COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1846.

## Poetrn.

LINES TO ORION.

(From the Dublin University Magazine for March.)

[The late Dr. Hales, F.T.C.D., in his delightful work, the "Analysis of Sacred Chronology," has attempted to redeem the history of this splendid constellation from the absurdity and coarseness which heathen mythology would cast around it. He supposes that Nimrod, "that mighty hunter," (Gen. x. 8, 9,) was the first introducer of the Zabian Idolatry, or worship of the heavenly host, so often alluded to in Scripture. After his death he was deified by his subjects, and supposed to be translated into the constellation of Orion: and attended by his two hounds, Sirius and Frocyon, (the Great and Lesser Dog), he nightly hunts the Great Bear, and is thus described by Homer, (see note on verse 11,) who seems to have supplied or assisted the learned doctor's hypothesis.]

Great huntsman of the eastern sky, Orion, huge and bright! Climbing the dim blue hills of heaven, all in the jewelled night, Thy golden girdle cast around thy dark and untraced form, And thy starry dirk keen glittering in the freezing midnight

Bright issuer from the cold night wave! a watery couch was

thine,
A thousand fathom weltering deep beneath the salt sea brine;
Yet here thou art, all standing up against the dome of sky,
With belt, and blade, and limbs of light in quenchless brilliancy. The planets bowled by God's right hand along their whirling

The lamps of gold that burn untold o'er the circling zodiac The wild north lights that blaze at nights—the white moon's gleaming ball—

These cannot vie with thee, Orion! kingliest of them all. There are the Silver Brothers\*-side by side they still are

beaming;
And Perseus, bent like sabre bright, with blade of stars keen

gleaming; Cassiopeia's golden chair, and the Virgin's sparkle sheaf,† And Fomalhaut's far smile of light,‡ too fair to be so brief. And the bold Bull, on whose broad brow glitters one eye-like

Gleaming 'midst the pale Hyads, and seems to glare from far On fair Capella's tender beam, or to quail beneath the rays Of the lofty Lion Brothers, who from the proud pole gaze.

And Lyre's graceful harp hung high breathes down its voice-On Atair's upward gaze of fire, and fixes his wild flight; While o'er him, all entranced too, still and lovely, follows on, Swimming in heaven's blue waveless seas, the pale and stately

And the dim clustering Sisters,¶ ever weeping o'er the sea, And the proud Crown,\*\* all sparkling down, huge Hercules,

Great Ursa, with his pointers, treading the north wastes cold, And Bootes, on whose burning thigh Arcturus flames in gold; Of ebon night the loftiest-fast fixed while others roam-In thy dimness, in thy farness, there is mystery and might, As thou lookest down o'er star-decked fields of endless sky

Oh, lovely in thy loneliness !- no star is near thee ever;

For the lonely step on the desert path, or the wanderer on the But thou and all thy brilliant brothers sparkle not so bright

and night.

As Orion, kingly constellation! strong hunter of the night! ††

And I find thy name in the "blind old man of Scio's" tuneful page, Dark as his eyes, but honoured still through every clime and

age; How he drew++ thee for admiring Greece, through midnight

Great huntsman, with thy two bright dogs, \$\$ chasing the wild And again in his bright verse he makes the Ithacensian tell

How he saw thy shade in flowery meads of Elysian asphodel, A star-like form, with belted waist and mace of burning brass, But like the figures in a dream or the shadows in a glass.

But thy sparkle, and thy name too, is on a better page, E'en God's bless'd Book; and here I find a record of thine age; How young and fresh thou seemest now, yet thine unaltered

In voice of thunder, named thy name o'er His servant's pros-As if he would arraign the worm whose troubled spirit dare Uplift itself 'gainst Him who made a thing like thee so fair.

When he prayed proud Judah to repent, from Tekoah's mountain height,

But most of all I hail thee, as thou comest to visit me

Friends and kinsmen all have said farewell-spoke is the last good-nightAnd I am left alone with thee and Him who gave thy light.

Yet not alone when He is near; His heavens above me roll, A blazoned book, from which I draw deep lessons to my soul. Oh, if these stars, which are but streams, have such pure thought proper to confer a like honour upon some na- to the sound system of evangelical truth, but all ori-How rich in waves of living light the glorious fount must be!

And again, when night comes forth in might, and her jewelled Around her waist, one burning belt of diamonds, rays, and gold, How solemn is it then to think that this "excess of light,"
To us so fair, yet is not clean † in his most holy sight.

And deeper still the mind would pierce through the clouded When chaos reigned, ere creation dawned, and this vault was Till He spake the word, and straight came forth from the womb

Ten thousand thousand dazzling suns, and decked the heavens Poor feeble types of his far light, the source and spring of day,

How faint and dim you shine beside His unapproached ray; Your lamps are bright for life's brief night, yet soon to pale and die, When o'er the expectant world will dawn the Day Star from

Day-break o'er the dark mountains, foretold in Prophet's story, Up springing, kindling far and near a moru of matchless glory When He who wore the thorns of yore will tread the sounding And His smile of light beam broad and bright o'er a new

creation's birth.

\* Castor and Pollux.
† Spica Virginis, the bright star in the hand of the Virgin.
‡ This beautiful star for many nights just skirts the horizon, reat distance; it is the Southern Fish.

reaf distance; it is the Southern Fish.

§ Aldebram.

The chief star in the Eagle, which, with Lyra and Cygnus, form

"And the heavens are not clean in his sight." Job xv. 15.

VISCOUNT EXMOUTH. (From the Church of England Magazine.) [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Falmouth, and became member of parliament for for his health having been drunk-remarks which may encourage merit and perseverance, however humble who made them began life a poor, friendless orphan, they offered to commerce, and the number of Chrisand finished it as lord viscount Exmouth. Referring to his own history, on the occasion just mentioned, he brought it forward in proof of the fact, that tionary. Here—the ships which were protected.

ed to a ship (the "Tonnant") at the renewal of the the year 1830, when Algiers, having recovered from mental truths, which the confession of Augsburgh war in 1803. On being entrusted with this vessel, he gave a strong proof of his care for the improvement of the younger officers, by advertising for a superior schoolmaster for the "Tonnant," and offering him schoolmaster for the whole country, the writer of this well remembers to invade and conduct in private life, I consider the publication of that work the revolutionary tendent cruelties, so as to provoke France to invade and conduct in private life, I consider the publication of the revolutionary tendent cruelties, so as to provoke France to invade and conduct in private life, I consider the publication of the revolutionary tendent cruelties, so as to provoke France to invade and conduct in private life, I consider the publication of the revolutionary tendent cruelties, so as to provoke France to invade and conduct in private life, I consider the publica £50 per annum in addition to his pay; so that betwho had been in slavery there, and had been set at in Sweden. . . . . The Reformation has not worked benenitative was therefore addressed to the swedish neonle has done to such sentiments.

Bauer was a tutor of Divinity, and the opinion of the Swedish neonle has done to such sentiments.

The preacher alludes in this passage to means of restoration and the property of the swedish neonle has done to such sentiments. regulations of the service would afford. No particu- almost all his companions in distress wantonly maimed harm rather than good." lar actions occurred during his command of the "Ton- and afterwards killed by their inhuman masters at nant;" and early in 1804 sir Edward was made rear- Algiers, who, when at a loss for amusement, would

tection of British commerce in those parts; but, any degree of comfort. though he performed many useful actions, no very It was to chastise the insolence of this brutish nabrilliant ones were achieved. It was stated, many tion, and to demand that Christian slavery should be years afterwards, in the house of commons, by an East | put an end to, that lord Exmouth left Portsmouth on India director, who had been in India during sir Ed- the 25th July, 1816. ward's command, that "such was the vigilance with which that officer had chased the enemy from our extensive shores, and so powerful was the protection which he gave to our commerce in those seas, that property to the amount of millions had been saved, which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of And thou, oh regal Pole Star! in the vast and spangled dome to ease the ship by throwing some of the guns overwill do very well. And what would become of the the suppression of their religious assemblies. Many bute the remarkable fact, that in that kingdom Pres-

The next station of sir Edward was in the North sea, where he continued only for a year, being remo- the Pelagians, and even from the Socinians. ved in 1811 to the Mediterranean, in which sea he remained until the peace of 1814 put an end to one day, is seen by the appointment of Conrad Vorstius there are few in Prussia who conform exactly to their of the longest, most expensive, and dreadful wars in to the professorship of Divinity held by the celebrated nominal creeds. The amalgamation of the Lutherans As I gaze upon thee now from my open lattice pane,
With thy transverse limbs of glittering light uprising from
which England was ever engaged—a war, at the same
which England was ever engaged—a war, at the same

of the longest, most expensive, and dreadful wars in
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of the time, as glorious and as necessary as was ever underclared by the Divines of the Synod of Dort to be a ber of the united Church is still at liberty to embrace taken and completed by this or any other nation.— man, who had been "for many years justly suspected what opinions he pleases, has had the effect of making During the three years of sir Edward's being stationed of Socinianism." His appointment was condemned them ignorant as to what creed they are to profess." general action was never gratified; and, though the general action was never gratified; and, though the to it, King James of England added, that "if they did living writer, "are denied to this day by some of the denying Christ to be their Saviour, and not receiving general action was never gratined; and, though the service that he did was important, it was not of that not in time prevent- the growing of that pestilential Professors in Prussia;" and again, "they (in Prussia) nature which could add to his well-earned honours sect (the Socinians), it would in the end prove the have but lately recovered Christianity; rather, Chrispart of those people to whom St. Paul wrote his episwritten about this period; in one of which he says, Friesland had published a proclamation against the of the very teachers. who goes out; and if they send me on shore, wen; and if not, it is the same." Again, in the commence- two years later it was "very much on the increase"; ment of 1812, he writes thus: "I can never expect and that "the sect of Socinianism bears great sway in Sparkled three thousand years ago before Job's anguished to live the war through, and am not at all anxious about it, if I can only have the happiness of doing there." In the latter end of this century, we are And the Lord himself, thy Maker, wrapped in the whirling service to my country. I would give a great deal to told by the Protestant Jurieu when speaking of Holbe ten years younger; but, as that cannot be, I must land, that "every place is full of these 'In Differents,' content myself with the reflection that my children and that the Socinians and Remonstrants are of that are good and provided for; and that I leave them at- class by profession, and thousands of others by inclitached to their mother and to each other. We have nation. And tracing thee in God's bright Book to another clime and age, all reason to be thankful, and to praise God for his Mr. C.—This is a sad state of things which you The Prophet Herdsman saw thy beauty, and transferred it to great and manifold mercies. We are ready to start at have painted; but I perceive that it is confined to the a moment's notice, and have a strict lookout. The seventeenth century. May we not hope that things enemy are also ready-sixteen sail. God bless you look brighter there now? And seek their glorious God, who knit thy beaming bands of and yours; and may he enable me to do honour to my country and my family: for myself I care not." - can give you but little encouragement to hope so. I His greatest action was yet unfought; but he had no will adduce the testimony of one who has rendered In this utter sense of night intense, when thoughts are pure notion of the enemies he was to conquer, or the vic- himself somewhat celebrated in the present day, Dr. tory he was to win, at a time when a general peace Candlish, one of the leaders of the late schism in the appeared to put away every hope of adding to the na- Kirk of Scotland. He says, 6" The four Protestant val glory which he had already acquired.

