Bishop Stewart. place of worship built in any of the mere country In the same Preface, immediately after the quota- parts of Lower Canada. His memory is consecrated

thing about the Jews in Barbadoes. They are not number of parishes in the year 1748:
merous, scarcely a hundred, including the children. We merous a copal Consecration, or Ordination. And in perfect Though, on account of distance, debarred from this personal intercourse with this valued successor of W. M. Herchmer, to those friends of the Canadian Church in Massachusetts, 12 New Hamps

While we bless God for the faith and piety of that The Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, departed prelate, bequeathed as an example and an The Hon. John Macaulay, incentive to the best energies of our Colonial Church, we pray,-and thousands will join us in that prayer,same time the fullness of God's grace and peace to of his life to follow.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. (To the Editor of The Church.) Parsonage, Bedford, 31st May, 1845.

The Tenth Quarterly Meeting of the District of Missisquoi, was held at Frelighsburg, on Wednesday the 21st instant. Divine Service at eleven o'clock.
Present, the Revs. James Reid, James Jones, Richard Whitwell, Andrew Balfour, Joseph Scott, and John Slack; also the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Kinsley, in St. Francis Dis-

Divine Service was read by the Rev. Joseph Scott, and After an introductory address by the Chairman, and a brief report of the operations of the Society in the different parishes and missions of the District, by the Secre-

tary, the following Resolutions were spoken to and passed Moved by the Rev. R. WHITWELL, and seconded by 1. That the Report be received.

Moved by the Rev. John Slack, and seconded by the 2. That a Memorial be addressed by the Committee of this

3. That our next Quarterly Meeting be held at Abbotsford, on the third Wednesday in July next. The Rev. R. Whitwell to preach the Sermon.

Churches in progress of building at Waterloo, Philipsburg, Milton, and Rougemont. Churches in contempla-tion at Sutton, West Shefford, and North Shefford.

The Meeting was interested and deeply affected with the accounts which were given by the different speakers, of the sudden and lamented death of the late Mr. Evans, children an affecting and interesting address. After which, before the Morning Service, he came into his house and complained to Mrs. Evans that he was unwell, and desired some refreshment to be given him. While individuals, let them, in common justice, appeal to Mrs. Evans was preparing it, he lay down upon the bed

No man, however, could have been better prepared for such a sudden departure to the everlasting world: and ex cathedra on the subjects which came under their examination. But let not the Church be judged by that scanty array of modern empirics, whose names that scanty array of modern empirics, whose names that scanty array of modern empirics, whose names that scanty array of modern empirics. den departure, will not fail to afford a source of consolation to his widow and children, as well as to his christian Rev. J. Hill, Oxford, friends, whenever they recall his death to their remem-

Still we do think, that under the most ameliorating circumstances attendant upon such a case, we must have reason to join most fervently in that deprecation contained in the Liturgy, "From sudden death, good Lord deliver us." The best of Christians are themselves the most sensible of their many infermitian and inferm most sensible of their many infirmities and imperfections Lillie's communication, and have taken some pains to of that solemn and decisive event; and like the patriand would desire to have timely warning of the approach set the matter in its true light,—partly for the edifi-cation of those who dissent from our communion, and unto God with calmness and deliberation of mind, and be gathered unto their fathers like a shock of ripe corn in the time of harvest.

JAMES JONES.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th

Previously announced, in number 31, in am't £137 18 8

Trinity Church, Cornwall £6 10 6

-per Rev. Jonathan Shortt	2	10	0
St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby-per Rev. G.			
R. F. Grout	4	0	0
St. George's Church, Guelph-per Church-	1199	Out I	
warden	4	10	6
Church at Burford-per Rev. Geo. Petrie		10	
Do. at Binbrook£1 10 3			
School House, Stoney Creek 0 9 9			808
Corner of Glandford and Barton 0 10 0			1980
-per Rev. J. L. Alexander	2	10	0
Stephen School House-per Rev. H. C. Cooper		10	
St. John's, Prescott			
St. James's, Maitland 1 4 6½			1000
		5	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
St. Jude's, Oakville £3 12 6			
Church at Palermo 1 2 6			in
-per Rev. G. W. Warr	4	15	
Church at Streetsville £1 14 2		10	
Hurontario Church 0 17 0			
Stone Chapel, Sydenham 1 15 8			No.
			The second
St. Stephen's Church, Hornby 1 0 0 Church at Norval 0 10 0			1
Congregation at Churchville 0 6 3			Justo s
—per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge	6	3	1
Church at Emily—per Rev. W. M. Shaw		4000	6
St. Margaret's Church, Scarboro'—per Rev.		1	0
Wm. Stewart Darling	1	15	0
Church at Markham-per Rev. V. P. Mayer-	0110	10	U
hoffer	0	15	0
St. John's Church, Bath-per Rev. W. F. S.	U	10	
Harner	0	15	0
Camden East—per Rev. Paul Shirley		0	
Church at Brockville—per Rev. E. Denroche		8	7 5 4
St. James's, Kemptville, and	0	0	*2
Church in Marlborough—per Treasurer	2	19	6
Church in Lloyd Town£1 5 3	0	12	0
Station at Pine Grove 1 0 0			
—per Rev. H. B. Osler	9	- 5	3
Christ's Church, Lake Shore, Dunn £2 10 0			
Church at Dunnville 0 8 3			-
Station at Wm. Johnson's 0 15 0			4
per Rev. A. Townley	3	13	31
St Mary's Church Chingnaconsy-ner Rev.	1	488	12

T. W. BIRCHALL, (To the Editor of The Church.)

Kingston, 3rd June, 1845. Sir,—In pursuance of one of the Resolutions contained I am, Sir,

Your obed't serv't, W. A. GEDDES.

the Rev. W. M. Herchmer was solicited to communicate his report, which being made, it was

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. W. M. | the Cross.

Herchmer, for the zeal with which he has prosecuted in England the interests of the Church in Kingston. Carried unani-

Moved by Dr. HALLOWELL, seconded by Dr. BAKERmerous, scarcely a hundred, including the children. We have frequently conversed with them on religious sub-

tributed towards the object for which this meeting is called.

Moved by the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, seconded by J. R. FORSYTH, Esq.— That the building of the Eastern Church do forthwith pro-

ceed, and that the following gentlemen do compose the building Committee: Sam'l Muckleston, Esq. The Ven. the Archdeacon, Thos. Askew, Esq. James Nickalls, Eso D. J. Smith, Eso William Hallowell, Esq. John Watkins, Esc J. W. Brent, Eso Charles Willard, Esq. Henry Gildersleeve, Esq. The Churchward

Moved by the Mayor, seconded by Jno. R. Forsyth That the Building Committee be authorized to procure plan and specifications for the proposed Church. Carried. Moved by the Hon. Jno. MACAULAY, seconded by Lieut. HARVEY-

That the subscriptions be paid in instalments of 25 per cent. at such intervals as the Building Committee may deem advisable, after a plan has been adopted. Carried. Moved by the Hon. Jno. MACAULAY, seconded by J. W. BRENT Esq.-

That a copy of the proceedings of this Meeting be transmitted to the Bishop of the Diocese through the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, and that a copy be published in *The Church* newspaper, and also in the Kingston News. Carried.

Moved by the MAYOR, seconded by Lieut. HARVEY-That the Venerable the Archdeacon do leave the chair, and that the Rev. W. M. Herchmer do take the same. Carried. Moved by the Hon. Jno. MACAULAY, seconded by Wm. HALLOWELL, Esq.-

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Ven. the Archdeacon for his conduct in the chair. Carried. W. A. GEDDES, Secretary.

The Rev. W. M. HERCHMER desires, in behalf of the Churchmen in Kingston, Canada West, and its neigh-bourhood, to convey to their brethren in England, who responded so liberally to the appeal lately made, their sincere thanks for the assistance rendered in aid of Church extension among them. Mr. Herchmer deems it his duty thus publicly to relieve himself from the responsibility which he incurred by soliciting public subscriptions for the Church in the Parish in which he is employed; and to afford an assurance to the subscribers that their munificence has been applied towards the objects in the way they wished. And while he feels thankful for the answer

given to his appeal, he still hopes that the stream of chris-tian wealth will still flow more and more freely upon a and that furnishes a home to many a destitute emigrant

from England's shores: Capt. Crawley, R. E. --- W. Rowley Miss Cottrell, Ronsham,
The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man..... W. F. Grant, Esq..... Col. Wright, R. E..... Misses Gibbs, London, J. W. Russell Esq , Ham, Derby A. Grenfell, Rugby,..... Rev. H. Guillemard, (for endowment)

Dr. Richards (from Offertory) Exeter, Pickford

Christian Knowledge Society THE REV. J. WILSON begs to acknowledge, with very sincere thanks, the receipt of ten pounds, from J. D. Cameron, Esq. of Grafton; one half to the funds for procuring a set of Communion Plate, and the other half to the this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity

And also the sum of five pounds ten shillings, received from Thomas Manuscan Figure 1987. And also the sum of five pounds ten shillings, received from Thomas McMurray, Esq., of Cramahe, for the purchase of a set of Books, for the Church now being built at Colborne.

