# The Church,

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## COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1844.

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## Poetry.

#### THE MARTYRS.

Oh! that it were as it was wont to be, When thy old friends of fire all full of Thee, Fought against frowns with smiles! gave glorious chase To persecutions, and against the face Of death and fiercest dangers durst, with brave And sober pace, march on to meet a grave. On their bold breasts about the world they bore Thee, And to the teeth of hell stood up to teach Thee: In centre of their inmost souls they wore Thee, Where racks and torments strived in vain to reach Thee, Each wound of theirs was thy new morning, And re-inthroned Thee in thy rosy nest. With blush of thine own blood thy day adorning : It was the wit of love o'erflowed the bounds Of wrath, and made the way through all these wounds. Welcome, dear, all-adored name ! For sure there is no knee That knows not Thee ; Or, if there be such sons of shame, Alas ! what will they do, When stubborn rocks shall bow, And hills hang down their heaven-saluting heads, To seek for humble beds Of dust, where, in the bashful shades of night, Next to their own low nothing they may lie, And couch before the dazzling light of thy dread Majesty? They that by love's mild dictate now Will not adore Thee, Shall then with just confusion bow, And break before Thee. RICHARD CRASHAW.

#### SIR PHILIP SYDNEY. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

Sir Philip Sydney, memorable as a man of literature, of courage and humanity, and of sound religious principle, is supposed to have been born at Penshurst, in Kent, Nov. 29, A.D. 1554. His oak, planted at his birth, according to Mr. Gilpin, is about twenty-two the foliage on the whole is sufficient to give a noble and picturesque appearance. His father, Sir Henry, was a native of Ireland; and his mother, Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who, being tried for high treason, was beheaded at Tower-hill, Aug. 22, A.D. 1553; reviling the reformation, which he had previously avowed his determination to support, and declaring that he died in the Roman Catholic faith; "a needless and unprincipled disclosure," says Mr. Turner, "of a masked and unif I had this belief sooner, I never had come to this

The earthly remains of Sir Philip were conveyed in Church matters, says, "Nothing can be more obvious- upon the subject, ever thinks of the Fathers but as lessly into schism; but, since we can justify our sepa- celebrate the Holy Communion. The Hebrew con-

the society he adorned, his name has ever since been direct evidence before him. not surprising that poetry-the literature of awakened supremacy to man's authority.

exhibited towards the foreign ambassadors. The mortality of the soul; to see what true knowledge she that themselves should speak on sacred things. prince of Orange pronounced that in him Elizabeth retains of her own essence out of the light of herself; And to this same purpose Dr. Pusey, in the present

solemn state to England, and magnificently buried in ly expedient than such a reference as this, to the an- holy and sincere Christians; and however some may ration from the Church of Rome on the ground of verts indeed might refer to an incidental expression st. Paul's Cathedral, on the 16th of February, 1587. cient Fathers. As a difference exists touching the think they err in a few matters of judgment on certain returning to ancient ways, and bringing forward the in the long disputed Epistle addressed to them by St. "So general was the lamentation for him, that, for real bearing and purport of some of the apostolic wri-subjects, yet all will allow that their unanimous testi-ancient Church of the Christians, we can have no Paul. But the first Gentile believers at all events many months after, a general mourning—said to have tings, the wisest course, by confession of all commen-mony to ecclesiastical facts of plain and general con-soreness; because we have broken no unity, but sim-could not ground their ordinary worship on any recordbeen the first in England—was observed; and it was accounted indecent for any gentleman of quality to those writings were originally addressed and of their those writings were originally addressed and of their

Deputies from other countries attended his funeral.\* case, did the earliest Christians understand from the they speak without any proof or demonstration, are no Church and of the faith whereof the Church is a part; magistrate. Nor could they have founded their cus-The language of Mr. Sharon Turner fully describes epistles to Timothy and Titus?" He then proceeds less to be hearhened unto, than as being demonstrations and the free subjection of that faith to private scrutiny. tom on the precepts of the Old Testament; for such

"Although the largest part of three centuries have passed since Sir Philip Sydney was withdrawn from

and with the heartfelt encomiums of his countrymen. to the Fathers, we appeal to the reasoning faculties of thy Father, and he will show thee thine ancients and Mr. Gladstone may well say, that our love of unity been indifferent what opinions pervaded the depths of Every age has ratified the verdict of its predecessors; men. We do not seek to overwhelm them with au-they shall tell thee, (Deut. iii. 2-7.). But we pledge and our invitation for a free inquiry into that unity society, if its surface had continued unbroken. and it is become a common sentiment, that no one thority separable from argument; but we appeal to ourselves not to go upon authority alone, but upon may seem a paradox; for, in fact, it only does seem Why then did the first Christians provoke what more fully united high birth, cultivated genius, active their reason to receive and value the authority.— the reasonableness of regarding ancient authority, and so—it not being paradoxical at all. If a man builds might seem so needless a jealousy? Why did not spirit, intellectual taste, tender sensibility, amiable Hooker says well: "For men to be tied and led by also upon the reasons which ancient authors advance. a large and compact house, he may answer all inqui- they allow their opinions to spread like a literary taste manners, delicate honour, noble accomplishments, high authority, as it were with a kind of captivity of judg- And thus the Rev. J. H. Newman very justly and ries as to the mode and materials with which it is built, or philosophical conviction? What induced them to principle, liberal courtesy, generous humanity, and ment, and though there be reason to the contrary not to concisely observes in connexion with this position : without wishing or moving the questioner to pull it all challenge opposition from the empires of the world, affectionate religion, than this admired and regretted listen to it, but to follow like beasts the first in the "If the sufficiency of Scripture for teaching as well to pieces. And is there not a wide difference between by presenting themselves in the obnoxious light of a knight. In him the Queen lost a subject who had herd, they knew not, nor care whither, this were bru- as proving the Christian faith be maintained as a the- a prejudiced determination to make inquiry only that spiritual kingdom? Yet we find every where that counselled her with the earnestness of sincere loyalty while he lived; and who, in the hour of pain and pos-while he lived; and who, in the hour of pain and possible death, was eager to express his esteem and of our belief." And so we find the Fathers them- history which it is brought forward to prohibit. If it quiry which seeks to be assured of the truth, to give a by participation in that sacred rite of the Lord's attachment to her, when no worldly motives could selves ever reasoning from the authority of the Scrip- is urged as a truth obvious in matter of fact, and prachave caused it. Amid this universal conviction, it is tures alone, and not giving the slightest semblance of tically certain, then its maintainers have to account tiful fabric, and humbly to feel thankful and grateful public prayer and praise held to be the necessary con-

to, and as following up the remarks on Penshurst, the that any other men bring in of their own will; we have opportunities of sound reasoning offered to our- added lustre and strength. She is the truth; she is lievers could be indifferent to the Lord's presence. biography of Sir Philip Sydney would scarcely have have the Apostles themselves for authors, which them- selves. suited the pages of this magazine, had not his death- selves brought nothing of their own will; but the dis- It is in this sense, and in the desire of confirming our calm and holy guide unto death 1 bed borne testimony to the ardour of his piety and the cipline which they received of Christ they delivered Scripture, that we have now to call in the evidence of the Fathers. There need be no debate, albeit we will merely as a benevolent man, an accomplished scholar, ther, most plainly, "That he will believe none, how- enter upon our proofs about the genuineness of the and a brave warrior, but as a Christian soldier. The account of his last hour is peculiarly interesting. It has very truth, from which in earlier days it was a who are sufficiently proved to be genuine; and there writings of the Fathers, for we quote none but those who are sufficiently proved to be genuine; and there writings of the Ven. Archdeacon R. J. that very truth, from which in earlier days it was a spontaneous and unbidden produce. For can we dissets forth the value and importance of the gospel, as contrary to them :" and again, "Hear this, the Lord can be nothing said against them, on account of any principled mind." His last words were—"I do think sets forth the value and importance of the gosper, as contrary to their saith, bear not this, Donatus saith, Rogatus saith, vehement or hyperbolical expressions, for we bring dissolution-as providing that balm which can alone Vincentius saith, Hilarius saith, Ambrose saith, Au- forward sober speech as to matter of fact only; nei-Pass: wherefore I exhort you all, good people, take alleviate the torture of the wound of sin. To those gustine saith, but hearken unto this: the Lord saith:" ther can it be rationally supposed that they ever alyou all example of me, and forsake this new doctrine who attended him, "he made such a confession of and again, speaking of the Scriptures, "There let us tered their minds to any other thing than they are great reference to that public homage, which as part

Philip Sydney, at an early age, went to Christ Philip Sydney, at an early age, went to Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently travelled on the contingent in 1572 where he to christ, and out of that true sense continent, in 1572, where he gained universal esteem, by the aminbility of the aminbility of the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-by the aminbility of the eternal sacrifice of several others, for the eternal by the amiability of his manners and the open frank-hese of his manners and here he call more properly apply the eternal sacrifice of several others, for their written opinions are now ac-our Saviour's passions and merits to himself. In this tually before us as we pen this; but the above quoted only as to sober matters of fact, apart from intricate der to God. Now it cannot be doubted that it would at a merits to himself. In this tually before us as we pen this; but the above quoted only as to sober matters of fact, apart from intricate der to God. Now it cannot be doubted that it would be the archiver of the ness of his conduct. Charles IX. made him one of the sighs and tears were for ever interrupting their instances are sufficient to shew that the Fathers held subtleties or mysteries, or the solution of difficult increase our people's sense of the importance of public bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking thet the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held bishops in the year 1668 by remerking the fathers held by the father father fathers held by the father father fathers held by the father fathe the gentlemen of his chamber. The haughty Don John of America chamber at the fathers held subtleties or mysteries, or the solution of difficult John of America chamber. The haughty Don Join of Austria changed his first reserve to him, as a stranger to contributed to invest it with all the accessories to contributed to invest it with all the accessories to agree in one aid the same thing; namely, that which contributed to invest it with all the accessories to agree in one aid the same thing; namely, that the distinguishing mark of the Anglian stranger, to cordial attentions, beyond those which he exhibited tormed to invest it with all the accessories the opinion of the ancient heathen, touching the im-stranger, to cordial attentions, beyond those which he exhibited tormed to invest it with all the accessories the opinion of the ancient heathen, touching the im-stranger in one and the same thing; namely, that the opinion of the ancient heathen, touching the im-stranger in one and the same thing; namely, that of dignity and honour: did we desire cordially to ren-church of Eng-

had one of the ripest and greatest counsellors of state and then to parallel it with the most pregnant autho- day, writes, "Every churchman should be careful that in Europe. A volume of letters, in all languages, from rities of the Old and New Testaments, as supernatural he place not any private authority, whether of ancient the most learned men in all countries, was at Penshurst, when Guit Men Guit when Collins printed his memoirs, in 1746. His he was seen by Queen Elizabeth as her ambassador to Rodolph F. was sent by Queen Elizabeth as her ambassador to Rodolph, Emperor of Germany, and returned the year ollowing With control of the immortal decaying spirits, and was, as it were, a taking possession of the immortal to think the there of the immortal to think the there of the immortal to think the import of the immortal to think the immortal to think the immortal to think the immortal to think the import of the immortal to think the immortal to the immortal to the immortal to think the immortal to the immortal tothe immortanto tothe immortal tothe immortal to the the following. When, in 1581, there was a strong pro-bability that a marriage between the Queen and the place, Sir Philip urged upon her the strongest argu-clearnes of mind, clearnes of mind, clearnes of the image in the interest of more than bin, and by that music clearnes of the image in the interest of the image in the interest of the image in the called for music, especially that song which himself had entiled "La Cuisse of mortal flesh was shaken in him, and by that music clearnes of the image in the called for music of the subject matter of mortal flesh was shaken in him, and by that music clearnes of the image in the called for music of the subject matter of mortal flesh was shaken in him, and by that music clearnes of the image in the called for music of the transmer of doctrine or practice, is, subordinately of mortal flesh was shaken in him, and by that music clearnes of the image in the called for music of the image in the strongest argu-tic interval and valid as that which results from a clear and full comprehension; as the principles of their faith, the change from one

appear at court or city in any light or gaudy apparel. immediate successors. What then, in the episcopal ments of men experienced, aged and wise, yea, though connexion these great principles, the unity of the have led them to disregard the prohibition of the

inseparably associated with the kindest approbation, And here it is necessary to state that in our appeal the great rhetorician and logician, when it says, Ask bear that aspect." (p. 166.)

land, was established in the Primitive Church.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S REMARKS.

Before concluding this chapter we are tempted to

to argue for the truth of episcopal government and in themselves; because such men's long observation is It is true that their junction looks like a paradox. But collective meetings as theirs, though introduced into and it is Scripture that agrees with this sentence of vealed truth when to our imperfect view it seems to for public worship were the main thing which excited

for the actual disagreement among readers of Scrip- for every substantial reason that can be given ? Oh, ditions of individual welfare. The reason was that feeling, the solace of a plaintive mind, and the endeared Irenæus says, "Whatsoever is to be shewed in the ture as to what the faith, principles, and tempers of surely there is a wide, a very wide difference; and private benefit was felt in that age to result from parrecreation of the most cultivated talents-should have Scriptures, cannot be shewed but out of the Scriptures the Apostles were. And if it be urged on the autho-thus while the Church says, "Come and be one of us, ticipation with Christ, as engrafted members of His been profuse in its tributes to a man so amiable and themselves." St. Jerome says, "No man, be he never rity of the sixth article of our Church, they must be one fold under one shepherd, that the world may know mystic body. And therefore the independent alleso beloved." Besides many others, a volume of poems on his memory, by Oxford scholars, was printed in beloved in the above the state and the source of the state and the s quarto there, in 1587; and one from Cambridge, by of Christ, or whether it be question of His Church, imposed it at the same time as is well known,) why it shew you how we are of the truth; come all ye people, bosom, his religion being a personal affiance, his faith A. Neville, in the same year. An epitaph, composed or of what thing soever the question be, I say not if ordered all preachers to teach according to the Catho-and walk about Sion, and go round about her, and tell the judgment of his own understanding, but social by king James, is thus spoken of by Lord Hardwick : we, but if an angel from Heaven shall tell us anything lic fathers; and why our most eminent divines, begin- the towers thereof. Mark well her bulwarks, set up her worship was the necessary condition of church memfeet in girth. Its stem is hollow, but its limbs are numerous and of great magnitude; and, although those towards the towards tullian too, "We may not give ourselves this liberty an example of reasoning, demands reasoning from our guide unto death! (Psalm lxviii. 11, 12, 13.) The be the words of the Son of God; for allow public And yet, with all the estimable qualities thus referred to bring in anything of our will, nor choose anything others, and therefore we must be ready and glad to Church always comes out of an honest scrutiny with worship to be communion with Christ, and what befounded on the Truth of the Gospel, and she shall be Now the increased importance of public worship in

Practical religion consists mainly in two thingsbetimes. Defer it not long, lest God plague you as he hath me, which now suffer this vile death most worthily." who attended him, "he made such a confession of he hath me, which now suffer this vile death most worthily." the effect by what they feel, and think the present the early Church; neither shall we find any contra-the e der God's house the best place in every parish.