> val officer; and the person selected for this purpose ginally holding the fundamental and essential articles was sir Edward Pellew, who was made baron Exmouth of the Christian faith. It is said, that in all of them of Canonteign (an estate in Devonshire, which he had there has been a great departure from the orthodoxy purchased), and on whom was settled the pension of their creeds, and a great decline of spiritual life. . . usual to those to whom a peerage is granted for great public services. It was a newspaper that brought Church a grievous declension and departure from her him the first account of his advancement in rank, first faith and her first love. Laxity in doctrinal views which caused him to be greatly surprised; but he writes, soon after he had received the flattering news, "For the sake of our family, I hope it will be useful and respectable; for myself I am indifferent, and know it will only tend to multiply my enemies and in- and Socinian heresies, and with the neological spirit crease my difficulties." During the same year, 1814, of skepticism." I think, Mr. Clayton, that you will the officers of the Mediterranean fleet presented their acknowledge that this picture, drawn by a hand by no commander, "as a mark of their respect and esteem," with a beautiful vase, which cost 580 guineas; and, having left the fleet, he returned to England. But, however, he was soon recalled again, in consequence of the escape of Buonaparte from the isle of Elba, and the renewal of war. By the English fleet, under lord Exmouth's command, the city of Naples was vails. saved from plunder, and that of Marseilles from destruction; and for these actions our noble hero received high honours from Ferdinand king of Naples, and a large and beautiful piece of plate from the people of Marseilles. The fate of Napoleon was soon decided by providence; and the battle of Waterloo, in which Great Britain and Wellington were the leading powers, hurled for ever to the ground the name and empire of that man, to gratify whose personal ambition many hundreds of thousands of human beings had perished in the prime of life on the field of

The great and crowning exploit of lord Exmouth's life was performed in the following year, 1816; and no service could have been chosen in which his courage and abilities could have been more honourably or more usefully displayed.

But, before I proceed to give an account of the conquest of Algiers, it may be well to state briefly the character of the inhabitants of that place, and the cause that led to its attack. The situation of Algiers Nothing of any very great importance took place in on the coast of Africa, at no very great distance from the life of sir Edward Pellew until the short peace in the entrance to the Mediterranean sea by the straits 1802; during which interval of rest he resided near of Gibraltar, is extremely favourable for the mode of life which its natives have followed for some hundreds Barnstaple. It was merit, and not friends, that had of years, during the whole of which time they have raised him to the rank he now held; and many years made themselves notorious and dreaded by their acts afterwards, when he had reached a yet higher rank, of piracy. Of these robbers on the high seas it might he made the following remarks, on returning thanks have been most truly said that "their hand was against every man's, and every man's hand against them;" and (being Mahometans) the cruelties which may be their beginnings, when they recollect that he they inflicted upon Christians, the hinderance which

> \* Convoy-a ship or ships of war, which go along with merchants' ships to defend them from enemies .-

no officer, however unsupported by influence, need tian slaves which they had, combined to render the Mr. H.—Not that I have been able to learn. But despair of receiving his due reward from the justice state of Algiers a nuisance and a disgrace to all the they are Episcopalians only in name. They are not and gratitude of his country: "I have never known," neighbouring nations, or at least to those in Europe. able to trace the Succession up through the line of added he, "what fortune meant. I never choose my To show the state of barbarity and cruelty which pre- Bishops to the inspired Apostles; and therefore can-The duties of a member of the house of commons were far from being very agreeable or suitable to an active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the prime of life; and sir Edward active officer in the most miserable condition, being only all own active active of the service and doctrines at variance with the received and edwired there as a proof of the elevation of thought active of the service. The Cate-thisms, one of the surest tokens of a people's faith, which happened to be regarded as strange in Sweden; and they are admired there as a proof of the elevation of thought admired there as a proof of the elevation of thought active ac was not sorry to escape from them, by being appoint- spared by these brutes in human form. Shortly after are said to change frequently, and to suppress fundaadmiral of the white, and appointed to be commander- send for one of the slaves, and occupy their time by be in nearly the same condition as her neighbouring inventing some misery for him. The poor man who kingdom of Sweden. During the four years in which he remained at this told this piteous tale had not escaped. One day he station—where at first an unpleasant dispute arose was sent for, and each of his great toes cut off in the between him and sir Thomas Troubridge, in which most clumsy and cruel manner, for the sport of his both officers were equally warm, but sir Edward had masters; so that, although he had been some time in the right on his side—he did a great deal for the pro- a hospital in France, he was quite unable to walk with

### DIALOGUE

BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR.

sentence was followed by their excommunication, and admirable "parish schools of Scotland," that I attri-While others set, or circle round thee, still thou changest never; Faint type of Him who fixed thee there, heaven's beacon-light to be, to be, to be, to be, the state of religion in Prussia, to be, to be, to be, the state of religion in Prussia, the state of religi views on some of the most important doctrines of the I am constrained to say, that much of what has been tant, which he might have done with impunity; but

Mr. H.-I am sorry to say, Mr. Clayton, that we denominations of Holland are Presbyterian in their At the close of the war, in 1814, when several form of Church government. They differ in their leading generals were raised to the peerage, it was standards of doctrine, approaching more or less near It is certain (he says), that there has been in the Dutch has for a considerable time prevailed among a large proportion of the elergy, and even the standard of orthodoxy has been modified. . . . . The sentiments of many of the ministers are tainted with the Arminian means adverse, is no brighter than the former.

Mr. C.—I feel constrained, indeed, to acknowledge such to be the case. And I must confess that Socinianism seems to be the sure follower of Presbyterianism, just as we are told that the shark is the constant attendant of a ship on which some deadly disease pre-

Mr. H .- Your comparison, Mr. Clayton, is strong; but I cannot deny that it may be also just. At any rate, you have one very good guide for finding where Socinianism prevails in the present day, when you have ascertained where Presbyterianism prevailed sixty or a hundred years ago. But I must hasten to notice other countries in Europe, in which the Apostolical Succession has been laid aside, and I shall be enabled in Belgium, where the great mass of the people are instruction to thirteen different congregations; and have regarding Transylvania,—that "Socinianism folowed so fast upon the heels of Presbyterianism, that within twenty years of its establishment some hundreds of congregations were infected."7 And now we trouble with me in this matter. are told that the number of Unitarians in Transylvania and Hungary amount to between 40,000 and 50,000.8

they are Episcopalians. Are they in a better position to be thanked for the performance of my duty.

Mosh, xvii. cent. sec. 11. chap. 11. par. vi. Arl. Synod Dordretch Temfut, ad Ecclesias.

Thurloe's State papers, vol. i. p. 508.

Idem, vol. ii p. 51.

Scottish Herald, vol. viii. pp. 199, 200.

The Scottish Christian Herald, vol. iii. p. 504.

Fr. Cheynell's Rise, Growth, and danger of Socinianism,

Monthly Repository, vol. i. p. 243.

Mr. C .- But of Denmark you have told me nothing. Mr. H.—With regard to Denmark, I believe it to with reference to Christianity?

Mr. C.—There is, however, still one important country in Europe, which we have entirely overlooked. I hope that the information you have to give me regarding that may be of a more cheering nature. We have lately heard a good deal of the excellent school system prevalent in Prussia; and the present King of Prussia has been very active in establishing the Prosidence of the same of the same of the present of the faith once delivered to the sames, when they believe, respecting the repentant sinner's restoration to divine favour, that God's free grace is the first cause—Christ's atomement the means the promises of his word the earnest or assurance of pardon.

"In so doing," continues the preacher,—that is, in ended eavouring to mitigate the stern doctrine referred to the sames, when they believe, respecting the repentant sinner's restoration to divine favour, that God's free grace is the first cause—Christ's atomement the means of the promises of his word the earnest or assurance of pardon.

"In so doing," continues the preacher,—that is, in ended eavouring to mitigate the stern doctrine referred to the sames, when they believe, respecting the repentant sinner's restoration to divine favour, that God's free grace is the first cause—Christ's atomement the means of the earnest or assurance of pardon.

"In so doing," continues the preacher,—that is, in ended eavouring to mitigate the stern doctrine referred to they believe, respecting the repentant sinner's restoration to divine favour, that God's free grace is the first cause—Christ's atomement the means of the promises of his word the earnest or assurance of pardon.

"In so doing," continues the preacher,—that is, in ended eavouring to mitigate the stern doctrine referred to they believe, respecting the previous promises of his word the earnest or assurance of pardon.

"In so doing," continues the promises of his word the earnest or assurance of pardon.