Mrs. and Miss Field

Rev. J. Wilson

Miss C. Turner....

counted in our last number. The Batavia Times, which has reached us, contains a very cheering account of his gradual restoration to health and strength; though a great debility has resulted from the dangerous contusion he received. The communication which follows affords the latest intelligence of the condition of the invalid. The Bishop, it appears, has experienced the most affectionate and devoted attention: amongst other manifestations of attachment to his person, and solicitude for his safety, we are gratified to Montreal by private correspondence. It does not seem to have been yet clearly ascellation, it is stated, were carried to the hospital wounded-children, it is stated, were carried to attachment to his person, and solicitude for his safety, we are gratified to observe, that daily prayers, both morning and evening, have been preferred to the throne of grace, for his preservation from the threatened consequences of the calamity, in the results of the safety of the for his preservation from the threatened consequences of the direction, in the line of the General Hospital, and in one calamity, in the parish of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, of which had before the wind suited, conveying the flames in an one hour direction, in the line of the General Hospital, and in one all the streets on the right towards the city were consumed, at he formerly exercised the pastoral superintendence. This, we cannot refrain from remarking, is a delightful evidence of that endearment which should prevail between a Christian congregation and their spiritual guide.—Ep. Christian congregation and their spiritual guide.—ED.
CHURCH.

"Bethany, Monday morning."

"Bethany, Monday morning."

"Bethany, Monday morning."

"Bethany, Monday morning,]

Bishop De Lancey has this morning walked round his room, and to the window, with only an arm or two to lean on,—and cheered us all beyond description by his conversation, and the other tokens of his continued and advancing improvement. His great weakness, and the degree of fatigue which follows the least exertion of mind or body, indicate the terrible severity of the injury he re-ceived in his fall, and warn us to be patient and prudent and vigilant, in regard to his recovery, lest fever should

The Bishop, it is hoped, may be removed in perhaps a week to Batavia: meanwhile letters to him or his family should be addressed to Batavia and not to Bethany. In addition, we have only to add that Drs. J. Cotes and H. Ganson have been unwearied in their attendance upon the Bishop, from the first, and that our own citizens have spared nothing to make his situation and that of his family, as comfortable as possible.—Batavia Times. DIOCESE OF LOUISIANA .- We have received the Jour-

nal of the seventh Annnual Convention of the Church in this infant diocese, and are happy to observe by it that though its leaves are yet tender, it promises to become soon a vigorous and fruitful branch of the great Vine which is so deeply striking its roots in our land. Including the Bishop, there are fourteen clergymen. The parochial reports are very encouraging: one of them returns forty-seven persons confirmed, all of whom had become communicants, although the parish had been organized little more than a year; and a neat church edifice had been erected at a cost of about 1,800 dollars.— Several other points are indicated where congregations are about to be formed, and churches built. On the first Sunday in Advent last, the new church of the Annuncia-tion, in the city of New Orleans, commenced its public services, with the prospect of easily assembling a large and respectable congregation; and it is expected that the sanctuary, now building, will be ready for consecration by the 1st of November next. Two other new parishes are

On Sunday, March 2, in St. Paul's Church, New Or-Moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, seconded by the Mayor—

leans, Mr. David Kerr was admitted to the holy order of Deacons by Bishop Polk; and on Sunday, March 16, he consecrated St. John's Church, Thibodeaux.—Banner of

in our country to her growth), has been very encouraging. We learn from The Calender, that the following was the Massachusetts, 12 New Hampshire, 2

Our Churches now number as follows: 6 Massachusetts, 52 New Hampshire, 14 Rhode Island,

33 Connecticut, We understand that the Vestry of the Church of the Annunciation, New York, (of which the Rev. Dr. Sea-bury is Rector,) have sold their present church edifice, with the view of erecting a new and larger one; a measure rendered necessary by the increasing numbers of the congregation .- Ibid,

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS GREAT WEST-ERN AND CAMBRIA.

The America. from Rochester, on Wednesday last, furnished us with the latest intelligence from England, through the medium of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, and "Wilmer and Smith's European Times," of which latter publication an issue is now before us, dated the 17th May, Liverpool. The cortest of the condence of the Commercial Advertiser is of the same date om London. Parliament had re-assembled after the Whitsuntide recess; but nothing of importance had been transacted on the first day of the renewed Session, beyond which our ad vices do not extend. The Maynooth Bill-at present the allabsorbing topic of discussion—was to be presented for the third reading on the 19th. Sir Robert Peel's majority, it is supposed, will be in some measure, though very slightly diminished at this stage; but it has become extremely doubtful whether the projected grant will be sustained in the House of Lords. The crivals from America continue to be looked for with conside certain and note down every movement and proceeding of the neighbouring republic in regard to the War agitation. This solicitude, however,—though reasonable enough in those who would deprecate and avoid wanton and unnecessary hostilities, —does not interrupt or discompose in any manner, the national temper of confidence and decision. The States cannot count upon any timidity and wavering in the counsels of the British Government.

Correspondence, Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, 17th May, 1845. rican trade with extreme anxiety, and fearful misgivings. I action of the Texian authorities you may be sure is watch with the utmost solicitude, and efforts will be unsparing. without attempt at concealment, to induce them to reject the

terms offered by the United States.

Parliament came together last evening, for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess. It was concerned with the medical

reform bill—having no interest with your readers.

I must not omit to mention a passing rumour that the May not bill may not pass the Lords. In such case the dissolution of the Cabinet is certain. The obituary of the week announces the death of Thom

Hood: a writer whose place in literature, says the London Spectator, will remain vacant.

STATE OF TRADE. - The accounts received from the manufacturing districts of cloth and cotton are, every thing considered, satisfactory, and, in some instances, highly encouraging. At Leeds and Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, business is steady, and prices firm. The flannel market at Rochdale has improved, but prices remain as formerly. Cottons, in Manchester, are in good repute, and at full prices. good repute, and at full prices. The hemp and flax trade at Dundee continues stationary. Yarns and linens are not so much sought after, and prices are therefore on the decline.

Th chosiery trade at Nottingham appears pretty good.

CORN MARKET, MAY 19.—Our market presents a somewhat more favourable appearance. The stock on hand is small, and the consumption very heavy; we have a good demand for Peas at better prices, and few now in stock. Wheat and Flour have both improved, and an advance of 3d. to 1s. per barrel has been paid on the latter. The general feeling here is that the Canadian Wheat and Flour can be shipped to meet present rates; the prospects for the expressers are foregond? the prospects for the exporters are favourable.

THE NEW EDUCATION SCHEME FOR IRELAND which Sir James Graham developed before the adjournment of the House, has not been very favourably received either in this country or in the country to which it is to be applied. The Government propose, in the three lay colleges which they intend to erect in the western, southern, and northern, parts of the Island, to let religion take care of itself. The friends of the students are expected to look after their religious education, for the State will not. Sir R. H. Inglis declares this to be a "gigantic scheme of Godless education," and, strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and strange to say, Mr. O'Connell echoes the southways and say the southways and say the southways and say the say nell echoes the sentiments and even the words of the member for Oxford. The measure, when it was first propounded by the Home Secretary, received the almost unanimous approbation of the Irish members who were present; and in his Dublin par-liament Mr. O'Connell expresses his surprise that they could be so easily pleased .- European Times.

Colonial.

(From the Canada Gazette.) SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 31st May, 1845.

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

George M. Boswell, Esquire, to be Judge of the District
William Court for the District of Newcastle, in the place of William

Falkner, Esquire, resigned. William Salmon, Esquire, to be ditto, ditto, for the District of Talbot, in the place of Edward Gilman, Esquire, resign the Alexander Chewett, Esquire, to be ditto, ditto, for re-Western District, in the place of Charles Eliot, Esquire, re-

ACCIDENT TO BISHOP DE LANCEY.—It will be a subject of unfeigned rejoicing to our readers, as it has proved to ourselves, to learn that the esteemed Bishop of Western New York is progressively recovering from the effects of the severe accident, the particulars of which were recounted in our last number. The Batavia Times, which has reached us, contains a very cheering account of his conditional and the particulars of the disaster were communicated to Montreal by private correspondence. It does not seem to have been yet clearly ascert

Wharf, and M'Callum's wharf.