ed command either of Christ or his Apostles, while "We adopt, then," continues Mr. Gladstone, "in the mere impulse of a natural feeling would hardly

the present day is exactly proportionate to its diminished estimation. We need it not only for its inhe-PUBLIC WORSHIP AND FORMS OF PRAYER. rent advantages, but also as the stay or restorer of guise from ourselves that a large proportion even of our more earnest attendants are wholly ignorant that obedience and worship. The first whereof is chiefly any peculiar gift is to be expected through the instrumentality of Christian ministers? Is not their object instruction, if not excitement: do not they measure Church, far more indeed than episcopal government, And I beg you to consider how much this would whereof so little is known by the mass of the people, tend in itself to set forth the Church in its proper that its abolition would make no perceptible difference character, both among the various societies which of in their religion." Mr. Hallam's assertion is strikingly

broke; and his family were so interested in it, that end of this world with all her vanities." the lower panels of a room at their seat at Wilton

town in Guelderland, then besieged by the Spaniards: to the expectation of his surgical attendants, who fully fallen under him, he mounted another, and advanced a repetition of the attack, when a musket-ball shattered his thigh above the knee. His uncle, Leicester, right hand and his holy arm hath gotten himself the there can be no question that they strove before all there can be no question that there can be no question the there can be no question t records that he met Sir Philip coming on horseback, victory." not one jot appalled for his blow-the most grievous he had jot appalled for his blow-the most grievous he had ever seen with such a bullet. "O Philip," said Leicester, "I am sorry for thy hurt." The reply ainer, "This I have done to do you honour, and her Majesty service." Nor ought the record of the noble sinterestedness of his conduct, well known, to be omitted here, forming as it does a beautiful example his want of selfishness, and his kind consideration for the woes of others, which has immortalized his emory even more than his accomplishments and erature. Lord Brook thus records it: "The horse, lously choleric, forced him to forsake the field. Passing by the rest of the army-where his uncle, the general was—and being thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for drink, which was immediately brought a; but, as he was putting the bottle to his mouth, om his head and delivered it to the poor man, saying, ble instance constitution of the poor man, saying, ble instance constitution of the poor man, saying, ble instance constitution of the poor man, saying, constitution of the poor man, saying, an acute and most intelligent writer, that all parties to poor man of the poor man, saying, an acute and most intelligent writer, that all parties to poor man of the poor man, saying, to adeed be difficult to record.

intions in a letter to Sir T. Heneage, written the after his nephew's wound-"I would you had bod by to hear his most loyal speeches to her Majes-riding a long mile and a half here, ere he came to the camp; not ceasing to speak still of her Majesty, camp; not ceasing to speak still of her Majesty, ing glad if his hurt and death might any way honour for hers he was while he lived, and God's if he As well hers as the country's, and not to be discouraged; for you have br you have seen such success,' he added, 'as may God by the hap of this war.''' source could better extracts have been taken. Essays on the Church, by a Layman, p. 211. This is said to be written by Mr. Seeley the publisher; and can hardly be suspected of what are called High Church views. It has also been much praised by Bishop Bowstead. of God by the hap of this war.'

mposed his prose romance, in the summer of 1580. But, above all, govern your will and affection by the duty and obligation." It was dedicated to his sister, the Countess of Pem-will and word of your Creator; in me beholding the broke.

serving under his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, was hold;" for who can tell what an influence it may have It is because the Fathers decided everything by Scripmortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen, a strong in after years? The daily sacrifice of the household ture, that we must believe all their important doctrines

#### THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH IN ITS EPISCOPACY.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

Wigan Harvey-Remarks on quotation from Mr. Gladstone. to neglect."

Come we now to the ages contemporary with, and Luther says, "The labours of the Fathers demand A an acute and most intelligent writer, that all parties • Does not the poet Dryden, in his forcible manner, write to le instance of self-denial transcending this it would and all worthy persons in argument and intelli-the above effect : His ardour of attachment to the service of the side. Another very able author, ‡ and one who comes Queen was now most fully illustrated. Leicester forward to advocate very moderate views in regard to

\* It may be added that the Poles would have chosen Sir

with Mr. Turner's work, will acknowledge my wisdom in largely The prayed all men to think that the cause was here are the strategies of the strate

clearness of perception, and unflinching boldness, of mortal flesh was shaken in him, and by that music estatonstiment of doctrine of practice, so that the meaning of Holy Scripture, to bring out the mean scri whatever might be the consequence, in protesting harmony of angels, of which these concords were a ture," &c.; and then he tells us how "Catholic antiagainst any act which he conceived might ultimately kind of terrestrial echo. His parting words to his quity, rightly and devotionally studied, is calculated be detrimental to the interests of the country and the brother were, "Love my memory; cherish my friends: to restore a deeper study of Scripture, a more faithful brother were, "Love my memory; cherish my friends: welfare of his sovereign. Retiring from court, he their faith to me may insure you that they are honest. *fulfilment of Scripture duty, a perception of Scripture* 

our reason must freely assent if we will but in reason were finely painted with representations of its scenes he was distinguished, be ascribed to the pious custom ties they had superior to any we can possibly possess Sir Philip, in 1586, while governor of Flushing, and referred to by Jonson, of the tamily "each more and of understanding understanding of their sacred writings even," being taught to "to pray with the whole housereferred to by Jonson, of the family "each morn and | of understanding and knowing the minds of the Apos-

a battle fought with such impetuosity, that it became lands, where no other save those of heathenism are advocates for episcopacy, therefore, that such episcoaltar is often remembered with delight in far distant and practices to be apostolic; and that if we find them a proverbial expression among the Belgian soldiers, to erected, where religious privileges are few, and the pacy was the apostolic rule. And as regards their erected, where religious privileges are few, and the pacy was the apostolic rule. lenote a most severe and ardent conflict. The means of grace comparatively scanty. And often, personal opportunities and abilities, when we know English, far inferior in number to those of the enemy, doubtless, may the heart of the dying warrior have been that some of them were contemporary with the Apossained a decisive victory. After lingering at Arnheim doubtless, may the heart of the dying warner have been that some of them were instructed by them, and refreshed with the thought that, at the moment that thes, walked with and were instructed by them, and whither he was carried—for sixteen days, passed in heart is sinking and flesh is failing, many a prayer is that they knew all the customs and manners of their much bodily pain, migitigated as far as possible by his offered around that hearth whither he shall never that they were illustrious men in the Church, watchful lady, Sir Philip died in the arms of his dear return; amidst scenes of boyhood days, which his and therefore must needs be well acquainted with what friend Mr. William Temple, Oct. 16, 1586: contrary to the expected in the arms of his dear to the expected in the expected in the expected in the arms of his dear to the expected in calculated on the certainty of his recovery; but in entire account of his ear. But faith in a to preserve the decenter of the server in the entire account of his recovery; but in crucified Saviour now supporting him, when all other sing all who obstructed it; that they were men of entire accordance with his own presentiments, for he succour is valueless, raises his drooping spirits, and spotless character and integrity, ready to seal their from the fourth of the succour is valueless. from the first looked upon his wound as mortal, and at leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, Christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so praised leads to anticipate a re-union in that peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas so peaceful land, I christian belief with their lives (Barnabas length he declared that he smelt the smell of death where the clang of warfare shall no more be heard— by St. Luke, and Clement praised by St. Paul); and that the smell of death where the clang of warfare shall no more be heard— by St. Luke, and Clement praised by St. Paul); and upon him. His bravery on this memorable occasion for all shall have conquered through the blood of the that their writings were received and highly esteemed for all shall have conquered through the blood of the that their writings were received and highly esteemed was beyond all praise, and shewed he was no timid warrior of it praise, and shewed he was no timid to rall shall have conquered through the blood of the that then writing were the test shall be wiped from every by the general Church; who, if these things be duly warrior. Seeing Lord Willoughby surrounded by the eye by God himself; and the redeemed shall meet at considered, can fail to see that their opinions in all enemy and in imminent danger, he rushed forward to the eternal throne, one great ransomed family, which ecclesiastical matters must carry great weight; and in the eternal throne, one great ransomed family, which ecclesiastical matters must carry great weight; and rescue him. Having accomplished his purpose, he shall never separate, but shall be ceaselessly employed in conjunction with the Scriptures they affirm, and in conjunction with the Scriptures they affirm, and in continued the fight with great spirit. His horse having in celebrating the riches of redeeming grace, and the absence of contradictory testimony, be at once proglory of saving mercy; the grace and the glory alike ductive of absolute proof in any such matter? They T. B. things to spread truly the evangelical doctrines of the

glorious Gospel of the blessed God, and to imitate in every way apostolic precept and apostolic conduct. "The Fathers," writes Hartwell Horne, "applied themselves to the reading of the Scriptures with undivided attention, with intense thought, and with holy The ages contemporary with, and succeeding that of the Apos- admiration, as to that which was alone worthy to be tles-An evidence slighted by none-Essays on the Church, studied. No part of Scripture was neglected by them; praised by Bishop Bowstead-The appeal to the reasoning they were so earnestly intent upon it, that not a jot or faculty—Hooker, St. Cyril, Irenzus, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, Tertullian, Doctor Pusey, on paramount authority of had (concerning the secaped them. This, with the advantages they the sacred Scriptures-Character of the Fathers: Luther's had (especially the ante-Nicene Fathers) in point of opinion-Rev. J. H. Newman on the Sixth Article-Right languages and antiquities, could not fail to produce Hon, W. E. Gladstone's remarks-Note from Rev. William remarks which it must be very imprudent in any age

just succeeding that of the Apostles, and observe the our veneration; they were great men, but nevertheless saw a poor soldier carried along, ghastly casting up of whom we have records. This is an evidence slight-seves at the seven at the se actions and precepts of those pious and learned fathers they were men liable to mistake;" this latter remark eyes at the vessel; which perceiving, he took it ed by none, although some attach greater deference to ment.<sup>+</sup> It is idle to consume time in this matter;

"Suppose we on things traditive divide, And both appeal to Scripture to decide : By various texts we both uphold our claim, Nay, often ground our titles on the same; After long labour lost, and time's expense, Both grant the words, and quarrel for the sense, Thus all disputes for ever must depend : For no dumb rule can controversies end, Thus, when you said, Tradition must be tried By Sacred Writ, whose sense yourselves decide, You said no more, but that yourselves must be, The judges of the Scripture sense, not we. Against our Church tradition you declare, And yet your clerks would sit in Moses' chair ; At least 'tis proved against your argument, The rule is far from plain, where all dissent ! DRYDEN.

† Commentary in Genesis 2, p. 27.

grees of guilt are incurred by the disregard of the one or the other. So, if I find a purse, which I conjecture belongs to my neighbour, I am as truly boundit is as legitimate a part of my moral duty-to take it to him, and ascertain the fact, as it would be at once to restore it if I absolutely knew him to be the owner. If our apprehension of the Divine Will be indistinct and uncertain, we are nevertheless bound to follow it so long as a reasonable balance of probability remains in favour of the reality of our impressions," (page 35.)

"The Christian man (page 164), although he receives the truth on trust as to its details, and is most blessed in the continuance of a simple and child-like spirit, and the voluntary abasement of his own selfwill through life, yet is to exercise his private judgment in a degree proportioned to the general capacity and development of his understanding, not merely in order to determine whether there is sufficient evidence of a revelation from God; but also in order to be the more fully assured what are the matters contained in that revelation. He is assisted in his inquiries by the doctrine on which the Church of England acts, like the early Fathers, that of the sufficiency of Scripture for salvation ; so that he is not liable to have matter of faith imposed upon him, from any other source. Tradition is not a co-ordinate authority. But it is a witness to the facts of the case, and he, acting in the character of a judge upon his own religious belief, is bound to hear that witness, and to judge, according to the balance of probabilities, whether it is not more likely to convey in a disputed point the mind of God, than his own single impressions, which (by hypothesis) are either altogether new, or where formerly promulgated, have been authoritatively or practically disavowed. That upon every point, small and great, he must surrender, it is not necessary for the general purpose to contend, but where he finds antiquity and universality combined with fundamentality, the conclusion is inevitable, and, in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three

conditions, it is plainly legitimate." How admirable is this: but what would this writer think of those who blindly seek to pass judgment without the hearing of witnesses in a case; or of those who rest more upon small criticisms than upon the apparent validities in a long chain of evidence; in short, of those, who, in the weakness of little ingenious sophisms and improbabilities, reject the great facts founded on sufficient testimony as to their truth!

"But perhaps," our author proceeds, "those who love unity may ridicule the whole notion of encouraging a general spirit of inquiry into the ground of the doctrines of religion, and at the same time teaching the doctrines of unity, if arriving at one conclusion, and that one the ancient Catholic Creed, with any anticipation that that duty will be observed. And they may point to the state of this country, and ask how much unity exists among us. It is a sore question. Our unity is very little. The abusive and irreverent exercise of private judgment, the forgetfulness of the supremacy, and oneness of truth among us is grievous. We have almost ceased not only to contemplate unity as an object, but to remember it as a duty. The MIND OF Goot then is unfulfilled in respect of this great duty. May our case soon be otherwise !"

We may just observe that the soreness in the question of unity is not with Churchmen. There must be be instructed. painful feelings arising from seeing others run heed-

Aristolie, Ethies 6, cap. 11.
† Preface to the Catechetical Lectures of St. Cyril.
‡ St. Cyprian in his beautiful essay, De Unitate Ecclesia, given in the collection of the Rev. William Wigan Harvey, Fellow of King's College, has just the opinion of Mr. Gladstone.
"Hanc unitatem qui non tenet, Dei legem non tenet, non tenet Patris et Filii fidem, vitam non tenet et salutem."

real and valid, although it be true that different de-God is not based merely on our natural feelings, on source of authority to another seemed immaterial. superhuman influence, which has its root above, which ty remnant in the inheritance of their fathers. descends to individuals from the body, and is partaken

> lieve that where this portion of religion is adequately ence which will arrest the attention and carry along the will, so that the feelings of mere worldly interest

> assemblies of old, when he that believed not and was ashamed found the secrets of his heart made manifest, has the Church lost her children,-and she must regain them by its revival. Till this portion of their office and heritage is felt and valued by our people,

ed with the existence of Christian Society, if it were the generations of mankind. not a recognition of its character, and proof of its tached to it by the early Christians.

which results from a clear and full comprehension; as we are bound to contend with equal earnestness that it is not an individual concern only. The service of in the principles of their faith, the change from one the development of any innate principles of human A portion only of the more educated classes continujudgement, on the proclivity of the will, on the calm- ed from conviction to be members of the same priminess of the understanding: it is a divine graft and tive communion with ourselves, and remain as a scan-