"In so doing," continues the promises of his word the earnest or assurance of pardon.

"In so doing," continues th Mr. C.—There is, however, still one important I hope that the information you have to give me regarding that may be of a more cheering nature. We piety, whom Germany can produce, including Neansystem prevalent in Prussia; and the present King of these twenty-six, eight, in passing a solemn judge-

testant Bishoprie at Jerusalem,-has he not? tem, I am very much afraid that any system that is posite conclusion; while the remaining seven, constimy opinion, —and it may be an old antiquated opinion, opinion that Bauer ought to be deprived of his license

Christian religion, that they differed but little from said regarding Germany, is too applicable to that kingdom. The result of what their so-called philosophers advocates the total abrogation of the Christian reli-The corrupt state of religion in Holland at an early designate "free inquiry" for fifty years, has been, that gion.

> ask you, Sir, if there are none in that great country of plagues in Egypt, but that Tharaoh would not let the this sin, as you call it, Sir?

> such in it; and listen to what the Russians say re- but that he would not know God and his own wickedgarding them. 3 The Count Pratasoff tells us that, ness, and set up idols, and killed them which would really no better, the majority of them, than infidels."4 rael to have such wealth for the most part under Da-Another writer of the same nation, lamenting the lax- vid, Solomon, Josaphat, Ezechias, and Josia, which ity of principle displayed by the English, says: "The were good kings and restored religion; and other inglish (in Russia) will go any where-to the Cal- times to be plagued under Jereboam, Athaliah, Achab, vinists, for instance, who generally deny or doubt about Manasses, and other wicked kings, of whom it is so the Trinity, and the Divinity of Christ, and who really oft written, and of every king in Israel, that they walkhave no worship, neither priest, altar, consecration, ed in the way of Jeroboam, maintaining idolatry?nor sacraments."

> go to the temples of the Lutherans, or even of the true religion, set forth his word, builded his house, Calvinists, and, indeed, do go there freely; whereas and God blessed them therefore: the other pulled it I should as soon think," 5 says an eminent Russian, down, set up idols, persecuted his prophets, burned or of going to pray with the Mahommedans, as with hid up his scriptures and holy word, following their men who have no fixed principle of belief, and most own fantasies, and the teaching of the false prophets of whom, if I am rightly informed, (speaking of the and preachers, and God plagued them therefore. Calvinists,) now deny the Divinity of our Saviour, or = regard it as a sort of open question.'

Thus, Mr. Clayton, there is not a country in Europe, where we cannot trace the evil consequences of substituting a human invention in the place of the ordinance of Almighty God.

It may not be out of place to remark, that the same aw appears to have marked the course of the various uative sects of Russia, all of whom have departed more am sorry that I have been obliged to detain you so long on this part of our subject; yet I trust that from the thorough review of the workings of dissent in all the thorough review of the workings of dissent in all his sermon, as furnished by a reporter sent to Oxford for the countries of Europe, where it is to be found, that the purpose; and it appears to me, and probably to many we have taken together, you will be led to see the folly and wickedness of breaking loose from the ministry which Jesus Christ instituted before he ascended into heaven.

Mr. C .- I trust, Sir, that the time you have been kind enough to devote to this subject will not be thrown away; for I must confess that, if I am not convinced of the soundness of your peculiar views, I have heard enough at least to make me satisfied that you are by no means without some solid grounds for your opinions, and that it is neither fair nor honest to apply to this your belief the epithets "ridiculous," preposterous," "mere figment of a fiction."

Mr. H .-- I am glad to hear you say so; for, whilst I should be glad if you could see the matter in the same clear light in which I view it, still it cannot but be satisfactory to me to know, that you take a much to prove that this rash and unauthorised step has been more favourable view of the case than you formerly followed by similar consequences. We are told that did. The next country that we shall consider, if God will, is America. This will furnish us with much food Roman Catholics, there are but eight French Protes- for reflection, and will tend to prove, more clearly than tant ministers, paid by the State, who afford religious any thing we have yet seen, the evils of departing from yet, of this small number, the still smaller number of that you will reflect much upon the workings of the God's own institutions. In the meanwhile, I hope four are all that are sound in the faith,—the rest, either Rationalists or Socinians, hate it with their whole able to estimate aright its workings on this side of the Atlantic

Mr. C .- I shall endeavour to do so. Allow me once more to express to you, Sir, the deep sense that I entertain of your great kindness in taking so much

Mr. H.—Don't mention it, I pray you! I have Mr. C.—But let me ask you, what is the state of in the matter. Besides, it is my duty to do as much, been more than repaid for all the trouble I have taken the northern Protestant States? I have heard that and much more too, if need be; and I never require shall be glad to see you as soon again as convenient. Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton!

Mr. C .- I shall be glad to call soon again. Good Laing's Tour in Sweden in 1838, ch. iv. pp. 124, 125.

Wiseman's Tour, i. i. p. 1116.

Quoted in Palmer's Illustrations of the Latitudinarian

Development of the Original Calvinistic Community, p. 96.

4 Idem.

8 Vide Palmer, p. 111.

GERMAN PROTESTANTISM.

(From Dewarrs's History of German Theology.)

which happened to be entertained among the people." lowing points:-

to him?

Prussia has been very active in establishing the Pro- ment upon this work, (a work, remember, which asserts the Gospel histories to be a series of human in-Mr. H.—Yes, he has; and so far as that is con- ventions and falsehoods) declared they found nothing cerned, has done much good. As to the school sys- in it contrary to Christianity; eleven came to the opnot founded on religion, as its basis, however admira- tuting the theological faculty at Halle, avowed their bly ordered after man's wisdom, will be found unsuited inability to come to a decision, and remained neutral. CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC- for training men up as men should be trained. It is In answer to the second question, ten gave it as their which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy." And a formal declaration to this effect was presented to sir Edward Pellew by the merchants of Bombay, before he left India for England, in 1808. During the voyage, his fleet met with dreadful weather; and the admiral's ship, the "Culloden," was in the greatest danger. For three days no provisions the greatest danger. For three days no provisions are to greated the condemnation of the condemnation of the Church shiply and usefulness. I believe that the heart and dried rice, with a dram every four hours. The admiral was almost always on deck; and, being advised the condemnation of the Arminians, who were pronounced guilty of pestilential errors, and condemnation of the Larminians, who were pronounced guilty of pestilential errors of the true religion. This sentence was followed by their excompunication and one unsuited for "the enlightenment of the 19th to teach theology, while the other sixteen decided that they who, educated in imperfect systems, and one unsuited for "the enlightenment of the 19th to teach theology, while the other sixteen decided that he ought to be permitted to retain it. The Prussian Government adopted the advice of the minority and removed him from his tutorship. But it is a few to teach theology, while the other sixteen decided that he ought to be permitted to retain it. The Prussian Government adopted the advice of the truth, and they who and one unsuited for "the enlightenment of the 19th to teach theology, while the other sixteen decided that he ought to be permitted to retain it. The Prussian Government adopted the advice of the minority and removed him from his tutorship. But it is a formation is Scotland. In this country,"—but still it is my firm opinion, that the ought to teach theology, while the other sixteen decided that he ought to be elevited of his license to teach theology, while the other sixteen decided that he ought to be elevit and in the cute thin the ought to be cooked; and the crew lived chiefly who is a demned as corrupters of the true religion. This sentence was followed by their excommunication, and sentence was followed by their excommunication. board, he replied: "I do not think it necessary: she will do very well. And what would become of the convoy\* if we meet an enemy?" He was right: four convoy\* if we meet an enemy?" He was right: four the suppression of their religious assemblies. Many of these unhappy people fled their country; and, all of the country is all of the co from all those which had hitherto been received; that would have been exercising his privilege as a Protestant, which he might have done with impunity; but them properties which there is no warrant for supposing were contemplated in their institution. To worship because he disclaims the bible altogether, and boldly

### DISHONOURING GOD. (By-Bishop Pilkington.)

What causes the Jews at this day to be driven out in the Mediterranean sea, his wish to command in a in Germany, France, and Great Britain. In regard "The miracles of our Lord," says a very celebrated in the Mediterranean sea, his wish to command in a in Germany, France, and Great Britain. In regard them is a lower three descriptions of their country, their city and temple utterly destroyed and they themselves abhorred above all men, but and reputation. The honest independence of an other ruin' of this flourishing Commonwealth." We tianity and Infidelity in its extremest form of Pantheand reputation. The honest independence of an English sailor is well set forth in some of his letters are told that in 1653 the states of Holland and West ism are still struggling for the mastery in the minds tries too, among whom the other apostles preached, the worship of Laure Christ they graft upon the worship of Laure Christ they graft upon Northern Europe, Russia, who have been guilty of people worship God, as Moses sent from God did will Mr. H.-Yes, there are a few congregations of king to be made a vile beast, and eat hay as oxen do, the Lutherans and Calvinists in his country are now not worship them? What caused the children of Is-Once more: "The English will Nothing surely, but the good kings defended God's

# Communications.

DR. PUSEY'S SERMON BEFORE THE UNIVER-

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,—The English papers have informed us that Dr. Pusey preached before the University on the 1st

or less from the doctrines of the Greek Church. I February last, for the first time since his suspension in 1843, and that public attention was much drawn to the The Times of the following day gave the substance of

> others, to shew such a disposition to give an erroneous and Popish version of the doctrines and forms of our Church, that I am induced to attempt a refutation of its fallacies: for the higher the position and influence of the preacher, the more imperatively a sense of duty forbids us to allow such views to go forth unchallenged and unopposed. In doing this, copious extracts will be necessary, but they will be worth perusing, since they supply an excellent answer to the question, "What is Puseyism?"
>
> The sermon exhibits, as might have been expected, much of the Professor's usual talent and fervour, but not, as might have been hoped, any change from the peculiar leaning of his former publications. In what direction that leaning is, and what would be the result of such

> as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you. And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith

allowed him to be deprived of that his office, ne was 'endeavouring to mitigate the stern doctrine of the heavy character of a Christian's sins, by pointing out the merey of God, which met the penitent with the "er, not meaning to speak controversially, had spoken of the holy Eucharist, rather than of the special application, and the earnest of pardon." The that his deprivation was not, in his view, a punishment for preaching the Gospel otherwise than "as this Church and Realm hath received the same," but for secret faults, the knowledge of which was confined to God; it was not therefore any false doctrine that required to be amended in him, or from which he needed to be cleansed: God had allowed him to be deprived of that his office not for what was alleged against him as a grievous fault in the performance of his office, but for secret faults.