"Half past 4, the fire was still raging, the wind N.E., the It is said that the Cure of St. Roch's perished in the flame whilst endeavouring to save the altar service out of the burging

A private letter states that at least a thousand houses bays

The fire in its course from the vicinity of the General Hos pital consumed the Ship yards of Messrs. Olivers, Muno, and others.

last night, the flames were raging with unsubdued violence. Since preparing the above we have received additional details of this melancholy occurrence through the medium of an account which appears in the Quebec Mercury of Thursday, the 29th May.

The fire ceased at midnight, having continued to burn, with unsubdued violence, during eleven hours. Between 1,500 and 2,000 houses were consumed; the conflagration extending, in length, to the distance of length, to the distance of one mile from the point of commence ment, and in width, at the broadest part, about one-third of the ment, and in width, at the broadest part, about one-third of the ment. mile. It is calculated that not less than 12,000 persons are rendered houseless by this distressing visitation, and many more than the few whose remains have been discovered are supposed to have perished in the flames. to have perished in the flames.

The steamer Charlevoix and the ships on the stocks were ships.

In the Upper Town several houses were on fire. The At tillery Barrack was three times in danger, as also several privat

The insurance effected in the Quebec Insurance Comprise amounts to £30,000, Canada £20,000, Phænix £2500. The Mutual Insurance of St. Rochs will not pay anything. The most active benevolence has been enlisted in behalf of the numerous sufferers; and future exertions, we perceive, are in contemplation. Public Meetings have been called in Montreal for this charitable purpose.

At a meeting held in Quebec on Thursday, £7,000 were subscribed. Several of the contributors will themselves be

subscribed. Several of the contributors will themselves be heavy losers. One merchant has subscribed £500, although he will be a loser of some thousands by the ruin of many of the traders of St. Rocha

The Melanges Religieux states that the Mayor of Quebec has traders of St. Rochs. subscribed £250 towards the relief of his fellow-citizens.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, in the absence the Arcubishop, has addressed a circular to the Cures of the different parishes in his discount. different parishes in his diocese, requesting them to call of ings, and suggesting that a certain number of inhabitan

each parish be charged with the collection of money, raimed and such food as can be sent to Quebec.

We are glad to learn that the Government have intimated that the sum to the sum £2000 is at his disposal for the purpose of affording relief to THE CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND.—The progress of the Church in the land of Puritans (the least propitious in our country to her growth), has been very encouraging. given the sum of £500 towards the same object.

in the year 1748:

RAILROADS.—The Quebec Gazette states, on the authority of its London correspondent, that several proposals have been 5 Connecticut, 17—total, 36. brought before English capitalists, for the purpose of raising

-total 223. rch edifice,

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nich our ad-sent the all-for the third is supposed, ninished at whether the ords. The th considerxiety to as-eding of the tion. This n those who

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of Thomas hing consi-ncouraging, s is steady, as improved, ester, are in lax trade at decline. a somewhat s small, and and for Peas I Flour have rel has been t the Cana-

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pleased to the District tto, for the ived, through lligence of a uebec on the estruction— e usual issue articulars of ivate corres-learly ascer-f women and wounded. er for Mon-as impossible und probably gleaned from

on's taunery, terly. At I an opposite in one hour to nonsumed, as the woodyard, far as Cleair. St. Charles uare as far as s, Dinning's nd N.E., the general the Engineer Magazine, John Street, in the flames f the burning houses have

to burn, with en 1,500 and extending, in of commence-ne-third of a D persons are d many more are supposed

perceive, at £7,000 were themselves be 00, although f many of the of Quebec has

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ave intimated at the sum of ding relief to also learn that liberality, has it.—Montreal

that arrangements are in progress of formation to co-operate with the Canadian people in effecting this great undertaking. The prospectus has been received by Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, printed in London, accompanied by a map of the proposed line, with distances marked, running from Toronto to Goderich.

Several meetings have been held in this city to carry into Operation this much desired object—one that cannot fail to in.

operation this much desired object—one that cannot fail to increase the value of property in this vicinity and the line of country through which it may pass, to an extent that cannot at this moment be easily calculated. The commencement of such a work in Canada would prove of incalculable benefit and importance hardly to be exceeded by their utility after completion. Employment would be afforded to our poorer settlers, and emigrants of that class newly arriving; new tracts of country would be opened up, new settlements would speedily be formed, and the impetus given to trade by the facilities of and the revival of the season of business, have diminished the rail-road transport, would in a brief space of time, work a wondrous change in our mercantile world.

Since writing the above, we learn that a meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company will be held in the Grand Jury Room, on Monday next. which we trust will be well attended; and that such propositions as may be brought forward by the committee, who have up to the present moment, kept this most desirable and absolutely necessary project before the world, will be met in a spirit of rality and enterprise by the monied interests of Toronto.-

By a reference to the proceedings of the Corporation on Wednesday last, it will be seen, that the Rail-road in contemplation from this city to Goderich or Port Sarnia on Lake
Huron has been the object of a special meeting, and that the Council have voted £100 towards defraying the expenses an agent to England, to negociate the matter. This looks like business, and is the first indication of anything of a substantial nature connected with the undertaking that the public have been favoured with, and is worth all the speeches and mere formal resolutions that could be strung together. At the public meeting to be held on Monday next, it is to be loped that similar symptoms of profitable energy will display themselves, to encourage a hope that the example afforded by Brock's Monument and the Lunatic Asylum will not be followed in this instance. - British Canadian.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- We observe in a letter from the London Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, the follow-

"The 'Loan and Trust Company' getting up for Canada meets with approval here, with the reservation that it be supported by first rate Colonists."

Can there be any doubt that this project is most highly approved of by every intelligent Canadian—and can a better proof of it be given than that two Acts of our Provincial Parliament have passed unanimously in its favour; the second too at the very close of the last Session, when the House was loaded with business-passed both branches of the Legislature with-One would think that if this fact were known it would be

proof enough of the high value which is set upon the Loan and Trust Company by all parties, of all conditions in society in Canada. In addition to this, however,—in proof of the estimation in which the objects of the Company are held—and the anxiety felt for the commencement of its operation we can state positively—and speak advisedly—that if the whole capital of two Millions were paid up, or rendered available, it would all be taken up in Canada on the very best security within a year It is one of those undertakings upon the utility of which there are now no two opinions. There were a few narrow-minded suppose it be so, does it follow that because of a few improvident men, a whole country is to be kept back—because a few may certain member of the Provincial Parliament who once refused to vote for the establishment of a line of Mail Stages, because the number of horses required would eat up all the oats in the country. But we ask how many really industrious, ento make enough of their land productive to support them? how many such men, by a little assistance from this Loan and home. ealth of the Province. A state of things which we verily beealth of the Province. A state of things which we verily beleve will be found to be the real cause not only of most of our
country, that an establishment has for some time been open o justly complained of.

we fearlessly say that whilst this Company will prove to be one of the safest investments that can be engaged in by capitalists, and will afford the stockholders an immediate and handsome interest for their money. Let us take the capital at 500,000, and suppose it to be placed at interest on Mortgage on the 1st January, 1846. The Company receives half a year's num may be immediately added to the Capital, or made to produce 6 per cent., \$215,000—this sum may be immediately added to the Capital, or made to produce 6 per cent, some other way. At the end of 6 months, on the 1st of July, the Company receives a second £15,000 for six months—as othat at the end of six months the Company will have received and they need not be large,) may be divided amongst the Shareholders; and supposing these expenses to be £2000 per annum will pay, after deductions at the end of the year three will be another £15,000 to be received, which will pay, after deductions and the standard products of pays the company will have received to the company will have received to the company will have received and they need not be large,) may be divided amongst the Shareholders; and supposing these expenses to be £2000 per annum will pay, after deduction and they have the company will have received to the company

DEEPENING OF THE COBOURG HARBOUR.—On several occasions lately we have been called upon to notice this important public work, in refutation of the unfounded aspersions of certain interested opponents. Our opinion therefore of its merits, and that a very trifling additional outlay in extending the piers and dredging, would make it one of the best and most useful harbours in the country, will be fresh in the recollection of our many purposes preferable to the Roman. The portice is indented, exhibiting doric columns,

in streams on which Lamber is made, but all adopted the caused of the square. We the first away north-western snows at the **spore sources of the Other minor streams from which Lamber is the other minor streams from which Lamber is spengly and content the other minor streams from which Lamber is spengly and content the spengly in the spengly is easy, and a little lowering of the area of the square. The other through the spengly is easy, and a little lowering of the area of the square. The principal intelligence is a confirmation of the teport that a many lates the means quantities of Timber throws lates them the sping is reposite to raise this sping drained. A sudden that preparation—the great majority of our readers, with ourselves, feel that it is a streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the shadowing of the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the shadowing of the streams above mentioned to the foot at any time sufficient command to the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the shadowing of the streams above mentioned to the proper stream and the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the shadowing of the streams above mentioned to the stream and the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the shadowing of the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the shadowing of the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful the streams above mentioned to a proper height of the stream above mentioned to a proper height of the stream above mentioned to a proper height of the stream above mentioned to a proper height of the stream above mentioned to a proper height of the stream above mentioned to the stream above mentioned to a proper height of the stream above mentioned to the stream a

