## COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1844.

#### poetry.

THE PROPHECY OF THE TWELVE TRIBES.

"And Jacob called unto his sons, and said, Gather yourselves together, that I may tell you that which shall befall you in the last days.

"Gather yourselves together, and hear, ye sons of Jacob; and hearken unto Israel your father."—GENESIS, xlix. 1, 2, &c.

The Patriarch sat upon his bed-His cheek was pale, his eye was dim;
Long years of woe had bow'd his head,
And feeble was the giant limb.
And his twelve mighty sons stood nigh, In grief-to see their father die!

But, sudden as the thunder-roll, A new-born spirit filled his frame. His fainting visage flashed with soul, His lip was touched with living flame; And burst, with more than prophet fire The stream of Judgment, Love, and Ire.

"Reuben,\* thou spearhead in my side, Thy father's first-born, and his shame; Unstable as the rolling tide,
A blight has fall'n upon thy name.
Decay shall follow thee and thine. Go, outcast of a hallowed line!

"SIMEON and LEVI, + sons of blood That still hangs heavy on the land; Your flocks shall be the robber's food, Your folds shall blaze beneath his brand. In swamp and forest shall ye dwell. Be scattered among Israel!

"JUDAH! All hail, thou priest, thou king! The crows, the glory shall be thine; Thine, is the fight, the eagle's wing— Tkine, on the hill, the oil and wine. Thou lion! nations shall turn pale When swells thy roar upon the gale. "Judah, my son, ascend the throne,

Till comes from heaven the unborn king-The prophesied, the mighty one,
Whose heel shall crush the serpent's sting. Till earth is paradise again, And sin is dead, and death is slain!

"Wide as the surges, Zebulon, S
Thy daring keel shall plough the sea;
Before thee sink proud Sidon's sun,
And strong Issachar toil for thee.
Thou, reaper of his corn and oil,
Lord of the giant and the soil! Lord of the giant and the soil!

"Whose banner flames in battle's van! Whose mail is first in slaughter gored! Thou, subtler than the serpent, DAN, Prince of the arrow and the sword. Wee to the Syrian charioteer When rings the rushing of thy spear! "Crush'd to the earth by war and woe,

GAD, I shall the cup of bondage drain, Till bold revenge shall give the blow That pays the long arrear of pain. Thy cup shall glow with tyrant-gore, Thou be my son-and man once more! "Lov'd NAPHTALI, \*\* thy snow-white hind

Shall bask beneath the rose and vine. Proud ASHER to the mountain wind Shall star-like blaze, thy battle-sign. All bright to both, from birth to tomb, The heavens all sunshine, earth all bloom! "Joseph, †† come near-my son, my son!

Egyptian Prince, Egyptian sage, Child of my first and best-loved one, Great guardian of thy father's age. Bring EPHRAIM and MANASSEH nigh, And let me bless them ere I die.

"Hear me-Thou God of Israel! Thou, who hast been his living shield, In the red desert's lion-dell, In Egypt's famine-stricken field, In the dark dungeon's chilling stone In Pharaoh's chain-by Pharaoh's throne.

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"My son, all blessings be on thee, Be blest abroad, be blest at home; Thy nation's strength-her living tree, The well to which the thirsty come; Blest be thy valley-blest thy hill,

"Thou man of blood, thou man of might, Thy soul shall ravin, BENJAMIN. II Thou wolf by day, thou wolf by night, Rushing through slaughter, spoil, and sin; Thine eagle's beak and vulture's wing

Shall curse thy nation with a king!" Then ceased the voice, and all was still: Yet gave the heart one final thrill, And breathed the dying lip one name. " Sons, let me rest by Leah's side! He raised his brow to heaven—and died.

\* The privileges of the first-born passed away from the tribe of Reuben, and were divided among his brethren. The double portion of the inheritance was given to Joseph—the priesthood to Levi—and the sovereignty to Judah. The tribe never rose into national power, and it was the first which was carried into captivity.

† The tribe of Judah was distinguished from the beginning of the nation. It led the van in the march to Palestine. It was the first appointed to expel the Canaanites. It gave the first judge, Othniel. It was the tribe of David, and, most glorious of all titles, was the tribe of our Lond.

Zebulon was a maritime tribe, its location extending along the sea-shore, and stretching to the borders of Sidon. The tribe of Issachar were located in the country afterwards called Lower Gallie; were chiefly tillers of the soil; were never distinguished in the military or civil transactions of the nation, and, as they dwelt among the Canaanites, seem to have habitually served them for hire. Issachar is characterised as the "strong ass"—a drudge, powerful but patient. The tribe of Dan was remarkable for the daring of their exploits h war, and not less so for their stratagems. Their great chieftain Samson, might be an emblem of their qualities and history,

¶ Gad, a tribe engaged in continual and memorable conflicts. tine. Naphtali and Asher inhabited the most fertile portions of Pales-

If The two tribes Ephraim and Manasseh, descended from Joseph, Dorsessed the fluest portion of the land, along both sides of the Jordan. The united tribes numbered a larger population than any of the rest besides Joshua, five of the twelve judges of Israel were of the united was the first king.

the tribe of Benjamin was conspicuous for valour. But its turbulence and ferocity wrought its fall, in the great battles recorded in lost in that of Judah. Saul was of this fierce tribe. It was finally This This great prophecy was delivered about three hundred years before the conquest of Palestine.

#### THE POET OF THE SEASONS. (From the Works of Wm. Wordsworth.)

Something less than sixty years after the publication of the Paradise Lost appeared Thomson's Winter; which was speedily followed by his other Seasons. It is a work of inspiration; much of it is written from himself, and nobly from himself. How was it received? "It was no sooner read," says one of his contemporary biographers, "than universally admired: those only excepted who had not been used to feel, or to look for any thing in poetry, beyond a point of satirical or epigrammatic wit, a smart antithesis richly trimmed with rhyme, or the softness of an elegiac complaint. To such his manly classical spirit could not readily commend itself; till, after a more attentive perusal they had got the better of their prejudices, and either acquired or affected a truer taste. A few others stood aloof, merely because they had long before fixed the articles of their poetical creed, and resigned themselves to an absolute despair of ever seeing any thing new and original. These were somewhat mortified to find their notions disturbed by the appearance of a poet, who seemed to owe nothing but to nature and his own genius. But, in a short time, the applause became unanimous; every one wondering how so many pictures, and pictures so familiar, should have moved them but faintly to what they felt in his descriptions. His digressions too, the overflowings of a tender behevolent heart, charmed the reader no less; leaving him in houbt, whether he should more admire the Poet

or love the Man." This case appears to bear strongly against us; but Produced in the appearances of nature by the revolution of the year: and, by undertaking to write in verse. tion of the year: and, by undertaking to write in verse, period.

and senseless, (Corres alone in a night-gown)-

All things are hush'd as Nature's self lay dead; The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head.
The little Birds in dreams their songs repeat.
And sleeping Flowers beneath the Night-dew sweat.
Even Lust and Envy sleep; yet Love denies Rest to my soul, and slumber to my eyes.

DRYDEN'S Indian Emperor. those of Pope, though he had Homer to guide him, mation, and that there was little accurate attention paid to those appearances. Wonder is the natural product of Ignorance; and

as the soil was in such good condition at the time of the publication of the Seasons, the crop was doubtless abundant. Neither individuals nor nations become corrupt all at once, nor are they enlightened in a moment. Thomson was an inspired poet, but he could not work miracles; in cases where the art of seeing had in some degree been learned, the teacher would further the proficiency of his pupils, but he could do little more; though so far does vanity assist men in acts of self-deception, that many would often fancy they recognised a likeness when they knew nothing of the original. Having shown that much of what his biographer deemed genuine admiration must in fact have been blind wonderment—how is the rest to be accounted for?—Thomson was fortunate in the very In any well-used copy of the Seasons the book generally opens of itself with the rhapsody on love, or with one of the stories (perhaps Damon and Musidora); these also are prominent in our collections of Extracts; Warton, almost forty years after the publication of the part of the way as to that; between these sections ously have placed on record by his votes. Seasons, pointed them out by a note in his Essay on arose others that had voted arbitrarily, or eclectically, dolence (of which Gray speaks so coldly) these char-acteristics were almost as conspicuously displayed, for all novelties up to a certain day, but after that had and so long as enemies survive who will not suffer when a bribe, of Gehazi; when holy vessels to carouse and in verse more harmonious, and diction more pure. Yet that fine poem was neglected on its appearance, and is at this day the delight only of a few!

When Thomson died, Collins breathed forth his regrets in an Elegiac Poem, in which he pronounces a poetical curse upon him who should regard with insensibility the place where the Poet's remains were depopassed through innumerable editions, and are univerout were the men who approved totally, not partially
Yet how merely impracticable is this principle, as an on our own strength; by Paul's buffeting, to take heed passed through innumerable editions, and are univer-sally known; but if, when Collins died, the same kind —unconditionally, not within limits—up to the end, abiding principle of action! Churches, that is, the of spiritual pride. Do the students at the law follow of imprecation had been pronounced by a surviving admirer, small is the number whom it would not have comprehended. The notice which his poems attained during his life-time was so small, and of course the sale so insignificant, that not long before his death he

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. (From Blachwood's Magazine for February.)

To sum up and to appreciate the ultimate consedreadful shock to the National Church Establishment: and that is twofold: it is a shock from without, actoutside of the church, the church herself suffers wrong in her authority. Through the contagion of sympathy stealing over men inside of the church, peril arises of other shocks in a second series, which would so exhaust the church by reiterated convulsions, as to leave her virtually dismembered and shattered for all her

great national functions. As to that evil which acts through opinion, it works by a machinery, viz. the press and social centralization in great cities, which in these days is perfect. Right or wrong, justified or not justified by the acts of the majority, it is certain that every public body-how much more, then, a body charged with the responsibility of upholding the truth in its standards!—suffers dreadfully in the world's opinion by any feud, schism, or shadow of change among its members. This is what the New Testament, a code of philosophy fertile n new ideas, first introduced under the name of scandal; that is, any occasion of serious offence ministered to the weak or to the sceptical by differences irreconending in mere speculation: here is a change of docporation reputed to be more internally harmonious

\* Since these observations upon Thomson were written, I 

either party had been originally in error, yet it is research. within our competence to say, that the Seceders it But the reason for which we notice this pamphlet, The doctrines of the Levellers in Cromwell's time, of communion. Greetings in the market-place attend are throughout false and contradictory. The verses was whose bigotry carried the dispute to that sad issue is, with a view to the proof of that large intestine misof Dryden, once highly celebrated, are forgotten; of a final separation. The establishment would have chief which still lingers behind in the vitals of the selves upon the ruins of society, if governments were he subscribes to the infirmary; is beloved by his felthose of Pope still retain their hold upon public esti- been well content to stop short of that consummation: Scottish establishment. No proof, in a question of weak enough to recognise these spiritual claims in the low-citizens; and has never been known to "speak mation,—nay, there is not a passage of descriptive and temperaments might have been found, compro- that nature, can be so showy and ostensive to a stran- feeblest of their initial advances. If it were possible evil of dignities," or "meddle with them who are poetry, which at this day finds so many and such armises both safe and honourable, had the minority ger, as that which is supplied by this vindictive pamphto suppose such chimeras prevailing, the natural regiven to change."

How arduous to all, save the indent admirers. Strange to think of an enthusiast, as built less of their reversionary hopes upon the policy let. For every past vote recording a scruple, is the dress would soon be seen to lie through secret tribu- finite Spirit of the Almighty, to convince a man enmay have been the case with thousands, reciting those of a fanciful martyrdom. Martyrs they insisted upon pledge of a scruple still existing, though for the moverses under the cope of a moonlight sky, without becoming: and that they might be martyrs, it was ment suppressed. Since the secession, nearly 450 middle ages. It would be absurd, however, serihaving his raptures in the least disturbed by a suspined state of the second that the false peace which he now enjoys must and ously to pursue these anti-social chimeras through that the false peace which he now enjoys must and cion of their absurdity!—If these two distinguished at present with less reverence of Protestant institu- plementary body has probably diluted the strength of their consequences. Stern remedies would summar- will end in fatal tribulation. Against the condemnawriters could habitually think that the visible universe tions of the Gospel, how much of apparent refutation the revolutionary principles. But they also may, per lily crush so monstrous an evil. Our purpose is anwas of so little consequence to a poet, that it was institutions in particular; viz. to the Scottish kirk, haps, have partaken to some extent in the contagion swered, when the necessity of such insupportable can he adduce! There is the hue of health on his scarcely necessary for him to cast his eyes upon it, we and specifically to the minority in that body. They of these principles. True, there is this guarantee for consequences is shown to link itself with that distinction in his eye, and the may be assured that those passages of the elder poets it was who spurned all mutual toleration, all brotherly caution, on the part of these new men, that as yet they tion upon which the Free church has laid the foundawhich faithfully and poetically describe the phenomena indulgence from either side to what it regarded as are pledged to nothing; and that, seeing experimentions of its own establishment. Once for all, there is His inferiors admire, and his equals applaud him. of nature, were not at that time holden in much estierror in the other. Consequently upon their contally how fearfully many of their older brethren are
no act or function belonging to an officer of a church,
Around him is the rising family he loves; and every

below their duty, or now mutinously beyond it.

lic motives, he once resisted a temptation to schism, dering the point in litigation; and if she should adopt are. When we see him draw light out of darkness, ing through opinion, and a shock from within, acting makes known by that avowal that he still harbours in the notion, that it is better for her to do that, than to sweet out of sour, comfort out of misery, joy out of through the contagion of example. Each case is sepa- his mind the germ of such a temptation; and to that acknowledge a sufficient authority in the court by sorrow, and life out of death, how can we distrust rately perfect. Through the opinion of men standing scruple, which once he resisted, hereafter he may see pleading at its bar, upon this principle once made his goodness? Again, when we see on the sudden reason for yielding. The principles of schism, which public, she will soon be stripped of every thing, and how he turneth day into night, liberty into captivity, tious support, such as her condition may require, and for the moment were suppressed, are still latent in the will cease to be a church at all. She cannot continue beauty into ashes, joy into heaviness, honour into church. It is urged that, in quest of unity, many of to be a depository of any faith, or a champion of any shame, wealth into want, rule into servitude, life into these men succeeded in resisting the instincts of dis-doctrines, if she lose the means of defending her own death, how can we but fear his power? When we see sension at the moment of crisis. True: But this incorporations. But how can she maintain the desceptres made of mattocks, and mattocks of sceptres; PERSECUTIONS OF CHRISTIANS BY THE might be because they presumed on winning from their fenders of her rights, or the dispensers of her truths, hovels of palaces, and palaces of hovels; valleys raised own party equal concessions by means less violent if she refuses, upon immutable principle, to call in the high, and hills brought low; kings cast out of their than schism; or because they attached less weight to aid of the magistrate on behalf of rights, which, under thrones to the ground, and poor raised out of the the principle concerned, than they may see cause for any aspect, regard spiritual relations? Attempting to dunghill to sit with princes—how can we be proud? attaching upon future considerations; or because they maintain these rights by private arbitration within a When we observe the godly man like the ox that goeth of a young Armenian, for refusing to fulfil a rash prowould not allow themselves to sanction the cause of forum of her own, she will soon find such arbitration the late Secession, by going out in company with men not binding at all upon the party who conceives himwhose principles they adopted only in part, or whose self aggrieved. The issue will be as in Mr. O'Con- with riotous superfluity, how can we but be patient? sadors of the great powers of Europe have sent in manner of supporting those principles they abhorred. nell's courts, where the parties played at going to law; When we see daily stars rise and fall in the firmament notes to the Porte, remonstrating against the act. Universally it is evident, that little stress is to be laid from the moment when they ceased to play, and no of the Church, how can we then but be solicitous? They are the Ambassadors of England, France, and on a negative act; simply to have declined going out longer "made believe" to be disputing, the award of Lastly, when we see our wauts as well as our wealth, Prussia; who acted in the matter under instructions with the Seceders proves nothing, for it is equivocal. the judge became as entire a mockery, as any stage our defects as well as our exceedings, our falls as well from their Governments. The ground which they It is an act which may cover indifferently a marked mimicry of such a transaction. hostility to the Secession party, or an absolute friend- This should be the natural catastrophe of the case; liness, but a friendliness not quite equal to so extreme and the probable evasion of that destructive consumcilable in the acts or the opinions of those whom they a test. And, again, this negative act may be equived mation, to which she is carried by her principles, will are bound to regard as spiritual authorities. Now cal in a different way; the friendliness may not only be—that, as soon as her feelings of rancour shall for the best for us, how can we be but content? This suffered is a fundamental law of the Empire. The here, in Scotland, is a feud past all arbitration: here have existed, but may have existed in strength suffi- have cooled down, these principles will silently drop rule of wisdom every man by his experience can easily Ambassadors answer, that they cannot give a virtual is a schism no longer theoretic, neither beginning nor cient for any test whatever; not the principles of the out of use; and the very reason will be suffered to draw out at length; wherefore in a word I will now sanction to such a law, by supporting the Empire Seceders, but their Jacobinical mode of asserting them, perish for which she ever became a dissenting body. deliver that precept of wisdom in the last place which which executes it. They simply state the conditions trine, on one side or the other, which throws a sad ummay have proved the true nerve of the repulsion to With this however, we, that stand outside, are noin practice must challenge the first, viz. that in all upon which their assistance will be rendered. Now brage of doubt and perplexity over the pastoral relamany. What is it that we wish the English reader ways concerned. But an evil, in which we are conserved the true field of the repulsion of th tion of the church to every parish in Scotland. Less to collect from these distinctions? Simply that the cerned, is the headlong tendency of the Free church, our spiritual estate, we ask counsel of God, who among the European powers, she must either sacrifice her confidence there must always be henceforward in great danger is not yet gone past. The earthquake, says a and of all churches adulterating with her principle, to other glorious attributes, described by the prophet inhuman law to policy, or preserve it at the risk of her