The manner in which he thus waives aside the sentence of suspension as a great mistake, and the pertmacity with which the same sins are maintained and continued in the present discourse, almost make us fear that he is

tinuation of a course of lectures which, after a temporary interruption from extraneous causes, are resumed upon the same system and with the same theological princi-ples. Many may think that it would have been more gratifying to the Church, and more creditable to himself, station, and never had a friend but the king's pennant; but I have always gone where I was sent, and done what I was ordered; and he who will act upon the same principles may do as I have done."

vailed in this wretched place, it may be observed that, in one case, out of 300 prisoners or slaves, 50 had died of ill-treatment on the first day of their arrival, and 70 during the first fortnight; while the rest were longer regarded as strange in Sweden; and they ar

ture truth; and in proportion to the repentant sinner's conviction of the heavy character of sin in a baptized

Bauer was a tutor of Divinity, and the opinion of the Theological faculties was demanded on the two following points:—

1. Upon what ground does Bruno Bauer stand with reference to Christianity?

2. Ought the privilege of teaching to be continued to him?

The preacher alludes in this passage to means of restoration and the earnest of pardon," and further on speaks of penitents "longing to know how they might be replaced in that condition in which God once placed them." It will be clearly seen that, in Dr Puscy's estimation, this is to be done by confession and absolution. No inconsiderable part of the Christian world, however, have not tending for the faith once delivered to the saints, where

mercies of God in Christ, whereby the hearts of peni-"tents might be the more fixed apon Him, the source of "all mercies, and their faith be strengthened, and they "the more hope that no depth of past sin could sever them from the love of Christ,—nay, could sever them from no degree of fulness of his unspeakable love; for "what bounds could there be to the compass of his love; the being strongly God, so compassionated us as to who, being eternal God, so compassionated us as to "take our nature upon him, that he might die for us," and live to make intercession for us? So might it be hoped that they who, educated in imperfect systems,

were contemplated in their institution. To worship Christ,—to speak of the abundance of His love, of His precious death and its inestimable benefits;—to apply to Him titles expressive of the most intense devotion,—even Him titles expressive of the most intense devotion,—even to do all this is not surety for holding the truth undefiled. Most denominations make the same acknowledgment of Christ and what deposites is Christ, and what denomination more profuse in their professions of adoration of Chist than the Church of Rome? in proof of which passage upon passage, and title upon title might be adduced from their ordinary and daily ritus als: nay, Tetzel's Indulgences began in this becoming precatory form, "May our Lord Jesus Christ have mercy on thee, and absolve thee by the merits of His most holy passion;" and with them what prayers are there without His form, a "Pater noster,"—what Church without paintings of the scenes of His life,—what devotee without a crucifix, the sculptured image of the Christian sacrifice?

speaking of the ministry, and his hopes of attention or speaking of the ministry, and his hopes of attention or hands, but that they fell from their faith, which they receive and urge them, diminish the undivided power with which the Lord those who have not the Succession; and I feel more than but let me first received by the apostles' preaching and forsaked Jesus Christ should rule in the hearts of believers, as the plagues in Egypt, but that l'haraoh would not let the people worship God, as Moses sent from God did will him? What caused Nebuchadnezzar of a mighty king to be made a vile beast, and eat hay as oxen do, but that he would not know God and his own wickedness, and set up idols, and killed them which would not know God and killed them which would not know God and his own wickedness, and set up idols, and killed them which would not know God and his own wickedness, and set up idols, and killed them which would not know God and his own wickedness. themselves His "faithful soldiers and servants." Satan's stratagem not to assault the Saviour on his throne, but, under the name of honour, to invest Him with a pretended glory, -a deceitful light, which by slow gradations comes an interposing mist, - a dense and debehind which the first object of their adoration is lost to his deluded worshippers.

The words "I am the way," seem to have been designed

to guard against the substitution or addition of any other means of restoration. "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." Would some make absolution the way of coming unto God? The Church also prays over the sick hus;—"The Almighty Lord . . . . be now and evermore thy defence; and make thee know and feel that there is none other Name under heaven given to men, in whom and through whom, thou mayest receive health and salvation, but only the name of our Lord Jesus "Christ." But they will say that they admit all this, and only believe that the voice of the Church is the instrument by which the "benefits of his passion" are conveyed. to the repentant. It is not denied that men like Dr. Pu-sey may make and hold such distinctions, and, even in sey may make and note such distinctions, and, even the conjunction with somewhat questionable theories, may entertain a proper sense of the Saviour's work of redemption: but minds of a less peculiar turn will not care about these subtle distinctions, and when they are once brought o imagine such a power and authority in the priest, will probably attach as much consequence to his acts, as to the sovereign act of mercy in Christ. By making the Church as it were the reservoir of this grace,—the ministers of the Church its ducts, its channels by certain acts of their priestly office,—in looking to those whom they believed to have this grace of pardon at their disposal, men would too surely forget "Him its everflowing source," despite Dr. Pusey's precautionary admonitions

What is said of "those educated in imperfect systems,"
-that is to say, not in his system, and of their being indisposed to receive the truth,"—that is, what he teaches, may pass as merely an "ex cathedra" style of speaking, consequent upon his position and local habits

"When, further, the preacher on a former occasion began to speak of the means by which God applied this grace, he wished to dwell upon those sacred gifts by grace, he wished to dwell upon those sacred gifts by which He vouchsafed to impart it to us, before speaking of those acts, equally His gifts unto us, by which He wrought in us, that so we might have it the more impressed upon us that all is of Him." The obscurity of this passage may perhaps be attributable to the con-densed form in which the sermon is reported: its meanriews in religion, if once general amongst the Clergy and Laity, need scarcely be pointed out; the set of the current has been clearly shown by their course who have already been drifted away by it.

The text is the well-known passage, John xx, 21, 22, 23,—"Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you; as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you. And and spiritual grace:" for when a thing is speken of probability of the sentence,—which seems to allude to "an inward and spiritual grace:" for when a thing is speken of specific to be this: God applies this grace by certain means, and these means include particular gifts by which it is imparted, and particular acts by which it is wrought the sum of the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular gifts by which it is wrought to use the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular gifts by which it is wrought to use the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular gifts by which it is wrought to use the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular gifts by which it is wrought to use the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular acts by which it is wrought to use the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular acts by which it is wrought to use the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular gifts by which it is wrought to use the sentence of the current means, and these means include particular acts by which it is imparted, and particular acts by which it is wrought to use the current means, and these means include particular acts by which it is wrought to use the current means and these means include particular acts by which it is wrought to use the current means and these means include particular acts by which it is imparted, and particular acts by which it is wrought to use the current means and these means include particular acts by which it is imparted, and particular acts by which it is imparted, and part ing appears to be this: God applies this grace by certain and spiritual grace;" for when a thing is spoken of as imparted by a certain medium of transmission, it must unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whosesoever signify something infused into us; and again by certain sins ye remit they are remitted unto them; and whose other operations or acts, the quality so infused "is wrought bever sins ye retain they are retained."

This is one of the passages on which has been founded that after being imparted by some gifts, it lies dormant what is called "the power of the keys," or the authority till stimulated into activity by certain other acts! Can this be Dr. Pusey's theory? Such intricacy—such rethis is viewed by our branch of the Catholic Church will, fining of religious doctrine, cannot be safe; the more it is trusted, be evidenced in the course of these remarks. "The preacher began by observing that it would be in the memory of some, that when, nearly three years past, Almighty God, for secret faults which He knew in him, "Almighty God, for secret faults which He knew in him," and from which he trusted He designed to cleanse him, allowed him to be deprived of that his office, he was

tion of the power of the keys, because the special use of this latter was in the last unhappy century much laid aside, and had been but partially resumed, and the language of our reformers was unfamiliar to men's minds and sympathies. Hence the preacher had formerly dwelt on the comfort of the holy Eucharist to the penitent as a sacrament, and as a commemorative sacrifice; upon which latter subject he would simply rehearse the words of the apostolic Bishop Wilson in bis 'Sacra Pri-vata':—'May it please Thee, O God, who hast called us to this ministry, to make us worthy to offer unto Thee this sacrifice for our own sins, and the sins of

conscious of being backed by not a small numerical section of the University: indeed this introduction conveys the idea,—as was probably intended,—of a conveys the idea,—as was probabl

of the mighty and Eler"nal God, this unspotted Host, which I, Thy an worthy
"servant, offer unto Thee for my nanumerals, and negligences; and for all here of the mighty endowment in means of offence and defence, for guidance and stability with which she commenced her advantage and negligences; and for all here of the mighty endowment in means of offence and defence, for guidance and stability with which she commenced her advantage and negligences; and for all here of the core, and negligences; and for all here of the core of t fereth." "Accept, O Holy Father, Almighty and Eter"all God, this unspotted Host, which I, Thy unworthy
"servant, offer unto Thee for my innumerable sins, of"fences, and negligences; and for all here present, as
"fences, and negligences; and for all here present, as
"fences, and negligences; and for all here present, as
"that it may avail both me and them unto life everlast"that it may avail both me and them unto life everlastis fine for my sins and the sins of the whole world." It
"Thee, together with the Priest, its immaculate sacri"fine for my sins and the sins of the whole world." It
"so to disparage the piety and protestantism of the "Sacra Privata" that this unlucky resemblance is pointed out, but to shew that we are not to bled by the "prestige" of any name, however feed of my and a fine of this object,
"and God, this unspotted Host, which I, Thy unworthy
servant, offer unto Thee for my innumerable sins, of
"fences, and negligences; and for all here present, as
"fine for my sins and the sins of the whole world." It
"the temperature of the mighty endowment in means of offence and defence,
of undertook to keep her immutable?