A large raft, with fourteen persons on it, was wrecked yesterday in descending the Lachine rapids. Two of the number are supposed to be drowned; the others saved themselves, some in the small canoe which is usually attached to rafts, and

some by clinging to pieces of timber. Fragments of the raft were seen floating down the river during the greater part of the afternoon.—Montreal Gazette. PROVINCIAL POLITICS .- The failure of the ex-Ministers during the late session of the Canada Legislature to regain the power which they had so imprudently abandoned in 1843, un-

elective Assembly to govern the Governor and establish their absolute rule under the name of "Responsible Government,"

of getting rid of the Re-Union Act by a side wind; the estab-lishment of a "Responsible Government" of the majorities of each of the Provinces separately, and their style and manner affords no very pleasing evidence of their being under the in-

The Provincial Government in the mean time goes on with- dard, May 29. out the check which would result from a decided majority in and the general welfare, without regard to men, party or fac-

ever ready to check their factions and corrupt tendencies, con- covered with snow to lie for six months. fining them to the strict line of their duty; viz: promoting "the peace, welfare and good government" of the country. Provinces," as necessary to give efficacy to the concession of "Responsible Government" by the home authorities. Their idea seems to be that the British Government ought to have only a nominal power in the Government of the British American Colonies; or at least the Provinces ought to be sufficiently powerful to digeste to the Mother Country in growth to the sufficiently powerful to digeste to the Mother Country in growth that the sufficiently powerful to digeste to the Mother Country in growth in the sufficiently powerful to digeste to the Mother Country in growth in the sufficiently and the sufficiently powerful to digeste to the Mother Country in growth in the sufficiently sufficiently powerful to digeste to the Mother Country in growth in the sufficiently sufficiently proved the sufficiently proved the sufficient sufficiently proved the sufficient sufficient sufficient sufficiently proved the sufficient suf powerful to dictate to the Mother Country, in every thing that concerns them. They are, indeed, willing to allow Great Britain to protect them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the tain to protect them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them. They are, indeed, willing to allow Great Britain to protect them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the concerns them by its fleets and armies are concerns the con expense of British consumers, peculiar privileges to the trade and industry of the Colonies; but, it seems, it is not to interwise to agree amongst themselves when contests occur about let them have altogether their own way. In the mean time, she must be allowed to look to her interests, and discharge the duties of a Sovereign Power over all its subjects .- Quebec Ga-

The Minerve says-We have again the pleasure of anouncing the arrival in this city of four of our unfortunate fellow countrymen who were transported to Van Dieman's land in 1839. Their names are David Gagnon, Joseph Goguet, of folk, who, from not having duly considered the matter—or who probably wanted capacity to understand it, have urged that in some cases money would be borrowed and expended improvidently; that many a man's farm will be sacrificed by it. Well, vessels which were bound for the Southern States of America. Morisette was not in company with the other Canadians at Sydney, but belonged to a party of American convicts who were fruit trees have also suffered to such a degree as to cause the waste the money which they borrow, that those who use it discreetly shall be prevented from deriving the advantage. This would be strange reasoning indeed—and would be like that of Morisette did not take his passage home with the others, they did not meet until they reached Whitehall, and their surprise Morisette did not take his passage home with the others, they did not meet until they reached Whitehall, and their surprise was great, as they never had seen each other since their separations. Some one has been committing petry larceny on our property in via. Very honest certainly!—Montreal Courier.—[We have to complain of the tion near Buffalo. The remainder of the exiles at Sydney were rprising, prudent men there are, who for the want of a few all well, some had the means of returning, but were waiting outdred pounds are kept poor and needy, and in danger of sing their farms because they cannot raise capital sufficient pecuniary assistance has been forwarded to them, and that there is no doubt but that they are all now on their passage

satisfactions, but of that want of enterprise which is so loudly here, at which all kinds of machines are constructed for the correction of deformities in limbs, curvature in the spine, &c., |

We were favoured yesterday with a sight of some beautiture services of plate intended for the use of the altar in the Church of England imported by Mr. Dwight, silversmith of Notre Dame street. The designs of these services are perfect models on from the neighbourhood of Fresh Water Bridge; and this coming to the ears of the Collector of Excise, induced him to the fact to the seizing officers of his department.

and supposing these expenses to be \$2200 to them about 5\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. At the end of the year there will be another £15,000 to be received, which will pay, after deducting the expense of management, about 2, 3-4—together making between 8 and 9 per cent., per annum on the Capital. The principal being placed upon the very best security.

By private letters received from Mr. Atcheson, who has in a most praiseworthy manner originated and almost completed this measure, we learn that he has every prospect of having the whole stock of two millions taken up, in which case it will prove the best description of stock either in or out of Canada.

Kingston Chronicle

Kingston Chronicle

**At the end of the year there will pay, after defended for the use of the attar in the services of plate intended for the use of the attar in the control of England imported by Mr. Dwight, silversmith of Notre Dame street. The designs of these services are perfect models of elegance and simplicity, and are just what vessels intended for the use of the attar in the control of England imported by Mr. Dwight, silversmith of Notre Dame street. The designs of these services are perfect models of elegance and simplicity, and are just what vessels intended for the use of the attar in the description of England imported by Mr. Dwight, silversmith of Notre Dame street. The designs of these services are perfect models of elegance and simplicity, and are just what vessels intended for the use of the attar in the decision in the design is provided to be a sample of the street. The design of these services are perfect models of elegance and simplicity, and are just what vessels intended for the use of the attar in the decision bod and simple of elegance and simplicity, and are just what vessels intended for the use of the attar in the decision bod and simple of elegance and simplicity, and are just what vessels intended for the use of England imported by Mr. Dwight, silversmith of England imported by Mr. Dwight, silversmith of England i the piers and dredging, would make it one of the best and most useful harbours in the country, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. We have now the extreme gratification of informing them that a recent survey of its soundings, made at our suggestion on Saturday last by Mr. Lyons, the resident Rojens and and the appointed by the Board of works, has fully confirmed the openings between the cribs—through which alone we have all along contended the sand accumulated, of which so much has been said, could have passed into the harbour—were closed, it is now, satisfactorily established the action of the waves has adquite an opposite effect, clearing the harbour of sand in place of filling it up! So decidedly is this found to be the case that more than thirty feet in depth of the beach has wholly disappeared from between the piers—since the previous survey—the water being precisely the same level now as then; and we have Mr. Lyons authority for announcing to the proprietors and appearance, residently and the sand appearance, residently in the precise security—an advantage every salor will know how to appeciate, —Cobours Star.

The Timber Will not be got out of the smaller streams this season. The water in the Ottawa river is now nearly as high as heave ever been known; but this great height of water, we are receibly informed, is not caused by any extraordinary flow in the atreams on which Lumber is made, but is altogether caused by the far away north-western snows at the *pper sources of the Ottawa river is now nearly as high as heaver been known; but this great height of water, we are receibly informed, is not caused by any extraordinary flow in the atreams on which Lumber is made, but is altogether caused by the far away north-western snows at the *pper sources of the Ottawa river is now nearly as high as how ever the control of the square. The best of the outcome of the whole architectural tone of the square. The control of the square we then the archeology the far away north-western snows at the *pper s

Capital by shares, to form railways in this Province. The properties favourably entertained by monied men; and further, it is believed, that the Colonial Secretary, having had his attention directed to it, is disposed to give every facility that can be legitimately extended by the Government.

One company has been actually announced, the Western Canada, Ontario, and Huron Junction, with a capital of £300,000; and, we have much pleasure in stating, that intelligence has been received by the last packet to the effect that a gence has been received by the Canadian people in effecting this great undertaking.

The province The provided Province of Rafts line the banks above the Slides waiting a favourable opportunity to get down. The prospect for Lumber at market was never fairer than it is at present. We are informed that White Pine at Quebec is worth 7d. Per foot. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. Per foot. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. Per foot. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. A number of vessels are now liping idle at worth 7d. The proposation of Texas are of a character than 1d. A mount of more dark them worth and the Republic, and the Republic, and the Republic, and the Government.