A similar change, Mr. Hallam asserts might easily

by each member of the divine houshold, through his befal the English Church, but for the national attachunion with that parent source wherein it resides. ment to the Book of Common Prayer. Indeed its Now the gifts of grace are nowhere promised to men possibility is increased by causes which at the revoluas individuals, but as members together of Christ, and tion were yet slumbering in the womb of time. For as the family of God. What is needed then is not to while the other ranks of the ministry have expanded withdraw men's attention from other truths, but to set themselves in a manner somewhat proportioned to this also before them. Such is the glory of God's our increased population, the unhappy limitation in grace, wheresoever any of its beams have visited the the number of our spiritual rulers has precluded any soul, that the regenerate taste cannot choose but re- proportionate development of this part of our system. cognize its lustre and beauty. It were idle therefore Our altars are served by ten times as many priests as in to attempt to withdraw men from whatsoever their the time of Elizabeth, but confirmation and orders are consciences have affirmed to be beneficial; nay the very not ministered by more hands than were found needful suspicion is likely enough to excite distrust and arouse for a tythe of our population. This evil, my reverend opposition. But to set before them a new truth brethren, can hardly be remedied till the residue of which does not militate with the old, but illustrate the clergy follow your example, and petition her Maand explain it, which opens enlarged views of God's jesty to grant that opportunity of synodical deliberakingdom, which unfolds a fresh idea, which calls forth tion, which she is pledged to concede to their request; their feelings for the future, without doing violence to but its existence sufficiently accounts for the popular the past, this is the true principle of a divine philoso- ignorance. Formularies and Canons will never teach phy. "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him the mass of mankind whose instructor must be expedeclare I unto you." Our office therefore must be to rience, and the key to whose faith is in the usages of instil truth rather than to expose error. The parties the age. Till the Episcopate therefore is so far inwith whom we have to do, have no rival system of be- creased that its functions can be adequately developed. lief, no truth which can be set in opposition to our -a thing at present notoriously impossible-what own, but they know not the "manner" of Christ's marvel if our people believe the Bishop to be only a kingdom,-the transcendant doctrines of his real in- check upon the actions of the clergy, and that his corporation with the body of his elect, that He taber- functions might be as easily discharged by any comnacles among the sons of men, His mysterious pres- missary of the crown. Indeed it is to be feared that ence with the congregation of His people,-of all this this notion is not confined merely to vulgar mindsthey need to be informed. Yet how shall we deal Now it is vain to tell such persons of those more sawith men who are swayed rather by sense than faith, cred objects of this order which our service book defeeling than testimony, and to whom the history of the clares; the ancient maxim Ecclesia est in Episcopo is past has never been unfolded. There is but one thing a mere unpractical statement till it is exhibited in acwhich can speak to such men's minds,-the subduing tion. Under these circumstances, what remains to effects of a truly Christian, worship. If God be in- constitute a Churchman save attachment to our pubdeed present in the congregation of His Saints, if His | lic ritual. If the principles of our system are so little mysterious influence is vouchsafed them, we must be- appreciated that the majority of our people neither know nor value those peculiar blessings, which result set forth, and human efforts properly minister to the from union with an Apostolic Church, to what can divine praise, there will be manifested a present influ- their attachment be linked save to that mode of public worship, which at all events is no unmeaning name but which lives and acts among them. A churchman will be gradually elevated into the preceptions of is in reality a man who believes in the doctrines and Christian sympathy. Thus was it with the Christian lives in the communion of the church; who abides i.e. "in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayer." But the name is and so falling down he worshipped God, and reported popularly applied in a loose, indefinite, uncertain that God was of a truth with his people. What is manner, and persons are supposed to be Churchmen needed then is not to tell men their duty, but to ac- who lead unholy lives and are habitually absent from custom them to feel it. By the neglect of worship, the Lord's table. With many the word has no other signification than that the parties are occasional listeners in the House of God. Now the habit of public worship is the only mode of conveying conviction till they take a part in the public service of God as to such minds. Its office is to lead men to that belief their highest privilege and peculiar blessing, as that from which in past ages it resulted. Let them once which challenges for them a share in the divine pro- learn to regard it in its true light as the collective acmises, and gives them place and entrance amidst the tion of the Christian community, as sustaining our family of God, we have taken no step towards the en- title to be one with that family of Christ, with which largement of their spiritual sense, however they have is the Lord's Spirit, as essentially distinct from any not learnt the only language in which mankind are to private offering or voluntary assemblage, and we shall have done much to teach them the forgotten truth, If public worship were not thus intimately connect- that Christ is truly present with His Church among

Our whole conduct then, my reverend brethren, in being, we might well marvel at the importance at- the performance of our public office must be subservient to the great end of leading our people to regard The only express command which bound them to public worship in its true light. To say that we assemble for religious duties was our Lord's order to should ourselves be grave, reverential, and devout, is

<sup>\*</sup> Aristotle, Ethics 6, cap. 11.

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presence when we render a careful attention to its whole ! mity, which results from dutiful obedience to an of glorying: on the contrary, we do so from a strong

worship. reverence, every voice lifted up in adoration; these improving times, are more content to lay their offerare no trivial niceties, whether we regard the effect ings humbly and thankfully upon His altar.

L. To be concluded in our next.

THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

#### almost superfluous. But it may be as well to notice that an attention to what may seem the minor decen-cies of rubrical observance, falls under the same head. It is because we are in God's presence, discharging as His ministers a public part, that each word and ges-ture is to be adapted to that authorized rule, which directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a directs our conduct. Therefore we are clothed in a sury of the Lord by the Clergy of the Church. For peculiar dress, that we may be taken out of the ordi- if we look at the subscription-lists of our two great be soon disturbed nary rule of our every-day demeanour. What would religious Societies in the Mother Country, and count be affectation in a private man is but a due sense of the sums bestowed by prelates, rectors, vicars, and Churchman's Family Gazette :--the solemnity of his office as the public messenger of even curates of the Church, -many of them with mean the Church of God. Now unless our people see this and stinted incomes,-and place these in contrast with the Romanising party as it is termed, at Oxford; and the proceedings at the election of Dr. Symons are distinction regarded by ourselves, are they likely to with the gifts of nobles, gentry, and substantial yeoregard it? This is doubtless the reason why a punc- men, the vastness of the disproportion in favour of the tual observance of its rubrical directions is demanded former is saddening, while it is comforting. It is from every unuister of our Church. It were superflu- saddening to think that so many thousands of the our to inculcate the necessity of this obedience, for it titled and the wealthy are comparatively cold and needs no words to prove that what men have solemnly indifferent to the duty of aiding in the extension of o justify a departure from the ordinary course of procepromised they are bound to perform. If it be urged Christ's kingdom upon earth; and it is refreshing to dure in the election of the Vice-Chancellor. The exthat some rubrical irregularities are too trivial to re- observe how much this solemn accountability to God treme opinions of the few of whose feelings and views Mr. Ward would now appear to be the representative, quire notice, let us remember that it is the more inex- for all we have and hope for, weighs with and influenand who compose, after all, but a small portion of the cusable to be led by trivial causes to depart from the ces those who, by careful study of his holy Word, and enjoined orders of the Church. The case seems to active participation in daily works of charity and piety, men; but we feel confident that there is no good ground for apprehension, that either the writings or the actions be provided for in the preface to the Prayer Book, have come to a lively and just appreciation of its great which reminds us that "although the keeping or mitting of a correspondence is but a realization of the same truth to the published lists of evil to the Church." It is evident that no extensive change omitting of a ceremony in itself considered is but a realization of the same truth, to the published lists of small thing; yet the wilful and contemptuous trans- our own Church Society: there, almost in every gression and breaking of a common order and disci- parish, we find the Clergy, with poor and insufficient pline is no small offence before God." Nor let it be incomes generally, amongst the largest contributors, this guilt, when obedience is not enforced upon them by their Bishop. For the order of the Prayer Book, which enjoins them to refer dubious cases to his deci-sion, expressly limits his dispensing power to such tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the Clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the clergyman of the parish with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the clergyman of the parish, with an income tained in this book." We give proof therefore that the total the surplus the provide the parish to the pari said that individual clergymen are exonerated from -appropriating, in many, many instances, more than

tained in this book." We give proof therefore that from every source not exceeding £150 per annum, is we look at worship as a public ministration in God's found to give £3 17s., or nearly one-fourth of the prescribed solemnities. Through that perfect unifor- Far are we from adducing these facts in any spirit

established order, the office of prayer being dischar- feeling of humiliation rather, that the teaching, yes, ged every where with one form and one spirit, exhibits and the practice of God's accredited ministers, has, itself as the uniting principle of a national devotion. as a general rule, produced so meagre a harvest of What better fitted than this spectacle, backed by the fruit. But the times, as we have said, are improving, fervent co-operation of innumerable worshippers to and a better sense of this high Christian obligation is regain those who have wandered from the fold, to ab- rapidly spreading and deepening. The long engrossorb them again into the mighty stream of the public sing floods of speculation and of worldliness are, as we piety, and to teach them the true meaning of united believe, receding, and leaving room,-stinted though it still be,-for the growth of better plants and sounder It is as contributing then to such an enlightened principles. It is a subject, we repeat, for unfeigned judgment that an attention to the external circum- thankfulness to God, that this tide of desolation has stances of devotion is worthy of regard. That the been mercifully stayed by the mandate of the Most House of God should accord with the solemn and in- High; that the rivalry of Mammon has been arrested spiring feelings of devotion, that when men enter it, and subdued; that the golden image which the they should remember the Psalmist's words, "O come world and its fashions have set up, is losing many of let us worship and fall down, and kneel before the its devotees; that the temple of Gcd receives a better Lord our maker," that every knee should be bent in reverence and love; and that men, in these happily

But this leads us to the consideration of another of His courts who is King of kings and Lord of lords. branch of the subject, which, however, must be post- be repealed. We are persuaded that all parties are poned to a future number.

Symons to the Vice-Chancellorship of Oxford, will be found in another column. This is hailed as a great COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1844. triumph over the "High Church," or as some are pleased to term it, the "Tractarian" or "Pusevite" party. Perhaps it is not unjustly designated a victory First Page. Poetry — The Martyrs. Sir Philip Sydney. The Primitive Church in its Episcopacy. Public Worship and Forms of Prayer. Fourth Page. Henry Howard.—Chap. xiv. The Country Purson. over the individuals who, from entertaining and promulgating extreme views, are branded by what is meant to be the opprobrious names implied in the epithets last quoted; but it is assuredly no triumph over those who are correctly and legitimately styled The remarks in our last two numbers upon the High-Churchmen, because a very large majority of Diocesan CHURCH Society now incorporated by law, these were found amongst the supporters of Dr. Syand, from its present constitution having a more fixed, mons. This is evident enough from a letter addressed established, and permanent claim than ever upon the by Dr. Hook to a friend at Oxford upon the subject support of all the members of the Church Catholic in of this very election,-a letter which not only points Upper Canada, naturally lead us to the consideration out the position assumed by the Iligh Church, or of the duty of almsgiving. Not that we are about to rather the sound Church party in this exciting case; enter into any minute or elaborate discussion of this but which manifests very clearly and very satisfactorily great Christian obligation; but some remarks upon it how far removed the sentiments of genuine HighThe Church.

First, then, Romanism is politically to be dreaded because it is actuated by the exclusive spirit of all dissent. The Romanist is exclusive because he denies salvation to all who do not believe in the supremacy of one solitary and isolated Bishop. He is dangerous in his exclusion, because he holds that fire, faggot, and all treachery may be religiously and meritoriously used against all who do not believe as he does. His religion is, like that of all dissent, to nourish the pride of man, not the glory of God. He erects in heaven a power independent of the Redeemer, evil to the Church. It is evident that no extensive enange in any system, either religious or otherwise, which has for its object the improvement and better carrying out of the principles upon which it is based, can ever be accom-rules the Godhead in heaven, the same as any human plished, unless the parties with whom it originates are possessed of the requisite purity of conduct, and integrity Pope the right of declaring how her favour is to be sef character, to insure respect and attention to their ex- cured, for no instructions on that head are to be found in think that both these characteristics are observable in the necessary for their own salvation, and that all the surplus present attempt, on the part of the Church in Great Bri-tain, to return to a more catholic course of determined at the surplus is deposited in the exhaustless treasury of the Church, to tain, to return to a more catholic course of duty and de- be distributed for the redemption of sinners on the pay votion. All sound Churchmen are content to watch the ment of a sum of money to the Pope of Rome.

rogress of the good work with calmness and Christian atience; and while they look back with humiliation and egret on the black spots in the past history of the Church, hey await with confidence the arrival of the period when power and propagating its errors, that once to give it en-trance is for ever to array its whole powers against you. How comes it that our present Conservative Ministry at one and the same time encourages this dangerous power, much less to attempt to apply a cure, busy themselves in the endeavour to find out new causes of complaint, and display a cure, busy themselves in the endeavour to find out new causes of complaint, and display a restlessness and uneasiness, to say the least, which leads to a great want of confidence in their sound-ness as Churchmen. As we stated at the outset, we do not sympathise in such feelings; and we sincerely trust that does our present so called Conservative Ministry do all this? Because they are blinded by the economical philosophy. The plain strong good sense of the Conserva-tives of England, saw the errors of this philosophy long Is Young England an increasing manifestation of

the suggestion he throws out; but we must take occa- their opinions? It is a great mistake to suppose that a reform in the Commons House of Parliament was brought about solely by the exertions of the Whigs, though they are certainly very welcome to take credit for the special measure which hey introduced and carried. From the moment that the man Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, the whole Conservative body in England was as fully aware that an eration in the representative system was necessary as Whigs pretended to be. They became aware that principles were to be looked to quite as much as party.— They saw it to be necessary that members of the House should not dare to turn their backs on principles, and o high rank and illustrious descent, but they could no nger allow their representatives to be little else than minees of any separate influence, however exalted .-They withdrew their support from the then Cabinet, but, They withdrew their support from the their and not organize not having made resistance a habit, they did not organize. The in opposition, and the Whigs came into power. The economical philosophy became more flourishing than ever, and it is only of late that they have put themselves

combination against it. What the nature of this philosophy is, I shall proceed to explain in my next. I am, Sir, your most obd't. serv't,

Toronto, 29th October, 1844. RIVIGNUS.

#### RELIGIOUS CONCILIATION.

My dear Sir,-In your paper of Nov. 1st, I read with mixed feeling of pleasure and pain, a communication on "Episcopacy and Methodism on the St. Clair." The writer appears to have been imbued with correct views upon the distinctive character of our Church, but feared or rather disliked to state them openly, (yet of course peacefully.) thinking perhaps that "conciliation" in Church matters might attain the end which he desired. His experience however has added another, to the many examples of the truth of the maxim "Magna est veritas

"The majority would undoubtedly have been much less, it must inevitably lead, been introduced into every de- Spry, Rev. Dr. Penfold, Rev. Dr. Saunders, Edward

register to have interest anticipated, and that the pro-bedings and the peace of the University will not again a soon disturbed." The following is from the *Edinburgh Observer and* in the most dangerous species of distance of the following is from the *Edinburgh Observer and* is the most dangerous species of distance of the species of distance of the species of t the most daugerous species of dissent. In these cavilling we are informed, to save the rights and authority of the days, every man who professes himself a Churchman ac-cording to the Bible and the plain meaning of the Book of Common Prayer, is branded as a Puseyite or half Papist. How Dr. Pusey may feel I cannot tell, for I never not be set aside; consequently the Vice-Chancellor did and the proceedings at the election of Dr. Symons are therefore deprived of much of that interest with which we might otherwise have been disposed to regard them. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the course pur-sued by the Board, of which Dr. Symons was a member, in condensation of the masters ascended the semin condemning a party unkeard, we do not think that a argument, venture to trespass, Rev. Sir, on your province, icicle, and tendered their votes to the two proctors, passing afficiently strong case has been made out against him, i hope you will excuse it, and check me if I am in error. out of the door behind the Vice-Chancellor's seat, an convenience. When the papers were cast up, the senior proctor declared "Majori parti placet." The numbers however, were pretty generally understood to be-

Placet...... 882 Non-placet.... 183 Majority ..... .... 699

Convocation in a speech, which was universally admired, as well for the elegance of the composition as for the as well for the englated of the composition as for the moderation it displayed on those subjects on which the late Vice-Chancellor, if any man, has reason to be most sensitive. He has, however, won golden opinions by his conduct this day, than which nothing could be more  $\pounds$  that the annual rate of each contribution, meratory and the small allowance for management, would be, (if 30 years of age) for every £5 annuity £1. 6s. 3d.; and for £25, £6. 11s. 3d; and for £50, £13. 2s. 6d. 6. That £13 2s. 6d. per annum, to insure £50 for his