The doundertook to keep her immutable?

The do guage that the same person would use in making a literal statement of the several doctrines of his belief, their foundation, bearing, place, and relative importance. Our Church offers no sacrifice in the Eucharist; but she accompanies it with the figurative sacrifices "of prayer and thanksgiving... and of ourselves, our souls and bodies," and with supplications that "by the merits and death of "Thy Son Jesus Christ, and through faith in His blood, "we, and all Thy whole Church, may obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of His passion": thus the load of the great muniments of strength which He takes away, instructing us to pray that our sins, and the sins of others. Instructing us to pray that our sins, and the sins of others, may be remitted, not through, or for, or by something down, if it be not to that liberal endowment of gifts?

and torgiveness of sin is acknowledged to be from God, but it is "God in the Church forgiving the sins of the penitent." There is an ambiguiry in this sentence under which error might very easily be introduced. It is true God is present in His Church in a certain sense; He is with His ministers in all they do to promote His. God is present in His Church in a certain sense; He is with His ministers in all they do to promote His glory among men; of Him is all our efficiency, and through Him our weakness is made strong. We believe this, but at the same time we must leave the manner of His assistance, and the degree, to Himself, as one of those unseen operations of the Divine government, which we are not able or intended to penetrate. In this our "faith is the evidence of things not seen." But if we attempt to bring this principle to bear upon every detail of the minister's acts, we involve ourselves in much difficulty, from the acts, we involve ourselves in much difficulty, from the impossibility of distinguishing what is God's and what is man's, or in what God is with the minister, and in what is man's, or in what God is with the minister, and in what He is not with him. Whenever God has been pleased to make communications to His people through the agency of men, they have invariably been empowered to exhibit proofs of their being. His instruments. Moses and the Prophets, the Apostles and Disciples, nay, Christ himself, did this; but the priest can show no such thing now, and therefore we may well doubt, when we are told to believe of Absolution that it is God pronouncing pardon by the priest's mouth. The effects of God's sanctifying work in believers may be visible in the fruits that grow

DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1040.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, D. V., to Confirm at their several Missions and Stafrom a renewed spirit, but in no rite or act is there now any special display of the hand of God. Without doubt God uses the agency of the ministers of His Church for teaching and preserving the sacred truths of religion, and for preaching the Gospel of Christ: in their official acts generally they are His instruments as the "ministers and dispensers of His Holy Word and Sacraments," and yet dispensers of His Holy Word and Sacraments," and yet not even in their preaching, except when it tallies with His Word, and is calculated to promote a saving knowledge of the Gospel. If in anything the minister of the Church of Christ must, or ought to be exempt from even the chance of error, it must be in declaring the Gospel message of forgiveness to all "who truly repent and unfeignedly believe His holy Gospel"; but he can only be free from the chance of error while he declares it in general terms, for with respect to any individual's pardon, neral terms, for with respect to any individual's pardon, that hinges upon a contingency which he can neither see nor determine, namely—the reality of repentance, and faith in the individual's heart.

This objection appears to me fatal to any claim of an absolving power. As to the sentiments of St. Tatian, St. Ignatius, and others,—if there is in the Gospel a command to us to forgive sin, it would indeed be dishonouring God to refuse to execute it; but whether we are so commanded and consequently so empowered, we do ven-ture to doubt, not with standing their interpretation, if they ourselves at liberty to bring the opinions even of the most venerated to the final test of Scripture.

(For The Church.) THE CLAIMS OF ROME TO INFALLIBILITY CONSIDERED .- No. II.

Mr. Brownson allows of free appeal to the Scriptures as an historical record. Prophecy is history anticipated. We can, then, use prophecy to some extent with the certainty of past history; otherwise God could never warn His people of sin and judgment. Now the sin of Israel was foretold by Moses in warning as clearly as language was foretold by Moses in warning as clearly as language could express it: and they, standing to us as type to antitype, the sin and punishment of the Church are as clearly foretold in the law, the prophets, and the psalms, as the good things are in the types and language of the same. True, it may be said that the language is figurative, and its meaning too obscure for such application. But since all true teaching must be drawn from the Old Testament, after the example of our Lord and His Apostles, and the "good things to come" have to be drawn out of the types ing with her infallibility if she be ignorant either of the one or the other? Why has she taken the blessings all to herself, and left all the curses of the law to the Jews? Why has she not read her own unfaithfulness in the law, the prophets, and the psalms? Take an instance from Isaiah viii.—"Forasmuch as this people (a whole people) refuseth the waters of Shiloah that go softly (Shiloah, the Sent One, the Christ, whose Waters were not given till the Day of Pentecost after He was glorified;) and rejoice in Rezin and Remaliah's son (types of pagan abomina tiens, or the fruits of the old man, and of schism and con ficins, or the first of the old man, and of schism and confusion then rife in the ten tribes): now therefore behold, the Lord bringeth up upon them the waters of the river, strong and many, even the king of Assyria and all his glory (types of all proud oppressors, and especially of the last infidel Antichrist): and he shall come up over all his banker, and he shall pass channels, and go over all his banks: and he shall pass through Judah; he shall overflow and go over, he shall reach even to the neck; and the stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land, O Immanuel."—

hedges, so that all they which pass by the way do pluck The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild heast of the field doth devour it. Return, we be-seech Thee, O God of hosts; look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine; and the vineyard which Thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that Thou madest strong for Thyself. It is burned with fire; it is eut down and withered: they perish at the rebuke of Thy countenance. Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right his approaching visitation. hand, upon the Son of Man whom thou madest strong for Here the Branch and the Son of Man who planted it were both made strong for God; yet the hedges re broken down; it is trodden down, plucked, devoured, burned, as if the One made strong for it had no strength to save it! Where in the mean time is her Infallibility? Can such things come upon one who is infallible? Or what hedges had the vine for defence against the hoar of the wood and the heast of the field, that the infallible one

God give her that she has not now?

a right seed; but it became to Him the degenerate plant of a strange vine." (Jer. ii. 21.) After beginning in the Spirit it degenerated or went back to the flesh, and was "bewitched" from obeying the truth. (Gal. iii.) "Its grapes became grapes of gall, and its clusters bitter; while its wine was the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps" (Deut. xxxii. 32); "yea, doctrines of devils in the end" (1 Tim. iv. 1). "He looked for judgment, but behold, oppression; for righteousness, but behold, a cry." And now, saith He, "I will take away the hold, a three beginning in the Quebec, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and in the District of Gaspé, in the Gulph, will complete the periodical Visitation of the whole Diocese:

(CIRCULAR.)

Quebec, May 11th, 1846.

Rev. Sir.—I beg to inform you that it is my intention, bold, a cry." And now, saith He, "I will take away the hold, a cry." And now, saith He, "I will take away the hold, a three degree of the St. Lawrence, and in the District of Gaspé, in the Gulph, will complete the periodical Visitation of the whole Diocese:

(CIRCULAR.)

Quebec, May 11th, 1846.

Rev. Sir.—I beg to inform you that it is my intention, with the Divine permission, to hold a Confirmation at on the Ounted States, where the right of proprietorship is all but universal, as to the physical, moral, or religious condition of the people.

The same facts and precedents are just as strong and decided against the prospective and possible "persecution of landholders upon local or general questions of a political nature;" for what has never been a ground of objection in Great Britain, is not hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be trodden down; and I will and you will be pleased therefore to use your lay it waste; it shall not be pruned nor digged: but there shall come up briers and thorns: I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it." The "tower of the flock," and "the stronghold of the daughter of Zion," were laid in ruins. And foreseeing the consequences of these desolations, the prophet elsewhere exclaims, (Isa. li. 18,) "There is none to guide her among all the sons whom she hath brought forth; neither is there any to take her by the hand of all the sons that she hath brought up." And yet she hath maintained her in-

that we are offering, but on account of the merits and death of Jesus Christ, applied through faith to our souls.

"To proceed now to speak of that great authoritative "act, whereby God in the Church still forgave the sins "act, whereby God in the Church still forgave the sins of the penitent; for the forgiveness of sins, every gift of the penitent; for the forgiveness of sins, every gift of mercy or of grace, by whomsoever, or howsoever it cannot stand in the battle, it may be well to consider what it is which prepares the way for such a degraded condition—what the Church had lost before such things could come upon her—what sins caused from the breaking down and taking away of the defences,—and at what period in the Church's bietery the sinstead of casting back upon Him the office he committed to them, received His command given in the Gos"pel. So St. Chrysostom,—Whatever the priest hath intrusted to him, is of God alone to give."

The forgiveness of sin is acknowledged to be from God, but it is "God in the Church forgiving the sins of the pefaithful to His covenant. The brute power of heathen Rome was no internal enemy, as that is by which the falling away from the truth is effected. The vine can-

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1846.

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CONTROL OF THE CONTRO			
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APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1846.

tions, in accordance with the following list:-

June, 184		Const orthograph Rei	N. St. Stein
7, Trini	ity Sunday,	. Niagaraat	11, A.N
8,	Monday,	. St. Catherines	11, A.M
ρ,	Tuesday,	. Port Dalhousie	
		Jordan	3, P.M
10,	Wednesday	Grimsby	11, A.N
11,	Thursday,	Caledonia Bridge	11, A.N
		Cayuga	3, A.N
12,	Friday	York	
13,	Saturday, .	Nanticoke	11, A.N
14,	Sunday,	Walpole	11, A.N
15,	Monday,	Church Town Line	11, A.N
16,	Tuesday	Church Lake	A Property and
	allowed supply offer	Erie Shore	11, A.N
17,	Wednesday	, Dunnville	
18,		Bertie	
19,		Fort Erie	
20,	Saturday,	Chippawa	11, A.S
	She to star South	Port Robinson	
	0 -1-	Thorold	
		***************************************	0, P.1
ATT T	he Annual 7	Mosting of the T-	364

The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated City Hall, at Toronto, on Wednesday the 3rd of June

The Chair will be taken by the Right Reverend resident, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at 2 o'clock, P. M .- previous to which there will be Prayers in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock.