Thomson pledged himself to treat his subject as be- than the Scottish church? None has been so tem- Assembly of 1843, when closing her gates upon the ding over society in Ireland. Dr. Higgins, titular came a Poet. Now it is remarkable that, excepting pestuously agitated. Was any church more deeply Seceders, shut in, perhaps, more of the infected than bishop of Ardagh, has undertaken, upon this very the nocturnal Reverie of Lady Winchilsea, and a pas- pledged to the spirit of meekness? None has split at that time she succeeded in shutting out. As res- plea of a spiritual power not amenable to civil consage or two in the Windsor Forest or Pope, the poetry asunder so irreconcilably. As to the grounds of quarof the period intervening between the publication of rel, could any questions or speculations be found so advisable to shut out the least number possible; for question of their power to suspend or defeat the the Paradise Lost and the Seasons does not contain little fitted for a popular intemperance? Yet no breach in proportion to the number of the Seceders, was the O'Connell agitation. For, says he, if Government a single new image of external nature; and scarcely of unity has ever propagated itself by steps so sudden danger that they should carry with them an authentic should succeed in thus intercepting the direct power presents a familiar one from which it can be inferred and irrevocable. One short decennium has comprethat the eye of the Poet had been steadily fixed upon hended within its circuit the beginning and the end respected a greater danger, (the danger from internal harangue them, and cause them to be harangued, in and dangerous aspect. We mean those who are not his object, much less that his feelings had urged him of this unparalleled hurricane. In 1834, the first contagion,) it seemed advisable that the church should the same spirit, upon the same topics, from the altar to work upon it in the spirit of genuine imagination. light augury of mischief skirted the horizon—a cloud have shut out (if she could) very many of those who, or the pulpit. An immediate extension of this prin-To what a low state knowledge of the most obvious no bigger than a man's hand. In 1843, the evil had for the present, adhered to her. The broader the ciple would be—that every disaffected clergyman in dences which glare before their senses, "that the and important phenomena had sunk, is evident from "travelled on from birth to birth." Already it had separation, and the more absolute, between the church the three kingdoms, would lecture his congregation world passeth away and the lusts thereof,"—yet purthe style in which Dryden has executed a description failed in what may be called one conspiracy; already and the secession, so much the less anxiety there would upon the duty of paying no taxes. This he would sue its gains and strive after its glories with the eagerof Night in one of his Tragedies, and Pope his transit had entered upon a second, viz. to rear up an Antihave survived lest the rent should spread. That the
denominate passive resistance to bad ness of a passion which knows no abatement or decay. of Night in one of this Tragedies, and Tesistance, and Tesista A blind man, in the habit of attending accurately to descriptions casually dropped from the lips of those around him, might easily depict these appearances fortifications which it beleaguered; and which, under the charf. By the "wheat," in the view of this writer, principle of the Free church: he would insist upon it at least triumphantly condemn the have they produce. with more truth. Dryden's lines are vague, bombastic, whatsoever practical issue for the contest, should at is meant the aggregate of those who persevered in as a spiritual right, as a case entirely between his But there is that about the sage, demure, and steady any rate overlook, molest, and insult the true church their recusant policy up to the practical result of sefor ever. Even this brief period of development would cession. All who stopped short of that consumma- extremity any and every doctrine, though tending to whose seculiarity moves on to its point with a decisive have been briefer, had not the law courts interposed many delays. Demurs of law process imposed checks is something of an incendiary, or something of a fana-against war, and against taxes as directly supporting which almost defies the delicacies of moral conviction upon the uncharitable haste of the odium theologicum. tie; but he is consistent with regard to his own prin- war, would wear a most colourable air of truth a- to persuade or impress. The man is no victim of And though in a question of schism it would be a ciples, and so elaborately careful in his details as to mongst all weak-minded persons. And these would outrageous vice; no base practiser of unhallowed petitio principii for a neutral censor to assume that extert admiration of his energy and of his patience in soon appear to have been but the first elements of ways and unsightly works; but mechanically attached

sciences lies the responsibility of having weakened the now likely to be fettered by the past, they have every which is not spiritual by one of its own two Janus fapillars of the Reformed churches throughout Chris- possible motive for reserve, in committing themselves, ces. And every examination of the case convinces society. Is it not, then, altogether a mistake to say either by their votes or by their pens. In their situa- us more and more, that the Seceders took up the old to such a character, thou art wearied and "heavy Had those abuses been really such, which the Se- tion, there is a special inducement to prudence, be- papal distinction, as to acts spiritual, laden," come unto Jesus and have "rest?" But let ceders denounced, were it possible that a primary law cause there is a prospect, that for them prudence is in not under any delusion less or more, but under a us look a little behind the veil of appearances; let us of pure Christianity had been set aside for generations, how came it that evils so gross had stirred no prudence comes too late. They are already fettered. which should meet and embody the whole rancour of man, and pry into the secrecies of the soul, before we whispers of reproach before 1834? How came it And what we are now pointing out to the attention of the moment. that no aurora of early light, no prelusive murmurs of our readers, is, that by the past, by the absolute votes scrupulosity even from themselves, had run before of the past, too sorrowfully it is made evident, that the this wild levanter of change? Heretofore or now Scottish church is deeply tainted with the principles there must have been huge error on their own show- of the secession. These germs of evil and of revolu-Heretofore they must have been traitorously tion, speaking of them in a personal sense, cannot be purged off entirely until one generation shall have Such conclusions are irresistible; and upon any passed away. But, speaking of them as principles path, seceding or not seceding, they menace the worldly capable of vegetation, these germs may or may not expand into whole forests of evil, according to the accredit of ecclesiastical bodies. That evil is now past title of his poem, which seemed to bring it home to the prepared sympathies of every one; in the next place, notwithstanding his high powers, he writes a the guarantees of public opinion, but through their hand, largely to fertilize the many occasions of agitaphace, notwithstanding his high powers, he writes a vicious style; and his false ornaments are exactly of that kind which would be most likely to strike the unthat kind which would be most likely to strike the undiscerning. He likewise abounds with sentimental common-places, that, from the manner in which they were brought forward, bore an imposing air of novelty.

We see a chasm traversing the Scottish church from the very gates to the centre. And unhappily the same chasm, which marks a division of the church instant the corresponding to the strike the undiscerning. He likewise abounds with sentimental common-places, that, from the manner in which they were brought forward, bore an imposing air of novelty.

We see a chasm traversing the Scottish church from the very gates to the centre. And unhappily the shutting off the persons of particular agitators, has not shut off the principles of agitation; and that the corresponding to the strike the undiscerning the see a chasm traversing the Scottish church from the very gates to the centre. And unhappily the shutting off the persons of particular agitators, has not shut off the principles of agitation; and that the corresponding to the strike the undiscerning the second traversing the second t

that the true characteristics of Thomson's genius as with two of three exceptions, there stock that were perceived, till the elder that went the whole length as to this change, but no counsels, to such past opinions as he may too notorion tion of Christ and his Gospel. When the Devil whole world "and lost his own soul."

But, if such are the continual dangers from reac- sant to the eye, let us think of Adam; when a wedge Seasons, pointed them out by a note in his Essay on that is, by no law generally recognised. And behind the Life and Writings of Pope. In the Castle of Indolence (of which Gray speaks so coldly) these charrefused to go further with a movement party whose these upbraidings to slumber—dangers which much in, of Belshazzar; when money for the gifts of the tendencies they had begun to distrust. In this last mutual forbearance and charity can alone disarm; on Holy Ghost, of Simon Magus; when the price of case, therefore, the divisional line fell upon no princi- the other hand, how much profounder is the incon- blood, of Judas; when a share in sacrilege, of Anaple, but upon the accident of having, at that particu- sistency to which the Free church is doomed!—They nias. Let us learn by Adam's fall to shut our ears lar moment, first seen grounds of conscientious alarm. have rent the unity of that church, to which they had against evil counsel; by Noah's shame, to abhor The principles upon which men had divided were va- pledged their faith—but on what plea? On the plea, drunkenness; by David's adultery, to fly idleness; by rious, and these various principles were variously com- that in cases purely spiritual, they could not in con- Joseph's swearing by the life of Pharaoh, to avoid ill sibility the place where the Poet's remains were depo-sited. The Poems of the mourner himself have now bined. But, on the other hand, those who have gone science submit to the award of the secular magistrate. company; by Peter's denial, to beware of presuming and not to a given day. Consequently those who charge of particular congregations, will be with them all courts, and are ready at all assizes with their staved in comprehended all the shades and degrees (as with other religious communities) the means of table-books to note what passeth in all trials, to put which the men of violence excluded. The Seceders livelihood. Grounds innumerable will arise for ex- down the cases, and take down the sentences of the were unanimous to a man, and of necessity; for he cluding, or attempting to exclude, each other from judges; and shall we neglect the judgments of the who approves the last act, the extreme act, which is these official stations. No possible form regulating Almighty, and not write down on the tables of our deemed it right to repay to the bookseller the sum deemed it right to repay to the bookseller the sum naturally the most violent act, à fortiori approves all the business of ordination, or of induction, can anticipate the sum naturally the most violent act, à fortiori approves all the business of ordination, or of induction, can anticipate the sum naturally the most violent act, à fortiori approves all the business of ordination, or of induction, can anticipate the sum naturally the most violent act, a fortiori approves all the business of ordination, or of induction, can anticipate the sum naturally the most violent act, a fortion approves all the business of ordination, or of induction, can anticipate the sum naturally the most violent act, a fortion approves all the business of ordination and the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts of the business of ordination and the courts of the courts which he had advanced for them, and threw the edison, retained upon its rolls all the degrees, all the man interested in such a case, will submit to a judge opinion of our own wisdom, and stir us up to the admimodifications, all who had exercised a wise discretion, appointed by insufficient authority. Daily bread for ration of God's wisdom, justice, and power, than to who, in so great a cause, had thought it a point of re- his family, is what few men will resign without a strug- observe how he compasseth the wise of the world in ligion to be cautious; whose casuistry had moved in gle. And that struggle will of necessity come for final their own ways, and shooteth beyond them in their the harness of peace, and who had preferred an inte- adjudication to the law courts of the land, whose in- own bow, and overreacheth them in their highest rest of conscience to a triumph of partisanship. We terference in any question affecting a spiritual interest, designs; how he chuseth the foolish things of the honour them for that policy; but we cannot hide from the Free church has for ever pledged herself to refuse. world to convince and rebuke the wise; the weak ourselves, that the very principle which makes such But in the case supposed, she will not have the power things of the world to conquer the mighty; the ignoquences of these things,-first in order stands the a policy honourable at the moment, makes it danger- to refuse it. She will be cited before the tribunals, ble things of the world to obscure the glorious; and ous in reversion. For he who avows that, upon pub- and can elude that citation in no way but by surren- the things that are not to confound the things that

light-house are periodically eclipsed. The General peril of this artifice, by a reality at this time impension of God.

#### SCRIPTURE EXAMPLES. (From Featley's "Clavis Mystica.")

offereth us any forbidden fruit, seem it never so plea-

A COMMON CHARACTER. (From Sermons by the Rev. Robert Montgomery.)

There is another description of self-deluded men, whose attempts to form their own happiness apart from the sufficiency which is in Christ, meets the spiritual contemplatist of human character under a seemingly more rational and therefore a more difficult with God;" but who, in despite of the thousand eviconfusion under the improved views of spiritual rights. to all the decencies and demands of a well-ordered decide on his real condition. Obviously with him, religion is a name that lives, and nothing more. The whole man is steeped to the very core in secularity. And to increase wealth, heighten his consequence, act an imposing figure before his contemporaries, and when he dies, leave an income that shall secure a high place A lesson which wisdom readeth to all those that for his children among the aristocracy of the pursehave ears to hear, is to observe the carriage of all this is the summit of his aspiration. For this he affairs in this great city of the world, and to set a lives, and acts, and hopes, and toils; all besides is but mark upon God's wonderful protection and care over vacancy and vision. Reality with him is visibility; the godly, and his fearful judgments upon the wicked. and the idea of moral grandeur and spiritual truth, as From the former spiritual wisdom gathereth the sweet constituting the noblest form of manhood, is mocked fruit of comfort, from the latter the bitter fruit of as the vapour of fanaticism. But amid all this, he is terror-from both, the most wholesome fruit of in- not, he cannot be happy. The grave appals him; a struction. The fruit of comfort she gathereth by fit of sickness sorely affirights him; a commercial using Jacob's Ladder to rest upon when she is weary, gloom will darken at once all the brightest of his con-Hagar's fountain to quench her thirst, the widow's tent; and the possibility that hereafter he and Dives meal to sustain her in famine, Jonah's gourd to shade may not be far asunder, convulses and disturbs his her in heat, Jonathan's honey to clear her eye-sight, self-complacency. Believe me, a gnawing restless-Hezekiah's figs to heal her plague-sores, the Samari- ness preys like a secret viper unobserved at his heart; tan's oil to supple her wounds, and Christ's cross to and the haunting shadows of a dreary eternity often support her in all. The bitter fruit of terror she deepen round his unquiet spirit:-although to the gathereth when she maketh the drowning of the old superficial world and to his unsuspecting family, he these also are prominent in our collections of Extracts; when she maketh the drowning of the old superficial world and to his unsuspecting family, he and are the parts of his Work, which, after all, were world a warning to her for security, the confusion of stands forth as the embodiment of what this world's probably most efficient in first recommending the authem as between the black chessmen and the white? Inture course of action; warned in time, such a man
Babel for pride, the burning of Sodom for unnatural principles can effect in the way of happiness and probably most efficient in first recommending the author to general notice. Pope, repaying praises which the to general notice. Pope, repaying praises which the solution of wholesome unanimity—that if a solution of salt into which Lot's wife was peace. In a little while the black curtain of morality thor to general notice. Pope, repaying praises which he had received, and wishing to extol him to the highest he had received, and wishing to extol him to the highest he had received, and wishing to extol him to the highest had received. he had received, and wishing to extol him to the ingnest only styles him "an elegant and philosophical poet"; Many were the nuances; multiplied the combinations.

Many were the nuances; multiplied the combinations.

Many were the nuances; multiplied the combinations of Egypt for hardness of heart, the captivity of soon will that heart now fluttering with restless deonly styles him "an elegant and philosophical poet; hand where the adverted for all the changes, nor are we able to collect any unquestionable proofs Here stood a section that had voted for all the changes, actions to his past opinions, at least he must find himlight for industry, and the final destructions are least he must find himself tempted to square his opinions themselves or his nor are we able to collect any unquestionable proofs that the true characteristics of Thomson's genius as the two or three exceptions; there stood another that the true characteristics of Thomson's genius as the may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions as he may too notoring the coursels to such past opinions the coursels to such past

# PROVISION FOR THE CLERGY. in England.)

However humiliating may be the confession, experience has sanctioned it as a truth, that an indigent church makes a corrupt clergy; that in order to secure a priesthood which shall wear well, a permanent provision must be set aside for their maintenance, -such a provision as shall induce men duly qualified, to enter the Church: for it is visionary to suppose that temporal motives will not have their weight in this temporal state of things; and it is unreasonable to expect that persons who are excluded by the rules of society from the usual inlets to wealth, the courts, the camp, or the exchange, and who cannot but know or feel, when they are honestly doing their duty, that they are as good commonwealth's men, to put it upon no higher ground, as any others, and therefore have as good a right to its liberal regards as any others, should be content to waive this right; -such a provision as shall be enough to ensure recruits for the priesthood from all ranks, the highest as well as mose below, and so to ensure their easy intercourse with all ranks; for the leaven should leaven the whole lump; -such a provision as should encourage them to speak with all boldness, crouching to no man for their morsel of bread, nor tempted to lick the hand that feeds them; -such a provision as should prevent the meanness of their condition from prejudicing the force of their reasons, or give occasion to a high-minded hearer to accuse their plain speech of unmannerly presumption. Surely, until we can find such a Church upon earth, in all her members, and in all the successive generations of her members, as can be true to the image of to say with the great puritan poet, that she should be content, as he was, "to ride upon an ass."

## TURKS. (From Letters of the Rev. H. Southgate.)

I have told you in my former letters of the death to plough, worn out with labour and pain, and the mise which he had made, to become a Mussulman. wicked like beasts fatted for the slaughter, abound Since his execution, no less than three of the Ambasas our risings, our sorrows as well as our joys, our take, though an interference with Mohammedan laws, fasts as well as our feasts, our sickness as well as our is perfectly just. They say that they cannot support health, our terrors as well as our comforts, our crosses a power which persecutes Christians with death .and afflictions as well as those we call blessings work | The Turks reply, that the law by which the Armenian religious incorporations. Was there any such incorgreat poet, when speaking of the general tendency in an issue not merely dangerous in a political sense, but Isaiah, is styled the Wonderful Counsellor, who freely ruin. She will do the former, and this must lead all dangers to come round by successive and reiterated ruinous in an anti-social sense. The artifice of the gives us that counsel which cannot be got by any fee eventually to "liberty of conscience," which will be Free church lies in pleading a spiritual relation of from mortal man. Success crowneth no great at- equally the ruin of Mohammedanism. For as soon any case whatever, whether of doing or suffering, tempt which wisdom undertaketh not : wisdom under- as Turks are once at liberty to become Christians, the All dangers which lie deeply seated are recurrent dan- whether positive or negative, as a reason for taking it taketh nothing but by the advice of counsel; and no great support of Islamism is overthrown. Either way, gers; they intermit, only as the revolving lamps of a out of all civil control. Now we may illustrate the counsel safe in deliberations of this kind but from the it shows how extremely precarious is the present state of Turkey, and even the existence of its false religion.