The Vice Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, began by expressing his satisfaction at being at length permitted to resign an office the labours of which he had sustained during four the Capital. vears, in humble reliance upon strength not his own.— The laws of the University, his confidence in the good 9. That no annuities be paid for the first ten years, but that the sum contributed, with interest, be returned to the family of the decensed Clergyman. 10. That no Widow be entitled to an annuity whose hua-ridicale, and reproach, nevertheless, having been by the favour of the Chancellor, and the assent of Convocation, so many times entrusted with the high office, it was a cratifying duty on his rart to thank his friendle forely for the sum contributed to the faulty of the decensed the sum contributed to the fault of the decensed the decensed the decense of the decense of the decense of the fault of the fault of the decense of the fault of the fau ppinion of those he was addressing, and, above all, his gratifying duty on his part to thank his friends, freely to which had been contributed, with interest. pardon his enemies, if any he really had, and to wish them all manner of good consistent with the true faith, and of the happily reformed faith of the Church of Eng-land. He next alluded to the death of Dr. Hall, Master f Pembroke; and commended the talents of his succes-or, the Dean of Jersey. The Queen's safe delivery, and of age. the birth of another Prince, were the next topics of conratulation. Then the visit of the King of Saxony to Oxford, and that of the Prince of Prussia, in company with the great Dake, the noble Chancellor of the Univer-sity. He described it as an interesting and agreeable ight to observe those two illustrious men, evidently united by the closest ties of friendship, and enjoying each the ighest honour which the University could bestow upon them respectively, revisiting the scenes to which the Prince had been introduced in early youth, and vieing with each other in showing respect to their adopted Ahna Mater. The speech next alluded to the completion of the Iniversity Gallery and Taylor Building; he consists ated the University upon being permitted, by means of hese establishments, to unite the study of the fine arts hese establishments, to unite the severer pursuits of the 16. That these rates should be increased upon all contribuand the modern languages to the severer pursuits of the The next topic was the admirable behaviour of He lamented the tumults of former years, and congratu-lated the house upon the change which had vindicated the ancient reputation of Oxford, for gentlemanly manners, and observance of academical discipline. He next said his desire was that his speech should be short and temperate. But his duty would be very im-perfectly discharged unless he attempted to say a few words respecting his successor-a man, who to acknowledged talent and varied attainments, added great know ledge of business and kindness of disposition. He trusted there would always be a sufficient number of such men to stand by the University in its difficulties and dangers. In conclusion, he humbly thanked God for having constantly supplied him with strength and assistance to ena-ble him to bear up against the varied difficulties, dangers and anxieties of his office; and he earnestly invoked the Divine favour and blessing on the University, that she might continue faithfully and diligently to discharge her various duties towards individuals and the country at large, in the language used in admitting candidates to the higher degrees: "Ad honorem Domini nostri Jesu

It was resolved, That a sum not exceeding seven pounds be allowed to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, for expences incurred (under the direction of the Lord Bishop) during a special visit to the Indians at the Sault St. Marie.

It was agreed, That the Standing Committee meet on the last Saturday of every month, or oftener if necessary, to prepare such matters of business, including the accounts, as require to be submitted at the next General

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Meeting of the Society. The Standing Committee made a report concerning the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the consideration of which was deferred until information or suggestions should be obtained from Clergymen or others, who may feel an interest in the same

The Lord Bishop laid the following hints on the table: Hints towards forming a Widows' Fund.

1. That the number of Clergymen in this Diocese is about

2. That this number is continually increasing, --- a circum-stance which makes it difficult to discover the average of deaths

during the year, but it may be assumed at 3 per hundred. 3. That the rapid increase of Clergymen which may be an-ticipated, and the short time that many of them will have contributed, presenc great difficulties in the way of establishing a Widows' Fund in this Diocese.

4. That assuming that three Clergymen die annually, and that  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leave Widows whose mean age is 52, we find that the expectation of a Widow's life, according to Dr. Halley's table, the only one within my reach, is 16.66, which multiplied by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gives 41.65, or rather 42, the greatest number of Clergy The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, then addressed the men's Widows in every hundred that can ever be alive at one

5. That the annual rate of each contributor, including a

gentlemanly and forbearing. We supply a short abstract Widow, is a contribution far too great to be borne by the Clergy of this Diocese.

7. That an annual collection in all the Parishes and Stations 8. That special donations must be solicited to augment the

9. That no annuities be paid for the first ten years, but that

11. That on a Widow's marriage her annuity cease.

 That contributors pay one year in advance.
 That in case of death or marriage of Widows having children, one-half of the annuity to which such Widow w

14. That there be four classes of rates-1. To secure an annuity of £25 p annum £ 6 11 3 7 17 6 £30 3. " £40 " 10 10 0 13 2 6 £50 " 15. That the yearly collections, donations and savings, may be applied by the managers to reduce this scale, but in a safe

For £25.....£ 3 11 3 
 30.....
 4 17 6

 40.....
 7 10 0

40.....

" 50...... 10 2 6 Should the collections and donations be liberal, it is hoped that after the lapse of ten years a further reduction of the rates may

tors who may be more than 30 years of age. 17. That it is essential to the prosperity of the fund that all the Clergy should be included.

It was agreed, That five hundred Collecting Cards be inted at the Diocesan Press. It was agreed, That Messrs. Strachan and Cameron be

ppointed Solicitors to the Society now incorporated.

#### DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL .- The Chapel adjoining the Rectory was consecrated on Friday, the 1st instant, in the morning, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, attended by six of his Clergy. H. Lorenze and B. C. of his Clergy. H. Jessopp and T. Cary, Esqrs., Church-wardens, and several other gentlemen, presented the peti-tion for the consecration of the Chapel; the Rev. R. R. Burgare read the sector of the Chapel; the Rev. R. R. Burrage read the sentence of consecration. The Rev. Official Mackie read the morning prayers, assisted by the Rev. W. Chaderton and E. C. Parkin, who read the les-sons; the Rev. E. W. Sewell read the epistle, the Lord Bishon himself reading the antisons; the Rev. E. W. Sewell read the epistle, the base Bishop himself reading the ante-communion service, and addressing the numerous congregation in a manner appropriate to the occasion. The name given to this place of worship falls in with the festival celebrated by he Church for the day on which the Consecration tool

The usual ceremonies having been gone through in pla lace. NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—A sermon, on behalf of this taking his seat, he proceeded, as is usual, to make a short address to the assembly. He expressed his deep sense of the difficulties of his preached again at the Cathedral, in the afternoon, and at

Royal assent.

are called for, preliminary to a consideration of the Churchmen are from the wild and dangerous opinions

of British privilege, should ever have received the

lished by the Messrs. Rowsell of Toronto;-an excellent compilation, which is worthy of general patronage. We have also received an Essay on Madness, from

## of that fearful malady.

Sir,-At the conclusion of my last letter I made some

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Churchman's Almanuc for 1845, pub-

(To the Editor of The Church.)

The particulars of the election of the Rev. Dr.

## We expressed ourselves strongly, though briefly, upon this grievance; and should say much more concerning it, could we entertain the slightest doubt that so obnoxious and disgraceful an enactment will forthwith

its partial and unconstitutional character are but the prelude to its indignant removal from our Statute-book. We do not feel much surprise at any enactment proceeding from the late Legislative Assembly; but we cannot repress our wonder that a Statute so much at variance with British usage, and so utterly subversive

"We readily confess that we have no great sympathy

inority, are a source of much pain to all sound Church-

ad unstable' among us are satisfied with the simple dis-

but without waiting to investigate the sources of the evil,

we shall soon cease to have to lament their existence."

We are obliged to our correspondent R. P. C. for

sion to remind him that we have not by any means

been silent upon the subject to which his letter adverts.

the pen of Robert Spear, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, which appears to be ably written, and to suggest many useful hints for the treatment

## Communications.

commanding such enormous funds for extending its hey shall be removed. On the other hand, the 'unwise covery that faults have been committed; that some of the essential features of Catholicity have been overlooked;

Church from the beginning.

movement of the present day,-a movement which, pleasure in subjoining here :-notwithstanding the lamented indiscretions and eccen-tricities of a few, is nevertheless one for which we have great cause to be thankful,—so much attention has been given to the high and solemn duty of statedly and systematically bestowing, in furtherance of the cause of God and his Church, a portion of the worldly bution of our worldly wealth, be it great or small, is bution of our worldly wealth, be it great or small, is "But it was soon discovered that in this want of confinot to be regarded as a thing of conveniency or caprice, but a solem obligation,—a duty from which, with a

repeated in the New Testament economy, it was, we "Now, after the publication of Mr. Ward's book, which may believe, because there could be no need of its direct and solemn reiteration. Christians would not therefore subversive both of principle and truth; and of the truth and honour of God, than the redemption true believers.

If Christians have, in later days, neglected this great duty or thought too lightly of it, it proves not that the duty or thought too lightly of it, it proves not that the obligation is, in all its awful force, diminished, but ings might prejudice his judgment. We do not, of course, duty or thought too nguty of h, h provide the proceeds to act.—I am, dear Sir, yours very faithis that, in the revival of God's good work among us, ere he proceeds to act.—I am, dear Sir, yours very faith-"W. F. Hook. Christians are so fast awakening to a sense of this fully, great responsibility.

We have, in the present generation, some noble instances of this reviving sense of Christian duty .-- provoked from certain members of the Convocation,--For the spirit and the manners of the times have been our purpose being merely to shew that the Highlamentably adverse to the growth and spread of this Church party, properly so called, did not identify better principle. Not to speak of the tide of worldli- themselves with the opposition to Dr. Symons. In ness and luxury which, in the accumulation of riches further confirmation of this, we annex the following from commercial speculation chiefly, has rolled in extracts from two religious periodicals, the principles devastation over the fair face of the moral and spiritual of which, as far as we can judge, differ not from those creation, there has been too long prevailing a false and which have always been advocated in our own journal. fatal notion that to cling with fidelity to some religious What follows is from the Churchman's Newspaper, Shibboleth, was Christian zeal,-to be the devotee of published in London :-some peculiar doctrine, and to sit with assiduity at the "The election of Dr. Symons to the Vice-Chancellorfeet of the Gamaliel who proclaimed it, was the fulfil- ship of the University of Oxford, was carried, on Tuesday ment of the whole amount of Christian obligation .- last, by a majority much larger than we anticipated. ment of the whole amount of Christian obligation.— Contrasted with this religious passion,—the offspring of spiritual pride and itching ears,—public prayer was nothing; the lowly-bended knee, the humble voice of sopplication, the contrite spirit and the broken heart, was nothing; God's own ordinances, in short,—his was nothing; God's own ordinances, in short,—his sacraments especially,—were nothing; almsgiving as a principle, a prescribed and systematic duty, was

mner of presenting our offerings to God as suggested of the few who, under that classification, are almost as

substance which, whatever be its measure, we owe six Doctors who condemned Dr. Pusey without assigning entirely to Him. And rejoiced ate we to find the sentiment more widely prevailing, that such a contri-bution of our worldly wealth, be it great or small is

but a solem obligation,—a duty from which, with a becoming sense of accountability, there is no escape; that, in short, the impression has become so much have voted against Dr. Symons on the grounds before more general and deeply grafted, that the systematic appropriation of a part of our substance to the cause of God is a DEBT to Him,—a debt which we cannot, and dare not, refuse to pay,—a debt which takes premore general and deeply grafted, that the systematic alluded to would have had any objection to record their

cedence of every other obligation, —a debt which it becomes our first and greatest anxiety, as redeemed and thankful Christians, to discharge. The nature and extent of this obligation was clearly stated, by the authority of God himself, under the Old Testament dispensation; and if it was not formally of Dr. Symons will be regarded as protesting in favour of

be likely to think themselves under less obligation to honour God with their substance, than were the Jews: they, it must have been considered, would be sure to carry out the spirit of the Law in this particular, when the Law spirit of the Law in this particular, carry out the spirit of the Law in this particular, when the Law came to be merged into the Gospel: when the Law came to be merged into the Gosper: the deliverance from the bondage of Egypt, and the possession of the milk and honey of the land of Canaan, would shrink with abhorrence from any appearance of would not surely awaken greater thankfulness, or pro-voke to larger acts of liberal bounty for the furtherance against Dr. Symons without seeming to side with the Romanizers, we must stand aloof from the contest. In adopting this course, we are quite prepared for censure of the world by Christ his only begotten Son, and the from both of the contending parties, but there seems to promise of the everlasting blessedness of heaven to be no alternative left to us, except that of expressing our valry of their order, with the meek though resolute spirit

#### "Vicarage, Leeds, Oct. 4."

We do not insert the rejoinder which this letter

sacraments especially, —were nothing; atmsgiving as a principle, a prescribed and systematic duty, was nothing. But the times in this respect have changed, at least are changing; and God be praised for it. And where this active principle of piety is most reflected on, and

in his own holy Word, and adopted by his ransomed of the few who, under that classification, are annost as much astray from the sound principles of the Church vious to the close of the last century. Let us now see And rejolced are we to see that, in the religious as are Protestant Dissenters on the one hand, or Romanists on the other. This letter we have much of that period:-----Confidence in the loyalty of the nation, favour to an expansive system of traffic, were dis qualities of the English Sovereignty, until the House of Commons usurped the better portion of its prerogatives. A widening of our electoral scheme, great facilities to commerce, and the rescue of our Roman Catholic fellow subjects from the Puritanic yoke, from fetters which have been fastened on them by British Parliaments in spite of the protests and exertions of English Sovereigns; these were the three great elements of the real Pitt system-a system founded on the traditions of our monarchy, and caught from the writings, the speeches, the councils of those who, for the sake of these and analogous benefits, had ever been anxious that the Sovereign of England should never be degraded into the position of a Venetian Doge

It is the firm belief not only of every Churchman, but also of every Conservative, that the Sovereigns of Eng-land have always, with a very few notorious exceptions been anxious to rule their people with a paternal sway; that, with these few exceptions, they have all been unreligious or other causes to disturb the balance or risk the quiet of the nation, they stepped forward and endeaoured, as far as in them lay, to prevent it.

Mr. D'Israeli has confounded the proceedings of the monarchy previous to the Revolution with those which took place afterwards. He has confounded the former period, when there was no question as to the right to the throne, with the after period, when there was. In the latter period the Sovereign had to contend not only with the religious errors of Popery, but also with its manifest interest in maintaining the right of the exiled family ble virtue of opposing error and of maintaining the per-manence of the State as it was then constituted. On this account it was that the early Sovereigns of the Revolu-tion were bound hand and foot to the Whigs. It is clear that many of the Tory Lords never thoroughly understood how religious errors in the Sovereign could absolve them from their oath of allegiance. An encroachment upon the rights and doctrines of their established Church they would resist to the death, and they would combine in this their resistance the fire, and gallantry, and chiearnest wish that the contest may be given up. "In saying that we have no confidence in Dr. Symons, we judge of him only from his public conduct, and merely full, securities on this head, their loyalty might be dangerons to the existing Government. During the reign of George III, this feeling passed

Church. And yet we know that George III. regarded it as the most dangerous of all kinds of dissent. We know that he peremptorily prevented Mr. Pitt from introducing a bill for Roman Catholic emancipation. We also know that George IV. entertained the same opinion; and from Lord Eldon's memoranda we learn his sufferings and his agony when he was forced to consent to the passing of that destructive enactment which was then pressed upon him as a necessary coup d'etat. How comes it that Mr. Pitt, departing from the acknowledged views and hereditary tenets of his party, ever seriously contempla an enactment? And how comes it that Sir Robert Peel's administration takes under its especial protection not only dissenters, but Romanists; every kind of departure from the faith of the Church of England (except Socialism which was taken into none but Lord Melbourne's patronage), and never in religious matters interposes the pre-rogative of the Crown in the House of Lords for any other

et prævalebit." Perhaps the following passage from the "remains" of the Rev. Richard Cecil, may not inaptly ustrate the incorrectness of the "surrender principle" but he if it may so be called :---

I could talk with men of the world on their own ground, and then win them over to mine. I was food of paint-ing, and so talked with them on that subject. This ing, and so talked with them on that subject. This pleased them, but I did not consider that I gave a con-sequence to their pursuits which does not belong to them; whereas I ought to have endeavoured to raise them above them, that they might engage in higher. I did not see this at the time; but I now see it to have been a great error. A wealthy man builds a fine house and opens to himself fine prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see them bight of the prospects; he wants you to see which our statutes of the University so strictly enjoin; and to be branded as a "disturber of the prospect of the prospe them, for he is sick of them himself. They thus draw and to be branded as a "disturber of the peace of the them, for he is seek of them himself. They thus traw you into their schemes. A man has got  $\pm 10,000$ ; you congratulate him upon it, and that without any intima-tion of his danger, or his *responsibility*. Now you may tell him in the pulpit that riches are nothing worth; but on will tell him this in vain, while you tell him out of ledge myself. Rather I would avow my conviction that,

November, 1844. THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of The Church.