A mount of timber despatched from the Ottawa River, above to the proposation of the Lord's

A petition has been forwarded to the Duke of Wellington, present case. and emigrated to Canada, that they had mostly been unfortun ate here, and that the stoppage of the small allowance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per day, has reduced many of them to the lowest stage of indigence and beggary; under these circumstances, they recapitu-late their past services, and entreat his Grace's intercession and the terrial of the close of the session, agitation which prevailed previous to the close of the session, two months ago.

But their past services, and current with Her Majesty's Government, in order that some provision may be made for their support.—Mont. Gaz.

The Weather since our last has been generally fine, but the fruit-trees have suffered greatly by the frost, particularly lished in the French language are quarrelling about a project every blossom which had escaped previous frosts. It is even thought that the early sown Fall Wheat, in new ground, has suffered from the frost considerably. Yesterday we had delightful refreshing showers, and a good deal of thunder and lightning. The rain was much required .- St. Thomas Stan

The Season at the present time, the 26th May, is rather more backward than usual The earliest wild fruit trees are just coming into blossom, and the wild strawberries are only in flower. The pastures afford a scanty subsistence for the cattle, and the early sown grains are but just appearing above ground. The weather contindes variable, cloudy with showers succeeded as in Canada. These are, indeed the natural consequences of the representative system, which can only be beneficial where lightened superintendence over their representatives, and are | begin to shorten, and in five or six months the ground will be

ining them to the strict line of their duty; viz: promoting the peace, welfare and good government" of the country.

Some of the Halifax papers are discussing a "Union of the Provinces," as necessary to give efficacy to the concession of price, although there has naturally been a rise in the market.

Every the Compa The mediang and dispatching them. Wages are good and the necessaries of life not extravagant in price, although there has naturally been a rise in the market.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR. - In the Quebec correspondence

parties see fit; certainly a very modest claim to independence.

We dare say whenever the North American Colonies are

AM. Party Davis, was fixed by the Mexicates bere less.

Young Gov. A Mr. Perry Davis, was fined by the Magistrates here last week, for shooting on last Sabbath day.—Fine and costs £1 16s. 8d. This is as it should be, and we mention it as a caution

to others. - Hamilton Gazette. An attempt was made a few nights ago to rob the store of Mr. Osborne of this town. The thieves bored several holes through the pannels of the shop door. Not being able to effect an entrance, the holes were filled up with mud, no doubt with the intention of paying another visit to this extensive establishment, at a more convenient season-Ib.

The Caledonia Town Plot is about to be thrown open for public competition, the Government not recognising the claims of the settlers thereon, of which they have been notified by the Commissioner for Indian Lands, D. Thorburn, Esq., M. P. P.

—Ib.

We have had several nights of severe frost last week, and worst apprehensions for the coming season. - Ib. The Loyalist, Fredericton paper, reached us yesterday with

same circumstance. - ED. CHURCH.] The Queen brought up from Quebec yesterday i

nine hundred emigrants, amongst whom were 247 English—all trom the counties of Devon and Cornwall; they are fine, healthy looking agriculturalists, and are all persons of small capital, just the sort of men to do in Canada. They came out from Trust Company will be enabled to increase their 20, 30 or 40 acres of productive land to 100, or probably to 200 acres—and thus acquire not only a competence, but wealth; whereas, without is they drag on a poverty-stricken and anxious exit
Quebec, at the present time, offers the pleasing prospect of trade and increasing industry. Between 70 and 80 square rigged vessels may be counted in front of the town, from the Cul-de-Sac to the mouth of the River St. Charles, besides a very handsome silver ladle, as a testimonial of their respect.

They also presented Mr. Thomas Cloutman, the second mate,

Toronto, April 18, 1845. living as it were from hand to mouth—neither adding to own wealth, providing for old age, nor contributing to the total number arrived is now 310.—Quebec Gazette. These English emigrants are all bound for Upper Canada; we believe it is their intention to settle in the neighbourhood of Cobourg .- Mont. Courier.

Accordingly, on Saturday night, at about 11 o'clock, Andrew Richardson, Esq., Mr. Hatch, and another efficer, (whose name we have not learned,) fell in with a suspicious load of barrels, which were dropped in Tremain Street, beyond Fort Massay, and left there by the carter, evidently to be taken up

by some other party in the secret of the operations.

The officers coming up asked permission of the Hon. J. B.
Bland, to roll the barrels into his yard, and just as they had opened the gates to do so, they were suddenly assailed by a band of nine or ten men with a volley of stones. Mr. Richardson was knocked down five or six times—Hatch had his head split open, and the other officer sustained bodily harm

In the melee, the ruffians knocked in the heads of all the barrels except one, and then made off. The barrels are sup-posed to contain American brandy. There was also a box conaining smuggled shoes. We believe that none of the offenders have yet been disco-

vered, although two of the officers, it is said, can positively The conduct of Mr. Bland in the affair is most praiseworthy.

He took care of the officers—dressed their wounds—and detained them at his residence till daylight permitted them to roceed home in safety.

Things have certainly come to a desperate pass in this city when the lives of public officers are jeopardized in the discharge of their duty. It will be a warning for them not to proceed on such an expedition again without being well provided with fire arms and other weapons, to be ready for the most summary dealing with the midnight invaders of the law.—Halifax Post,

More Smuggling .- Seizure of Contraband Goods. The afray mentioned in our paper of yesterday night, was followed up by proper vigilance on the part of the Police of the City, who on Sunday night, succeeded in capturing a cart load of smuggled goods, with the truck man.

There can be no doubt, now, that this system has for some

period, been carried on, under the very noses of the military guards. We have at all events good reason for believing that persons are prowling about the streets at all hours of the night. in a most suspicious manner.—Ib.

FROM MEXICO. The New Orleans papers of the 20th have

ished in either case. It will not be deemed a sufficient excuse that they are only returning home. Six days have been allowed for man and beast to labour, by the Law of God, and of man, and it is the business of teamsters when they leave home to justly irritated patriotism; but this is not what the nation driving their lumber teams along the public highway on the Sabbath.—St. Thomas Standard. Santa Anna and Canalizo to expatriate themselves, within eight avoid them as long as its honour can be maintained, as in the

It would seem that the Mexican Government, notwithstand ing the above letter, is desirous to prepare for war, and has ask ed Congress for a loan of 3,000,000 dollars.

On the 16th of April Congress passed a resolution allowing

days, for ten years. If they refuse, the prosecutions against them are to be urged forward.

The earthquakes in the city of Mexico had ceased. From the Departments accounts continue to arrive of the devastation isterial council, and with the unanimous advice of his Cabinet,

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA.

To Old Settlers. Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1.000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—20 miles South of Owen's Sound.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description:—they may be had for Cash down one fifth the generating of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instruments, with Interest. y may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—or way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February back year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under me the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now ling at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, I he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he sy find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monies deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accruted,—will enable the provident and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of a parties for whom they are destined. free of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada, st year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141, 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained free of expense, at Company's Office, St. Helen's Place, London

The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, free of charge, upon application, (if by letter, post-paid) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at Frederick Street, Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845.

PRIVATE TUITION. TE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., Rector set on the 20th May. She struck a field officer, and more stern than the "Iron Duke" himself must have been the field officer, who they dead to recite the collision."

—or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treat-For terms apply to REV. A. PALMER, GUELPH. June, 1845.

BY permission of the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, A BAZAAR

is proposed to be held in the Town Hall the first week in August, in order to raise funds for completing the interior fittings of St. James's Church, Stuartville, (Lot 24.)

MRS. CASSIDY. MRS. SADLIER, MRS. DUPUY, MRS. BRENT, MRS. R. V. ROGERS.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR COMPLETION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Lady Patroness..... Mrs. Strachan. Managing Committee THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

1845. Mew Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER, In tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES. Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

ALSO, A very Superior Assortment of Vestings,

CONSISTING OF Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c. The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are

therefore of the newest and most fashionable description.— He has also a good assortment of Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for CASH, or short approved credit. Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

NOTICE. MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS in the Bond

A MEETING of the STOCKHOOM.

Head Harbour Company, will take place at Bond Head,
on Monday, the 23d June, next, at noon.

411-4 NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received their usual SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the ttention of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortment,

their new Premises enable them to offer to their corresp Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c. EARTHENWARE,

Yonge Street, Toronto,
26th May, 1845 SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels arrived at Montreal his Spring Importations, comprising a very complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. P. PATERSON.

Toronto, 27th May, 1845. PAPER-HANGINGS.

THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the W. Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.)