You will hardly believe that after the remonstrances had been made, and the Turkish Government had declared its regret for the act, and had ejected from office the President of the Supreme Council who was the principal agent in the affair, a firman was issued for the execution agent in the attair, a firmal way issued of a Greek, in a place not far from Constantinople, for the same offence. The Porte probably thought that being at a distance, it would escape notice. But they were de-ceived. The report soon reached the city, and has created a great excitement. The Porte denied its agency in the matter, but one of the Ambassadors succeeded in obtaining a copy of the firman, which, you must know, is a royal edict issued by Government under the seal of the Sultan. Of course, their participation is made clear, and the matter is now exciting much attention. Some of the Ambassadors have renewed their remonstrances in still tended to support; but that it has been composed

The bearing of all this upon the state and prospects of the Eastern Churches, is too manifest to require any apology for giving you news which, in one aspect of it, is political. The European Governments, indeed, are now so mixed up with the affairs of the Eastern Christians, that almost every question has come to have a political bearing. The Porte has just decided one which has been long negding between the Greats and the Great Pariets. ong pending between the Greeks and the Greek Papists. clergy of the different churches in the East, are dis the Church of Rome has formed out of the Eastern Communions, have always assumed for their clergy some new and distinctive garb. But the Greek Papal clergy, it would seem, have been an exception to this rule, and have retained the dress worn by the clergy of the Greek Church from which they have seceded. The Greek Patriare complains that the consequence has been that the Greek Papal priests go in and out among his people, and deceive them by pretending to be Greek clergymen, while in fact they are wolves in sheep's clothing. He demands, therefore, that they assume some distinguishing costume. Greek Papal Patriarch resists, but upon what ground, I m at a loss to tell. France helps the Greek Papists, and am at a loss to tell. France neeps the creek raps and of two years, the latter have succeeded, and the Greek Papal clergy must hereafter wear a bit of cloth sewed on their caps, to distinguish them, as the Greeks will say, as schismatics and wolves." All this is melancholy enough but the blame falls chiefly on that source of many evils, the lust of dominion in the Papacy.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1844.

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Miraculous Escape of an Officer and four Lascars.
English and Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Foronto, on Thursday, the sixth of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.

black robes.

Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the fifth of June next .-Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate their intention to offer themselves, without delay, and to be present for Examina-

have now, for two centuries and a half, enjoyed the have already cited, we religious error and darkness was overthrown in our father-land. He was pleased to raise up men qualified, by their learning and piety, to accomplish the momentous and difficult task of conveying to the nation at large, whom the sullen tyranny of Romanism had hitherto deprived of this their inalienable birthright, the precious truths of Divine Revelation in "a tongue understanded of the people."

It is a subject, too, of peculiar gratitude that the English Bible now read in our Churches, and its faithful interpreter and companion, the Book of Common Prayer, are monuments of our Protestant Reformation unscathed by the influence of time, and unaffected by the povelties which the rash and the designing have, at various periods, sought to introduce, -a barrier alike against sectarian innovation and Popish corruption, -our defence from the wild devastations which admonition, reject!" would sweep away the form and features of a visible Church, and our guardian too from the unscriptural

Rome had so long bound the nations. It is natural, then, that we should reverence and adequate appreciation of Christian privileges has place in our breasts. That the authorized translation, not to admit of further improvement, -is what none you!" of our Divines, however conscious of its general excel-

lence, have taken upon themselves to assert. The industrious researches of numerous commentators since the period of its composition,—the more widely diffused knowledge both of Greek and Hebrew litera- trive a more thorough violation of grammar than this. ture, -and, more than all, the discoveries of modern travellers as throwing important light upon the customs and opinions of the Jews and other Eastern nations, -have supplied the present age with abundant materials for illustrating, and, in many cases perhaps, amending, the language of our English version. Yet, in no essential point, - in no statement with reference to indispensable doctrine, and articles of saving faith, by one, nor the other, has any opinion, entitled to weight, been advanced which would imply the desire and sober-judging Christian, of whatsoever name, will | the original. at once confess that no real or alleged defect which our present authorized version may contain, is such as to justify the precipitate publication of a new translation under less favourable circumstances than those under which our present version was composed and issued. This translation, executed by the combined industry and learning of forty-seven of the most accomplished scholars that England could produce, claims, emphatically, the distinction of being a public

If any change in the phraseology, or any elucidation of the sense, of our present version be suggested, let | Church, and for the discretion and judgment with it be effected in such a manner, and by such an agency, as will afford us the same security for general fidelity and correctness, as that which we now possess .-Any satisfaction short of this cannot suffice; for it is surely required of a work designed for public use, that too, with great force and liveliness, he possesses that it should be managed and ratified in a public way ;a principle this which embraces more especially a mat- chance, we should think, of giving offence. ter of such solemn interest and magnitude as a translation of the Holy Scriptures.

work,-without the bias of individual prepossession

or prejudice,-free from the party-colouring which a

single individual, however exalted in worth or ability,

might be suspected to infuse into it.

We have been led to these remarks by inspecting a publication to which our attention has recently been which, if they are to have any practical influence, directed set forth by a Mr. Alexander Capachell of the publication of the principles which, if they are to have any practical influence, but it has been deemed necessary to malign his character for the sake of injuring the University.—

Such is the line of policy adopted by its opponents, to the sailors, so much to her clergy, so sailors, so much to her creditors, so much to her clergy, so sailors, and the principles which, if they are to have any practical influence, but it has been deemed necessary to malign his character for the sake of injuring the University.—

Such is the line of policy adopted by its opponents, to the sailors, so much to her clergy, so sailors, so much to her clergy, so sailors are the policy and provided and the provi directed, set forth by a Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany in the United States,—a soil, we regret to for, to return the compliment which the conductors of say, too fruitful in such dangerous novelties,-and purporting to be a translation of the New Testament, compiled from the commentaries of Drs. Campbell, Macknight, and Doddridge. The copy before us is the fourth edition, and is accompanied with various prefaces and explanations. We do not profess any very exact acquaintance with the views of the sect, the neighbouring parts were without the bold advocate whose religious opinions the work in question is inmainly, if not solely, to uphold the peculiar sentiments, whether of doctrine or practice, which this religious party entertains, no one who reads the introductory observations and the translation itself, can for a moment doubt. The translator, or compiler, claims however desirable it is, in such instances, to render of course the character of perfect impartiality; but it the religious journal the pioneer, as it were, of the must strike many persons, at the first glance, as rather ambassador of the truth, a little editorial experience inconsistent with such pretensions, that he has framed will prove that the circulation of such a journal is his translation exclusively from the annotations of mainly owing to the direct local influence of a resident divines naturally adverse to Episcopacy. We are far | Clergyman,-to the spiritual appetite, in short, which from desiring to disparage the critical knowledge of he is instrumental in creating; and that where no had been given to the subject not only by the Duke of Welthe able commentators just named; but we must be Minister of the Church is stationed, or where the perallowed to say that the Church of England has fur- sonal influence of none is felt, it is difficult to give to late lamentable duel, expressed herself most desirous of devinished an array of Biblical expositors who yield to the religious newspaper, in such parts, the firm footing sing some expedient by which this barbarous custom should be none in learning, judgment, and industry; and it cannot but appear strange that, in the illustration of Scripture, the mass of valuable information which they have accumulated should be overlooked or despised.

The constitution of the Church, the more highly is a constitution of the Church, the more highly is a officer for not having accepted or sent a challenge, or who shall in the constitution of the cons A genuine and impartial desire of furnishing an im- religious newspaper appreciated,—the more desire and A genuine and impartial desire of furnishing an im- religious newspaper appreciated,—the more desire and reject a reasonable and honourable proposition for compromise, proved translation of the Scriptures, would not have anxiety is there felt for the varied information which shall be liable, if convicted by a general court-martial, to be allowed the individual, undertaking such a work, to slight the learned and critical labours of the divines

and the varied information of the Scriptures, would not have added to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the save of any officer being brought to a sward. And, in the court martial for acting as a second in a duel, and it shall appropriate the suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court martial for acting as a second in a duel, and it shall appropriate to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court martial for acting as a second in a duel, and it shall appropriate to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court shall award, and it is shall appropriate to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court shall award, and it is shall appropriate to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court shall award, and it is shall appropriate to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. of our National Church. And as it is, the production before us is, in every respect, about as wretched a constitute a portion of his conversational and incidental ble adjustment of the differences existing, and which endeaof our National Church. And as it is, the production | -uttering and enforcing truths which more properly been called upon to witness. It will not be expected that we should enter into a detailed exposure of its faults:—the following examples, which have met our being and well-doing of the Church Catholic which a faults:—the following examples, which have met our being and well-doing of the Church Catholic, which a more particularly expressed, and which certainly ought to be eye in glancing over its pages, will afford some idea of the iusignificancy of the production, both as to scholarship and common sense; and will serve, at the property of the production of the indicate of the production of the production of the indicate of the production of the product same time, to manifest the presumption of the indi- trials of other portions of the Church militant, we may, apologise, or offer any amends for the same; or who, having vidual who ventures to present it as a substitute for by the examples of zeal and faithfulness presented to had the misfortune of receiving offence, by insult or by injury,

The sectarian spirit and design of the work is, amongst other evidences, proved by the translation | Cross to which we have alluded:transformation of Greek into its corresponding English, before the word βαπτω can thus be unceremo-

may be expected wholly to supersede!

iously turned against us. In pursuance of the same arbitrary, and party-serving system of construction, Matt. iii. 11,-where the authorized version makes John the Baptist say with reference to Christ, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost," -has been rendered, "He will immerse you in the Holy Spirit." The term "baptize," emunder God, been the means of producing, one of the troyed, and in such a way as to render the phraseology blessing of reading the Word of God in our mother of the burlesque upon Scripture which this improved ers think of this influence? tongue. Much thankfulness do we owe to Him, that translation furnishes, the following commencement of when, through the operation of His grace, the reign of the third chapter of St. Matthew,-"In those days wilderness of Judea, saying, Reform, for the reign of heaven approaches!"

One advantage to which the translation in question pretends, is greater simplicity of language, -the selection of words and phrases better adapted to the unlettered ear than some which are found in our present version. We should like to know how far this improvement is realized, in substituting "eastern magians," for "wise men from the east," in the second chapter of St. Matthew, and in the following translations of the Epistle to Titus,-"For this purpose I left you unfinished, and to ordain seniors in every city;" "when the goodness and philanthropy of God our Saviour shone forth;" "a factionist after a first and second

and perilous thraldom in which the gloomy tyranny of joined, is converted into "you," for no other reason that we can discern but to create embarrassment and confusion: the harmonious ending of th in the third cherish our Euglish Bible, whilst any thing like an person singular of verbs, becomes, in this uncouth version, the hissing termination of s; and, amongst other senseless alterations, the word "verily," which however, is, in every respect, faultless; or that its has a sacred sort of antiquity in its sound, is here accuracy in representing the original texts, is such as transformed into the intolerable periphrasis, "I assure

the seven Asiatic Churches—τφ αγγελφ της εκκλησιας -γραψον,-is translated, "By the messenger of the congregation-write." It would be hard to con-

The fine touches of poetry which are discernible in many passages of our English New Testament,breathing the very spirit and embodying all the life of the original,—commanding the admiration of the most illustrious critics by its simplicity and expressiveness, -are, in the publication before us, miserably defaced in some cases, and utterly destroyed in others. Those who have read Bishop Jebb's Sacred Literature, in -has any misconception of the original text, far less which he has laboured successfully to apply to the any thing that might betray into error, so far as we New Testament the doctrine of poetical parallelism know, been charged upon our present translation, at which Bishop Lowth before him had connected with least from any quarter which is entitled to respect or the Old, and who have admired the many beauties consideration. Of this translation, as not only seru- evolved from our sacred text by this felicitous system pulously accurate, but admirable, in all its essential of criticism, will readily understand the miserable and most important parts, Dissenters as well as inferiority of the trashy production upon which we Churchmen are glad to avail themselves; and neither have been remarking. Not only does it not preserve the slightest vestige of the parallelism, but its stiffness and poverty have, in this respect, completely marred of a new and improved translation. Every rational the elegance, and blunted the force and liveliness of

> "There are some birds," says Fuller, in his quaint way, "sea-pies by name, who cannot rise except it be by flying against the wind, as some hope to achieve their advancement by being contrary and paradoxical in judgment to all before them." The application is very direct to the rise, progress and temporary success of heretical and schismatical schemes in general, and is particularly appropriate to the presumptuous and mischievous undertaking we have been examining.

> We have met with the following extract amongst the selected matter of our highly valued contemporary the Banner of the Cross, -a paper which we particularly prize for its soundness in the principles of the which its views are promulgated. Whilst our contemporary is direct and uncompromising in the declaration of the truth as it pertains to the order and catholicity of our beloved Church, and proclaims it,

the Episcopal Recorder have, with great good nature, recently paid us in adverting to the probability of the establishment of another religious paper in the Eastern part of this Province, we should say that it would be a cause for money that ever before every target of the recently paid us to maintain classes of men who, on a commercial calculation of gain and loss, are utterly unproductive and unprobability of the tithe of his talents and acquirements.

I am, Rev. Sir, your's truly,

a cause for more singer regret, if the views and disa cause for most sincere regret, if the views and distinctive principles of Churchmen in Philadelphia and and plain-spoken champion which they so fortunately possess in the Banner of the Cross.

It is very true that we need the religious newspaper, in some cases, as a substitute for the teaching of the living Missionary, whom it is not always possible to provide for our distant and scattered settlements; but however desirable it is, in such instances, to render the mention the other evening (not having had her Majesty's

our authorized version,—which, indeed, if we may us in other quarters, be moved to a more vigorous shall cordially accept any such explanations, apologies, or confide in the professions of this new translator, it effort to do our own part in the good work of building confide in the professions of this new translator, it effort to do our own part in the good work of building if such a explanations or apologies shall be refused them, shall up Zion.

of strange innovations and 'damnable heresies,' the permanency and prosperity of no Church can be preserved The people need this silent, simultaneous operation of reneeds it; the interests of humanity need it."

The journal which it fell to our lot to commence, and which it has again become our business to conduct, in Crete, that you might set in order the things left in subservience to these great objects, has now nearly tian enterprise amongst us,—has helped to give to the Church its proper attributes of individuality and consolidation,—has aided in investing its members with new jesty would not be unattended to, especially as the duels in the features of strength and influence,—given them an The address in the Book of Revelation to each of additional bond of unity and action,—brought the hear). distant and the scattered together, -and, however separated and disjoined, has made them feel as one.

ment the following very just remarks:-

"GOVERNMENT OFFICES .- At the present moment, when the subject of the removal of those Government when the subject of the removal of those Government when the subject of the removal of those Government which hearted man forgets trifling offences; a busy man ceases of the subject of the removal of the subject of the removal of those Government which hearted man forgets trifling offences; a busy man ceases. Offices which peculiarly affect, and should continue in the removal of the rem Canada West, naturally engages public attention, we conceive that any matter bearing upon the arguments adduced in support of their retention, by showing the amount of transactions connected with the cettlement of which possesses the mind, and leaves no room for those little this section of the Province, may be acceptable to our distractions. It is the punishment of do-nothingness to exeaders. We therefore beg to direct attention to the very aggerate trifles. instructive and interesting Report made to the Proprietors of the Canada Company last month, by their inde-fatigable and talented Governor."

We beg to remind our readers at Kingston, and in its vicinity, that the Annual Meeting of the "Midland

The Hamilton Bazaar, as will be seen by a reference to the Advertisement, is to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th instant,and it is requested that all contributions may be sent to any one of the Ladies composing the Committee, at least a week before the opening of the Bazaar.

# Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-I perceive, with very little of either astonishitness for the situation he holds in the University. I cannot regret to see the learned gentleman selected as an of slander by that journal,—to be praised by which would be far more detrimental to his character; but the Editor should be cautious how he deals in such sweeping denunciations: he should have known that few men stood ligher in the Dublin University than Dr. McCaul, was the career marked with more success, and none ever left that College more highly esteemed for his private

From our English Files. DUELLING.

In the House of Commons an interesting discussion on the abject of duelling, has taken place. The following extract rom the speech of that gallant officer Sir Henry Hardinge, on the occasion, will be perused with interest:-He had stated that the government had been desirous of at-

official sanction for the arrangements necessary on the inser-tion of new articles of war in the Mutiny Act,) that her Ma jesty had authorized him to insert in the articles of war that year some amended articles, which it was hoped would have the effect of discouraging the practice of duelling (hear, hear). Perhaps the best course would be for him to read these new articles—the result of serious and earnest consideration which specimen of private interpretation as any we have ever teaching, than such as is, or can be, formally promulbeen called upon to witness. It will not be expected to the daily efficiency than such as is, or can be followed as is a constant. submit the matter to be dealt with by the commanding officer The following is the extract from the Banner of the following is the extract from the Banner of the following is the extract from the Banner of the garrison; and her Majesty acquits of disgrace or opinion of disadvantage mch officers as, being willing to make or to accept such explasations or apologies, shall refuse to give or to accept challenges, and approves of their adopting a course suited to honourable men who are desirous of doing their duty given throughout of the terms  $\beta a\pi \tau \omega$  and  $\beta a\pi \tau \iota \sigma \mu a$ ; which are every where rendered immerse and immersion, without much regard to the absurdities and contradictions which a constant adherence to that transfer tradictions which a constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, the son and to leave on all their reductions which a constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, the son and to leave on all their reductions which a constant which are every where rendered immerse and immersion, without much regard to the absurdities and contradictions which a constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, the son and to leave on all their reductions which in nine cases out of the course of explanation or appropries, same reductions accept challenges, and approves of their adopting a course suitable that the domestic circle, to be measured, for its operation is silent and unseen. No eye follows it, as it flies abroad, multiplied into thousands. The effect of these new articles and constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, which is the form of the domestic circle, to be read by the father, and the father of the course of explanations or appropries accept challenges, and approves of their adopting a course suitable to honourable men who are desirous of doing their duty both as good subjects, and the father of the form of the father of the fa tradictions which a constant adherence to that transune next. Divine Service will commence at 11
clock, A.M.

The Clergy are requested to appear in full
alack robes.

The Annual General Meeting of the Church
Society of the Diocese of Toronto, on Wednesday, the fifth of June next.

There must, we imagine, be a general revision of a new scheme for the
Toronto, on Wednesday, the fifth of June next.