The Clergy who have it in their power to be present, are requested to attend in their canonical dress. The Laity of the Diocese are also earnestly invited

W. H. RIPLEY, (Signed) Toronto, May 11th, 1846.

In accordance with a standing Regulation of "good things to come" have to be drawn out of the types and shadows, or not come at all, what is the Church dotwo of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,—the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special and good-will, were permitted to assume to his own purpose, is fixed for Trinity Sunday, being Sunday, special proprietorship and benefit two-thirds of one of the 7th of June next.

next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at of that estate, confirmed in him the not unreasonable Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, Report before us, that any desire existed of creating a their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining a little attention to the petitions of the members of If Christendom be not Immanuel's land, and if Shiloh did Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, the Church of England on this subject would render not come and water it with living water,—then the proon the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination,
it evident, that the management of their share of the Take another instance from Psalm lxxx. No one will at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required deny that the Church is the vine of our Lord. The Psalmist complains:—"Why hast thou broken down her Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

The Bishop of Montreal being about to make

it is intended to perform next year in the District of where the right of proprietorship is all but universal,

on the day of next, and you will be pleased therefore to use your

to admit to the communion.

3.—All candidates to give in their names before a limited day, which shall be at least one fortnight before the day of Confirmation. Extraordinary circumstances, which may seem to call for a dispensation from this rule, to be reported to the Bishop for his decision, upon his

arrival.

4.—The candidates to be carefully instructed to answer, distinctly and audibly, at the time of Confirmation, to the question addressed personally to themselves, and to make the responses in the Confirmation service in the same manner, including the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

5.—Chairs must be provided within the rails for the Bishop and Chaplain.

The tickets to be delivered to the Chaplain, or ow, immediately before kneeling down for the actual sition of hands.

gone through, and the Episcopal address delivered; and all to kneel down during the several prayers, and the

occasion, the first four verses of the second part of the 119th Psalm may be chosen.

9.—The candidates to be instructed that the rite of Confirmation is introductory to the privilege of admission to the Holy Communion; and an exact record to be kept by the Clergyman of the names of the persons confirmed, in which it shall be noted when they become communicants, a report of all which shall be made to the Bishop

at the next ensuing Confirmation.

I am, Reverend Sir, Your affectionate Brother, G. J. MONTREAL. The Reverend -

We last week offered a few remarks upon a sort of Opposition document from the House of Assembly, in reference to the Clergy Reserves: we, this week, are called upon to publish a similar production from the Legislative Council.

We can imagine no reason for the course of action ciding upon them: honourable members, in short, conducted. can be prepared to proceed to a division without the inconvenient process of a tedious and often angry discussion. We can, we confess, understand no other much talked of "double-majority" system.

House are quite antagonistic enough, and they detail settle with him the amount of their respective dues. in terms sufficiently explicit, the spirit, if they do not develop the strength, of the opposing parties.

"The consequences of a most disastrous and dan-gerous description," which, it is said, were "more than once" threatened from the discussion of this measure exist, we should think, rather in the imagination of the honourable and worthy Chairman, than in any record of our Colonial history. When "the madness of the people," as the Scriptures term it, drives them to rebellion, it is easy to attribute the unuappy outbreak to the Clergy Reserves, or to any thing else upon which it may be found convenient to fasten the public CHURCH Society of this Diocese, will be held in the prejudice; but that the individuals who, with Mr. Lyon McKenzie, concerted the firing of the city of Toronto and the murder of its principal inhabitants, preparatory to usurping all the powers and patronage of the Government, were animated by any peculiar sensitiveness upon this or any other religious or moral question, the sober-minded and reflecting portion of the community will hardly be induced to believe. It would be about as correct to ascribe the invasions of the "Sympathizers" from the neighbouring country, to a philanthropic desire of settling our civil and religious institutions upon a wise, equitable, and permanent basis.

We are glad, however, to see that in this document reproof is, after all, conveyed to the right quarter, in The Thornbill Parochial Association ..... £38 1 the implied condemnation of "the fierce flame of sectarian discord." That flame, so unreasonably kindled, was the source of any and every difficulty, connected with this question, with which the patriotism of our

public men have ever had to contend. If the pleasant estate of the honourable Chairman at Woodhill were parccelled out into two equal divithe halves, he would not perhaps regard it as an allottment very "large and liberal;" especially if his long 'enjoyment of the exclusive advantages and privileges' belief that it was all his own.

We were not aware, until it was asserted in the 'Clerical Land Corporation' in this Province; while Reserves is sought to be entrusted to a Society composed chiefly of Laymen.

The system of occupying land as tenants, rather than as freehold proprietors, seems to be declaimed against with no ordinary energy in various quarters.an extended circuit, during the present summer, Were it likely to be generally, or even extensively, through his Diocese, to hold Confirmations, has issued adopted, there might be some ground for the alarm the circular which follows below, to the Clergy with- that is expressed; but that here and there, in the in that portion of it which will be comprehended in comparatively few instances which these Reserves would allow, opportunity might be afforded to persons His Lordship will first visit the Missions between of slender means of leasing rather than purchasing, the Rivers Richelieu and Chateauguay, with those would be deemed, we should think, a great advantage which lie upon the latter, and will then ascend the rather than an injury. Facts and precedents, too, are Ottawa as high as Clarendon. Returning thence by valuable in such a case; and with these before us, it Lachine, he will pass over to St. John and Chambly, would be hard to demonstrate that the system of and so up to Missisqui Bay, and through the Eastern leasing is peculiarly detrimental to the physical or Townships of the Province: from whence descending moral interests of a country. We may take England has been deprived of? What ordinances and gifts did to Port St. Francis, he will cross over to the Missions as an example, and ask whether, under the system of God give her that she has not now?

Take another from Isaiah v., concerning this same vineyard of the well-beloved One. "It was planted in a very fruitful hill; and walled in; and provided with a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly followed (if so permitted from above) by those which behind Berthier and L'Assomption, on the northern leasing which is so general there, any signs are exhi-

> been a ground of objection in Great Britain, is not likely to become a subject of complaint in Canada.

The operations of the Church Society of this Diocese are now so fully made known through the means of the lucid and excellent Reports of its proceedings which are annually published, and its claims

bringing the Widows' and Orphans' fund into practiof his Priests, who,—as we are warranted in concluding cal operation; and it has struck us that the present system of Annual Collections for Missionary purposes may, by the application of some similar rule, be made to ensure the permanent support of all the Missionaries which our increasing spiritual wants may require.

In propounding doctrinal statements and interpretations, we are able to affirm most explicitly that you have appealed on all occasions, without hesitation or evasion, As our population increases, the services of such ministers will be more in requisition; while every hope may be entertained, that the number of Candidates for Orders, after the plans for their tuition and the primary authority of Holy Writ; and that your reference has been equally confident and candid both to the public documents of the Church, and to the private opinions of her most learned and most approved divines. It were indeed a flattering tribute to Romanizing peculiarities to invite the primary authority of Holy Writ; and that your reference has been equally confident and candid both to the public documents of the Church, and to the private opinions of her most learned and most approved divines. preparation are more fully matured, will keep pace liarities to insinuate that they receive countenance or confirmation from those pure fountains of religious truth,

gratification derived from witnessing the exhibition of Illuminated Dioramas, by W. R. H. Harrison; and we can very cheerfully recommend it as a rational recreation, much surpassing in interest and benefit, what, for the diversion or unbending of the mind, is often resorted to. Mr. Harrison announces himself as a Canadian artist; and while this fact gives him a strong claim to public patronage, he presents it much more effectively in the execution and style of the pictures which he exhibits. Where all are so interesting and beautiful, it is needless to particularize; but while a characteristic excellence pertains to each, We, with many others, have been sharers in the your valuable prelections.

In regard to the practical bearing of your scheme of Acting Chaplain, not when the candidates first come up to the communion-rails, but separately by each successive 7.—The candidates to remain in front of the rails, after tures which he exhibits. Where all are so interesting blessing with which they are closed.

8.—If any of the metrical Psalms be sung upon the from the combined interest and execution of the picthere is something to our mind peculiarly attractive, ceasion, the first four verses of the second part of the tures, in the representation of the Crucifixion and Belshazzar's Feast.

The adaptation of the light to various periods in the day,—from the grey dawn, breaking in upon the obscurity of night, to the bright sunrising, and from the full blaze of noon to the mellowed but gorgeous sunset,—is most pleasingly worked out; nor is the sunset, -- is most pleasingly worked out; nor is the scenic effect less attractive, when, from the thick darkness of midnight, the rising moon sheds her silvery beams over turret and spire, and throws out into pleased to preserve you for many years in the prosecubrightness or shade, the fret-work and buttress of tion of your various and important daties; that He will some ancient Cathedral; or when her soft and serene and that He will maintain the "School of the Prophets" light gives place to the radiance of a thousand lamps over which you have been wisely nominated to preside, superior to every injurious statement or vexatious interand throwing groups of figures into view,-kings, war- ference, riors, priests, and worshipping people.