P. PATERSON.

SHELF AND HEAVI IMAGE.

which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms.
By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importations, including

IHON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS,
and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to constance.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

1845.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. I Guelph, will shortly have vacancies for two pupils. Mr. Palmer prepares his pupils for the 7th Form of U. C. College, of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop and Premises lately occupied by Messrs.

No. 173, King Street, Toronto, Where they will open in a few days an extensive and varied

assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Their Stock will be found to consist of English and French

Toronto, May 1st, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of SPRING GOODS from the New-York Market, conisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Diesses, of the newest, styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver, Paris silk, and other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season.

In Toronto,—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. R. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the PETER MORGAN,

Third door west of the Montreal Bank, Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tf] King Street.



BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. A BAZAAR, for the object above stated, will be held in the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in the LAST WEEK IN JUNE; and the active co-operation of the citizens of To-Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every

Cobourg, 15th May, 1845. SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of

Cobourg. May 20, 1845. Wm. GREEN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER. HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

REFERS to JAMES B. EWART, ESQ., Dundas, C. W., A. McDonald, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank, Hamilton, C. W. Also, to Messrs. Thomas Clarkson & Co., Toronto, who will make liberal advances on all consign-April 26th, 1845.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, KING STREET, TORONTO. RICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a complete Stock of the best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c , fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public

patronage.

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. Hawke for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial.

N.B.—Having had considerable experience in University work, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, On YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump-house, and other out houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with improvements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.)

Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845. FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Sincoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular. "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

HENRY J. FYFE.

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoc. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can

be pointed out by Capt. LAUGUTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-186, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

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

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourthe of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well apted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have ne, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the

older to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

NOTICE

I S hereby given, that D'ARCT E. ROULTON, Esq. of Cabourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

RIDEAU CANAL. 1945. 1945.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:-

LEAVE KINGSTON. LEAVE BYTOWN.

Kingston, 1st May, 1845. WANTS A SITUATION.

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-

M RS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references t

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
 Needle-work, &c. &c.
 £1 10 0

 Drawing and Painting—each
 1 10 0

 Piano, Guitar, and Harp—each
 1 10 0
 Dancing

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

the Globes, French, and Needlework

Office, opposite the Market Place, for the purpose of Registering the names of Ladies and Gentlemen who may require Servants, and the names of Servants who may require places.

All applications punctually attended to, and charges moderate.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters 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

GOVERNESS.

LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain a A situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. 388-tf

TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D. ALSO!

BY MRS. BEAVEN. Price 74d. each.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 9d)

TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation INTO THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA. FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged Trade, and an early application is recommended.

Cobourg, May 9th, 1845.

In this town, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Thos. Scott, of a son. In this town, on the 4th inst., Mrs. W. H. Kittson, of a

Fortune, Esq., of Cobourg, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of James Lang, Esq., Lang-dale, Township of Hope.

At Brautford, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. George Petrie, Joseph Tilburn, second son of Joseph Haywood, Esq., of Burford, to Margaret Ann only daughter of Peters Townsend, Esq., of the Township of Brautford.

of the Township of Brantford. On the 24th March, at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, Penelope, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, aged, 18 years and 9 months.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 5: Rev. S. S. Wood, rem; Rev. G. W. Bridges (April 5); F. Widder, Esq.; Rev. G. Petrie; R. Garrett Esq. (No. 8) add. subs. and rem; Rev. Arthur Palmer; Rev. James Jones; Miss Marshall; Rev. John Bethune, D.D.; Thomas C. Butler, Esq.; W. A. Geddes Esq.; Rev. W. M. Herchmer; Thomas Champion,

THE STEAMERS

The Aid. Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

"Prince Albert, "Friday, at 9 A. M.

"Beaver, "Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal

A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

November 8th, 1844. EDUCATION.

Boarders.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d.

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 familles of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS.

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION;

For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

BIRTHS

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, James B.

General Hosteamboat left violence. itional details am of an ac-hursday, the

e. The Arce Company, E2500. The hing. I in behalf of

UNFITNESS FOR THE LORD'S SUPPER. A DIALOGUE.

(By the late Very Rev. Sir Herbert Oakeley.)

PART III.

a part of the Exhortation in our Communion Service, or death came upon them, as a judgement from craft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, sediwhich runs thus: "so is the danger great, if we re- God."* ceive the same unworthily. For then we are guilty of the body and blood of Jesus Christ our Saviour; the Lord's body; we kindle God's wrath against us; we provoke Him to plague us with divers diseases, denies that it is an awful one?) is made on the au- danger of "kindling God's wrath against us." thority of St. Paul, in the eleventh chapter of his never said to the Corinthians.

In the first place, St. Paul does not say, "whosomark was applied.

He that eateth and drinketh thus unworthily (the kers of those holy mysteries." torious death and passion. (So in the epistle to the meet partaker of those holy mysteries. Hebrews, he speaks of other offenders as "crucifying the Son of God afresh," as "treading under foot the you without faith? Have you no intention to amend indeed, seemed disposed to think, that our frequent

had occasion to explain to his people again and again. sequences?

lates to everlasting punishment.* which drew forth the admonition of St. Paul. It is so on your vitals! plainly stated in an excellent little tract which lies be-

equal in the sight of God. When this meal was en- progress must, if possible, be arrested. ded, they took some bread and wine, as Christ had | Neither must we omit any opportunity of counter- age described it! "Of God's only gift it cometh ordered them, in memory of his body and blood; and acting, to the utmost of our power, the baneful effects that his faithful people do unto him true and laudathus the Lord's Supper, as it was properly called, was of the example so generally set. All you who absent ble service." "Draw near then with faith," come in rich sometimes brought more than enough to satisfy they may pass through life without ever partaking of which was ordained "for the strengthening and retheir hunger, and they seemed to meet together ra- the Holy Communion, and be very good Christians all freshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ." ther to eat and drink than to worship God. The the while; or, at all events, that they may safely put "How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvapoorer Christians had sometimes no food to bring with it off till their latter days arrive. You thus uphold tion?" "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it them; and it might be thought that the rich, who had the worldly, but most unscriptural maxim, (whether not the communion of the blood of Christ? The something to spare, would have furnished meat and you avow it yourselves or not,) that "pure and unde- bread which we break, is it not the communion of the drink for their poorer brethren. They would have filed religion," and a strict regard to the terms of the body of Christ?" done so, if they had minded the Gospel; but they for- | Christian covenant, are required only from the aged, got the command of Jesus Christ, and thought only "when the evil days come, and the years in which amine myself," and see you soon again. of their own wants. It sometimes happened, that they shall say, I have no pleasure in them." one man had eaten and drank too much, while ano- give strength and weight to the vain imagination, ther had nothing to put into his mouth: where all that the laws of God are relaxed for all those who do ought to have been worshipping God, there were some | not own their allegiance at his altar. You propagate who got drunk; and where all ought to have assisted the dangerous, though absurd and inconsistent pereach other, there were some who were hungry and had suasion, that the rule which is applicable to one porno food. Persons who acted thus, were in a very un- tion of Christ's followers is not applicable to the rest, fit state to receive the sacrament of the body and although all unite in calling Him Master and Lord. blood of Christ. If they took the holy bread and wine, they took it without thinking of what they were doing; they are and drank to satisfy their hunger all the treatment of the province of proceeding, and the reads of the province of canada. (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland and the reads of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

* See also the following places, in which the word "damna- one. "He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eattion" is used, meaning clearly a judgment or punishment: Mat. xxiii. 14; Mark xii, 40; Luke xx. 47; Rom. iii. 8; Rom. xiii. 2; 1 Tim. v. 12;—the original Greek word, which occurs plained." in 1 Cor. xi. 29, being the same in all these instances.