The solemn announcement of the day

The same service will commence at 11
tradictions which a constant adherence to that translation involves. Thus in Mark vii. 4, "The washing of cups and beave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the mother, the danghter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the dovided minister, when more calls press upon him than he can possibly meet, sigh out the vain wish that he devoted minister, when more calls press upon him than he can possibly meet, sigh out the vain wish that he course, the matter should be, that her Majesty's approbation was distinctly declawate the mother, the doubt find the mother, the doubt find of the mother, the doubt find of the mother, the doubt find of the Assemble its readers together, and what a mass-meeting would it be! Who would not deem it an object to address such a vast gathering of immortal beings, on subjects of these regulations would be to discourage duelling to a infinite importance to them and to the whole world?—

great extent in the army, where, however, he could express his confident opinion that it did not take place to any great extent are expounded and urged by the good religious news-paper. The most interesting and valuable intelligence with reference to the condition of the heathen—the progress of missions—the triumphs of redeeming grace at home and abroad—the prevailing sins, and the influences operating and capable of being brought to operate against these sins,—is furnished by the religious paper. 'It deyou in the Holy Spirit. The term "baptize," employed by our translation, is not used to define the furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Amongst the many benefits to the cause of sound Christianity which the Reformation in England has, and in the Reformation in England has, trovad and in such a way as to render the phraseology. places at once, doing its work—producing its mighty and asting effects; still it makes no noise, is attended with battalion in which were from 20 to 30 depots of various regiunder God, been the means of producing, one of the most important is the authorized English version of the Halv Scriptures, through the means of which we have suppose it to be on this account that its important with what we will be the Halv Scriptures. Through the means of which were living most involved with what we will be the half were living most involved with the half were living to the half were l We appeal to the pastor. the commander the gratifying statement that, during the eight Are your people deficient in scriptural knowledge in years that he had commanded the battalion, there had not occurred one single duel (cheers). He believed, indeed, that the curred one single duel (cheers). He believed, indeed, that the day on which he was seized with his fatal illness, for he was the curred one single duel (cheers). He entered the the third chapter of St. Matthew,—"In those days to your ministry—in sympathy for the oppressed and for distracted the perishing heathen? Persuade them to take a religious (hear, hear), and this, so happily the case in all orders of so-See that it is read in every family of your parish. ciety, was, he rejoiced to reflect, eminently so in the army, Refer your people frequently to interesting articles in its columns. Regard it as your friend and ally,—for such it of the community (hear, hear). Cases in which officers were is, and with your assistance, such it will continue to be.

We believe that in this day of novelties and impostures, officers had acted dishonourably, or with a want of proper courage; and they were cases which it was impossible by any alteration in the articles (hear, hear). All that the without the aid of a well-conducted religious newspaper. government could do was to express frankly their judgment on each case as it occurred. He must remind the house, however, influence; the pastor needs it; the cause of Christ that the amended articles would only apply to officers on full pay, who, being in the actual discharge of garrisons, in barracks, or in ports, were of course necessarily subject to military discipline, and could only thus be kept in proper subordination by the means being afforded of immediin subservience to these great objects, has now nearly completed the seventh year of its existence; and we have been furnished with abundant testimony that it has proved no mean instrument in counteracting error with any parties in private life, out of the army, he was as fully has proved no mean instrument in counteracting error at liberty to vindicate his insulted honour as any other individ-on the one hand, and in diffusing, on the other hand, and in diffusing, on the other hand, and in diffusing, on the other hand, and in diffusing the counterpart of the analysis of the The singular pronoun "thou," correctly intimating information concerning the principles and claims of the profession of arms—an honourable profession—rethe number of the verb in the original to which it is the Church to which, unfortunately, too many had straints which did not apply to other classes of society, in reantecedently been strangers. Moreover, we cannot spect of a practice however unfortunate and barbarous, society antecedently been strangers. Moreover, we cannot but feel that the wants in some instances, and the successful means adopted for their supply in others, as developed through the medium of this journal, has very largely contributed to increase the spirit of Chris-

> THE FACTORY QUESTION. (From the Times.)

Company," which appears under our head of Colonial by the merest force of habit, he exaggerates into the most pre-News. The Toronto Patriot founds upon this docu- posterous importance. Wise men, and good men, and active men, outlive them more or less, as they come to measure them with more substantial matters. Thus the tradesmen gradually unlearns the folly of being penny wise and pound foolish; a Napoleon replied, "You may go: our destinies must be

weight attached by the Home Secretary, and a few others, to

mightest nations, and befriends the weakest; and does in act and deed whatever ambition ever conceived before in thought rand wish. But if we are to believe the statesman of the day, she cannot save from the most slavish, body-wearing, and sould beasing drudgery, a few hundred thousands of her nearest and dearest sons and daughters.

These misguided men have threatened to destroy the rupted tranquillity and prosperity.

It was on his birthday, in the year 1840, after a reign of nearly 30 years, that Charles John XIV. took occasion, in a speech from the throne, to survey with parental satisfaction the condition of his dominions. The population of the kingdom dearest sons and daughters.

These misguided men have threatened to destroy the rupted tranquillity and prosperity.

It was on his birthday, in the year 1840, after a reign of have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from an attack.

The Pilot, through whose instrumentality these men have threatened to destroy the rupted tranquillity and prosperity.

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many department of the properity.

These misguided men have threatened to destroy the rupted tranquillity and prosperity.

It was on his birthday, in the year 1840, after a reign of have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from have been stationed along the canal, to defend the

dearest sons and daughters. crowning one of all, she spent some twenty or thirty milchance, we should think, of giving offence.

We congratulate the Churchmen of the more

Southern Dioceses in the United States in possessing

Wirtues and great classical attainments, than he was.

He has already conferred many benefits on the Upper canada College, and had, previous to his removal to the University, endeared himself to all the students, not less by the influence of his talents than by the kindness of his

tion that she pays more than 60 millions under these or similar

so conventional or imaginary a shape in the history of man-kind; while the rest of her annual expenses constitutes a responsibility and loss of capital as great. More than all this, the income tax has established the fact, which would otherwise have been incredible, that the British population pays £200, 000,000 a-year to persons living either in competence or splendour; by far the greater part of which sum is derived from property, and so is a burden on industry, instead of a profitable return from it. Notwithstanding all this, the country is daily adding to its wealth and resources, and only asks for opportu

nity and space to work and expand on.

Now Sir James Graham's magnificent anti-climax to this Now Sir James Grandin's magnineent anti-citimax to this stupendous, but not less unquestionable, computation of the prosperity and power of the empire. It is proposed by some kind-hearted people to give several hundred thousand women and young people a couple of hours more for rest, recreation, and mental improvement, for health of body and soul, or to look after their household affairs. A good day's work remains after the deduction. The very outside of the estimated loss in money is two or three millions a year; but there are many weighty reasons for thinking that this amount will be found on experiment an immense exaggeration—perhaps altogethe imaginary. And what does Sir James Graham say in reply? 'I feel quite satisfied that our large capitalists will so bandon the country if such restrictions are placed upon them. I feel as confident as I ever was of the truth of any mathematical proposition, that if this motion be carried, our manufac-tures will be transferred to foreign rivals; and this will result

"He was quite satisfied," he added shortly after, "that our "He was quite satisfied," he added shortly after, "that our manufacturing and commercial prosperity was at stake in this discussion, and with that manufacturing and commercial prosperity, he was satisfied the prosperity, he was satisfied the prosperity, and the happiness of the country was indissolubly connected."

Now, we have all along been the last to deny the possibility,

ency of his mills. Other reasons apart, the known uncertainty of all human calculations, which leads us to hope the loss may in the great moral law and power of humanity; as, also, in the known character and capabilities of the British empire—in England, what she always has been, is now, and will continue to be, however Sir James Graham may circumscribe and stint her virtues and her destinies. Let her first do what is right, and we may rest assured she will neither be unable or unwilling to do whatever else may subsequently be found necessary to secure the just and prosperous working of her generous designs. Neither she, nor any other nation ever was, or ever will be,

ruined by humanity.

Are there no sacrifices within the power of the nation? Is nothing be spared, nothing contributed, nothing even lent, to the prime and paramount of all demands—the calls of industrious poverty? Is the whole country so pinched in every class and member, so drained of wealth, so effete of produc-tion, so spent of energy? We think no such craven thought We see on every side the most undeniable evidences of a power to meet the exigencies of duty, and it certainly is premature

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN. (From the Times.)

The solemn announcement of a Royal demise, and the close of an eventful reign, have seldom awakened more sincere sorrow amongst the subjects of the departed Sovereign, or called for a offered at the present moment to the honoured memory of the late King of Sweden. A life protracted to the longest span of human existence, of which the former half was devoted to the ment, while their unfounded outery is, that it is intentionally acquisition of the most brilliant rewards for military prowess, nd the latter portion has been applied with equal success to the duties of civil government, has but one parallel in cotem-porary history. Of all that brilliant race of warriors and of statesmen called into sudden life by the terrible forces of the French revolution, and driven forth by the energy of revolu tionary war to scour and sack the plains and cities of Europe, few were gifted with the more dignified and enduring energy tew were gifted with the more diginal and enduring energy which survived the crisis of their youth—one alone retained by his own deserts the kingly prize which had been flung to him in the lottery of life. Of all the phantasmagoria of the French revolution, and the King-vassals of imperial France, Bernadotte alone preserved to our day the position to which he had been raised; but he preserved it because, in a country jealous of its ancient liberties, and of its national independence, he learned faithfully to observe the conditions of a constitutional government, and to maintain, even at the sacrifices of his personal Her Majesty's Government, is, that the Governor, who is re-

army very early in life, but at the commencement of the French revolution he had only risen to the rank of a sergeant. In the duty to the Crown rendered compliance with impossible. following years, however, he rapidly attained distinction. At Fleurus he commanded a division of the Republican army, and his services on the Rhine with Jourdan, in 1796, established his military reputation. Thence he was sent, with reinforceparte in Italy. He bore a part in the most brilliant actions of Paris the standards captured at Rivoli. After the peace of Campo Formio, he went to Vienna for a short time as Minister French Republic; and he afterwards attempted, though despartment under the Directory. The 18th Brumaire, and the decisive ascendancy of Bonaparte over the destinies of France, a medical adviser to Sir Charles. Dr. Pollock was one of the ture of Ulm, and he earned his share of the laurels of Austerlitz. In the preceding year he had received the staff of a Marshal of France, and in 1806 the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo was added to his other honours. In the German campaigns, as well as in the command which he held for a short time against the Chouans in the west of France, he was distinguished from all Chouses in Consideration and generosity towards the conquered enemy. From 1806 to 1809 he commanded the first corps d'armee in the north of Germany; and is recorded that his personal kindness to a body of 1500 Swedes, who had fallen as prisoners into his hands, first awakened amongst the younger officers of that nation those feelings of gratitude which led to his nomination as a candidate for the reversion of the crown of Sweden.

Of all the imperial generals (for the sterner Republican spirits of the army had long been removed from the scene) Bernadotte was the least inclined to yield to Napoleon that servile deference which he so strictly exacted. The blen of the Imperial regime, the abuse of military power, and the parties. A large portion of our readers will be interested in the perusal of the extract referring to the "Canada Company" which appears under our head of Calanial Company which appears to the Company which appears to the Company which appears to the Canada Company which appear been privately implied; that of the Emperor Napoleon was, not without misgivings, extorted from him. Bernadotte said, with characteristic astuteness, "Will your Majesty make me greater than yourself, by compelling me to have refused a crown?"-

From that hour Bernadotte, or, as he was thenceforward is the impetus of a good, honest, and generous occupation, which possesses the mind, and leaves no room for those little distractions. It is the angishment of department were to refuse to recruit the French fleet at Brest with Swedish sailors, and to struggle against the carries men forward, saves them from being continually tripped styled, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden, turned with no rom that subserviency to the political interests of France which On no other view can we comprehend the extraordinary had proved so fatal to her own greatness and the welfare of her case justified special legislation this would. the commercial difficulties of the ten hours' proposition. That such a difficulty there is, we have neither concealed nor denied.

Sweden and Russia; and in the following year the Crown Prince assumed the command of the combined forces of Northern It really is not worth concealing or denying. We admit it.—
We wish this act of humanity to be done boldly, with our eyes

Find assume the french Empire. The reward of these services which he had rendered to the cause of European freepen to the consequences, not rashly, with our eyes shut. dom, and to the armies of Sweden, was his undisputed successight appearance. District Branch of the Church Society," will be held there on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Hemilton Pages a graille and a surface of the consequences, not rashly, with our eyes shut. For establishment of the consequences, not rashly, with our eyes shut. Single of the consequences, not rashly with our eyes shut. Single of the consequences, not rashly, with our eyes shut. Single of the consequences and our eyes shut. Single of the consequences and our eyes shut. Single of the consequence cess of precaution, amounting to madness, when men count up principles of order, justice and forbearance, by which the main the hours and minutes of lost labour, and all the pounds, tenance of the general peace has been happily secured; and, by nillings, and farthings of lost interest on capital—like children his frank and judicious compliance with the obligations imposed t their sums—into enormous aggregates, and then stand asto-ished and helpless at the results which in practice are so often ound to disappear.

If we look back upon the annals of Sweden in the surely, if the greatness of Britain is good for anything at all, She revolutions which agitated the state and menaced the gits on her unconquerable throne, the undisputed Queen of the Ocean; she holds under her resolute but benign dominion a hundred and fifty millions of human beings; she chastises the might be the state and menaced the existence of its kings. But since the accession of Charles John to the throne of Sweden, although the whole of Europe has at various times been shaken by important changes in the internal constitutions which agitated the state and menaced the existence of its kings. But since the accession of Charles John to the throne of Sweden, although the whole of Europe has at various times been shaken by important changes in the internal constitutions. nightiest nations, and befriends the weakest; and does in act tutions of its states, Sweden has continued to enjoy uninter-

Only look at the enormous costs and charges which she bears was so much increased, that the inhabitants of Sweden alone almost without the sense of incumbrance. Look to her particular acts of costly enterprise, valour, and generosity. She is latter province was torn from the former. The commerce gave some scores of millions to subsidize the nations of Europe and the manufactures of the country have been doubled—agrigainst the common foe; in separate campaigns, especially in culture improved—instruction diffused—the finances raised from a state of great embarrassment to complete prosperity -lions; in not so noble a manner millions were squandered to procure the Act of Union; she gave twenty millions to ransom posed for promulgation—the great canals which unite the ocean

rate and distinguish so much to her soldiers, so much to her sailors, so much to her creditors, so much to her clergy, so much to her poor, so much to her police—it is enough to mention that she pays more than 60 millions under the claims of the late Sovereign to the respectful and grateful recollections of his people. Of all the princes of his time, he sought most steadily and effectually to concentrate the whole energy of his government. which it had to perform. He found Sweden exhausted by centuries of foreign war, which were followed by endless reverses abroad and convulsions at home; he has left her at the head of the secondary powers of Europe, and well-prepared to uphold her interests and her dignity in those important questions which the course of events may, at no distant period, open for discussion on the shores of the Baltic.

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HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE .- In the general circle Mr. Cartwright, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, presented to the Queen a petition from 16,000 inhabitants of that part of Canada formerly known as Upper Canada, praying that the seat of Government may be retained within that section of the Province. Mr. Cartwright was presented to her Majesty by Lord Stanley .- London Times.

#### Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The following reply of His excellency to the address from the County of Russell, will be Excellency to the address from the County of Russell, will be read with more than ordinary interest by every loyal subject of Her Majesty in this Province :-REPLY

Of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Russell, in the District of Ottawa:

I thank you, Gentlemen, cordially, for your loyal, patriotic and constitutional address.

At a time when an insidious attempt is made to prostrate

Her Majesty's Government in Canada, to an unexampled condition of subserviency, which would be tantamount to its over-throw, it is highly satisfactory to observe the public spirit and generous zeal with which those who rightly appreciate the connection subsisting between this Colony and the British Empire, come forward in support of Her Majesty's Representative, in his endeavours to maintain this Province in true allegiance to our gracious Sovereign, and to render it prosperous and happy as an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions. as an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

The objects of the party who are bent on obstructing the Government, and who are actively engaged in exciting disaffection against me by the most unscrupulous misrespresentations, are now disclosed beyond the probability of maconception. It is manifest that they aim at the following state of things:— That the authority of Her Majesty in this Province should be

the hands of the Executive Council; that the Legislative Council should be elected by the Executive Council; that the Executive Council should be in reality nominated not by the Crown, but by the House of Assembly.

The authority of the Crown and of the Legislative Council being thus annihilated and every balance in the Constitution destroyed, the whole power of the State would be usurped by either the Executive Council, exercising undue interference over the House of Assembly, or by the House of Assembly ex-

ercising unlimited interference in the Executive Administra-tion. It would be either a despotic and exclusive Oligarchy, or an absolute, unqualified Democracy. This they pretend is the Responsible Government granted to Canada by Her Majesty's Linisters. It is neither the one nor the other. The British Constitution is a limited Monarchy or a balance of the Monarchical, Aristocratic, and Democratic powers, without the exclusive ascendancy of either, the work of ages, progressively formed to suit the gradual changes in the social relations of the community; and the Constitution granted to Canada is the same, as far as the same can be practically carried into operation in a colony.

The Constitution as established by the arrangements of Lord

Sydenham, and by the resolutions of September 1841, I am using, and shall continue to use, my anxious endeavours to work, through responsible heads of departments, for the benefit and contentment of the people of Canada, with the advice and co-operation of an Executive Council which will, I trust, obcannot be done successfully, the blame will be justly due to those who in the pursuit of unbridled power have sought to destroy the Constitution which they pretend to uphold, and are doing their utmost to obstruct the formation of any Responsible Govern-

Many probably give their support to this party under an bonest belief that there is reluctance on my part to consult the Executive Council. This is entirely an error. With any Council that seeks the good of the country and does not strive to degrade the office of Governor to the condition of a mere party tool, it is my inclination, as well as my duty and my practice, to consult on all subjects. No Governor could dream of administering the government of this Province, without con-

stant consultation with his Council.