I must confess, my dear Sir, that I have been greatly surprised that the Conservative press generally, and espe-cially "the *Church*," should have taken so little notice of the insult that has been offered to the Clergy, and, through them, to our venerable Church, by that most irreligious and unconstitutional Act of the Legislature, or rather, I should say, of the ex-Ministers, (as they are sometimes called), which deprives them of their electoral franchise. Would it not be well to agitate the subject, and to recommend the Clergy, and not only the Clergy, but all Churchmen, to petition for a repeal of that Act? In this district it is our intention to petition. Many of our brethren are very warm on the subject. We feel that we are aggrieved, by being deprived, in a manner without precedent in the history of Christian nations, of the enjoyment of our just rights; -that we are debased in the eyes of the people, as unworthy, in the opinion of the Legislature, of being entrusted with the electoral franchise;-that the interests of religion are in cons injured in the persons of the Clergy, and the honour of

our venerable Church greatly disparaged. It appears to me that the above are the legitimate con-sequences of that Act. I do trust, therefore, that the "Church," which has always been the uncompromising defender of our rights, will speak out on the subject, and in a fearless manner. Let us take warning; for a spirit is abroad, yes even in the Church, that, if not restrained in season, will yet trample the Clergy under foot. May God avert this! But I do confess that I am one of those who tremble at the aspect of the times. R. P. C.

Canada East, Oct. 29, 1844.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP .- ELECTION OF DR. SYMONS. Oxford, Tuesday, Oct. 8.-In a Convocation, holden this day at 12 o'clock, the letter from the Chancellor of the University nominating the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, to be Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President o repose but to destroy a Bishopric of the Church of Eng-nd?—a Bishopric in Wales, which the whole of that St. John's, whose term of office had expired, was read to land?—a Bishoprie in Wales, which the whole of that principality protest against being despoiled. The cause to be found in "that are of economical statesmanship" is to be found in "that age of economical statesmanship which" says Coningsby, "Lord Shelburne had predicted in 1787, when he demolished in the House of Lords Bi-shop Watson and the balance of trade, which Mr. Pitt his clear intellect was couvinced by Mr, Burke to the

new situation, particularly in such times as the present; but he declared that he should have felt that he was shrinking from his duty if he were deterred by these dif

Christi, et ad profectum Sacrosanctæ matris Ecclesiæ et

making the declaration, delivering the insignia of office,

it that they are." Lord Chesterfield says "a man's character is degraded when he is to be laad." A minister of the Church of Eng-

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The LORD BISHOP in the Chair.

Church Society's House, November, 1844.

Vice-Chancellors—viz., the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Provost of Oriel; the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's; the Rev. Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln; the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University. CANADA. University. CANADA.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held on Wed-esday, the 6th of November, 1844,---The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his ac-punts, shewing a balance in hand of £236 17s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ : Also an account showing that the receipts since the last regular Monthly Meeting of the Central Board have been,

Corporation were received in the saloon by Louis and M. Guizot. The deputation were introduced by Lord Sydney to the King. His Majesty bowed cordially to the Lord Mayor and the rest. The Recorder, Mr. Law, then read the address, which was of the usual complimentary character. At the conclusion the Lord Mayor handed a copy of the ad-

answer from a paper which he held in his hand. striking feature is the following:— "I am convinced, as you are, that peace and friendly rela-tions between France and England are, for two nations and to esteem and honour each other, a source of innumerable and equal advantages. The preservation of that good understand-ing in a the sume time a video of weater to the world at large ing is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at large, ing is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at for and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilization in the benefit of all nations. I consider my co-operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the mission and honour of my reign. Such has been the aim and the object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will errown them with success?

crown them with success." His Majesty read the above passage with marked emphasic When he had concluded, he handed the copy of the answ the Lord Mayor, with whom his Majesty shook hands reat cordiality, again entering into conversation with him-The Lord Mayor having expressed a wish that his Maje could have visited the citizens of London before his depart the King replied ;- " I assure you, that if I had time, en should not interfere with my hearty wish, but my time is interfere. I should wish very much to visit Guildhall, the Mansion house, and Fishmongers'-hall."

After the departure of the deputation, the King of the Fren the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and others of the Royal party paid a visit to Eton College, where the boys

Arrival of the Hibernia.

By the Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, which left England on the 19th of October, and arrived at Boston on the 2nd instwe have received seven days later intelligence from England. THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

On Friday, the Order of the Garter was conferred upon the King of the French at Windsor Castle, amidst great pomp and magnificence. In a state chair sat Queen Victoria, in the mantle of the order, its motto inscribed on a bracelet that en-circled her arm, a diamond tiara on her head. The chair of peace of the childed her arm, a diamond thara on her head. The childed statute would state by her side was vacant. Round the table before her the some ten knights companions of the highest rank-purple velvet of the order was seen on all that group-Queen, the knights, the chairs, the table; gold glowing the every turn, on robes and furniture. On the steps of the throne, behind the Queen's chair were seated the high ciril when he is to be had." A minister of the Church of Eng-will be had, i'h estudies and becomes accurately acquaited will be had, i'h estudies and becomes accurately acquaited will be had, i'h estudies and becomes accurately acquaited with the principles of his own Church. That so many in this respect err, however, I am free to admit, is rather their misfortane than their fault. The proper teaching of the Church has been too much overloked and neglected, but the times assure us that a healthful effort at improvement is in progress. Yours very sincerely, A TORONTO CHURCHMAN.

both nations; not from any wish of aggrandizement, however, Our view should be peace, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. \* \* \* \* France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cardial union "

France, but cordial union." A splendid dinner in St. George's Hall to commemorate the King's installation, at which there were a hundred guest, adorned with all the splendours of Jewellery and precious stores, terminated the dress festivities. On Saturday the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London arrived at Windsor with an other of regent to

of London arrived at Windsor with an address to preserve the King of the French. The carriages drew up at the ear trance gate of St. George's Hall, where the officers of the Queen's houshold were in waiting to receive the address. Corporation were received in the saloon by Louis Philippe

bot, and Huron Branch Associations... 25 0 0 £307 17 6

The payments during the same period have been: For rent and other current expenses, ...  $\pounds$  62 17 9 Remittance to England for Books,  $\pounds$ 100 
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 R. Cuthbert's binding account,
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 To the Rev. H. B. Osler for Church building in Albion, being a sum spe-

3 5 0 cially subscribed, ...... Indian Missions.

For six months' salary of Mr. J. Wilson, Interpreter, ..... 18 15 0

£219 11 9 The Standing Committee recommended the payment

of the following accounts: One Quarter's Rent, due 1st Oct..... £25 0 0 James Browne's acct. for Freight, &c ... 23 15 0 Diocesan Press, Stock for De-containing forms and direc-tions for title deeds, ...... 10 14 0 40 10 0 Gas Company, six months, from 1st July

Gas Company, six months, from 1st July to 31st Dec,.... Water Company, three months, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec,.... Thomas Johnson, for colouring rooms and hall in Society's House, Thomas Champion, 4 months' 0 12 6 1 2

Salary,.....£41 13 4 Boy's wages, 4 months,......£41 13 4 Thos. Champion, sundry disbursements, 4 6 Moiety of allowance for Fuel for Deposi-4 6 1

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look those men in the face whom she formerly engaged in the field of battle! When the first Lieutenant of the Emperor proceeded to assist at the coronation of Queen Victoria, did England perceive an insult in his presence? Did she attri-bute as a crime to the veteran of all the wars of the empire the recell... lections which attach to his name and to his illustrious reputations which attach to his name and to his mathematical is the Revolution of 1830, which has replaced us in the first rank amongst free nations, nothing? England sends her most illustrious citizen to meet the Sovereign of France. This is termed. termed an insult to the Revolution of July-we consider it as an act of homage paid to it. It is precisely because England sees beyond the King, or rather, sees in the King the nation over which he reigns, and the revolution from which he sprung, t the reception is given to him which does honour to the British nation

CANADA. - Confirmation of the Appointments by the Gover-nor of Canada. The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Draper Esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada, formerly called Upper Canada ; William Morris, Esq., to be Receiver General for Cas nada; D. B. Papineau Esq., to be Commissioner of Crown Land-in Canada; James Smith, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada, formerly Called I. D. D. D. D. D. D. Esc. to be Scenatory called Lower Canada; Dominick Daley, Esq., to be Secretary for Canada.

#### THE MARKFTS.

CORN.—The present duties on foreign produce are ;—Wheat 20s., Barley 4s., Oats 6s., Rye 6s. 6d., Beans 5s. 9d., Peas 9s. 6d. per quarter, and Flour 12s. 0 d. per barrel. The foreign impost. Imports, since our last publication, have consisted of 400 sacks, 1928 barrels Canadian, and 3383 barrels United States Flour. he arrivals coastwise and from Ireland have proved moderate of all articles. Nothing of importance has transpired in other at of trade during the above period. A moderate quantity of foreign Wheat was purchased at yesterday's market for the inferior, but the home demand was limited for all descriptions, and prices were barely supported. Superior Canadian and States Flour were in fair request at steady prices but the secondary and on were in fair request at steady prices, but the secondary and or-dinary kinds are 6d. to 1s, per sack and 6d, per barrel cheaper. Peas, on a moderate retail inquiry, sustain their former value. Several said and the former value are found to former value.

The source of a relation of the second of the sec

Tuesday.—This morning commenced the hundred and twen-ty-first meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, in aid of the charity established for the relief of the widows and archar widows and orphans of poor clergymen in the three dioceses. There was a larger attendance at the Cathedral than had been anticipated. The raised gallery fronting the orchestra and the aisles were well-filled but the numbered and reserved seats practice. The reverend gentleman made out his case from scriptural authority, logically and conclusively. His discourse was not a laboured oratorical effort, but a quiet and seasonable appeal to the judgment of his congregation. In some passages it took higher ground, and was felicitous where it associated the sublime in music with the true spirit of religion. It was pleasing to watch the effect of the music on the humble operatives from Birmingham-they seemed startled with the massive harmonies when Handel thundered forth; and when the more armonies when Hander thindered forth, and when the more quiet and touching appeal in Boyce's anthem on behalf of the poor and fatherless was heard, many a hard and rough-featured man was not ashamed to weep. A more devotional auditory was never collected—it was impossible that anybody could be a worse Christian by such solemn appeals through the agency of sweet sounds.

The service opened with Handel's Overture to *Esther*, which is usually selected at festivals. It was effectively executed by the band. After the first lesson, Handel's "Te Deum," composed for the Dettingen victory, was given. This masterly production is always performed at the feast of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's, for which the great drums destroyed at the fire in the Tower were put in requisition. The *Te Deum* has been heard with larger orchestras than the one at Gloucester; but there was force enough to render it justice. Indeed, a well-selected band and chorus of 300 performers suffice for all legitimate purposes. The most experienced musicians are of opinion that, after a given number of voices and instruments, the effects are destroyed. The burst of praise to the Lord from the band and chorus was electrical. Boyce's anthem "Blessed is He," and his elegant duet, "Here shall soft Chari-

were drawn up to receive them. The reception which the people were desirous to get into a place where a fourth part of they may come largely from Canada-the small duties imposed

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rican, alone preventing it from reaching the same price. Wheat, Flour, &c.- The result of the harvest being now pretty well ascertained, we are enabled to say with confidence that, with regard to wheat—the great staple crop of this coun-try,—there has never been a more abundant harvest reaped, while the excellence of the quality is quite equal to the abundid not display a full complement of visitors. The Corporation arrived in state, and the Dean with his family was present, as well as the Honourable Grantley Berkeley, and other amateurs. Much has been written against these musical short crop, which in many parts of the country was a complete failure. The abundance of the wheat crop will, however, comamateurs. Ander has been which against the vaster at Chel-meetings in sacred editices, and the popular preachers at Chel-tenham have preached latterly against the custom. The ser-mon, therefore, of the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, the Vicar of Brook-throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and Whaddon was chiefly directed to the defence of the throp and the t which has already taken place, has advanced the duty to the highest point, 20s. per quarter, and at which it is likely to re-main during the winter, so that the stock of United States flour held in this country, and which in Liverpool alone amounts to 140,000 barrels, must remain in bond till next summer, at least, with the exception of whatever portion may be required for export. The result, so far, of this season's importations from Canada, shows that the object contemplated by the corn bill of last year has been fully secured, in drawing to the St. Lawrence a considerable portion of the produce of the Western States. A late return shows, that the exports from Canada, up to August this season, were 307,000 barrels from Canada, 237,000 bushels wheat—the exports to the same period of last season having been only 50,000 barrels flour, and 15,000 bush-els wheat. J. & C. KIRKPATRICK.

### Colonial. THE ELECTIONS.

### CANADA WEST.

Shefford.-Dr. Foster, (Conservative) returned. Stanstead.-J. McConnell, Esq. (Conservative) returned.

#### CAUTION.

November, 1844.

GRAIN FOR DISTILLATION. WANTED, Indian Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Barley, at Discountry, that he has just opened a large and well the DISTILLERY, ONTARIO MILLS, COBOURG. Cobourg, 12th November, 1844.

## BOOKS

FROM THE FERMANENT CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. Non-Members' (Continued.) o and Guide to Christian Families.... e of God in the Soul of Man troduction to the Christian Religion... yay's Domestic Happiness Promoted ...

Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Method with the Deists ) Knowledge and Practice of Christianit a Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ; by Bishon Jewel .... p Jewel's Apology, in English Golden Grove, by Jer'y Taylor, D.D., with portrait ck's (Bp.) Advice to a Friend, with portrait

Just Published, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

## FOR 1845.

Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c. H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING. EXPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. Scorr BURN. Price 3s. For sale by with despatch. Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co. Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dun-

#### Hamilton; Gravelishers, das; and by the publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King 163, King Street. Toronto, August 1, 1844.

369.tf

#### STATIONERY, &c.

& W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall H. & W. ROWSELL are now preserve supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very supe-CANADA WEST. Since our-last James Johnston, Esq., (Conservative), has been elected for the County of Carleton; making the returns for this division of the Province to stand as follows:— Conservatives 29; Radicals 7; Doubtful 6.—Total, 42. CANADA EAST. County of Sherbrooke.—S. Brooks, Esq. (Conservative) returned. Construction of all Black-bordered ESVELOPES; Black, Red, White, County of Sherbrooke.—S. Brooks, Esq. (Conservative) returned. Conservative) returned. and Fancy coloured SEALING WAX, &c. &c. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the WRITING PAPERS, which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually the Tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any the tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. FUTHE S his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and mos extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and h flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods wi give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuant of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Mardware, Crochery, &c.