C .- Your last question, Powell, was founded upon this indecent and profane conduct was, that sickness fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witch-

Paul's expressions, and the nature of the case to I have also told you in time past, that they which do we eat and drink our own damnation, not considering which they were applied, we are prepared to come to such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God .the main question, which I proposed to consider next; (Gal. v. 19-21.) namely, how they are applicable to ourselves, and in There are few persons, indeed, who do not intend, and sundry kinds of death." This statement (who what manner it is possible for us to incur the same as they say, "at some time or other," to partake of

first epistle to the Corinthians, verses 27-30. in the same shocking way that the Corinthians did. time or other," "the convenient season," if it ever Some of the expressions are taken literally from that We have now churches, in which we meet together to comes at all, comes only, in the generality of cases, passage of Holy Writ (as rendered in our English worship God, and to receive the bread and wine; and when the person perceives that his departure out of translation); and the rest are according to their spirit. no person ever thinks of coming to the Lord's Table this life is drawing near. Then the minister is anx-Now, before I proceed to shew you (not from any as to a place where he may satisfy his hunger and lously summoned, and placed in the painful situation conjectures of mine, but from their own clear expla- thirst. Yet, beyond all doubt, we may "receive un- of having to decide whether he can with propriety adnation) how the compilers of the Liturgy meant to worthily," and in the exhortation we are warned minister the holy rite or not; then its importance apapply this passage of St. Paul to our case, and in against doing so. But the authors of that exhortawhat manner it is possible for us to incur the dangers tion do not thus warn us without at the same time has no scruples as to any part of the service in which of which he speaks, let me clear the way, by calling pointing out how the offence may happen. We have he is to join. Observe, therefore, what is the princiyour attention to the real meaning and force of the referred to St. Paul for the interpretation of his own ple on which he acts, and has been acting through life. apostle's language in the passage before us; so that meaning; let us now allow the compilers of our Lit- He has always felt unfit to approach the Lord's table, we may not understand him as saying to us what he urgy (and we can have no higher authority except and he has been content to remain in that condition. which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Scripture itself) to interpret theirs. ever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the You have only to cast your eye backwards upon the liarly solemn and binding, to lead a new life. Now, Lord, being unworthy;" but "whosoever shall eat this first portion of the very same sentence on which your he is ready to promise all that is required. Why? bread, and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily, shall question was founded; and forward upon the sentence Because he is no longer able to break those promises; ness as an be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord." And which immediately follows the warning of danger .- he is no longer called upon to make any sacrifice; he UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER, again, "he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eat- "As the benefit is great, if with a true penitent heart is passing away from the scene of temptation. He eth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning and lively faith we receive that holy sacrament; (for may, indeed, now at last, be a true penitent; "the the Lord's body." And the expression is correctly then we spiritually eat the flesh of Christ, and drink remembrance of his past sins," (and among others his adopted in our service-" so is the danger great, if his blood; then we dwell in Christ, and Christ in us; neglect of this sacred ordinance, and the causes of we receive the same unworthily." Now there is a we are one with Christ and Christ with us:) so is the that neglect,) may indeed have become "grievous wide difference between "receiving the Sacrament un- danger great, if we receive the same unworthily," &c. unto him;" and trusting that it is so, after due exaworthily," and "being unworthy to receive it." If This, surely, is sufficiently clear. They who have a mination, the minister, commending him to the mercy we waited till we were worthy, that is, till our true penitent heart and lively faith will receive wor- of God, may consent to perform the office. But, alas! own merits made us fit to feed upon the body and thily: they who have not a true penitent heart and it is not without painful reflections that in such a case blood of Christ, we should wait for ever. The best and holiest of men are not worthy to go to the Lord's all possibility of mistake, (unless persons are deter-Table: they "are not worthy so much as to gather mined to deceive themselves,) read what follows the from henceforth in his holy ways, draw near with faith up the crumbs under it." Nevertheless, we may re- mention of God's possible judgements on the unwor- and take this holy sacrament to your comfort;" it is ceive in a worthy manner; with a right intention, and thy receiver. "Judge therefore yourselves, brethren, with a heavy heart that we kneel down beside the dywith suitable feelings: and it was to the exact con- that ye be not judged of the Lord; repent you truly ing man, and hear him join in the petition, "Grant trary of these, an unworthy manner, a wrong intention, for your past sins; have a lively and stedfast faith in that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee in and most unsuitable feelings, that the Apostle's re- Christ our Saviour: amend your lives and be in per- newness of life." We trust, as I said before, that he feet charity with all men: so shall ye be meet parta- is indeed penitent, and that God, who seeth the heart,

Apostle goes on to say) "shall be guilty of the body Now, what more is there to be said? Have you such a system of life, such a course of proceeding, to and blood of the Lord," shall in some measure par- repentance? Have you faith? Do you resolve, by be drawn into an example for the Christian? Is it take of the sin of the Jews who crucified our blessed God's grace, to amend your life? Are you in per- possible to warn you in language too strong, not to Lord, by irreverently approaching and making bold fect charity with all your brethren? In one word, follow the same track, but to do your appointed work with these holy mysteries, which represent his meriare you a sincere Christian? Then will you be a "while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

Son of God, and counting the blood of the covenant your life? Are you not in charity with your neigh- admonitions are calculated to lead people to the nobour? Are you without the essentials of Christiani- tion, that a participation in the sacrament of the Lord's And again, "He that eateth and drinketh unwor- ty? Then, indeed, we bid you not to come. Your Supper (to use the common phrase) is "to do every thily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not coming would be a mockery, a provocation of God's thing for them." Now, I think you may perceive that discerning the Lord's body." Now what is meant by wrath, just as any other act of religion, expressing or your plan of delay, and the prevailing practice which the term "damnation?" It is sometimes used for implying repentance and faith, (which all acts of reli- I have just been noticing, have precisely that effect: the punishment of the wicked in hell, and sometimes gion do,) is a mockery on your part. Most assuredly and that one of our many reasons for pressing the means nothing more than condemnation, or a judgment. we bid you not to come. But are we therefore to subject on the attention of our hearers is this-that That this latter is the meaning here there can be no leave you in so awful a state? Are we to cease from we deprecate most earnestly so dangerous a maxim; doubt whatever, as every Minister of our Church has endeavouring to open your eyes to the certain con- that we protest in the strongest manner, against the

It is not wonderful that they should need the expla- It is not my intention to go into the cases of those for a man at the last; and that we deem it needful nation; for, as Archbishop Secker remarks, "There persons who are in fact quite fit to be communicants, for him to repent, now, in "the accepted time," while is so great danger of this word (damnation) being un- but are kept away by "the cares of a family," "con- there is opportunity for him to "bring forth fruits derstood here in too strong a sense, that it were much stant engagement during the week in worldly business," meet for repentance." to be wished the original Greek word were transtated, "their youth," "their want of learning," and other as it is often translated elsewhere, and once in a few such inapplicable reasons. They are all to be met said, and you have almost persuaded me toverses after this passage, (and from what follows ought undeniably to be translated here,) judgment or faith? Do you consider yourself bound by the concondemnation, not to certain punishment in another ditions of the Christian covenant or not? But I con- Am I wrong in finishing your sentence? life, but to such marks of God's displeasure as He fine myself to cases of real unfitness. A man is P .- Why, sir, what I was going to say is this; that sees fit, which will be confined to this world, or exten- leading a life of general carelessness and immorality; you have almost persuaded me to try and see if I canded to the next, as the case requires." Do you ask or he is addicted to some one sinful habit, which he is not prepare myself for the Lord's Supper on the great how it is so certain that St. Paul meant nothing more unwilling to break off, and therefore cannot go to the Festival, which is now approaching. than this? I answer upon his own showing. His Table of the Lord, and say that he "intends to lead | very next words are, "For this cause many are weak a new life, following the commandments of God, and desire, enable you to bring the same to good effect! and sickly amongst you, and many sleep." Uudoubt- walking from henceforth in his holy ways:" (the And in order to strengthen it, allow me, before we edly he told the unworthy receivers the worst of their latter part of which, if I mistake not, Powell, is your part, just to call your attention to a portion of the danger, and you see he specifies only correction and own case.) Now, I ask you again, how can we, the Exhortation, addressed to those "who mind to come punishment in this life. He does not denounce ever- ministers of Christ, allow any one of our hearers to to the Holy Communion," which is strangely overlasting punishment upon them, as it is sometimes sup- remain undisturbed in such circumstances as these? looked, or at least disregarded, while the words imposed; but on the contrary, he gives us to understand how can we be content to leave them subject to so fatal mediately following are so generally remembered and very differently of the "judgment" actually intended, a delusion? You scruple not to profess repentance and misapplied. I allude to the mention that is made of when he adds, immediately afterwards, that "when faith day by day, provided you do it not at the Lord's the benefit of that holy sacrament, if worthily receiwe are thus judged, we are chastened of the Lord, Table. You live in sin, and think all is well, so long ved. The course of our argument has led me to that we should not be condemned with the world." - as you abstain from the sacrament of the Lord's Sup- speak to you entirely of the expression of duty on our These last words are quite decisive; and if you turn per. That feeling of alarm which is so easily awa- part; (obedience to the Divine command, the act of back again to the Exhortation in our service, you will kened in one instance, is torpid in every other. You commemoration, the proof of discipleship;) but consee how faithfully the meaning has been interpreted cautiously shun a path which threatens destruction, sider now, I beseech you, what we are taught to bethere. "We kindle God's wrath against us; we pro- but are quietly following another that leads precisely lieve of the inward grace, efficacy, and power, of those voke him to plague us with divers diseases and sundry to the same fatal point. You fly from a practice, which you have reason to believe would endanger your "The benefit is great, if with a true penitent heart