Every Governor must be sensible of the advantage that he would derive from the aid, advice, and information of Councillors and Heads of Departments, in whom he can place confidence. But that is not the question at issue. If it were, or if it had been, the country would not have been troubled with the present dispute. The demand of the party now obstructing fare of Canada, is with respect to the Government of this Charles John XIV. had completed his 80th year on the very day on which he was seized with his fatal illness, for he was born at Pau on the 26th of January, 1764. He entered the

I shall ever retain, Gentlemen, a grateful sense of your staunch support and kind wishes, and it will be the greatest happiness that I could enjoy during the remainder of my more tal life, if your prayer for my success in promoting concord and prosperity in this important Province be heard with favour at the Throne of Heaven.

MARK OF RESPECT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL .- A pleasing instance of the affectionate regard entertained for the Governor-General of this province by his Sovereign and the passengers by the Acadia and may be expected in town in a few

This fact is exceedingly gratifying, as evincing the deep anxiety felt for the preservation of the health and vigour of His Excellency, amid the difficulties by which he is surrounded: and gives the best contradiction to the rumour circulated incidents. siduously by the Examiner that His Excellency is about to be recalled .- Kingston News.

BRITISH COLONIST. - We extract, without a word of comment, the following remarks from the British Colonist :-

"The readers of the British Colonist are aware, that our view has always been, that to put down the dominant pretensions of the High Church party would be tantamount to putting down the other extreme: and that to extirpate both, is necessary for will now deny, who has marked the course of events for the last few months in Canada, and who is not totally blinded to her interests, by his attachment to either of the extreme antagonist

bit the Imperiate regime, the automosphere of the Reform League, are so merely for the transitory court, had alarmed his caution, and, perhaps, offended his sense of justice. Suddenly, and by a personal impulse "Indeed, we have the satisfaction [1] to know, that many who

tical party he may belong to, will attempt to defend the conduct of Mr. Drummond's supporters, and in a country like this, where ple in the election of representatives, nothing is more execuable than attempts to stifle that fair expression by the employment of physical force. It is much to be wished that, not the canallers, but the persons who employed them, could be reached by the strong arm of the law. No political crime deserves such signal punishment as that of which they have been guilty and if they have trampled upon the rights of their fellow-subjects—if, as a consequence of that, reamon in the consequence of that the consequence of the conseq as a consequence of that responsibility, they cannot be punished to an extent in some measure proportioned to the enormity of the offence—then is the statute book defective, and if ever a case justified energial hand, the

The doings at Montreal teach us two things : first, that Mr. Drummond's party had recourse to violence because they were convinced that if the election was a peaceable one their defeat was inevitable; and secondly that the ex-ministers and their partisans will stick at nothing to secure the objects they are

The disgraceful conduct of the ex-ministerialists at Montreal will be productive of this good—it will excite the indignation of the Province at large. The party that would usurp all power, and abuse the functions of Government by using them for the benefit only of themselves and their supporters, has appeared before the country in many "questional." country in many "questionable" attitudes, but in none more numillating to them as spouters of "liberalism" than in this same Montreal election. Could the country be subjected to a more intolerable despotism, than that of being subjected to the uncontrolled sway of such a faction? - Niagara Chronicle.

LACHINE CANAL.—The bitter fruits of partizan electioneer ing are fast maturing at Montreal. In conformity with the enstructions of the President of the Board of Works, all the labourers on the Lachine Canal, who absented themselves from the works to be present at the election, have been dismissed. These misguided men have threatened to destroy the new

been led away, notices this matter in the following disgraceful and threatening language:—"It is dangerous to reduce them (the canallers) to desperation (the canallers) to desperation, and we hesitate not to state, that Mr. Killaly, or rather the Government under whose orders he is acting, will incur a very heavy responsibility if any distur-bances should take place on the canal."—Toronto Herald.

KINGSTON NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The rents of the Butchers' Stalls in the New Market Building were put up and sold by public auction yesterday by Mr. Thomas Greer.
Stalls fetched the large sum of £881 per annum, nearly one half of the annual interest of the money borrowed to build the Market House.—British Whig.

LUNATIC ASYLUM .- The following document refers to a subject of much interest to the Province at large: PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

City of Toronto, Home District, to wit:

The Jurors of our Lady the Queen, upon their oath, present, that they have visited the Temporary Lunatic Asylum in this city, to wit:

to wit:

to wit:

the Temporary Lunatic Asylum in this city, and beg leave to report:

That the Jurors were forcibly impressed, on visiting the establishment, with the inadequacy of the accommodation it affords for the number of patients confined therein, there being no less than thirty-six of these unhappy sufferers shut up in one apartment, which is very imperfectly ventilated, and which admits of little or no improvement in that respect.

The Jurors are also of opinion, that the proper treatment and well being of the patients, renders it necessary, that there

and well being of the patients, renders it necessary, that there should be a resident medical attendant or assistant, who should be responsible for the proper dispensing of the medicines, and for the medical treatment of the patients—duties which seem at present to be performed by unprofessional persons—the pre-sent superintending Physician, not being a resident at the es-

The Jurors are of opinion, that the efficiency of the institu tion is impaired from the absence of a controlling power there-in. The superintending Physician complained, and it seems correctly, that the other officers of the establishment (the stewards and keepers) are not under his control, and are not, therefore, compelled to obey him; and there is, consequently, an antagonism between himself and the other officers of the institution, which impairs its efficiency, and which, it is feared, may be hurtful to the interests of the unhappy beings who are subjected to its management, as well as to the pecuniary interests of the establishment.

Every circumstance continues to indicate the very great necessity which exists, for carrying into prompt execution the provision of the Act of the late Parliament of Upper Canada, for creeting a permanent Lunatic Asylum in this Province, and for the establishment therein, of the system of management which experience has pointed out as the most efficient and advantageous in similar institutions in the Mother Country.

The Jurors respectfully submit these matters to the Court, the property of the country of the

In hope, that the attention of the proper authorities may be called to the subject. [Signed] GEORGE GURNETT, Chair man. ISAAC BUCHANAN,

JAMES BROWNE,

WILLIAM WAREFIELD,

WILLIAM STENNET JAMES F. SMITH,

WILLIAM ROSS,

JAMES M. STRANGE,

John Sphoule, William Stennett, L. Moffatt, CHARLES STOTESBURY, and R. C. GAPPER.

COMMON SCHOOLS .- There is said to be a practice growing up in reference to some of these institutions which, in our opinion, deserves the severest reprobation, and at the earliest opportunity should be effectually provided against by action on opportunity should be effectually provided against by action on the part of the Legislature. This practice is as follows:—In certain school districts, teachers are engaged for just so long a period as they are content to serve for the amount which may fall to the share of such districts from the Parliamentary grant and the District tax, and no longer; the consequence is, that the schools are opened for three months out of the twelve, and it is not too much to suppose that having nine months to forit is not too much to suppose, that having nine months to forget what they had only three months to learn, the children in these portions of the Province referred to benefit little, if at all, by the common of the Province referred to benefit little, if at all, by the common schools. We have heard the same thing com-plained of as one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the system of public instruction adopted in the adjoining republic. It is unquestionably an evil of magnitude, and should be checked without delay. The intention of the Legislature in interfering with checken with education was to render it more general, and to establish a more efficient system of instruction; but if this intention is permitted to be frustrated in the manner above stated, farewell to the manner above stated of the state of the state of the same from logical tion. to the benefits which were expected to arise from legislation.

THE REVENUE. - We learn that it is the intention of the Government to make some useful alterations in the mode hitherto adopted in collecting the public revenue. Among other it is understood that all incumbents must have no other duty or profession, to occupy their attention from their public duty. This is as it should be. We have often wondered that it did not state. not strike the keen eye of the Governor General earlier, that men in business were not the proper persons to attend to the public interest. When our debt is getting ahead of our income, it is high time to look out! It is said that with better management. then, and the appointment of proper officers, who will give their entire attention to the public good, £20,000 a year would be saved to the public—but if quarter the amount can be saved, duty, and to that duty alone. When a public servant is well paid, he ought to be made to attend to his duties to the public, and

whig.

Sacred Music.—The Choir of St. Mary Magdalene's day last, which was conducted by their teacher, Mr. W. A. Eldridge. The Church was crowded in the evening,—every at the rapid advancement of this interesting science amongst us. During the evening many of the most difficult pieces from the Boston Academy were performed. In the afteruoon the Choir and audience were addressed by our Rev. Rector, Mr. Macaulay, in his usual happy and interesting style, and in the evening by Cecil Mortimer, Esq., in a manner worthy of this own, and as every one of our Churches have now a well taught the of singers, we hope that concentration to the real amount, for many who have money refuse stating the real amount of it, and others have convertible property, but no actual money.

"In Waterloo the cash price paying for wheat is 4s. 1d. currency; in this place (Stratford) the store-keepers are receiving it at that price in payment of debts due to them, or for store goods; and in Goderich and London the cash price paying is 4s. 1d. currency; in this place (Stratford) the store-keepers are receiving it at that price in payment of debts due to them, or for store goods; and in Goderich and London the cash price paying is 4s. 1d. currency; in this place (Stratford) the store-keepers are receiving it at that price in payment of debts due to them, or for store goods; and in Goderich and London the cash price paying is 4s. 1d. currency; in this place (Stratford) the store-keepers are receiving it at that price in payment of debts due to them, or for store the paying is the stable property, but no actual money.

"In Waterloo the cash price paying for wheat is 4s. 1d. currency; in this place (Stratford) the store-keepers are receiving it at that price in payment of debts due to them, or for store the paying it at that price in payment of debts due to them, or for store the paying it at that price in payment of debts due to them, or for store the following one, as the prospect of a certain market will encourage the farmers, and lead to incr of singers, we hope that concerts of this nature will not spring. be of rare occurrence in future.—Prince Edward Gazette.

CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

(From a Work originally printed at St. Petersburgh, by order of the Minister of Finance, in the year 1842, and recently translated from the Russian, by order of the Congress of the United States.)

The preparation of Hemp. - The preparation of hemp is induenced by various circumstances; but in consequence of its value it ranks in the first class of materials of its kind. According to the farmer personal in the first class of the farmer personal in the farm cording to the perfection and good success of the farmer pering the different processes of preparing hemp, he will profor which it is intended, notwithstanding a change should be effected in the cultivation of hemp, for it is still in its infancy. The principal object of the farmer is to dispose of his hemp at the hist. this highest price, and to procure the greatest custom by way encouraging himself. A skilful manufacturer should be the to determine the degree of perfection to which the farmer

altivation of hemp. Without doubt, a sufficient quan-

vinces of Charchof and Tshernigof, (in Russia,) where the best of hemp is obtained; secondly, by valleys and fields, lof which is a mixture of clay and sand, covered by a sums in all, of an average amount of £9 each. ayer of black loam; and, in the third instance by fields ituated as to be surrounded by hills, which protect the growing plant against the wind and storms. In the Dauphine (France) the same aspect is presented; and between Grenobel and V. ed of water-deposited soil, surrounded by high rocks or stone

Up to the present time, the botanists seem to have neglected tigate and determine on two different and distinct apaces in the progress of the hemp culture. The visible ence in plants growing at different places evidently depends ess and situation of the soil. The tallness of the emp, and its great flexibility and texture, which fit it Widder, showing how prosperously the affairs of the Province If the result of the influence and operation of the climate;

and flexible, but uneven.

om the observations on hemp growing in the different the observations on hemp growing in that the les, we are, in general, led to the conclusion that the phere contributes more to the favourable growth of it bject, at all times be more or less suitable for the farmer's

that American Hemp.—It seems now to be fully established merican hemp, when water-rotted with care, is superior Russian. It is said to be fast superceding the foreign in the castern markets, and is beginning to be exported gland. Sland. We see it stated in Kendall's Expositor that one eshipments have been recently made from New York;

-cross branches, which chafe and interfere with one | information :

another should be cut out; out of the heart or centre of the tree sufficient should be taken away to leave it open to the sun and that the air may circulate freely; keep the tree clear of suckers and water shoots—they are like other men's children, and eat up the substance of the parent; as a matter of course,

See that the head is well shaped and equally balanced.

The proper time for pruning is a matter of discussion, and open to every man's opinion.—My belief is that the spring, open to every man's opinion.—My belief is that the spring, when the buds first begin to swell, is, as a general rule, the best season. I have known wounds on the apple, of an inch and a-half in diameter to cover completely with bark in one season, when pruned at this time and later; trees may be pruned advantageously from this time until they come into full sower; but when it is done later in the season, many fresh buds will be destroyed and if large hearthes are taken out, so buds will be destroyed, and if large branches are taken out, so much of the sap is taken away with them; always cut close to the the limb or body; where the wound is large, smooth the the edges with a sharp knife, and cover it with a thin coat of grafting way, it will be of grafting wax, it will be of great service .-- Western Farmer and

> THE CANADA COMPANY. (From the Morning Chronicle, April 3.)

The following is a report of the speech of Mr. Franks, at the last meeting of the Canada Company, on Wednesday last, an abridgment of which appeared in our paper of the following day:

Mr. Franks, after stating the operations of the Company for the year 1843, and, that 174,256 acres of land in all had been either sold on cattled by topcate, under leaves from the been either sold or settled by tenants, under leases from the Company, at annual rents, proceeded to say, that the land so disposed of or settled exceeded the number of acres in the year 1842, by 64,111 acres; and also that since the 1st of January, 1844, there had been called 200 acres and level 11,729. 1844, there had been sold 2,300 acres, and leased 11,722 acres; and that the monies collected in the Province between the 1st of January and the 19th of February, to which date the latest account had been received, amounted to £5,665; and that both the lands settled and the money collected were considerably in excess of those of the corresponding period of the year 1843. That of the money collected £1,106 were received for rents of lands; and that they continued to come in rapidly from which

it might be concluded that the new system of leasing worked vourably, and would answer the expectations of the Company particularly the progress of the leasing system, appear to the directors to afford most satisfactory evidence of the ability with which the business of the Company is conducted in Canada by the Commissioners, Mr. Jones and Mr. Widder; and it is very gratifying to find that so much has been accomplished during a year when, owing to the falling off in the number of emigrants, embarrassments which prevailed in the Province during the greater part of it, the quantity of lands disposed of by other parties, whether public or private, has been comparatively very small, and the result may fairly be attributed to the judicious and energetic attention given to the Company's business by Manager and Manager an and energetic attention given to the Company's business by Mr. Jones and Mr. Widder. The former (Mr. Jones) devotes his whole time to the Huron District, where a most important progress had taken place, assisted by the good effects of the new

wheat and points, for the latter 20s. per cwt., or 100lbs. The wheat here is all Spring grain; but, owing to the length of the last winter, and the quantity of wheat which was then injured, the cultivation of Spring wheat last year was very general throughout the country, and consequently, that grain is now in greater demand than in former years—Fall grain being much G. C. Street, Newmarket.

"Analysis of the Immigration into the Huron Tract during

| From | 43:—<br>the older settle | ements in Canada West | 1,293 |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
|      | Ditto                    | ditto East            | 163   |
| From | Nova Scotia              |                       | 18    |
|      |                          | g recently arrived    |       |
| From | the United St            | ates-Europeans        | 50    |
|      |                          | Natives               |       |

To which will have to be added those from whom the required

information has yet to be received.

"The amount of monied capital introduced into the Huron tract during the year 1843 is £13,514, as declared by the parwe would be glad to see the contemplated change take place at during the year 1843 is £13,014, as declared by the plane we would be glad to see the contemplated change take place at duty, and to that duty alone. When a public servant is well paid here. When a public servant is well approximation to the real amount of it, and others have convertible paid here.

town, and as every one of our Churches have now a well taught choir of singers, we hope that concerts of this nature will not spring. There will be a large number of Protestant families

"The prospect of a cash market here is now infusing a fresh spirit into the people, and we are reaping the benefit of it.—
Mr. —, the late supervisor of customs, and an enterprising merchant of Port Sarnia, is a partner with Mr. —, of this place, and it is he who is now purchasing wheat, and he tells

he will continue to purchase all our surplus produce for cash.

"Mr. —— has engaged to put a merchant boult into his

NAVAL AND MIL flour in barrels direct for Montreal, which will be of very great

enefit to the place." Mr. WIDDER conducts all the rest of the business of the wanting on his part to merit it. Company, and the plan of the leasing system is due to him, and its success has arisen principally from his indefatigable exertions and excellent judgment. This success must necessarily depend upon the manner in which the details are conducted, which are of the most extensive and laborious nature; and when it considered that the leasing system now applies to the whole of the Crown reserves, lands extending over all western Canada, has to advance the hemp, so as to be fit to carry out his own object. When the hemp is to undergo separation, it should be done with particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Next the selection of the particular care and attention. Toronto, where Mr. Widder resides and the Company's chiefer soil at for the culture of hemp; and lastly, the harvest.—
is placed, and that a great many of the parties with whom the business has to be transacted are persons of little or no education, some judgment may be formed of the extreme difficulty sold and when it may further be stated that Mr. Widder resides and the Company's chiefer soil is placed, and that a great many of the parties with whom the business has to be transacted are persons of little or no education, some judgment may be formed of the extreme difficulty and when it may further be stated that Mr. Widder resides and the Company's chiefer soil is placed, and that a great many of the parties with whom the business has to be transacted are persons of little or no education, some judgment may be formed of the extreme difficulty and the company is the series of the contraction of the contraction of the different parties with whom the business has to be transacted are persons of little or no education. soil, (such as clay, line, sand &c.,) provided it be covered by a widder manages this mass of business with such ability and wilder manages this mass of business with such ability and wilder manages this mass of business with whom he had regularity as not only to satisfy all those with whom he had regularity as not only to satisfy all those with whom he had regularity as not only to satisfy all those with whom he had regularity as not only to satisfy all those with whom he had regularity as not only to satisfy all those with whom he had regularity as not only to satisfy all those with whom he had required to the satisfies th obstacle to atmospheric influence; furthermore, the ground dealings, but to obtain the general approbation of the inhabitants of the Province, for the benefits conferred thereon by the raceh of floods,) so situated as to be tilled by the plough or of settlers to establish themselves within it—it would be diffiade, are the spots most favourable to the culture of hemp.—
prospers, however, not only on the shores of rivers and lakes,
it also in valleys; and on small patches in the woods, or any
lace where where the soil is suitable and rich euough, it may be ivated successfully, if there is a sufficient access of fresh air. Dry land, exposed to the rays of the sun, and a poor soil, mosed of rubbish, and with but little moisture, are not fit would take too much time to particularise; but one circumstance may be alluded to as showing the important results of land, fit for the culture of hemp, may be found, which realise the farmer's expectation, without the expense of since, that as there were many cases of poor industrious persons ing such land; in flat and open situations, the land which losed by fences, hills or woods, for the reason of its being small sums home to their friends or relations, and to whom ted against heavy winds.