BENJAMIN CLARK. 383-tf Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

Copourg, 20th Sept. 1844. N. B.—A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles, say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. 377-6m

A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business habits, is desirous of employment as SALESMAN and CRIER to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctioneer, No. 2, Throop's Buildings, Division Street,

(Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hotel.)

#### FRANCIS LOGAN

383-tf

#### DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that on the 9th day of September next, she will (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) Which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for CASH, he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his Stock from intending purchasers,

He also begs to inform the TRADE, that he will have at all BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, times on hand a constant and full supply of Teas, Coffees, and Tobaccos, at the lowest Wholesale Prices.

372 3m Cabourg, August 26, 1844. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

#### J. HOLMAN, Tailor and Draper,

BEGS I ave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE. Consisting of the next West of England Broad Cloths, Beave Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Docskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844. 379 tf

Reep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.

#### TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.) THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges him-eif that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer, Gnelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darling-ton; The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon. William Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amherst-burgh; Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCor-mick, Esq., Niagara. Toronto, 13th August, 1844. **EDUCATION.** 

**PRICE SIXPENCE.** CONTAINING in addition to much other valuable infor-including correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episco-Bishops of the Protestant Episco-Bishops of the Protestan pal Church in all parts of the world, Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,] Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual. Every article results are ready, out 7th of October, to receive Pupils at 1 residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W. TERMS:

TERMS: Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Giobes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (*Piano Forte*), Drawing and Calisthenics, Plain and Faney Needle, Works, per course Toronto. Every article manufactured in the above Establishmeut will be warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

SAMUEL SHAW,

Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844. THE LARGEST PAPER IN CANADA.

## THE MONTREAL GAZETTE,

(Established 1785.) IS NOW GREATLY ENLARGED, AND CONTAINS THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.

Subscription to the DAILY PAPER, payable half-yearly in advance, FIVE DOLLARS.

To the TRI-WEEKLY EDITION for the Country, THREE

The GAZETTE will, as usual, contain regular original Reports,

Published at

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

77

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

TUITION in the following Branches of Educa-£ s. d. tion, viz.:-Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ..... 2 0 0 Music ..... 1 10, 0

Italian..... Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

#### 35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

August 12, 1844. N.B .- School re-opens September 2nd, 1844. MRS. GILKISON

IN THIS CITY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

in that commodious house at the Corner of York and Adelaide

(la'e Newgate) Street, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Colonel

MRS. GLLEISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her

power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be

spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German

It will be MRS. GILRISON'S particular daty, personally, to nstruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may

be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children.

Mrs. G. has accommodation for two Young Ladies as Parlour

The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be

Needle Works, per annum ..... £61 0 0

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED:

 Guitar, per annum
 10
 0
 0

 Italian
 "
 8
 0
 0

 Latin
 "
 6
 0
 0

Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Stationery, Bed, Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School.

Payments, Quarterly in Advance : Letters, post-paid.

THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, Rector of Woodhouse,

wishes to receive into his Family a limited number of young Gentlemen under twelve years of age, whom (aided by a very competent assistant) he would instruct in Latin, Greek,

Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844. EDUCATION.

Singing

Dancing

382-4

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379-6

used as references: - The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto;

The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer,

Several sales were effected in Oatmeal at previous rates for out, and a decline of 3d. per load for new Indian Corn is taken spa-ringly at 28s. to 30s. We quote sweet Canadian Flour, per barrel, 21s. to 26s.; United States sweet 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. and sweat 2 and an free red, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 63. 10d. per 70lbs; Peas, Canadian, 32s. to 35s. per qr.; Jubilate to the grand chant.

TIMBER — The following remarks on the state of the Tim-ber trade are from the circular of Messrs. Duncan and Ewing: Since the communement of the result the card of the Tim-lead Since the commencement of the month, the arrivals of vessels laden with Wood, from British North America, have been un ally great; they consist of 31 from Quebec, 36 from St. John, and 13 from other ports, registering 44,208 tons, of which, 54 cargoes have chiefly consisted of Square Timber, and 26 of Deals and Planks. This now brings the supply of Wood generally, since the 1st of February to rather more than an average quantity, during the like period, for the previous four years, the former having the new branch in 102,850 tensor into an average of 92,995 tons. Up to the 11th instant prices resteady, and sales were readily effected, but, within the last few days, some of the dealers seem less disposed to purchase, in the expectation that importers, from the great supplies, will be induced to give way a little in their demands; but in this the they may be disappointed, for, in the last two days, several cargoes have been sold at full rates, especially Quebec Since the month commenced, the following prices have been paid, viz.:--For St. John Pine cargoes, 20d. to  $21\frac{1}{4}d$ . per foot; Mi-Ten St. John Pine cargoes, 204. to 21 d. per tott, and manichi Pine cargoes, 18 d.; Quebec, 17 d. to 18d.; Dalhousie, 17 d.; Quebec Red Pine (with cargo), 19d.; Oak, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; Birch, 19d. to 21d.; Quebec Deals, £8 to £8 17s. 6d. per standard; Stares (hhd.) £30 to £46 per M., pune Phane, 24d to 2d. n, £9 to £14 10s.; Pine and Spruce Planks, 21d. to 2d 5-16ths per foot.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT BRITAIN is to be floated out some time in the tter end of October or the first of November, arrangements having been made with the Bristol Dock Committee to that

THE ARMY .- LEAVE OF ABSENCE.- By a General Order just issued by command of his Grace the Duke of Well-ington, we find that, as commander-in-chief, he "is pleased to and soldiers may commence from the 1st of next month. Se-condi. by these indulgences are to terminate on the 10th of articles. all officers and soldiers are to be present with their respective regiments. Thirdly, one field officer, one-half of the captains, and one-half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments Fourthly, no officer (except in the per-formance. next, when in conformity to her Majesty's regulations, on the recruiting service, or upon the staff of the army, are not to be included in the service, or upon the staff of the army, are not included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment. Sixthly, the applications for leave for regimental paymasters and medical officers are to continue to the made in the mode prescribed in the regulations and orders of the arm. of the army. Seventhly, in cases of short leaves of absence being requested by adjutants, riding-masters, quarter-masters, and be army. being requested by adjutants, riding-masters, quarter-masters, or veterinary surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report shall be made as to the mode in which their commanding officer is satisfied. Eighthly, the proportion non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed 10 per troop or company." It is declared, that "when regiments are not stationed in garrisons or military districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restricthat the above order "does not apply to the officers and sol-diers doing duty with the depot companies of regiments on foreign service;" and it is intimated, "that his Grace expects that the Companies of regiments on the provided of the second of the se therein specified."

THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT GLASGOW.—The "inau-guration" of this statue took place on Tuesday last. It is creted in the Royal Exchange; into which, as the time for the ceremony approached, the anxiety to obtain admission be-came intense. There was, however, no disorder, though 20,000 The states are subject to any high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but the states are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory but the states are subject to such as the state

After the sermon, one of Handel's four coronation anthems

## (Concluded from our last.)

#### Hams .- With the exception of a few parcels of very supe-

rior cure, for which a high price has been obtained-have not had a satisfactory sale, and as there is no probability of their ever coming extensively into use for home consumption under the present high duty, a limited quantity only will be wanted for export in bond.

Lard .-- Of the various articles of modern import from the United States, Lard took the lead from the first, and has continued to maintain its position as the item of most extensive import. It is bought most largely by shop keepers, to retail for culinary uses—by chandlers—and by oil and soap manu-facturers. For the first, the finest quality only is wanted, firm and of good colour, and as free as possible of the oily flavour which attaches, more or less, to all American Lard. It should be put up in neat kegs, no variation of quality being allowed in the same parcel. For the other purposes, barrels are the preferable package-chandlers requiring strength of quality and firmness of texture; while all descriptions, down to the most inferior grease, are suitable for the oil and soap manufacturers. In consequence of the most unfair and unmercantile system that prevails in the American markets with regard to ayatem that prevails in the American markets with regard to targe of Lard, the shipments of this article bave not been so generally profitable as they should have been; for while parties have been induced to make shipments from the fair margin apparently afforded for profit, by the relative rates of the two markets the shipments from the fair margin

narkets, the sales have shewn a deficiency in weight as to more than counterbalance the advanced prices obtained. This natter should have the immediate attention of those interested in the trade, with a view to its remedy, as nothing tends more to injure the character of a market than an illiberal system in regard to weights and tares. The practice in Liverpool is to give actual tares ascertained by an average of 5 or 10 casks of approve of general officers, commanding districts, in Great Britain, granting leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non commissioned officers and soldiers, under the following li-mination in the statement annexed "Firstly, the tations and restrictions,"—that is to say, "Firstly, the shows the increasing character of the trade in Lard, the import for the past 12 months to this port amounting to 2600 tons, as as soon as the half-yearly inspection shall have been le. The furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers soldiers may commence from the 1st of next month. Se-

Cheese .- The import of this article to Liverpool during the mance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is quit the United Kingdom without having first received her sisety. plished by the circulation of proper instruction on the subject. indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restric-ns, to the officers and soldiers under their command," and that the General and other officers who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the provisions of the above order, will strice of absence under the provisions of the above order, strictly confine that grant to the proportion of officers the various modes of packing cheese in casks, we incline to recommend that of separating them with thin boards, which The Gladiator, war steamer, of 1190 tons burthen, and should be greased in order to prevent them from adhering to Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware. the checse when much heated and soft. The remarks already made on the preference which should be given to the finest qualities of articles generally for shipment, are neculiarly appliplerced for twenty guns, was launched on Tuesday at Wool-

d -- Mr. Watts. (Doubtful) returned.

Total returned—Conservatives, 16; Radicals, 19; Doubt-ful, 6. The County of Bonaventure is now the only one to be heard from in Canada East. MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE .- The Pro-

vincial Legislature, which stood prorogued to the 12th day of November, instant, has by a Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, been summoned to meet at Montreal, on the 28th day of November, instant, FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

Hon. D. B. VIGER .- This venerable French gentleman has ressed the following letter to the electors of the County of Public. Richelieu :---

Gontlemen, -I could, a short time ago, have little expected the lot which the majority of the voters at the election for Richelieu have imposed upon me. Accused of having repudiated Responsible Government, I had shewn, on the contrary, that I was the sincere defender of

that system, which I have presented under points of view more favourable to public liberty than those adopted by my oppo-nents, who, while they pretend to support it, would, by their conduct render it impossible to carry on that or any other system of government.

Setting aside this palpably false accusation, there remain those by which I am accused of having, at one step, become a traitor to my countrymen; of being misled by my ridiculous am-bition, my puerile vanity; and, lastly, of having fallen into a state of imbecility. I would wish to ask if it is possible, that you can be convinced of the truth of these accusations. The result of the election would, however, seem to shew your deciion, that these titles have rendered me unworthy of your con-

I believe I may rest satisfied, that those who have rendered this judgment will regret it-a judgment, the result of what I would fain believe to be error on the part of those who have painted me in such black colors, were there not too much rea-to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies. son to believe that they have indulged in premeditated calum-

nies. It would be, without doubt, useless to refer, at this moment, to a host of slanders not less calumnious, which have been propagated, for the purpose of directing the flames of public ha-tred against me; they are too strikingly absurd to deserve serious refutation; contradicted as they, besides, were, by the eulogium upon the whole of my public conduct, at the close of the poll at St. Ours, made by the very man himself who, with out doubt, had the greatest interest in having them believed. I should be wanting in justice and gratitude, if, at this time, I did not return my thanks for the decorum with which the Electors at St. Ours conducted themselves who, by a great majority, gave me their suffrages. They shewed themselves faithful observers of the law, and at the same time of the rules of propriety in the exercise of their rights as citizens. I pray them to accept my sincere thanks for having given this noble example, which cannot fail to be followed throughout the Province, as in the county itself, where, I believe, the election was made without the slightest violence having been committed.

I have the honor to be, Gantlemen, Your obd't. servent,

D. B. VIGER

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren, You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the W. C. Society, will be held, D.V., at the Tus-carora Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Adam Elliot, on Wedeneed an end with the residence of the Rev. Adam Elliot, on Cohourse del Newsher and States acquired 38. 94. per dozen. Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th instant. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary, W.C.S.

Dundas, November 9 1844.

#### GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

#### KING STREET, COBOURG,

**B**EG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found-Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

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

195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ound various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (includ

Plain and Fancy STATIONERY. ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order.

Montreal, October, 4, 1844.

together with a large supply of ~

received their

6th Nov. 1844.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, Ind. BINDING neatly executed. J. WALTON,

To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

Milliners & Dress-Makers,

nencement in business. The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportu-

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 10, 1844.

No. 174, St. Paul Street, Montreal. Montreal, November 2, 1844. NEW BOOKS. WANTS A SITUATION, THE Subscriber has received, per Great Britain, from Lon-don, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be

380

382-tf

382-tf

A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The the individual's qualifications and terms, to D. H., Post Office, 374.47 D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books and Maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can Cobourg. and numerous other Works, worthy of the attention of the Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-

ville, or to A. B., Cobourg. November 8th, 1844. 382 -tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Mr. Wakeheld's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each.) cheaper, (*see hand-bills*.) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erec

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

one, by giving a Mortgage, It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York, 357-t Toronto, May, 1844.

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

DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of jadgment and experience, walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove A. M., every Monday and Thursday, touching at the intermeof which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of diate Ports.

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGUTON, the intelligent commander altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience made subscript to their interests. April, 1844. 353-tf

#### FOR SALE.

A NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore. Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable,

379-8 to the Proprietor, LEWIS MOFFATT.

36441

Toronto, June 22, 1844.

#### General Agency Office.

No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description town. of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, At be promptly attended to. Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-

liament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal

Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

coe, T. D. October 10th, 1844. WANTED.

IN an Establishment for Young Ladies, a Lady capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a good educa-tion, and who is willing to make herself useful in the general

For terms, which will be very moderate, apply (if by letter

374-tf

#### EDUCATION.

LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-A tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Силмрюм, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto, 5th February, 1844. 343 NA RE. HE HE A UNE OP N'E.

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET.

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. 353-tf Toronto, April, 1844.

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. 369

## STEAMER GORE,

CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, every Monday and Thursday, at Seven o'clock, Evening-and returawill leave Rochester for Toronto DIRECT, at Three o'clock, The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which Afternoon, Wednesday and Saturday.

#### STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

W ILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., touching at the interme-diate Ports-and will leave Rochester for Toronto at 9 o'clock,

Toronto, November 4, 1844.

BIRTHS.

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At Upper Canada College, on Sunday the 10th inst., the Lady of Mr. Principal Barron, of a son. In Hamilton, on the 8th inst., the wife of J. P. Clarke, Esq.,

of a son. MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, at St. James's Cathedral, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. George Mortimer Armstrong, Rector of Louth, son of the Rev. J. Armstrong, late Chaplain at Buenos Ayres, to Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Charles Bowman, Esq., of Liftle Court, Hertfordshire.

#### DIED.

Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair. Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel family. The road to Hamilton is Massdamized, and is one of the earliest settlers in that Township. To the family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of kindness and liberality of this lamented lady and her family, the best in the Province. Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or to the Proprietor, to the Proprietor, the inhabitants of Seymout west have to sea a place of wor-ship for the services of the Church of England, while the most ship for the services of the Church of England, while the most unwearled hospitality has been extended by them to the Clergy and Catechists who have been appointed to undertake those ministrations.