We consider Mr. Harrison entitled to much credit adopted in this case, except it be to obtain the opin- for the skill and industry he has evinced in bringing ions of honourable members on both sides of the house, these admirable pictures to completion; and we trust in a condensed form, and thus save the trouble and the public patronage extended to him will every where time of eliciting them in the progress of debate. The be correspondent to the enterprise he has evinced in arguments on either side are thus brought into visible an honourable and useful calling, and to the obliging array, and opportunity is afforded of weighing and de- and courteous manner in which his exhibitions are

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall, will, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of reason but this sort of practical one, for the double- Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to committee mode of legislation which appears to be in parts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunsvogue, unless it be, as some one of our contemporaries wich, on the business of this Office. It is requested that facetiously remarks, to test antecemently, by a few our several Agents on whom he may be enabled to call, out-post adventures as it were, the value of the so will be kind enough to pay him over the amount of any subscriptions they may have in hand, and that the several Be this as it may, the respective Reports in either Subscribers who may be in arrear, will be pleased to

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the sup-port of Students in Theology, and placed at the dis-posal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolu-tion passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on

TART IN SPECIAL PROPERTY AND THE PARTY OF TH	£ 8. D.
Previously announced, in number 107, in am't	277 11 51
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110 Collections£	279 1 11
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Toronto has received from-..... 14 11 3 2 16 0 16 Esse West Medonte & Flos do. \*\*\*\*\* Penetanguishene Innisfil

\*\*\*\*\*\* York Mills DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

Orillia

On Thursday last, -- the Festival of our Lord's Ascenoion,—after Morning Service, the following Address was presented, in Cobourg, by a deputation of the Clergy whose names are subscribed, to the Rev. Official BETHUNE, D. D. It is unnecessary to enter into any explanatory remarks in regard to the occasion and design of the document, as these are sufficiently apparent from its contents. Much delay has been experienced in obtaining the various signatures, so that a long interval has elapsed between the preparation and presentation of the Address. Several of the Clergy whose names are annexed are placed upon pastoral charges in remote and widely dis-tant parts of the Province; and the communication with them has been, in consequence, tedions and slow. The undertaking, however, has been at length completed; and, though it has not met with so speedy an accomplishment as might have been desired, yet it is hoped that it will not fail, on this account, to exert its legitimate influence over the public mind .- Communicated.

To the Rev. Official BETHUNE, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Diocese of Toronto, &c. &c. &c.
REV. AND DUAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, your fellow-labourers in the cause of Christ and his Gospel, desire to address you, on a subject deeply affecting the sacred cause which we have so much at heart, and are so solemnly pledged to support,—as being of the number of the Clergy in the Province of Canada, who have been Students at the Diocesan Theological Institution in Cobourg, at different periods during the interval which has now elapsed from the time of its establishment in 1842. We have read with feelings of deep regret the follow-

ing paragraph in a letter which has obtained a considerable currency in this Province, addressed by the Rev. William Carus Wilson to the Editor of the London

"For the support of this College at Cobourg, this fear-ful hotbed of Tracturianism, the Society contributes 5001.

The knowledge of particulars which we possess enables us to declare, that the offensive epithet which occurs in the above extract is calculated, from the general acceptation of such an expression, to create extremely unjust conceptions in regard to the course of instruction pur-sued at the Theological Institution which has been confided, by Episcopal commission, to your tuition and superintendence.
We desire, Sir, to express publicly and unequivocally,

our persuasion that the prelections delivered by you whilst we were resident at the Institution never evinced any temper or disposition which in the slightest degree any temper or disposition which in the signiest degree merited the imputation of party spirit. It is not to be expected that any considerable number of individuals, enjoying perfect freedom of thought and inquiry, should concur, without the smallest variation, in every minute particular of a system of Theological teaching. defines, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale calciums, (Isa. Ii. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale of our produce to for grigners to pay our expenditure, whilst especially of its substance and meaning, must be required to upon the patronage of the members of the Church are annually published, and its claims dathed the competent knowledge of this formulary, and upon the patronage of the members of the Church are annually published, and its claims dathed the competent knowledge of this formulary, and upon the patronage of the members of the Church are the mount of twenty-three months of the sale of our produce to for its out in the calciums, and the sum of our produce to produce to upon the patronage of the human mind, we are well assume that it in that it in

and that admirable array of sacred literature, which de-termined the character, and furnished the treasures of

scene of our local affairs must labour, more or less, under the disadvantage of knowing but imperfectly the merits of matters and transactions, which they undertake to discuss and bring under public notice, and with which we, who are immediately concerned, have had the opporremoteness may render them peculiarly liable to serious

With fervent prayers to Almighty God that He will be

Carrying Place.

MATTHEW KER, Missionary at March.

ANDREW JAMIESON, Missionary at Walpole Island, Port Sarnia.

JOHN HICKIE, Missionary at Tolborne and Grafton.

WILLIAM T. LEACH, M.A., Minister of St.

ROBERT HARDING, Missionary at Emily. CHARLES RUTTAN, Officiating Minister of St.
George's Church, Toronto.

J. G. D. McKenzie, Assistant Minister at
Cobourg.

HARVEY MCALPIN, Minister of St. Paul's

Church, Toronto.
RICHARD GARRETT, Missionary at Brock. JOHN AUGUSTUS MULOCK, Officiating Minister at Penetanguishen FREDERICK DAWSON FAUQUIER, Missionary at Huntingdon.

To which the Reverend Official and Professor was

Rev. and dear Brethren:

kind enough to convey to me, with sentiments of gratification and thankfulness, would but feebly express the feelings which it has awakened. Were this to be regarded merely as a testimony of your indulgent good-will and remembrance, it would, on that ground alone, excite the sentiments of the sikh troops, is now residing here, and we went yesterday to his house, near Potrici, to see him. It is very interesting to hear him talk over the late affairs, as if he had been a spectator of it all, so entirely at home is be in all concerning it many feelings of satisfaction and comfort; but when it Had he been there he would now have been heading the army is viewed as a means of the mutual strengthening of our against us, and be takes no little credit to bimself at its having been so difficult to repulse them. He describes them as being of refreshment and encouragement which only they can duly estimate who are fellow-labourers in the holy cause We can none of us be insensible of the importance of

Toronto, May 13th, 1846.

T. W. Birchall,
Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto has received from cerity, declare that the will and the endeavour at least have not been wanting on my part to discharge its duties with fidelity, and render it conducive to the well-being of the Church and the glory of God.

It is much to be lamented that misconceptions should,

as you intimate, have prevailed in any quarter as to the character of the religious teaching which has been prosecuted in this Seminary: none can be more competent or impartial judges than yourselves of the fact, whether this has been in accordance with the Word of God, and the authorized expositions of the Church; and your spontaneous and unequivocal testimony in support of its consistency with those standards by which it should be regulated,—if it were not needed for the satisfaction of my own mind, -will, we must believe, remove any erroneous impressions which, begotten without cause, may have been we are never to forget that the structure of our Eccl

siastical polity, not less than the articles of our faith, is to be dated not from the era of the Reformation, but from the foundation of the Church by our blessed Lord and his Apostles. That Reformation, so graciously permitted in God's wise Providence, was the remo superinduced error upon the heavenly frame-work of His Church,-not the construction, by human artifice and Church,—not the construction, by human artifice and skill, of a new spiritual edifice; and, therefore, while we pleted, its expenditure was reduced to £55,000,000. skill, of a new spiritual edilice; and, therefore, while we must ever be mindful of the obligation of our protest against the corrupt additions that had been introduced, we are bound to be equally earnest in maintaining that holy fabric, thus cleansed and reformed, in the integrity of its primitive constitution. While the reasons for this protest must keep us removed from the novelties of Romanism on the one hand, we feel no less constrained,

Between 1815 and 1841, a balance being struck between Romanism on the one hand, we feel no less constrained, on the other, by our allegiance to Catholic truth and on the other, by our allegiance to Catholic truth and order, to hold ourselves opposed to the errors, and evils, an amount of £24,000,000 of taxation, and last year has suporder, to hold ourselves opposed to the errors, and evils, and perils of Dissent. An impartial and diligent study of the principles of the Church will cause as a much to shun the distractions and dangers of schism, as to avoid the fearful errors of that corrupt communion against which, with the fathers and martyrs of the Reformation, we maintain our conscientious and decided protest.

It is not, perhaps, unnatural that a peculiarity in certain of the religious circumstances of the times should induce a temper of more than usual watchfulness, and defending her wide-spread dominions with an armed hand. She possessed in India in 1816, 80,000,000 of subjects; she now numbers 100,000,000. Canada revolted; the revolt even of more than ordinary suspicion, in regard to the erring tenets of Romanism: if we cannot but grieve that any of our brethren should be induced to attach in any quarter an unjust imputation of the errors we condemn, we shall, in tenderness for such brethren, feel it to be a Christian duty, without compromise of our devotion to the Church in the full integrity of her principles, to abtrice from aught that may engender that apprehension, any of our brethren should be induced to attach in any odious commerce in opium; an expedition after the fashion of quarter an unjust imputation of the errors we condemn, Cortes subdued the Celestial Empire. Two seas existed, the grounds for that suspicion.