And thus it is, that the absence of our people from we are one with Christ, and Christ with us." fore me, that I cannot do better than read you that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper becomes a matter conformity with this statement, we are also reminded of primary importance for us to notice, both in our by the same faithful interpreters of Scripture, that "The first epistle to the Corinthians, was, perhaps, public discourses and our private exhortations; not Christ is "our spiritual food and sustenance in that written about twenty years after the ascension of Je- ("as we be slanderously reported, and as some af- holy sacrament:" that the communicants are those sus Christ into heaven. The Gospel had now begun firm" our meaning to be) that all may come and par- "who come to feed on the banquet of that most heato make its way in the world; and the preaching of take of it without further delay; but that all may be venly food;" that they are made "partakers of his St. Paul had converted many persons in Corinth, urged to consider what it is that they are omitting to most blessed body and blood;" and that it behoves which was a large city of Greece. There were, at do, and their reasons for the omission; and that those them most "heartily to thank God, for that He doth that time, no churches where. Christians could meet | who are really unfit may be moved to look at the con- | vouchsafe to feed them, who have duly received these together to worship God. The heathen, who wor- sequences of their acknowledged disqualification, their holy mysteries, with the spiritual food of the most UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER shipped false gods, hated the Christians, and tried to verdict of Guilty (as it were) against themselves .- precious body and blood of his Son our Saviour do them all the harm in their power. The Christians Our blessed Saviour instituted the holy ordinance Christ." Is it imagined that all these expressions met in each other's houses, and often in secret, for (among other reasons) as a test of discipleship; and mean nothing? and that the texts of Scripture on fear of being seen by their enemies and put to death. such truly it proves to be. The persons who refuse which they are founded, mean nothing? Can they When they met together, they read the Scriptures, to come shrink from that test, and thus betray symp- mean anything less than the highest spiritual blessings they prayed, and sang hymns to God. They had toms of a state of danger which otherwise, in many also the custom of eating a meal together: the rich instances, would remain concealed. Those symp- here on earth?" See, then, what a privilege you and poor met at the same table; each of them brought | toms must not pass unnoticed; the disease which they | have hitherto neglected! what a remedy for those his own food, and they ate it as a sign that they loved | indicate (in the cases of "real unfitness") must be | very infirmities under which you labour! what a dione another, and that they looked upon themselves as declared; its fatal tendency must be pointed out; its vine medicine to heal and sustain the soul-"the

joined on to their common meal. St Paul had him- yourselves from the Lord's Table, (especially if you the true garb of humility and repentance, and you self introduced this custom at Corinth; but after he are persons of education and of fair character in the shall acquire a degree of "fitness" which you do not CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS had left the city, some bad and disorderly practices world) contribute to establish the notion that this so- at first possess; you shall "grow in grace," and be crept in. Each person, as I have said, brought his lemn command is not one of necessary obligation upon enabled to receive more and more worthily; you shall own food to this common meal; but those who were all his disciples. You lead people to believe that derive all the benefit to be expected from a sacrament

> * " The benefit of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper explained." By the Rev. Dr. Burton, Regius Professor of Di-vinity at Oxford.

and thirst, or rather for the love of eating and drink- eth and drinketh damnation (a judgement) to himself." | FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. ing; and they made no difference between their com- This single text is fixed upon and remembered with mon food, and the bread and wine which were the awe; the following, stamped by the very same ausigns of the body and blood of Christ. They did not thority, is heard with indifference. "Now the works discern the Lord's body. And the consequence of of the flesh are manifest, which are these: adultery, tions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revel-Having now ascertained both the meaning of St. lings, and such like, of the which I tell you before, as

the Holy Communion. But what is the result of this You must at once perceive that we cannot offend intention (which, no doubt, is yours)? The "some Why? Because he was unwilling to break off his sins, You have not far to look for the explanation .- and to promise, in a manner which he deemed pecuwill accept and forgive him for Christ's sake. But is

can work?" supposition, that the sacrament is "to do every thing"

P .- I have attended closely, sir to all you have

C .- May He who has put into your heart this good

health, but in the mean time pay no attention to a and lively faith we receive that holy sacrament; for Let us next enquire what was the particular case disease already contracted, which is actually preying his blood; then we spiritually eat the flesh of Christ and drink his blood; then we dwell in Christ, and Christ in us; which God has to bestow on "the Church militant medicine of immortality," as a father of the apostolic

P .- Enough, Sir: I will go home and "try to ex-C .- Do so, and "the Lord be with you!"

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. (d., first insertion, and 7 d. each subsequer sertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion.

No. 6. Waterloo Buildings.

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. WITH

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable inner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in

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

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, IN 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 public ted. which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage Toronto, May 23, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-

AT No. 94, YONGE STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished; Hearses and Palls kept for hire.

G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine. All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced. CHARGES MODERATE.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.

(Signed) WALTER TELFER, Surgeon.

"J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D.

ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician.
45. 397-3m Toronto, February 7th, 1845. CARVING, GILDING,

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

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c. hanging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartworking Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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

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

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

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he cor business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he ha No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the lat fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and netuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favour

Toronto, September 26, 1843. A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

A. McMORPHI, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired

Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Ca

pets cut and made to order.

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

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

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KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, application to the above. January, 1844.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (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, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

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

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

TORONTO. DENTISTRY. D. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied

by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

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

Toronto, February 2, 1843. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Notary Public,

CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: JUST RECEIVED,

THE TRIAL OF THE

RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT. 334 pages, price 3s. 1½d.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845. THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY:

A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON,

(Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844. LANDS TO LEASE,

	ON	FAVOURABLE	TERMS.				
	District.	Fownship.	Lo	t.	Con.	Ac	ere
	Johnstown South	Crosby		2	7		20
	Johnstown South Lansd Victoria Hunge	owne	.S. W. 1	5	7		5
S	Victoria Hunge	erford	3	3 .	8		20
	Newcastle Clarke		Colorest Charles	9	10		0
	Cartw	right	1	4	5		20
-	Do.		The name of	6	4		20
	Seymo	our	1	18	4		20
	Do.		E. half	4	8	1000	10
	Colborne Marip	osa	THE STATE OF	8	10		20
	Fenel	osa on	in mis it	1	1		20
r	Belmo	nt	W. half	5	11		10
d							
18							
	Uxbri	dge	W. half I	8	7		10
	Do.			8	5		20
e	Mara			4	A		20
d	SimcoeInnisf	1	S. half 2	25	8		10
S	Do.		S. half 2	65	8		10
	Tecur	nseth	S. half	1	12		10
tf	Do.		S. half	2	12		10
a	Do. Do.		S 1-16	0	14		10
	Do		S half	0	14	***	10
	Ocillia Ocillia	South	o. han	2	14	***	20
	Do	South		5	1	***	20
,	Do	North	W half	1	4		10
,	Tiny		S holf	7	15	***	10
;	Do		17 & 1	18	6	***	10
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i	GoreNelso	n (New Survey).	W. half	13	2		
				14		***	
	PuslingtonGarra	fraxa		16			20
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0	Do		E. half	7	5		10
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	Eram	osa	E. half 3				
3,	Brock Nisso	uri		33	1		
2,	I HIDOU LOWI	send	S. half	20	5		10
	Western Moore			15	6		20
	Do		W. half	16	10		10
1	Dawn		E. half 2	29	4		10
1	Ralei	gh		19	A	***	15
	Do		S. half	25			5
	Sarni	ich		17	4		8
	Harw	ich	C. S.DT '981	18	3		20

For further particulars, application may be made to THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by BUILDING LOTS.

Solicitor, Cobourg.

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

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842. FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-I fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

THE ROYAL MAIL



BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston. SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon.

UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon.

... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Royal Mail Steams nachet Office.

Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845. THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Durlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight. N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell has rung for starting.

The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT,

on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence he regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every providence. V at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

405 Toronto, April 10, 1845. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

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

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

MOFFATIS VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PRICENTY BEFFE ERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Mcdicine have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing and to Junnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their furtis; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER
COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards he without.

Gravel.

Headaches, of every kind.
Inpurer Blood.
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Leprosy.
MUNICOLOGICAL AND TS. IN ALL CASES OF others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

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**MERCURIAL DISEASES. New Properties of the properti Bilious Cholic and Serous.

MERCURIAL DISEAS:
wer fails to eradicate entirely all
the effects of Mercury infinitely
sooner than the most powerful
preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
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