At Peterborough, of water on the brain, on the 17th ult., WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William H. Wrighton of that

At Montreal, on the 9th inst., in his 24th year, Colin Roband otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

boartner-of Legal
 Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 14: Rev. G. C. Street; Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. A. Pyne, (next week); C. Wilkins, Esq.; Rev. W. McMurray; Dr. Haskins; Rev. W. H. Ripley; T. Champion, Esq., rem.; W. H.
 362-6m
 Wrighton, Esq.; H. Rowed, Esq.; W. Scott Burn, Esq.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscribers beg to inform their correspondents and the Trade in general, of their having received their supplies of Goods adapted to the season-consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C.

And which on inspection will be found to comprise a very com-plete assortment, well suited to the Town and Country Trade. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st Oct., 1844.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store

lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of DRY GOODS.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit.

ery lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approximation of the short app

N.B .- Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork 384-tf | taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. B. C.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROOERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. The Fit. RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Iuhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOT I'S NEW BUILD-

INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY "THE BREARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY Low, the most strict attention paid to the wishes

CF 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS,

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

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#### HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XIV.

UNITY, VISIBLE OR INVISIBLE? One only way to life; One faith deliver'd once for all; One holy hand, endow'd with heaven's high call; One earnest, endless strife; This is the Church th' Eternal fram'd of old. Lyra Apostolica.

embraced, and more confirmed in the practices he had this article of the creed ?" commenced. After taking his degrees at Cambridge, he spent most of his time at Weston; and, not satisfied visitor, commenced that of itinerant preacher, and believe them or not ?" was a regular speaker at most of the public meetings held by dissenting societies. Mr. Fitzhugh did not ed way in which this question was put. exactly like the turn affairs were taking, and once or upon the ill effects that might result from his holding dered the articles of the creed essential or not? meetings in St. Paul's district for public prayer and preaching.

"The ignorant," said Mr. Fitzhugh, "will not un- I do consider them essential." derstand the difference betwixt your office and mine; "As Dissenters and Churchmen, then," said Charles, divide their attendance between the two."

result, even if they do so?

and therefore people certainly ought to attend church." | ted points ?"

"But Dissenters are tolerated by the laws of the land," replied Charles; "and if so, I cannot see that places of worship.

laws if he attended the church."

like myself, belonging to the Church, from doing all the sense thus put upon it,-what am 1 to do?"

Mr. Fitzhugh discovered that his young friend was a difficulty; but I do not conceive an insuperable one." not to be driven very easily from the position he had "How would you get over in ?" inquired Charles. taken, and therefore said little more upon the subject. the cause of religious freedom.

versation, a change came over the young convert .-- be led into truth." to relinquish his energetic exertions, simply from being into truth ?" tired of a pursuit undertaken without a due consideration of the labour entailed.

A conversation which took place at Weston at this answered." period will, however, disclose the true reasons for the Church.

sential?"

"Certainly, in one sense," said Mr. Fitzhugh.

"I cannot take the case of a Roman Catholic into as we passed, while further down the river, where the our present consideration," odserved Mr. Fitzhugh, azure of the sky was calmly mirrored in the stream, a "they are decidedly wrong,-there cannot be two opin- herd of cows stood motionless in the middle of the clear ions upon that point." "Of course," said Charles, "I do not mean to say I love to pause among them and to return to that

they are not wrong; I only want to know how they are happy, cheerful morning. During my long and pleato be set right. But since you will not allow me to sant drive, I had leisure to reflect upon the happiness, bring forward Roman Catholics in the discussion, I and upon the goodness of Him, who had so graciously will go to the Protestant Dissenters; and I would ask heard my prayers and accepted me as His minister. Time went on, and Charles Ford by degrees be- you first, whether you do not think that some of them I dined at a little country inn, for my journey was came more and more wedded to the opinions he had hold a different interpretation from what you do, upon chiefly across a part of the country where there is no high road. At the beginning of a fine glowing even-

Mr. Fitzhugh admitted they did.

"Well then," said Charles, "I repeat, do you think first time. I cannot say with what a deep and tender with his offices of Sunday-school teacher and district- the articles of the creed essential or not-are we to emotion I looked round upon the cottages of my flock. Mr. Fitzhugh said, he did not exactly like the point- unknown as they then were, I came to pass, perhaps,

Charles replied, he only wished to arrive at truth; twice ventured to remonstrate with his young convert and he must again ask, whether Mr. Fitzhugh consi-"Why," said Mr. Fitzhugh, "if you put the ques- there that a death unto sin, a new birth unto righteous-

tion in that straight-forward way, I must answer, that | ness might be accomplished in them, to pronounce the

and they will then be led on to regard the dissenting "do differ upon the meaning of the creed, they differ chapel in the same light as they do the church, and upon the fundamental doctrines of Christianity; therefore I do not see how your idea of the invisible unity to do so) to keep myself unspotted from the world. "And pray," asked Charles, "what ill effects will will stand. There is no unity at all in such a case; besides," he added, warmly, "I do not see how, upon "Why," replied Mr. Fitzhugh, "it is better that this ground, any man can be sure of the truth of the half-hidden by the fine old trees which form so useful they should go to church than to a dissenting chapel. opinions he holds. If there be only an invisible unity, a skreen from the north-east winds, a low and vene-The Church is the established religion of the country, where is the authority to go to for guidance in dispu- rable dwelling, built, perchance, when those ancient

"To the creeds," said Fitzhugh.

"But," added Charles, "we have settled that point; waving tassels of a luxuriant honeysuckle which spread a man acts contrary to the laws by attending their the creeds doubtless are of the very greatest service to half over the projecting gable of the house. As the us in the investigation after truth; but still they are chaise stopped at the gate, a dear and well-known face "Not contrary to the laws," said Mr. Fitzhugh; not in all cases sufficient, as the differences among was turned towards me, and in a moment my darling "but still he would act more in accordance with the men, which I have spoken of, fully prove. Let us sister was in my arms. take a common case, even at the risk of wearying you, my wishes in the arrangement of every thing about our "It may be so," observed Charles; "but at all by going partly over the ground we have just travelled.

events, I cannot think that such a very slight evil-if Suppose that I, in search after truth, an directed to new residence. Much of the well-known furniture of it be an evil-should be held sufficient to prevent the Apostles' Creed, which I accept ; but after con- our paternal dwelling which had not been parted with people from reaping the good which undoubtedly they sideration, refuse to admit the usual interpretation put met my view, and brought a thousand old associations do by attending dissenting places of worship. And upon some one particular article of it. Suppose I am least of all should a mere apprehension of an uncer- told what the opinion of the Church all along has been father and mother smiled upon me from the walls.-tain danger be brought forward to prevent a person upon that article; but I still do not choose to receive The large Bible lay in its old place, upon the study the benefit he can do to the population around him." "In such a case," said Fitzhugh, "there would be

were, as I had often seen them, filled with roses, and stood on the same low ebony cabinet where I had ever "I would," replied Mr. Fitzhugh-"I would adseen them, and beneath it I perceived the little In the mean time Charles continued to preach at his vise a person in such a case,-supposing that the real embroidered stool on which I had sat so often at my weekly lecture, and earned great notoriety for his skill sense of antiquity could be obtained, which I much mother's feet. in public speaking, and the great zeal he displayed in doubt,-but in such a case, if it could, I should advise the man who differed from it, to pray earnestly and the first time in my new character, I opened the book Some few months after the date of the above con- perseveringly; and I have no doubt but that he would of Gon, to read from it at our family devotions .--

When I was alone that evening, alone in my own He began, first of all, to discontinue his attendance at "But," asked Charles, "do you suppose that Dischamber, my very happiness made me weep, and I let the great Protestant meetings, or when he did attend, senters, who profess to differ conscientiously from the my tears flow freely. But how few will understand the great Protestant meetings, or when he did attend, senters, who profess to differ conscientiously from the declined to speak; his weekly lectures were occasion- doctrines of the Church of England, which I imagine my feelings! only those who have struggled through fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and ally dropped; and Bradwell, to whom this information you will admit holds the creeds in the sense in which difficulties and opposition, led on by an ardent desire was conveyed, began to suspect that a reaction had they have always been held,-do you suppose, I ask, to become a humble unnoticed parish priest, even with taken place in Charles's mind, and that he was about that conscientious Dissenters do not pray to be led that ardent desire in the heart which the Psalmist has

"Yes, I believe they do," replied Mr. Fitzhugh; in the house of my Gon, than to dwell in the tents of 'and I doubt not but that their prayers are heard and the ungodly." I had retired at an early hour to my chamber, but

"I should be very sorry indeed," observed Charles, not to bed. I put out my light, and throwing open Charles's conduct. Mr. Fitzhugh had been dining "to say they were not; but I certainly cannot think the window, I looked out upon the quiet landscape with the Fords; and the subject of conversation, du- they are answered in that way which your words would beneath. ring the evening, turned upon the nature and state of seem to imply they are, viz. that he who thus prays is guided into truth, for he still holds a different inter- tions. I wondered not that he had loved to stand at "I wish to know your opinion, Mr. Fitzhugh," said pretation of the creed, that is, a different creed from his devotions by an open window, as if, it seemed to TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his Miss Croft, "on the meaning of the unity of the that which has been held from the first. I would ask me, he could not bear to turn from the pure light and Church; as," she added, "Charles and myself have you one more question: If God has given ordinary the free air of heaven-as if his eyes loved to look had a discussion during the morning upon this point." means by which men may arrive at a knowledge of the beyond the earth, over its distant horizons, and Mr. Fitzhugh answered, that there were various truth, is it reasonable to expect that He should give upwards, upwards, into the clear unfathomable depths ways in which the unity of the Church was understood. extraordinary means? Nay, if a man rejects the means of the mysterious sky. "But which is the right one ?" asked Charles, with that God gives, and endeavours to find out the truth a degree of impatience which surprised his friend; in some other way than in that which God has appoin- ing in the quiet night; no sound but that of the ever-"are we to understand, first of all, that unity is es- ted, would you not say that he was guilty of great pre- flowing river fell upon the ear; but the wide dome of sumption, and little likely to accomplish the object of the heavens was one glitter of radiant stars,

his search ?" "In what sense ?" inquired Charles. Mr. Fitzhugh Mr. Fitzbugh said, these were difficult questions to down, or the sky to have descended lower;

## The Church.

cold water. These are but triffing observations, but

ing I reached my secluded village, then seen for the

and felt an interest rise in my heart for them. All

many years among them, to bring the message of their

Saviour's love and free salvation to them, to share in

their troubles and their joys, to present their young

blessing of the eternal Godhead over the bride and

trees were planted. A slight female form was stand-

ing near the porch, busily employed in binding up the

How sweetly my beloved Lisa had anticipated all

with it into our new residence. The portraits of my

table, the two vases of Sevre porcelain, which I had

remembered as long as I could remember any thing,

I trembled with a deep and thrilling delight, as, for

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

KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. 262-tf July, 1842.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha K received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. PopuLzwELL, 'do, 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of blic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

CARVING, GILDING, and helpless infants at the baptismal font, praying LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

> King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO

bridegroom, to kneel beside the bed of the dying, to R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he bas opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishvisit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and (ah! how fervently I prayed that I might be enabled ment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-I soon beheld the grey tower of my church, then

hanging, &c. &c. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil gilded with a broad flood of sunshine; and farther on, 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 the best styl Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, slways on hand.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-tf 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 their patronage.

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.

-ALSO --A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door we

of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844. 359-tf JOHN BROOKS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

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

punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Torouto, September 26, 1843. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria

so finely expressed,—"I had rather be a door-keeper Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. THOMAS BILTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT As I stood there, I thought of Luther at his devopredecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

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

ALSO,-A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord, S.c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liverics, &c.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4. VICTORIA ROW. KING STREET. TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. 364

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT. No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS.

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 329-tf THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCH AND WATCH MARER,

ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 370

F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER. COMMISSION MERCHANT. AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING, KING STREET.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. 349-0

FOR SALE. BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN.

No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.

339-tf

318

ident.

must be

Gr Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS.

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

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

Toronto, July 1. 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-factories, &c.

DIF	ECTORS.
John McMurrich,	John Doel,
James Beaty,	Charles Thompson,
John Eastwood.	Benjamin Thorne,
James Lesslie,	J. B. Warren,
Capt. J. Elmsley,	B. W. Smith,
RAINS, Secretary.	J. H. PRICE, Esq., Pres.
	adjusted. Letters by mail July 5, 1843.
	Construction of the second

MOFFAT'S VEGEWADTE TTEE DTTTS

317 BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA WILL leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL, descending of the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL (at GSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, vis: DOWNWARDS: Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, PM. "French Creek " 5 " 44 44 A.M. Ogdensburgh " 17 66 St. Regis Coteau du Lac " 66 11 nd arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN aves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, p.M. 44 44 46 A.M. Gananoque Thursday, Prescott Ogdensburgh 11 St. Regis 66 Coteau du Lao .... 11 and arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. 5 " 1 " A.M. Gananoque Saturday, Ogdensburgh 11 St. Regis 45 \*6 65 Coteau du Lac 66 11 and arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE eaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Thursday, 66 ,66 Carillon P.M. -----65 Grenville \*\* Friday, A.M. Bytown Kemptville Merrickville 46 45 P.M. 85 66 46 Smith's Falls 11 Oliver's Ferry Saturday, 46 A.M. 45 Isthmus and arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN eaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, F.M. "Lachine Saturday, 4 " A.M. 66 66 Carillon P.M. = Grenville 46 Sunday, A.M. Bytown 66 Kemptville P.M. 68 Merrickville - 66 66 Smith's Falls 11 44 Oliver's Ferry Monday, A.M. Isthmus and arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA eaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Laching Tuesday, 64 66 A.M. Carillon P.M. 66 Grenville Wednesday, 8 66 A.M. Bytown 66 . Kemptville Merrickville P.M. 64 66 66 Smith's Falls 11 Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 66 A.M. Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same day. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga-n of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure ses, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a fe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage. The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston Montreal every alternate day. Apply to the Captains on Board, or to MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844. The Church published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG, very Friday. ERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, half LINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half 19, in advance. terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and nece Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Chenpside, London.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, · permitting THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. Cocleugh, SAIL AS UNDER. W From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN, Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon. From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. SOVEREIGN. Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless *Entered* and Signed for, as eccived by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ? Toronto, 16th May, 1844. DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS. The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat EMERALD, CAPT. VANALLEN, WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock A r. and returning will leave Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock, Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M., -except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa only, and

will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa only, and returning will leave Chippawa at 4 o'clock, P. M. By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M. Will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queens-ton in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Ro-chester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Eastern Leaving Montreal and the Boats going West on Lake Erie. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the *Emearld* at Chippawa, will reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M. 365. June, 1844.

#### STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave HAMILTON for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Will leave TORONTO for OSWEGO, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M. and every Saturday, at 7, P. M. Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for Oswego, touching

at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning. Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Mor

day, at 4, P. M. Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hopr, Toronto and

HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and

Saturday, at 8. A. M. 354 Toronto, May 30, 1844.

> The Steamer Eclipse, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

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

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## MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE,

hesitated. "Are we to consider as essential a visible answer; and he should like to talk them over when star seemed burning and glowing as inter or an invisible unity ?" continued Charles. "Not a visible unity," replied Mr. Fitzhugh; "for ruption.

we may look in vain for it in the Church; and theremay say at once the Church has ceased."

"Besides," interrupted Miss Croft, "if a visible words he left the room. land), and the Dissenters of all denominations."