The day against heavy winds.

The contract of the preachest extent in the company should undertake the agency for them, it the provinces of Brittany and Arjou. Those extensive councilinate near the sea, which is also found in the extensive provinces of Ch. the hands of the Company, chiefly to all parts of the Uni

> ·Gentlemen will be aware that the correct transmission of so many sums, in all directions, with accuracy and despatch, must be attended with considerable trouble, both in their collection in the Province, and their distribution at home; but the importance of the object in affording the clearest and most disinterested evidence of the success which attends emigrants in Canada, and the general dissemination of that evidence in al parts of this country in the most satisfactory manner, w be a sufficient inducement to the Canada Company to take the rouble, besides the desire they feel to assist and afford fac ties to the inhabitants of Canada generally, and their friends at ome. The following is an extract of a recent letter from Mr

were going on :-"The prices of produce have fully been maintained since my of course, to yeild as good flour. Such a result would be of vast benefit to the company, when it would seem that the fall wheat harvests have failed for so many years, and the farmers are discouraged from attemping its production. Money continues abundant, and commercial affairs continue improving: in fact, there appears to be a general confidence in our pros-perous condition throughout this section of the Province, and

is also said in that paper that a mercantile house in St. has engaged to ship direct from New Orleans to houses and an Liverpool a thousand tons this year.—The Western Ohio name. PRUNING FOR FRUIT.—The chief object to be gained by deine of the knife, is an economy of the sap, and fruit-product is mossy and decaying, should, therefore, in every case be starway; proceed the control of the contr

The disease is the Greek Elephanteasis,—the Leprosy; not the Elephanteasis of the Arabians, but the Leprosy of the middle ages: the Lepre Tuberculeuse of the French, or Tubercular Leprosy, which raged over nearly every district of Europe, from the tenth to the sixteenth century. It is the decided opinion of the gentlemen composing the commission, that the disease is contagious, and so far as they could ascertain, no person in the above districts who contracted it, were ever cured. It is also their opinion, that it has no affinity to Scrofula, and the idea very prevalent, that it is owing to the poor diet of the French settlers, and their filthy halits, generally is not concular Leprosy, which raged over nearly every district of Europe French settlers, and their filthy habits, generally, is not correct, for they found it existing in some of the cleanest dwellrect, for they found it existing in some of the solution ings, and most respectable families. It has spread very rapidly during the last year. They discovered upwards of twenty cases, all of which can be traced up to one source. They have every reason to suppose that there were a still greater number, but not having power to search, and the inhabitants shewing a great disposition to withhold information, or to point out the parties laboring under the disease, they could not make so

binute an inquiry as they otherwise would have done, or as hey were desirous of doing.

The Legislature, we perceive, have voted the sum of £500 The Legislature, we perceive, have voted the sum of £500 towards rendering relief to the parties. This may be considered by many persons a large grant, but when it is considered that the only effectual method to prevent the spreading of this most frightful malady, is to congregate all the parties labouring under it, in some building, which must be erected expressly for that purpose, where they must be clothed, fed, and taken care of When all those things are considered, together with medi-When all these things are considered, together with mediof. When all these things are considered, section and medicine necessary, the amount will rapidly disappear, and in a short period be found totally inadequate to carry out the intentions of the Legislature. We do not o carry out the intentions of the Legislature. We do snow of any other way likely to effect its total extinction.

The subject is one of paramount importance. The disease is rapidly approaching our more densely populated districts—and is now only twenty-four miles from Chatham. We trust therefore, the members of the Assembly will not hesitate, on hearing the report of the Commissioners, to enlarge the grant, and not be led away by the opinions of Doctors Earl and Thomson, as to the nature of the disease, and its contagious ands: and that they continued to come in rapidly, from which Properties. Whatever they decide on doing ought speedily to be accomplished, for it may, in a short time be beyond the ower of human means to check its progress.—Miramichi

SACRED MUSIC.-The Oratorio at St. Luke's Church, came off, according to public announcement, on Thursday evening last. It was well attended; and had it not been for the unfavourable state of the roads, we have no doubt that the building would have been crowded to excess. It is but justice to say that several of the pieces were exceedingly well perform-

NOVA SCOTIA. - The Legislature of Nova Scotia has closed Work Scotta.—The Legislature of Nova Scotta has closed whole time to the Huron District, where a most important progress had taken place, assisted by the good effects of the new Canada corn law, in promoting a cash market for the sale of its productions. The following extracts from letters recently received from Mr. Jones will place this in a favourable point of wiew:—

"I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to inform the court that we have, for "I am happy to have to carry a "I am happy to have to carry a "I am happy to have the information of the Colony in accordance with the principles avowed in the opening speech, because a cash market for the sale of its session. An attempt was made by Mr. Howe to carry a vote of want of confidence in Lord Falkland's policy, but it failed by a majority; an amendment to the effect, that the carry is a manufacture of Nova Scotta has closed in the confidence in Lord Falkland's policy, but it failed by a majority; an amendment to the effect, that the session was made by Mr. Howe to carry a vote of want of confidence in Lord Falkland's policy, but it failed by a majority; an amendment to the effect, that the session was made by Mr. Howe to carry a vote of want of confidence in Lord Falkland's policy, but it failed by a majority; an amendment to the effect, that the session was made by Mr. Howe to carry a vote of want of confidence in Lord Falkland's policy, but it failed by a majority; an amendment to the effect, that the session was made by Mr. Howe to carry a vote of want of confide Canada corn law, in promoting a cash market for the sale of its productions. The following extracts from letters recently rethe present season, a cash market in this place (Goderich) for wheat and pork; for the former Mr. — is now paying 3s. 6d. general interests of the country,—having been carried by a vote

> HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at the residence of the Rev. ALEXANDER SANSON, Secretary.

York Mills, April 4, 1844. The above Meeting is POSTPONED to Wednesday, the

MIDLAND DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Society (adjourned from January last,) will be held at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. W. M. HERCHMER, Secretary.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Brethren,-I beg to remind you that the next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at Kingston on the 8th and 9th of May. SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mowhawk Parsonage, 8th April, 1844.

Nursery Governess Wanted, OMPETENT to take charge of a family of young Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of ar English Education. One who understands Music, and of the Established Church, would be preferred. Apply to Thos. CHAMPION, post-paid, 'Church' newspape May 1st, 1844.

ARCHIBALD FRASER,

Tailor, Habit and Pelisse Maker, &c. BEGS to intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and the surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensusurrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensu-ng, he will open a Shop in King Street, opposite the Albion HOTEL, in which he will carry on the above business, in all

From long experience in the principal cities of Great Britain, particularly in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he doubts not that he will give entire satisfaction to all those who may

mill here, and, next season, Mr. — says he will grind the whole of the wheat he may then purchase here, and ship the A share of public patronage is requested,—assuring all who may favor him with orders in his line, that nothing shall be

> Cobourg, 25th April, 1844. R. BUDGE, TAILOR, (Late of the Firm of LEITCH & BUDGE, Merchant Tailors,

Kingston,) R ESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Co-bourg and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Division Street, next door to Mr. McConnell's Boarding house, and hopes, by punctuality and despatch,

JUST PUBLISHED, By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO,

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144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, be constantly receiving Shipments from England. Orders or Books, &c., forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed withou delay. One of the firm will be leaving for England about the 8th May, and any orders sent before that time, will be taken by him, and be executed under his personal superintender

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, April 16, 1844.

BAZAAR. A BAZAAR will be held in Hamilton, Gore District, about the second week in May next, for the purpose of raising funds to paint the interior of Christ's Church. Con-

163, King Street.

tributions may be sent to any of the following Ladies, who have consented to have tables: MRS. BULL, MRS. CUMMINGS. MRS. JUSON. MRS. DAVIDSON, MRS. O'REILLY, MRS. GEDDES.

The Bazaar will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th May, instant; and it is requested that all contributions may be sent at least a week previously, to any of the Ladies above mentioned.



THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. TWOHY,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at

Toronto, 1844.

THE STEAMER GORE. CAPT. KERR.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven Clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every rsday and Saturday, at half-past Two, P.M. 349 Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego every Tuesday and

Vill leave Port Hope and Cobourg for Oswego early every Wednesday morning, touching at Wellington (weather permitting.

Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton every Monday

at 4, P. M.; Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton every Thursday at 6, P. M.
Will leave Toronto for Oswego, on her first trip, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 7, P.M. Toronto, April 15, 1844.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton, on Monday, at 7 o'clock, A.M., touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto the same day, at 3 o'clock, P.M., until further otice. (Sundays excepted). Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

WHITE MARBLE TOMB STONES. THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that he has been appointed Agent for Mr. Mason Cole of Rochester, (successor to Hicks Robbins,) for the sale of the above mentioned articles, which can be obtained of any size and pattern by applying to him.

N. B.-Lithograph specimens may be seen at any time, and prices given. Cobourg, 25th April, 1844.

J. BERTRAM, Jr.

University of King's College. FACULTY OF ARTS.

EASTER TERM, 1844. T ECTURES will be delivered, during the ensuing Term,

| according to the subjoi   | ned T       | able:         |          |               |                |                |
|---|-------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| REV. J. McCaul, LL.D.   | М.          | Т.            | w.       | Th.           | F.             | S.             |
| Classics  | 10 11       | 10<br>11<br>2 | 11<br>10 | 10<br>11<br>2 | 10<br>11       |                |
| REV. J. BEAVEN, D.D.  |             |               |          |               |                |                |
| Evidences   | 10 2        | 10            | 10 11 2  | 10            |                | 10<br>11<br>12 |
| RICHARD POTTER, M.A.  Natural Philosophy  Mathematics           | 12          | 11 12         | 122      | 11 12         | 12<br>11<br>10 |                |
| H. H. CROFT, Esq.  Technical Chemistry  Experimental Philosophy |             | 12 3          |          | 12 3          | 12             |                |
| THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.    | Contract of |               | -        | 202           |                |                |

HENRY BOYS, M.D., Toronto, April, 1844.

Upper Canada College. THE following extract from the Minutes of the Council of King's College, is published for the information of all

Whereas, it appears that many debts due to Upper Canada College, which were contracted before the year 1842, remain Garments made with despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the Solicitor for collection, and that he be instructed to proceed for the college for payment thereof: Resolved, that those accounts shall be placed forthwith in the hands of the Solicitor for collection, and that he be instructed to proceed for the college.

HENRY BOYS, M.D., Registrar and Bursa King's College, April 8, 1844. 353-1m

The Editors of those papers in which the advertisements of King's College have usually appeared, are requested to insert

CHURCH MUSIC. ARMINA SACRA, or Boston Collection of Church Music. Price 6s. 3d.

The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Price 6s. 3d. The CHURCH CHOIR, a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems,

and Chaunts, arranged for the Organ or Piano Forte by Joseph Muenscher. Price 6s. 3d. Professor Muenscher's "Church Choir" is an invaluable work, and contains the best selection of Psalmody, adapted to the services of the Church, which I have ever seen.— The tunes are all of the highest class, selected evidently by a Churchman of great taste and judgment, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte in the most admirable

manner.—(Extract from a letter in "The Church" subscribed "Scotus.")

SACRED MUSIC, selected from the compositions of Tye, Tallis,
Gibbons, Rooenscroft, &c., and adapted to portions of the
different Versions of the Book of Psalms. London, James

GREGORIAN, and other ECCLESIASTICAL CHAUNTS, adapted to the Psalter and Canticles, as they are appointed to be sung in Churches. Price 3s. 3d. TE DEUM and JUBILATE in A, composed by Wm. Boyce,

Mus. Doc., with an easy arrangement for the Organ of Piano Forte, by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc., Price 5s.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street, Toronto. April 15, 1844.

LAWN SURPLICE. THE Subscribers have for sale a LAWN SURPLICE, of the Medium size and of the best material and workmanship, manufactured by S. J. French, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire,

CASH PRICE £3 58. Also, by the same manufacturer, a few "FAIR LINEN CLOTHS" Trinity in Unity,—a Discourse by Bishop Horne—stitched.
8s. 9d. \$\noting\$ 100; to Subscribers 7s. 7d.—\$\frac{1}{2}\d\text{d}\$, each; to Subscribers, 1d.

1. \*\*All Subscriber\*\* In the Manufacturer, area for the Communion Table; Naprins, and Crimson Co Table CLOTH's of various sizes and prices.

H. & W. ROWSELL, for the Communion Table: NAPKINS, and Crimson COMMUNION 163 King Street, Toronto

March 28th, 1844. NOTICE.

Burns. Price 17s. 6d.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published, THE VARIOUS

ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY AND HIS LATE COUNCILLORS, WITH HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES THERETO.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. March 13th, 1844. JUST PUBLISHED, PRODUCE TABLES,

SHEWING THE VALUE OF ANY QUANTITY OF GRAIN: THE Standard Weight of which is sixty pounds to the Winchester Bushel, exhibiting on a single page, the value of any number of Bushels and Pounds at the same rate,

FROM ONE POUND TO ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS. JOHN WILLIAM GAMBLE.

PRICE 7s. 6d. For sale at C. H. Morgan's, and Gravely & Jackson's, Cobourg;
A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; W. Green's, Dundas;
J. F. Rogers', Woodstock; H. Mittleberger & Co.'s, St.
Catharine's; A. Davidson's, Niagara; and at the Publishers',
H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King St. Toronto.

March 5th, 1844.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

JUST PUBLISHED. BY H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO,

(PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS,) PROCEEDINGS At the Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone, April 23, 1842,

And at the opening of the University, June 8, 1843, CONTAINING the Addresses delivered by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University; the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Vice-President; the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

The above work is on sale at Armour & Ramsay's, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Desbarats & Co.'s, Kingston; Gravely & Jackson's, and C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; H. Mittleberger & Co,'s, St. Catharines; A. Davidson's, Niagara; J. F. Rogers', Woodstock; W. Green's, Dundas; and at the H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street, Toronto. February 21, 1844.

Will leave Toronto for Oswego every Tuesday at 10 P. M.,
will leave Toronto for Oswego every Tuesday at 10 P. M.,
and every Saturday at 7 P. M.
SUBSCRIBERS to the Colborne Church, are respectfully
requested to pay twenty-five per cent of their subscrintions.

J. M. GROVER. Secretary & Treasurer

Colborne, 15th April, 1844. MR. BEAUMONT, 354 Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c. REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844.

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

No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. MR. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an exten-sive selection of the most fashionable and popular

PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC; Also, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand-action Square Piano Fortes, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Stodart & Co, New-York.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844. F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. ABSENCE AND REMOVAL. DR. COWLES, DENTIST, will be absent from Cobourg after the first of April until the first of May,—from which time he will occupy Kooms over the New Post Office.
Cobourg, 29th March, 1844. 350-tf

FOR SALE, 28 SHARES of St. Lawrence and Champlain Rail Road 36 Shares Commercial Bank do. do. City Bank

18 do. Montreal Bank do. R. H. THROOP, Solicitor, Cobourg

FOR SALE, RY the Subscriber, Two Hundred Pieces of ENGLISH OAK PAPER-HANGINGS, of an excellent quality, suitable for Halls and Dining-room.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, No. 44, Youge Street. FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM

Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED, Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore, A NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding with TROUT, runs through the land. There is also on the premises, a Frame House, Barn, Stables, and other out-buildings; an excellent Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is

eldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor ROBERT F. COLEMAN. Belleville, February 19, 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-

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

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake 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. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

DISTRICTS, belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada: Nos. 29 and 30, 7th Con. Hamilton, ...... 400 Acres. 5, 6 and 7, 9th " " 24, 7th " Cramahe, ......"

" 18 and 23, 1st " Belmont, ......"

" E. ½ 14, 2nd " do .......

Br. Lots 22, 23 & 24, 4th Con. do ...... Nos. 7, 8, & W. 1 14, 7th " 8, 10, 14 & 15, 1st " Manvers ..... 18, 19 & 24, 4th " ..10th " " 11, 12 & 13, ...12th .14th " " 14, and W. + 13 9th " Pts. of Nos. 18 & 19 lst "Cartwright 7 & 22 3d "do 19 & 20 5th "do about 1100 " 14 & 16 8th " do " Mariposa.. No. 16 ...

TERMS: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and

the remainder in three annual payments, with interest. For prices and other particulars of the above Lands in Hamilton, Cramahe, Belmont, Otonabee and Asphodel, apply to D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq., Agent for the Sale thereof at Cobourg.

posa and Ops, apply to

ELIAS P. SMITH, Bank Agent at Port Hope, THOMAS G. RIDOUT. Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 17th April, 1844

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

TERMS PER QUARTER: For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c. &c. . £1 10 0 Drawing, in Pencil and Water Colours...... -Piano and Guitar, each ..... 1 10 0 1 10 0 First Radiments ..... Payable Quarterly in advance.

N. B.—Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education in the above branches, for £40 per annum,—Dancing extra.

The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names to be used as references:-Rev. Dr. McCaul, V. P. K. C. U. Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A.

Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN. Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL.

Toronto, March, 1844. EDUCATION. MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies,

M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST.

MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Private Tuition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH GUITAR, and in SINGING.

Unexceptionable references given. 341 q Toronto, 22nd January, 1844. EDUCATION.

A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

TO FAMILIES.

A YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some years in England in the Education of Children, and who has out recently come out to this Country, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS, in a retired family, where
the instruction of four or five Pupils, in English, French,
Music and Drawing, would be committed to her care.
Applications, (post-paid) stating the different ages of the
Children to be instructed, and addressed to W. D. POWELL,
Esq., Solicitor, Guelph, will receive immediate attention.

Guelph, 22nd February, 1844.

TUITION. A YOUNG gentleman, the son of a Clergyman of the Church of England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Private Tutor or as Assistant in a Grammar School. He will undertake to instruct Junior Pupils in the lower branches of the Classics and Mathematics and the usual routine of an English Education. Satisfactory testimonials and references can be given on application (post paid) to Lt. T. at J. H. Isaacson, Esqr's, St. Catherine's Street, Montreal.

April 6th, 1844. PRIVATE TUITION.

GENTLEMAN lately from England, by profession a A Civil Engineer, would be happy to give instruction to a few Pupils in Cobourg, in MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, SURVEYING, and ENGINEERING DRAWING. For particulars apply at The Church Office. 24th January, 1844. 341-tf BOARD AND LODGING,

MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be

accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home. The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City. One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices, may be received as Daily Boarders.

AT TORONTO.

may be received as Daily Boarders.

References of undoubted respectability will be expected.

For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at
the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W.
Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph. Optician,
Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. A DISCOURSE ON INFANT BAPTISM, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, PRICE 1s. 10 d.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King Street. Toronto, April, 1844. A Plain and Affectionate Address to Young Persons,

PREVIOUS TO RECEIVING THE LORD'S SUPPER, BY BISHOP WILSON, OF CALCUTTA. Price 5d.; to Subscribers 43d. For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,

144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

BIRTHS. In Toronto, on the 25th ult., the lady of G. Douglas, Esq., 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter. In Toronto, on Sunday morning 21st ult., the lady of J. T. Maddock, Esq., of a son

In Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. John McLean, of & daughter. MARRIED. 'At Toronto, on the evening of Saturday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Barclay, A. M., Minister of St. Andrew's

Church, Hugh Scobie, Esq., to Miss Justina Macleod, eldest daughter of the late Captain and Adjutant Macleod, of the Ross Shire Militia, Scotland, and formerly of the 78th Regi-In Christ Church, William Henry, on the 25th ult., by the

Rev. William Anderson, Rector, Henry Simon Griffing Esq., Merchant, of that place, to Maria Jane Graves, second daugh-DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ult., Benjamin Augustus, infant son of W. Tremain Esq., aged 7 weeks. At her father's house, in the township of Stamford, on Sunday the 3rd of March last, "in peace and God's favour," Margaret, daughter of Mr. Philip Mettler, aged 26 years. In the death of this young woman, her family have lost a dutiful daughter, a kind and affectionate sister; her young friends and acquaintances, a pattern of meekness and humility and devotion to the care of her soul; the congregation and pastor of St. Peter's, Thorold,—where she "meekly kneeled pastor of St. Peter's, Thorold,—where she "meekly kneeled upon her knees," as often as her feeble health permitted,—a communicant, who, by the diligence with which she availed herself of the rich means of grace furnished by the Church, by the simplicity of her faith in the all-sufficient merits of her accepted Saviour, and by the consistency of her whole life and conversation—impressed them and him with a comfortable assurance that when she should be called hence her "end would assurance." Though suffering for more than a year from that For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

April, 1844.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lands in the Newcastle and Colborne

Dispusces belowing to the Bank of Upper Canada:

One was always restrained from murmuring, by the thought (a thought which she often expressed) that her sufferings were little in comparison with what her adorable Saviour had suffered for her. She often expressed great comfort in contemplating the sacrifice son with what her adorable Saviour had suffered for her. She often expressed great comfort in contemplating the sacrifica offered on Mount Calvary; and He who there suffered for her did not desert her at her last hour. She had long felt, "though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." She yielded back her spirit to Him who

had given it to her, having her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer and adoration. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—Communicated. On Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, at his residence in the Township of Barton, Paul Huffman, senior, aged 78 years.— This venerable individual had long been well known in Hamilton and its neighbourhood as a pious, exemplary and devoted Christian. His remains were deposited in Christ's Churchyard, agreeably to his oft-expressed wishes, and were followed to the grave by a very large concourse of sorrowing friends, who, having been witnesses of the sanctity of his life and manners, appeared anxious to pay this last tribute of respect to his memory. He was indeed a character seldom to be met with in these degenerate days,—a man of lively faith, of holy conversa-tion, and consistent and exemplary life,—a meek, yet fearless and intelligent advocate of Scriptural Truth and Apostolic Order,—unswerving in his attachment to the Church of Eng-land, and unremitting in his endeavours to exhibit her beauties and excellenging to those who were either within an either that and excellencies to those who were either within or without her pale. Nor was he less distinguished for ardent and unshaken loyalty. His end, like his life, was calm and peaceful: he was pale. Nor was he less distinguished for artest and unshaken loyalty. His end, like his life, was calm and peaceful: he was spared the pain of a lingering illness, and within the space of one short hour he underwent the great change, and passed from time into eternity. He has been gathered to his fathers in a good old age. His hoary head was a crown of glory, being found in the way of righteousness. Like good old Simeon, he appeared to be waiting for his departure, and to be contemplative him the way of the state of the space of the same of ing his approaching dissolution in the spirit of St. Paul, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day." His loss will long be felt in this neighbourhood, and many of the Clergy, who have experienced his kindness and hospitality, will cherish a grateful recollection of that "old disciple," the venerable Paul Huffman.—Com. And for the Lands in Cavan, Manvers, Cartwright, Mari-

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 2d: Dr. Smallwood; Rev. Jas. Reid; R. Graham Esq., rem.; Rev. R. F. Campbell, add. sub.; Rev. J. Hudson; C. Biggar Esq; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. J. G. Geddes; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. J. Shortt; T. Champion Esq., rem.

by four Lascar sailors.

which he was kind enough to detail to our informant. weather.

having made to N.W. Passed Her Majesty's ships
Blonde and Columbine. When near the Marion

Tellul and last day.—It daying the wealth to present them with 600% for the purpose of building a to present them with 600% for the purpose of building a chapel to be attached to the school, which most liberal having made to N.W. Passed Her Majesty's ships
Blonde and Columbine. When near the Marion
found the jolly-boat going fast to leeward. Bore up
and tried to run in sight of shipping. Blowing hard
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chapel to be attached to the school, which most liberal with a heavy sea. Worked to windward all night, ping, and at 30 minutes past 8 o'clock boarded the the rain coming down in torrents; some idea may be formed of the state of the weather, from the fact that be next to impossible to describe the feelings of joy

about noon the sun came out powerfully, and the ready for myself and the crew, and I really believe, if weather cleared up for a time, when I found the land we could have eaten gold, it would not have been of the island 'Sewashan' south-east, distance about 15 refused .- Evening Mail. miles, as near as I could judge by the sun. The boat |\_ having drifted dead to leeward 40 miles, I pulled towards the island in hopes of getting water; came across several large junks, which were very particular in avoiding us; I made every possible exertion to reach the island that night, but without success.

"Third Day .- At daylight very hazy, the Lascars fagged and tired from continual pulling and baling out the water; Sewashan distant about 20 miles; at about 8 o'clock p.m. came to the island, and got under the lee of it, stood in, and made the boat fast head and stern, to prevent her from being hurt against the rocks, there being no beach. Spread the sail over three of the crew, and made them lie down for

"Fourth Day .- Went in search of water. Found the island was uninhabited, and overrun with long grass. We could find no water, but small oysters were very plentiful. Allowed each of the crew to eat six; ate four or five myself. I was greatly afraid of our thirst increasing. We had no water since leaving the ship. Left the island at 2 p.m.; brought up on the flood, but found from the different position of the island that we were drifting fast to N.W. On examining the jolly-boat I found that nearly all the new timbers which had been put in about a month previous had given way, and that the boat had opened in the George Harris has, in a publication which we have just stern; the sea, however, being smooth, managed to keep her free with ease. Sunset, island east northeast, distance about 10 miles. Returned thanks to

weather being very clear. Found we drifted fast when the flood made; up helm, and stood for some junks, having had nothing to eat since we left the ship except sity of Cambridge as a candidate for Holy Orders, who sity of Cambridge as a candidate for Holy Orders, the oysters; neared a junk and pulled towards it, but has not passed the voluntary Theological examination. when the persons on board saw there were only five in my boat and all very tired, they got their long bam-Lascars under cover of the sail, to prevent its being ascertained how many there were the boat. 5 p. m., boarded the junk before those on board were aware of my intention; they were very much alarmed and confused. I pointed out to the one who appeared to be the chief, by my fingers, the number of days, and exclaimed, 'Ninty, ninty, ninty, chow, chow, mola, seara mola,' viz., that we had nothing to eat or drink during that period; they immediately brought some hot tea. Finding my footing good, I made the crew hand the. mast, sails, oars &c., out of the boat, she being half full of water, a very heavy sea got up again; in about half an hour afterwards she filled, and the stern sheets came out of her; veered her astern, where she remained all night. We received the kindest treatment from those on board; we had as much to eat as we liked; our food consisted of rice, salt, greens, and a not (though very acceptable) very palatable. They continually brought me a loaded pipe, and gave the Lascars some tobacco and pipes. I offered to give where I imagined the ships must be, but he declined, and said I must leave in the jolly-boat as soon as possible. About 9 o'clock returned thanks, and made the crew retire to rest, I sitting up near them all night, but pretended to be asleep. During this day I got the papers and despatches which had been entrusted to my care out on deck and had them dried as well as I could, together with some shirts and clothes belongto Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.

her out and try to repair her to heave in again, as the junk was going to get under weigh, when she struck upon the blidge-board of the junk and got stove; hoisted her in, and found it impossible to repair her. When the junk was sailing, and that in a different direction from that in which we wanted to go, I asked for their only boat—an immense large flat-bottommed 'lampon,' nearly as broad as she was long. They were kind enough to grant my request, and in addition a Chinese compass, a lantern and two candles, strike- nial of their affectionate gratitude for the offices which, light, two small days' allowance of burnt rice, and as priest and teacher, he has always, during his incum two small jars of water. About 3 o'clock p.m. left the junk, with the greatest hopes expressed by the Chinamen, or Chinchew men, of reaching my ship in 2d Thessalonians, 4th and 5th verses. safety. I felt very sorry in parting with them without having it in my power to make them some remuneration for their kindness; I, however, gave the principal a piece of paper stating who I was and the ship I belonged to, as it might be of great service to them if boarded by any of the steamers.

"Seventh Day .- At daylight found the island of Sewshan east 20 miles; weighed with a tide setting to the south-east, with a southerly breeze and a jobbing sea; found we dropped, my crew being unable to pull so heavy a boat against the sea and wind .-Brought up again and lay at her grapple all day.-About 2 p.m. served out a small portion of rice to the erew, and to each about a wine glassfull of water, after

which made them retire to rest. favourable tide and a light breeze; found we lost ground. Brig out of sight south a quarter east, but at 30 minutes past 5 able to distinguish the ports, hull, rigging, &c., and clothes hanging up to dry on board. Between 6 and a quarter past, heard several guns at intervals. 20 minutes past 6 the Bentinck fired again, and shortly afterwards I saw a large ship standing in with a steamer and a small bark in company. 30 minutes past 7 they all brought up; made all signals in my power to the Bentinek, but without success. Night closed in with the land of Sewashan

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF AN OFFICER AND FOUR LASCARS.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF AN OFFICER AND FOUR LASCARS.

Droaching me, I made a signal with a shirt upon a boathook. She passed so close to me that I could discern some persons standing on the paddle-box, but she passed without noticing me. I then sailed and the passed without noticing me. I then sailed and the passed without noticing me. I then sailed and pulled with the intention of cutting off the bark, still the late war in China was a splendid ship, the "Ma
THE CANADA COMPANY,

March 30.—Christ's Church.—The Porteus medals guns, from whom he protected a large fleet of merchant ships all into safety, and by bravery gave the enemy battle, and forced him to bear away with very much damage. He was, in the beginning of the action, wounded in both knees, and afterwards received a musket-shot through his body, yet neither discouraged him from prosecuting the making the same signals and waving my cap. Shortly the name of the paddle-box, but ships all into safety, and by bravery gave the enemy battle that the former for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and to the later for the best Latin dissertation, and the later for the best Latin dissertation, and the later for the best Latin dissertation, and the later for the best Latin dissertatio the late war in China was a splendid ship, the "Ma- making the same signals and waving my cap. Shortly rion," chartered by the East India Company, she after the bark lay mizenyard to the mast, and yawed being the head-quarter ship, and having on board Sir Hugh Gough and staff.

On the 9th of June, 1842, while off Amhurst Rocks, despatches were brought out by the steamvessel Tennasserim for Sir Hugh Gough, and were the kindest treatment from Captain Hewson. In the the kindest treatment from Captain Hewson. In the standard of a reporter at a Protestant meeting held last week at adjud boards. Captain Hewson. In the stream and adjud boards to Rome." In consequence of this statement, Mr. Newborks, despatches were brought out by the steamvessel Tennasserim for Sir Hugh Gough, and were placed on board Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, Mr. evening I turned into a snug bed, when I slept for the Carter, the second officer, being ordered to proceed first time since leaving the Marion. I may here refor them in the jolly-boat, which he did, accompanied mark, that in less than a quarter of an hour after we got on board it became exceedingly foggy, so much so by four Lascar sailors.

On reaching the Cornwallis, which was about two miles distant, he was told to wait. He exclaimed, "For God sake make haste, or I shall never get back began to blow hard and a heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and a heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and a heavy sea; so that had I heard it, and felt to be too probable for any scruting and the papers to a clergyman in your neighbourhood, is not only untrue, but absolutely any foundation. Nothing that I could not perceive the Belleisle, which was lying at anchor a very short distance from us; it also
began to blow hard and a heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow hard and heavy sea; so that had I began to blow to my ship." The remainder of this narrative will be missed this ship, which was my only chance, I must too welcome for any concealment. I am, dear Sir, your's best understood by giving Mr. Carter's own account, have made for the island again and waited for fine faithfully,

"8 o'clock p. m .- Left the Cornwallis, the tide | "Tenth and last day .- At daylight the weather

Sons of the Clergy.—There will be no grand performance this year in the body of St. Paul's Cathedral, as was the custom for a century past. Objections having been made to the erection of scaffolding, which interrupted the daily service, the Archbishop of Canterbury, acting under the advice of the Bishop of London, has decided that the festival is to be confined to the performance of one of the old services, with some increase of

His Grace the Duke of Cleveland is going to erect a suitable parsonage-house in the township of Forest and Frith, near Middleton-in-Teesdale, where his grace mainthe night, the fourth being employed in bailing out tains a resident minister for the spiritual benefit of the people in that retired district.

The Bishop of Gloucester has signified his intention of requiring from all graduates of the University of Cambridge who shall present themselves to him as candidates for holy orders after Michaelmas next, certificates of naving passed the theological examination.

UNITARIANS.—The spirit of religious controversy, which appears to have more or less affected almost every ation in Christendom at the present day, has exhibited itself in the Unitarian body of this city (Glasgow). It appears that the Rev. Mr. Taylor, pastor of the Unitarian Chapel, has adopted and promulgated opinions which are held by the majority of the congregation as identical with Deism, while, at the same time, he maintains the consistency of retaining his pastoral charge. The Rev. east, distance about 10 miles. Returned thanks to Almighty God for His mercy in having spared us so long without depressed spirits.

"Fifth Day.—At daylight, island south east about 15 miles; made sail and stood to the southward, the -Glasgow Argus.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—
At the monthly (March) meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a letter was read for the discount of the March and the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a letter was read for the discount of the March and the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a letter was read for the discount of the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at letter was read for the society fo in my boat and all very tired, they got their long bam-boos with pikes in them, ready to run us through or Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in which he solicited a grant them, I deemed it prudent to sheer off and board another one, which was lying some little distance off at anchor; before doing so, however, I placed the Lasscars under cover of the soil. The residue of the place and the people were extremely anxious to have one settled amongst them. His lordship also solicited a grant in aid of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; and transmitted letters from several clergymen in his diocese requesting grants of books. The sum of 150l. was granted by the Society towards the support of he divinity students at King's College, Nova Scotia; and 15% towards the erection of a church at Pugwash. of books were also granted for several parishes. The secretary announced that Mr. Benjamin Harrison had in his possession 1000t placed in his hands by a friend, to be applied to religious and charitable purposes in connexion with the society. At the request of Mr. Harrison, one-fourth of this sum will be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of New Zealand, one-fourth will be given to the Bishop of Australia, one-fourth will be assigned to some special purpose at the discretion of the committee, and the remaining fourth will be applied as the society may deem expedient. The 250l. to be assigned to a spe cial purpose, it was unanimously agreed, should be appro priated towards the fund for the endowment of a Bishopric at New Brunswick. The society granted 100l, towards the erection of a church at Penwortham, in the diocese of New Zealand. Several other grants were made. few shrimps; we praised it very much, although it was nations to the amount of 743l., and legacies to the amount of 300l, were announced; 86 new members were admitted. The Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, presided.

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF MEATH.—The Lord Lieut. the principal 100 dollars to take his junk into the river, of Ireland and Privy Council have disappropriated the where I imagined the ships must be, but he declined, rectories of Bury and Rathbouge from the Archdeacoury of Meath, leaving it now worth about 1000l. a year; subject, however, to deductions for tax to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, poor-rates, and the building charge, which is stated to be considerable. The Revd. Edward Adderly Stopford, late incumbent of Caledon, county Tyrone, has been appointed to the archdeaconry of his father, the Lord Bishop of Meath, patron. Earl Somers gave sufficient land for the site, and a College.

donation of 500%, towards the erection of the new district church at Great Malvern, of which the noble earl laid Ds. Maine. "Sixth Day .- Got the jolly-boat alongside to bale | the foundation stone last week. The Queen Dowager has liberally transmitted a dona-

tion of 20% to the fund for the erection of a new church at Hazelwood, near Duffield, Derbyshire.