"I cannot help the case of the Scottish Establishand I am determined to sift the matter to the bottom." dissenting place of worship."

"Well," said Miss Croft, smiling, "I do not fear mit that there is no visible unity in the Church."

"Certainly not," said Mr. Fitzhugh; "it is impossible to admit such a doctrine."

"What is the unity ?" asked Charles.

"An invisible one," replied Mr. Fitzhugh.

"What, then," asked Charles, "constitutes this unity ?"

"A belief," replied the incumbent, "in the grand fundamental doctrines of Christianity."

tianity ?" asked Chrrles again, rather impatiently.

"What are they ?' repeated Mr. Fitzhugh, evidently contained in the Apostles' Creed."

interpret the meaning of the creed ?"

would be much difficulty in that. Surely every one "that I begin to think there was very little truth."" can understand the meaning of the words contained in the Apostles' Creed."

are now touching upon, the nature of the Church : all alleged, or of published works. who repeat the Creed say, 'I believe in the holy Caheld hereupon."

"No essential differences," remarked Mr. Fitzhugh, emphatically.

non-essential and essential differences," said Charles. "I must say, that I think the different opinions held upon this article of the creed are by no means nonessential ?"

sential.

sense you would put upon it?

our present argument."

essentially.'

they had more time, and would be less liable to inter- just lighted with new fires. As I stood th

Charles said, that any time would suit him, and the pared with that eternal world in which th fore, if a visible unity be essential to the Church, we sooner the better, as he was most auxious to arrive at eternity measures his existence; and the a clear understanding upon the subject. With these knees, I turned again to the renewal of my

unity were essential, what would become of those in As soon as he was gone, Miss Croft expressed the form was then a true means of grace to my even our own country whom we allow to belong to greatest surprise at the remarks Charles had made .-- | soul. the Church? For example, the Church of Scotland "Really," she said, "I cannot understand what has (which is not in visible unity with the Church of Eng- | happened to him; he is certainly very much changed of late."

"Indeed he is," observed Mr. Fitzhugh; "it was ment, nor that of the Dissenters," said Charles; "I but a few weeks ago that he argued with me, for a long have always been taught hitherto to consider them as time, upon the bigotry and exclusiveness of the Church, belonging to the Church quite as much as ourselves which, he said, treated Dissenters in a very antichris--that is, I have always thought that, although they tian and uncharitable spirit; and then declared, that did not belong to the Church of England as established he saw no possible objection to a person becoming a by law, yet they did belong to the Catholic Church of Dissenter; and that if he was in a place where he did Christ; but I must confess that now I begin to doubt it, not like the clergyman, he should certainly attend a

"I think," said Rachel, who was no inattentive lisbut that we shall fully satisfy you. Then you admit, Mr. Fitzhogh," turning to that gentleman—"you ad-mit that there is no visible unity in the Church." Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left has taken place in Charles. I have seen him several times lately with Mr. M'Adams, our Roman Catholic neighbour; and I know that Charles has held some very long conversations with him, and has borrowed several of his books."

"What a dreadful thing !" exclaimed Ann.

"Very dreadful indeed," said Mr. Fitzhugh. "I don't know what we must do. Really that M'Adams is a very dangerous man; he has already, since my "And what are the fundamental doctrines of Chris- coming to St. Paul's, made three of my people con- Early Discipline illustrated; or the Infant Syste verts to their horrid superstition."

Rachel agreed that it was very dreadful. "And I at some loss for an answer,-then adding, "They are am sure," she added, "it is not impossible to turn Charles now; for he told me yesterday he had been asking Mr. M'Adams, whether the statements made last week at the great Protestant meeting were true; Bishop Hopkins's Works, in 2 vois, ovolution A Treatise of the Corruptions of Scripture Council and Fathers by the Prelates, Pastors and Pilla of the Church of Rome for the maintenance "That some of the Dissenters will not agree to," asking Mr. M'Adams, whether the statements made said Charles; "but admit that they would, who is to last week at the great Protestant meeting were true; and that Mr. M'Adams han convinced him there were "I do not imagine," replied Mr. Fitzhugh, "there very many falsehoods uttered; 'so many,' said Charles. Mr. Fitzhugh replied, that this was very extraordi-

nary, as all the statements were well authenticated, "Perhaps so," said Charles; "but men interpret and the most important of them were made on the authese words differently. For example, the point we thority either of persons who had witnessed the facts

"Well," said Rachel, "I am not able myself to entholic Church,' and yet very different opinions are ter into the subject, but I am certainly afraid that poor Charles is far gone on the road to Poperv.'

## THE COUNTRY PARSON.

"I don't understand your fine-drawn distinctions of (From the "Records of a Good Man's Life," by the Rev. Charles B. Tayler, M. A. )

And now the anxieties of my examinations and ordination are past. With what a rejoicing spirit did essential?" Mr. Fitzhugh was sorry to differ from his young friend; but he could not, he said, consider them esduring the week, and took my way through scenes of "What do you say, then," asked Charles, "to the pastoral loveliness at the sweetest season of the year. "What do you say, then," asked Charles, "to the sense put upon this article by the Church of Rome,— I threw down the windows of the chaise and leaned I threw down the windows of the chaise and leaned The History of our Blessed Lord in easy verse f do you consider that an essential difference from the forward, that the fresh and balmy breath of morning might blow over my yet heated brow. The trees "Perhaps it might be in such a case," replied Mr. were fully clothed with their light but luxuriant foliage, Fitzhugh; "but we are not talking now of the Roman then steeped with crystal dew. The fields on either Catholics: they admit no right of private judgment; side were spread with verdure of the deepest emerald and therefore they, of course, have nothing to do with green. Roses and all the common garden flowers of early summer were blowing in the cottage gardens by "I cannot agree with you there," said Charles, "a the road side, and the doors and windows of every

Roman Catholic has as much right to know the truth humble dwelling were standing open, all open, it as you or I; and I want to know in what way he is to seemed, to admit as much of the soft air and pleasant discover whether he or you are right in the interpre- sunshine as possible. In one place the road crossed tation of this article, since you differ upon it, and that over the shallaw ford of the river A-----, where little shoals of minnows fled merrily away in every direction The New Irish Pulpit; or Gospel Preacher. 5 vo

the utter insignificance of all earthly concern mises and engagements in my baptism.

The whole earth around me was hushed, and sleep-

and brilliant, that the earth seemed to have

## Advertisements.

#### RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. (d., first insertion, and 74d.ead insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line fi and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usus made where parties advertise by the year, or for a cons Advertisements, without written directions to post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly

Post-pandy inserted thi toroid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Briti, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will profitable medium for all advertisements which are of widely and generally diffused.

#### NEW WORKS,

#### JUST RECEIVED AND FOR S. H. & W. ROWSELL.

163 KING SRREET, TORON'

MEMOIR of the Life of the Right Honoural denham, G.C.B., with a Narrative of his Ac in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett : M.P. progressing and successful, by San'l Wilderspin. Illustrations of the practical power of Faith, in series of practical discourses, by T. Binney..... Bishop Hopkins's Works, in 2 vols. 8vo..... Popery, by Thos. James; revised and corrected the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., All Son College, Oxford..... Lectures on the last four Books of the Pentateuc by Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardag Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin. ermons for the use of Families, by Rev. Edwa Thompson, M.A. Lecture-Sermons preached in a Country Paris Church; by William Hind, M.A. Short Sermons for Children, illustrative of the Cate chism and Liturgy of the Church of England preached in the national Society's School, We minster, by Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A. F.L.S..... Sermons &c.; by the late Rev. William Howels wi a Memoir by Charles Bowdler. 2 vols...... A Course of Practical Sermons; 4 vols. express adapted to be read in Families; by the Rev. Ha vey Marriott. per vol. ..... The Warden of Berckingholt; or Rich and Poor; F. E. Paget, M.A. Tales of the Town; by Henry W. Bellairs, M.A. tise on Hymnology; by the Rev. R. W. Evans, B. Bernard Leslie; a tale of the last ten years; by t young children, Illustrated with coloured Plate The Distant Hills; by the Rev. W. Adams...... The English Church and Roman Heresy; by Walte Blunt, M.A ... A Companion to the Services of the Church of En

land for every Sunday in the year. 2 parts. .... The Family Altar or a Series of Prayers suited Domestic Worship for every day in the Month wit occasional Prayers and Meditations; by the Rev A System of Family Prayer for each Morning an Evening of the Week; by the Rev. J. Slade, M.A Family Readings from the gospel of St. John, appl also to the use of Teachers in Sunday schools; Rev. J. Slade, M.A..

, so bright	Sc. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.	
dwindled	Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' RoBES, Naval and	-
and every	Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.	-
nsely as if ere, I felt	Toronto, May 13, 1844. 357-tf	thor
is, as com-	J. H. JONES,	fr fa
e child of	MERCHANT TAILOR,	A
re, on my	R ETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since	AA
early pro-	his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he	B
hope the believing	has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most	-
and the state	fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. 353-tf	
	FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,	
	No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,	B
	NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.	LB
ch subsequent	ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs	CC
and 1s. each irst insertion,	leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-	CC
d discount is iderable time.	selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,	di
the contrary,	Doeskins, &c. &c.	C
e Province of New Bruns-	VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,	
ain & Ireland, 11 be found a	Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable	in the
desired to be	manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns,	E
t in the hands	Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in	F
144, King St. ostage to the	superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844. 359-tf	10
THE WEIT	THOMAS H. EDNUNDS,	e fc
	TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,	re tl
ALE BY	0	thic
	NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended	b
го.	public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has	G
ole Lord Sy-	just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assort- ment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons,	6
ministration Scrope Esq.,	which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the	1
14s. 6d.	Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler- gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Ma-	1
···· 7 6	jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London.	г
a 16 0	And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes,	p
32 0	by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage	JS
ils rs	which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-tf	a
of	T. & M. BURGESS,	ti
oy ds	MERCHANT TAILORS,	C
18 0	(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,	pb
h, h,	TORONTO. 348	C
21 0 rd	SMITH & MACDONELL,	3
16 0	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	
sh 9 0	DEALERS IN DINE WINES LIGHODS AND CDOCEDIES	-
e-	FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.	7
d; t-	May 25, 1843. 307-14	p
5 4	RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,	t
36 0	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.	111
ly r	DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS.	100
16 0	Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.	t
y 7 6	Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf	d
8 0	MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,	8
A. 11 8 5 6	BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE.	1
4-	No. 134, King Street, Toronto,	t
D. 9 0	ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 282-1y	1
6 10	DR. PRIMROSE,	8 t
or s. 610	(Late of Newmarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,	C
3 9 er	DUKE STREET.	0
1 6	Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf DENTISTRY.	8
. 7 6	R. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended	p p
to	residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied	t
v.	by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messre. Gravely and Jackson's Store.	81
9 0 d	Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. 362-tf	C
. 3 9	J. W. BRENT,	-
y a diam	CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.	
. 8 4	PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.	
8.41 0	July 14, 1842. 262-tf	

r Laces, Cord,	VEGETABLE	LIFE PILLS	M
ergymen, and , Naval and	AND PHOENI	X BITTERS.	KIN
notice and in	$\mathbf{T}^{\mathrm{HE}}_{\mathrm{have}}$ acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which		
357-tf	they profess to cure, has rendered	the usual practice of puffing not	T
007-11	they profess to cure, has rendered only unnecessary, but unworthy of fruits; their good works testify for	them. They are known by their them, and they thrive not by the	L
The Part of the	faith of the credulous.	CASES OF	
and the public	Asthma. Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.	Gravel.	
received since	Affections of the Bladder and Kid-	Headaches, of every kind. Inward Fever. Inflammatory Rheumatism.	
o them that he ODS, suitable	neys. BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER	Impure Blood.	A
up in the most	COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases	Jaundice. Loss of Appetite. LIVER COMPLAINTS.	L
353-tf	prevail, they will be found inval- uable. Planters, Farmers, and	Leprosy.	
LISHMENT,	others who once use these Med- icines, will never afterwards be	Looseness. MERCURIAL DISEASES. Ne-	
	without them. Bilious Cholic and Serous.	ver fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely	
cere thanks to	Looseness. Biles.	sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.	A
generally, begs	Costiveness. Colds and Coughs.	Night Sweats. Nervous Debility.	
on hand a well-	Cholic. CONSUMPTION. Used with	Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections.	L
issimeres,	the greatest success in this dis- ease.	Palpitation of the Heart. Painter's Cholic.	
	Corrupt Humors. Dropsies.	PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of	
IETY,	DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should	piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.	
ost fashionable	delay using these medicines im- mediately.	Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs. RHEUMATISM.—Those afflict-	А
unsel's Gowns,	Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas.	ed with this terrible disease will	
notice and in	Flatulency. FEVER AND AGUE.	be sure of relief by the Life Me- dicines.	L
359-tf	For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be	Rush of Blood to the head. Scurvy.	ends
s,	found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave	Salt Rheum. Swellings.	No. of
DRAPER,	the system subject to a return of	SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.	1.00
0,	the disease—a cure by these med- icines is permanent. Try them,	Ulcers of every description. WORMS, of all kinds, are effec-	16 . AN
friends and the nerto extended	be satisfied, and be cured. Foulness of the Complexion.	tually expelled by these medi- cines. Parents will do well to	
em that he has	GENERAL DEBILITY. Gout.	administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief	
a large assort-	Giddiness.	, will be certain.	A
rpassed in the		D PHENIX BITTERS	L
ter's, and Cler- ker to her Ma-	AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.		
Lane, London.	A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHCENIX BIT- TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every		al CAR
rience in Robe ness, he hopes,	patient. Prepared and sold, whole	sale and retail, by Dr. WIL-	1
that patronage	Street, New York.	5 Broadway, corner of Anthony	12 Mag
385-tf	The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samari-		
9	tan." containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broad- way from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans" are		- LANN
RS,	copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrap-		A
	pers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with <i>yellow</i> wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they		in rig
348	come direct from us, or don't touc	J. M. GROVER,	L
LL,	369	Agent for Colborne, C. W.	anina
	FORW	ARDING, &cc.	LE STER
OCEDIES	1844.		
TOUERIES, ronto.	THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends		
307-41	and the public generally, that they will be fully pre- pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means		
DOGDDA	to carry on their usual business	AS CONTRACTOR OF TRACTOR	A
ROCERS.	Forwarders, W	NG AGENES	Т
UORS,			tion Eng
EETS.	the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Lawrence downwards Sci		Saf
291-tf	duced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to an		and
TONE,	any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize		ade 1
HOUSE.	Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in		F
10,	the Trade.		01 5
HERS & Co 282-1y	In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their		ETOSI
Second CL !	spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the		
ETTE	Company on the adjoining V	barf, which will be ready for	TI
ELL'S,	occupation on the opening of t These premises will afford th	he Navigation. em facilities for Transhipment	year Th
.7-tf	Storage and despatch, superior	to any they have hitherto occu-	Six J
o his intended	proof Buildings, is too well kn	ety of Property stored in Fire- own to the Commercial Public	pape C
nerly occupied	to require comment.		accor
and Jackson's	same extensive fremises which they have hitherto occupied		E
- 362-tf	Entries passed, Duties and s consigned to them from Great	Il other Charges paid on Goods	-last
0.7.2.2		Britain. RAY & SANDERSON,	-
GIST,	the are sold and a part further	Montreal. DERSON & MURRAY,	BI
N. COMPOUNDED.		Kingston and Brockville.	-ad ?
262-tf	February, 1844.	346-tf	Han

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless panied (POST-FAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full. VERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO, LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS' KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, 346-tf Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parehmen