The Rev. H. Mackenzie M. A., Incumbent of St. James's, Bermondsey, has been presented with an address on emssed vellum, expressive of the regret of the parishioner able appointment, that of the Perpetual Curacy of St. Nicholas, Yarmouth. This expression of the feelings of his flock is accompanied by a purse of about 70 sovereigns, which they solicit his acceptance of, as a slight testimobency, exercised amongst them. The Rev. gentlema preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, to an overflow ig congregation, taking for his text the 3d chapter of the THE SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR-MOLD.

THURSDAY .- A public meeting of the freeholders and ergy of the county of Flint, convened by the High Shethat effect, was held this day in the grand jury room of the County Hall, at Mold, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the threatened measure for the abolition of one of the Bishoprics of North Wales. There was a numerous and influential attendance of gentry and The High Sheriff, Sir R. Puleston, presided, and the various resolutions, strongly deprecatory of the scheme for uniting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, were moved and seconded by Mr. J. Wynne Eyton, Mr. E. Pemberton, Mr. R. J. Mostyn, Dr. Richardson, Mr. T. M. Griffith, the Rev. Lloyd Wynne, the Venerable Archdeacon Clough, Mr. J. Lee, and Mr. J. Jocelyn Ffoulkes. Petitions to both houses of parliament, were unanimously clergy. tions to both houses of parliament were unanimously adopted, praying for the repeal of so much of the act 6 & 7 William IV. as provides for the union of the sees of Eighth Day.—At daylight island north 10 miles.

Sighted the Bentinck's mastheads. Weighed with a where ecclesiastical revenues may be derived from the suppression of sinecures, provision may first be made to supply the spiritual wants of the parishes whence they are ed; and, secondly, that such funds may be appropriated to the augmentation of the poor benefices endowment of new churches in North Wales. also resolved that a copy of the petition to the House of Lords should be sent to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by a request from the High Sheriff of Flintshire, on behalf of the meeting, that his grace

would be pleased to support its prayer. St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth .- On Tuesday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a mural monument fell from its position near the south-eastern angle of the church, bearing N. half W.; Bentinck, S. half E., three quarters of a nile; bark and Ship, S.S.E. to S.E. by S. Brought up in fresh water. Returned thanks. "Ninth Day.—At daylight found we had drifted three or four miles toward the small bark. Steamer and ships weighed; and the steamer (the Vixen) ap-

enemy with the utmost vigour." REV. MR. NEWMAN AND POPERY .- By the mistake

"Littlemore, March 12, 1844. "Dear Sir,—I have received your very kind letter this morning, and lose no time in answering it. The statement to which you refer, ascribed in the Manchester lessay, Hoets. papers to a clergyman in your neighbourhood, is not only "J. H. NEWMAN."

The Rev. Myles Atkinson, Head Master of St. Bees School, in a letter addressed to the governors, has offered

CHICHESTER DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of formed of the state of the weather, from the fact that the vessels were driven from their anchors.

be next to impossible to describe the feelings of joy with which we were received by all on board, as we the chair was taken by the Earl of Chichester. It was "Second Day.—Strong Breezes with thick weather had been entered as lost in the ship's book on the reported by the secretary that the amount of collections ported the bill, got up one after another, with a series of plain, and heavy rain; jolly-boat continually baled out; second day. Some refreshments were instantly got and donations originating in the late pastoral letter of the about noon the sun came out powerfully, and the ready for myself and the crew, and I really believe, if in the diocese for the purposes of the association, under a letter issued by Bishop Shuttleworth, which, including English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence the Brighton return, amounted only to 630%. 10s. 9d.

Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn Hall, has just subscribed the munificent sum of 300l. in aid of a new church to be erected in the parish of Gateshead. Two years ago Mr. Ellison gave a piece of ground, valued at the same sum, for building a national school in the same parish, at which more than 500 children are now receiving the benefit of a regular course of education.

The Consecration of the new Church in the Township The Consecration of the new Church in the Township of East Grafton, in the parish of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, is fixed to take place on the 11th of April next. The Marquis of Ailesbury gave the site, and with other members of his family 1000, towards the erection of this little edifice. Other subscriptions have been received, and grants from the Church Building Societies in aid of the undertaking. The pole marquis has also intimated his intention. taking. The noble marquis has also intimated his intention to endow the church with 1500l., the interest of which tion to endow the church with 1500l., the interest of which will be appropriated towards the support of a minister.—
The parish church of Marston Massey, Wilts, is in such a dilapidated state that it is proposed to take down and rebuild the same upon a larger scale.

meeting of the subscribers to the new church took place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, when the offer of the of communication is often, in order to avoid misunderstandings

the chair, it was unanimously resolved to memorialise the Lord Lieutenant to submit to her Majesty's government dissent, which we are not likely to assist it in by cutting down and crippling it still more, and taking away a Bishoprick. It the propriety of appointing all the bishops in Ireland members of the Ecclesiatical Board, as a measure likely Incumbencies, comprising 52 parishes, in his Diocese, and that members of the Ecclesiastical Board, as a measure likely to inspire the clergy with confidence in the proceedings of that body. It is understood that the clergy of the other dioceses, whose bishops are not members of the board, will immediately follow the example. In England all the prelates are ex-officio members of the Ecclesiastical all the prelates are ex-officio members of the Ecclesiastical

A Royal mandate will be issued in a few days, in virtue of Queen's College, Bishop elect of Newfoundland. The

room of the late Mr. Hutchins, of Worcester College, ook place on Monday, when, after a severe contest, the poll continuing from 12 to nearly half-past 2 o'clock, Mr.

For Mr. Burrows, Scholar of Wadham ..... 164 Mr. Bathurst, Fellow of New College... 114 Mr. Lingen, Fellow of Balliol...... 95

March 9.- The Electors for the Ireland Scholarship have announced their decision in favour of John Conington, demy of Magdalen College, the same gentleman who

March 22.—The examiners appointed to elect the two Mathematical Scholars have announced their choice of Mr. John Earley Cook, of Brasenose College, as Senior Scholar, and of Mr. John Langford Capper, Postmaster of Merton College, as Junior Scholar, in pursuance of the new egulations established during the present term.

March 28.—The Lusby Scholarship at Magdalen Hall has been decided this day, and, among many candidates, subject. It is indeed a strong case. We are unwilling to say Mr. Thomas Price, a scholar at King Edward's School, it, but really it is as clear as day, that if the supporters of the Birmingham, has been declared the successful one.

> CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 2. CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

Rev. Geo. Currey, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College. George Augustus Chichester May, M.A., Fellow of First Class.

| Ds. Maine  |
|--|
| ClarkTrinity. Hoare JaJohn.  |
| Keary ) & Christ's.   Steuart Trinity.                                   |
| Keary & Christ's. Steuart Trinity. Wratislaw & Trinity. Kingdon Trinity. |
| Second Class.  |
| Ds. Byers Christ's.   Ds. Richards Trinity.                              |
| HodgsonPet. Hedley Trinity.  |
| Welldon Queen's. Bowring Trinity.  |
| Holmes Trinity. Harris Trinity.  |
| Martineau / Cains.   SellsClare.   |
| Martineau de Caius. SellsClare. Trevelyan de Caius. MouldTrinity.        |
| Third Class.   |
|  |
| Ds. DalyellTrinity. Ds. RastrickTrinity.                                 |
| Baker Trinity. Denman, Hon.  |
| Walker Trinity. LMagd.   |
| Waddingham John's Taylor Magd.   |

Mason......Pemb. Snowball .....John's. March 16 .- M. A. INCEPTORS .- Such members of this University as graduated B. A. on or before Ash Wednesday, 1841, will be of standing to incept on Friday the 22d inst. As this, however, is incomplete without attending on the following Friday (in both cases at 10 o'clock), and again on the first Tuesday in July, it is usual for those who are not actually resident to defer it till the acement, when the whole ceremony is effected at once by incepting on the Saturday or Monday, and being created, which can only take place at that time on the commencement day, always the first Tuesday in July.

March 22.—CHANCELLOR'S MEDALS.—These medals presented to two commencing Bachelors who, having obtained Senior Optimes at least, have proved themselves the greatest proficients in classical learning) have been just awarded to Henry James Sumner Maine, of Pemproke College, and William George Clark, of Trinity The latter gentleman carried off the Porson Prize last year.

March 23 .- Scholarships .- The following have just SIR WILLIAM BROWNE'S .- To John Stockdale Stallard,

Bell's.—To Edward Headlam, St. John's College, and Joseph Simpson, of Trinity College.

The following Grace passed the Senate on Friday last:

"To authorise the Vice Chancellor to make an allow-

ance of 100% out of the last year's tithe rent-charge of Burwell, to those occupiers of land in that parish who suffered from the hail-storm of August last, to be distributed in proportion to their estimated losses." March 28.—New Fellowships.—The following have

just been elected:-ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. - Foundation Fellows: - William Sharpe, M.A., William Grieve Wilson, B.A., George Bainbridge, M.A., Francis Bashforth, B.A., and George Wirgman Hemming, B.A. Platt Foundation:—Robert BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, Inchald, B.A., and Charles John Ellicott, B.A.

FRESHMEN.—Day, first prize; Weir, second prize.

TRINITY HALL.—LENT TERM EXAMINATION.—PRIZE parties for whom they are intended.

During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom parties for whom they are intended. Essays.—Second year: English essay, Chase; Latin essay, Chase. First year: English essay, Smith; Latin and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d.

> THE WELCH BISHOPRICS. (From the Times.)

Lord Powis the other day, in presenting some petitions against the union of the two sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, gave notice of his intention to bring forward again this session Welch Bishoprick Bill of last year.

The debate of last session on this subject in the Upper House, was a very remarkable one in one point of view. It did not this reason—that as far as regarded argument and reasoning, one side monopolized the whole of it. We say it without fear of contradiction, one side only argued in that debate. It was a pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means are pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and solely to the sealow of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and solely to the sealow of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and solely to the sealow of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and solely to the sealow of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and solely to the sealow of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and solely to the sealow of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared to the proportion of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and solely to the proportion of the Navigation, with efficient means are proportionally and the public generally and the public genera literal, plain, undeniable, unquestionable fact that such was the case. It was seen and felt to be so by all. Lord Powis, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Salisbury, and others who sup reported by the secretary that the amount of conections and donations originating in the late pastoral letter of the bishop was 1054l. 3s. 4d., without any return from the parish of Brighton, in which the collections under that letter were postponed till the ensuing Sunday. It was also mentioned that in the year 1841 a collection was made in the disease for the process of the association, under the whole of the nation under whose eye the subject had come the the disease for the process of the association, under the collection was made. —to all who knew anything about the question, it was evident that one side had bona fide arguments for preserving the bishopric of Bangor, the other no bona fide ones for destroying it.

The state of the case is in one word this:—The Diocese

Bangor has had a Bishop of its own for some 1,400 years or more. It has only had what it wanted. It wants a Bishopric not quite so much, perhaps, as one or two other districts in Engand, but still very much indeed. It wants a Bishopric very decidedly: there can be no question upon it. a Diocese has an established Bishopric of its own, which it very much wants, what more can be said about it than that it simoly has what it ought to have? Whatever might be its claim think that it fairly admits of debate

pidated state that it is proposed to take down and is removed to St. Asaph, the Clergy of the former Diocese wil Build the same upon a larger scale,

Ryde, Isle of Wight, March 16.—An important when they want to consult their Bishop on any point; and Rev. W. S. Phillips, to make himself responsible for a thousand pounds to complete the building, was thankfully accepted, and its liberality fully appreciated. By this spirited act of our Vicar, the success of the undertaking is placed beyond a doubt.—Hants Advertiser.

of communication is often, in order to avoid misunderstandings and mistakes. It appears that the united Dioceses will extend over a country of from 80 to 90 miles both in length and breadth, and hill and bad road every way—a field of labour which it will be absolutely impossible for one Bishop to pay any thing like personal attention to. It appears that with resouris placed beyond a doubt.—Hants Advertiser.

At a meeting of the clergy recently held in the Chapter-room of the Cathedral of Tuam, the Lord Bishop in the cheir, it was pranimously resolved to measure the cheir, it was pranimously resolved to measure the disease, which was a pranimously resolved to measure the disease, which was pranimously resolved to measure the disease, which was pranimously resolved to measure the disease, which was pranimously resolved to measure the disease.

> on the other side—we will not call them reasons, because they were not—but they were things which were said. It was said, then, that no opposition was raised ten years ago to this measure, when the Church Commission proposed it; and it was said that the two Dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol had been socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Series and Series and Bristol had been socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Series and S united without any disadvantage; and, lastly, it was said, that
> Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style.
>
> Manchester wanted a bishopric.
>
> 14th Sentember, 1843.

With respect to the first point, it is enough to say, that even were it true that arguments were not raised against the mea sure ten years ago, that is no sort of answer to arguments which March 6.—The election for a Vinerian Scholar, in the number of Clergy and laity together. With respect to the second point, it is enough to say that an address has recently issued from, and received the signatures of 160 Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, describing strongly the discurrows was declared the successful candidate. The advantages of the union of those Sees; and with respect to the third, it is quite enough to say, that because Manchester wants a Bishoprick, that is no reason why Bangor should be deprived It has been moreover ascertained that the Church Commission has funds enough for the erection of a Bishoprick at Manchester from other sources than those which would b derived from the destruction of the Bangor one; so that there is no pretence for saying that the one measure depends upon ton, demy of Magdalen College, the same gentleman who obtained the University Latin Scholarship not many days since.

Meet so The experience experience to elect the two swered, if it be proved that the addition of a spiritual peer need not follow. And the Bishop of Salisbury showed this very shortly after in the House, in a speech in which he proposed that the junior Bishop should wait for his peerage till the next vacancy on the bench; and so the number of spiritual lords be

This is the state of the argument, then, at present on this Church Commission still persist in their intention of depriving Bangor of its Bishoprick, their intention is one continuous act of simply arbitrary will—the mere determination to adhere to a resolution because it is a resolution-a deliberate, fixed, steady, persevering resistance to obvious reason and to known facts. Examiners.

Rev. James Hildyard, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College.

Rev. Geo. Currey, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College. George Augustus Chichester May, M.A., Fellow of agdalene College.

Rev. Philip Freeman, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's Are the Church Commission determined to force upon a com-pletely altered state of public opinion every single measure which the former movement led to? Is there no such thing as seeing when the atmosphere changes about us, and allowing people to breathe a little freer under it? Why has the Church Commission irrevocably adopted the short-lived standard of a few years ago, and determined on being for ever, so far as the Church is concerned, Liberals and Utilitarians?

At the same time, we appreciate the difficulty that public men feel in receding from any step they have taken. it a wrong, mistaken feeling, but a natural and, under some circumstances, a pardonable one. It should be expected and prepared for. If those who, in Parliament and the country, advocated Lord Powis's bill of last session, keep up their exertions—if they show by petitions, or any other mo sion, that they are still in earnest, and feel deeply what they are asking for-if Englishmen, and especially English Clergy will show publicly that they consider the cause of the Welch and the English Church one-if people will not content them selves with resting on the simple strength of their case, but show that they feel its strength, we can hardly contemplate the alternative of the Church Commission not either making the concession, or having the point carried against them hardly imagine that Government will think it worth their while to go counter to the strong feelings of a very large and influe tial class, and gratuitously encounter odium on a little point of detail on which nobody supports them. But it will make al the difference what feeling in the country at large is manifested on the subject. It is not the mere merit of a case abstractedly but the weight of opinion brought forward in its favour, which

# Advertisements.

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Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsequent asertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is the subsequent insertion and where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of anada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunsick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a ofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be dely and generally diffused. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands f the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the arties advertising.

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ALSO, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

and Harley.

CLARE HALL.—The Sizarship of this College has been adjudged to Mr. Klugh, and his name placed on the boards accordingly.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or boards accordingly.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—LENT TERM EXAMINATION.—
JUNIOR SOPHS.—Woodrow, first prize; Watson, second prize.

ERESHMEN.—Day, first prize; Weir, second prize.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the

averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.:

£1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. to England & Wales, to Scotland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do 441 14 5 in 58 do 35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

to carry on their usual business as

Forwarders, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introany in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co In addition they would also beg to state, that they have

leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

At Montreal. Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto or Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods

consigned to them from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY,

Kingston and Brockville February, 1844. T. BILTON,

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

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

In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses. In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has Cobourg, January 18th, 1844.

N. B .- A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants'

14th September, 1843. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET.

TORONTO. West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderal Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS tters, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

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

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

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

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

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

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 com ousiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA BOW,

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

Toronto, September 26, 1843. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4. Victoria

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

TAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843. SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, B E G to announce to the Public that they have Leased those premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well-selected and choice Stock of TEAS, WINES & SPIRITS, with a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer low or cash or approved credit.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

Toronto, February 23, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT, LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. States of affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made ont. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.

BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6. BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE,

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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

MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET.

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

KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. FOR SALE,

ds and the public, that he the Editor of The Church, Cobourg. Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. FOR SALE.

N 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 Building Lots for sale, containing about an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapt the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

Thomas Clarkson, James Beaty. Benjamin Thorne, Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, P. Paterson, Jun'r. J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith. John Eastwood. T. J. Farr, T. D. HARRIS, Prest. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

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G. Armour, Esq. P. Stevenson, Esq. -Hughes, Esq. Drug George Hall, Esq. St. John Joynt, Esq. P. Desbrisay, Esq. -Port Hope

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D.

GEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

TORONTO.

(Opposite Mr. J. Vance Boswell's Store.)

J. HOLMAN,

IN the Township of Ennismore, Colhorne District, Sth. No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of The Church, Cohonea

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.

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