And it is not less natural that, in the present period of an unbridled license in the solemn things of religion,in the disposition that is so prevalent to substitute human creations for Divine revelation and Apostolic practice, in the order and governance of the Church, some corresponding jealousy should be felt for the soundness of our ecclesiastical constitution, and a more than wonted cau-tion evinced in the effort to guard it from inroad and mutilation. In this watchfulness for the preservation of the Ark of God, those brethren are bound, in the con-descension and meekness of Christian charity, to dis-

delivered unto the saints, and to uphold the structure in which that faith has been enshrined, as, upon the Lord's it would require the amount of twenty-three months of the sale

A. N. BETHUNE. Cobourg, Ascension Day, 1846.

### From our English Files.

There has been made a French translation of the form of thanksging for the late victories in India, as it was read on Sunday in the French Protestant Church of St. Martin's-le-

It may seem somewhat unusual to give such a translated form; but we own that we are anxious to make known to Europe, in language more generally understood than ours, how England secures her victorics, and to whose Almighty power she ascribes them. We are not without a hope that the French Journals, more especially such Protestant Journals as L'Esperance for example, finding the thanksgiving eloquently translated, may transfer it to their columns.

have fallen directly upon England, upon every signal occasion the disadvantage of knowing but imperfectly the merits of matters and transactions, which they undertake to ness, and energy of the most graceful, touching, and energetio language now spoken by man to inculcate the great truths of the Gospel. It was, however, founded in the reign of Edward the Gospel. It was, however, founded in the reign of Edward VI., to receive the persecuted French Protestants, to whom England opened her hospitable arms. The glories of Elizabeth's reign show how promptly this and similar acts of duty have been rewarded. Nor has the reward been transitory or unfruitful. England owes much of her literature, much of her commercial skill and her commercial spirit, and all her eminence in manufactures, to the pious men who brought those arts with them to the land that gave them freedom to worship their them to the land that gave them freedom to worship their Creator in spirit and truth.—St. James's Chronicle. THE INDIAN PRESS .- The conduct of a portion of the In-

dian press cannot be too strongly condemned in reference to the recent actions on the Satlej, as well as in connection with the fearful disaster that befel our arms in Affghanistan some time since. There can be no doubt that the statements made in these papers—many of which have an enormous circulation among the natives—have been indirectly the cause of several We remain,
Rev. and dear Sir,
Your affectionate fellow-servants,
Your affectionate fellow-servants,
PAUL SHIRLEY, Missionary at Camden, Loughborough, and Portland.
THOMAS BOLTON READ, Missionary at Port Burwell.
PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT, Missionary at the Carrying Place.
MATTHEW KER, Missionary at March.
ANDREW JAMIESON, Missionary at Walpole Island, Port Sarnia.
JOHN HICKIE, Missionary at Stratford.

among the natives—have been indirectly the cause of several of the reverses sustained by our troops, and it may be also the cause of the Seikh invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the journals in question, and it might be doubted whether they are written by natives of this country, so violent are their attacks upon every act of our policy, so eager are they to point out to friend and foe the weak points of our territory. It is stated that these journals are the property of vative merchants and native princes, and that they are conceted by renegades of Americans, assisted in their wretched task by the egotism or the anger of British-Indian officers in actual service. If so the anomaly is explained and the treachers of the Seikh invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the journals in question, and it might be doubted whether they are written by natives of this country, so violent are their attacks upon every act of our policy, so our territory. It is stated that these journals are the property of vative merchants and native princes, and that they are concerted by renegades of Americans, assisted in their wretched task by the egotism or the anger of British-Indian officers in actual service. If so the anomaly is explained and the treacher of the reverses sustained by our troops, and it may be also the cause of the Seikh invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the journals in question, and it might be doubted whether they are written by natives of the Seikh invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the journals in question, and it might be be done in a free country is to fetter the expression of public opinion; but when the mischief caused by these auti-national WILLIAM T. LEACH, M.A., Minister of St.

George's Church, Parish of Montreal, C. E.

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Rector of Sandwich.

JAMES MOCKRIDGE, Officiating Minister at Warvick.

ROBERT HARDING, Missionary of E. 2. sacks of sugar, and chests of spices, and turn their attention seriously to the modification if not the extirpation of that can-ker in the very heart of their sovereignty in Asia. The Marquis Wellesley made such stringent reg dations as prevented much ill from resulting through these organs of intelligence.—
The India Company have not, therefore to establish a precedent in the case; and consequently they need not, in suppres-sing this moral and political nuisance, incur any public odium in the matter. At any rate it were well that something was done in regard to it, and done speedily. The risk is enormous, and the injury that may result from inaction is incalculable.—

GENERAL AVITABILE .- The name of "Avitabile" free quently occurs in the accounts of the battles lately fought in India. It was this General who was employed by the late Runject Singh, surnamed "the Lion of the Punjauh," to discipline the croops upon the European model. General Avitable is now at Naples, and the following is an extract of a letter from that city respecting him:—General Avitable, who was To say that I receive the Address which you have been for a long time in the service of the Shah of Persia, and, with been so difficult to repulse them. He describes them as bein many more of our brave and gallant fellows before they are

THE LATE LIEUTENANT G. A. CROLY .- Among the names of the many gallant officers of our Indian army who fell in the late glorious battles on the Sutlej was that of Lieutenant George Alfred Croly, son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, St. Stophens. Walbrook.

An important piece of news was in circulation at Constantinople when the packet left. It was said that the independent tribe of the Abazes, who occupy a vast district on the Black Sea, had agreed to make common cause with the Circassians against the Russians. Soliman, Lieutenant of Schamyl, had gone amongst the Abazes, and read a proclamation from that chief, which announced that he had obtained two victories over the Russians.

The Cologne Gazette states that the representatives of the three northern powers assembled at Berlin had adopted the following resolutions relative to the republic of Cracow:

"1. The republic of Cracow will continue to be a free state.

"2. This state, however, shall not possess the privilege of

reorganising her militia, or of maintaining troops.

"3. The three Protecting powers shall alternatively keep a garrison in the city of Cracow.

"4. The ancient Royal castle shall be transformed into a citadel, to be defended by a park of artillery."

A CONTRAST .- In 1816 the British Government, in perfect peace, victorious, and tranquil, spent £86,000,000 sterling, no part of which was applied to the extinction of the national

In 1824 its expenditure still exceeded £67,000,000. In

In 1816 the interest of the national debt amounted to £33,000,000; it is now reduced to £26,000,000 and £4,000,-000 of temporary annuities, which are gradually disappearing year by year. Whilst Great Britain was obtaining these sple id results, she was effecting a vast reform in the manner and

pressed a further sum of £6,000,000.

The taxes abolished are those especially which paralyse industry, and oppose obstacles to the superiority of British commerce over that of other nations.

In effecting this do not imagine that England has abstained

from carrying out gigantic enterprises, sustaining mighty strug-

was suppressed by force. Her will was contested in the Syrian question; her ships decided the matter. China resisted the reduction of expenditure and taxation, dating from the peace up to the present moment.

In 1816 England was, without exception, the State most

spent but the half. In 1844 England spent £55,000,000 whilst we have expended £57,500,000.

mutilation. In this watchfulness for the preservation of the Ark of God, those brethren are bound, in the condescension and meekness of Christian charity, to discern not a mere regard for external and unessential things, but a concern for the safety of the great treasurehouse of the truth.

In our "School of the Prophets," it has ever been the aim and effort to inculcate this two-fold obligation,—to maintain whole and undefiled the faith as it was once delivered unto the saints and to unhold the structure in Let us observe, at the same time, from one single fact, the

neighbourhood on Wednesday 11th March happened on the Garnkirk, Glasgow, and Coatbridge Railway. The Wishaw

steam being shut off the train on this occasion was entirely stopped, although the steam was kept on. A number of passengers alighted, and during a lull of the storm, by dint of sho-

#### Colonial.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. CLERGY RESERVES.

REPORT of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, to whom were referred the several Petitions presented to this House, praying that the Clergy Reserves may be sold in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial Statute, or otherwise

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, 13th May, 1846. The Select Committee to whom were referred certain Petithons presented to your Honourable House, during the present Session, from various parts of the Province, and from various classes of the community, praying that no interruption or delay might take place in bringing to sale the Clergy Reserve Lands; neither that any portion of these lands be given to any sect or denomination of Christians for their exclusive benefit; nor any interruption take place in carrying out the Act 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78, beg leave to report-

That the settlement of the appropriation and division of the Clergy Reserve Lands, is well known to have been attended with difficulties of no ordinary nature, and to have threatened, more than ouce, consequences of the most disastrous and dange-

Year after year did the Provincial Government and Legislature strive to come to an equitable arrangement, which night satisfy reasonable hopes, and extinguish the fierce flame of sectarian discord. The Home Government displayed no less anxiety to have the question accommodated, and finally, the desirable object was attained, by the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, passed by the Imperial Parliament. This brought the matter so long in dispute to an issue; not,

perhaps, entirely to the satisfaction of the various sects, but which was hailed by all patriotic minds as one of the most fortunate events which could have occurred in the affairs of the

course now adopted would have met with no interruption, least of all from that body of Christians who have enjoyed numerous exclusive advantages and privileges in the Province, and who have ultimately secured a portion, so large and liberal, of the lands in question.

\*\*Given time. The difference between the interest guaranteed and that received, with the expences of the Commission, will be paid by the Province, and will be almost tantamount to a loan without interest—Abridged from the Montreal Courier.

We are happy to find that both branches of the Legislature

on the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of Glebes, to numerous Rectories of the Episcopalian Church, and with the more than liberal proportion of Clergy Reserve Funds which was placed at their disposal, certain members of that Church have not hesitated to break in upon the barrier which the British Parliament had Interposed against Provincial discontent, and have devised a scheme for creding a Clergal Land Converging in Canada at the content of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim; thus formally additionable allotment of the subject of Mr. C. Ayland's claim, and the subject of the subject of the s

habits and views of Canadian settlers.

It is now desired by a portion of the inhabitants of the Province, to adopt a course which would virtually defeat the object of the Imperial Act, and which would place a numerous class of industrious and deserving settlers at the mercy of a fluctuating body as mere tenants, when their neighbours on every hand are attaining, or have attained, the object of all en-terprising and hard working yeomen, the freehold ownership of the soil, which their labour and capital have reclaimed.

Your Committee might enlarge upon the danger of subjecting any class of their fellow-colonists to the caprice, and it might be to the persecution, of landholders upon local or general questions of a political nature. It is sufficient to know, that such a power would be placed in the hands of Clerical Corporations, should the law permit them to create a class dependent in a great degree upon their pleasure and good-will.

Your Committee, for this and many other reasons too numerous to detail, feel no hesitation in expressing their bigh satisfaction with the december of the control of the

Isfaction with the determination of Government to proceed with the sales of the Clergy Reserve Lands, and recommend that the most economical mode of sale be adopted; and that no interruption be offered to the wise and well-matured conclusion adopted by the Imperial Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ADAM FERGUSSON,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Moffatt presented a petition from the Montreal Turn-

of late; he also stated that he had met with ingratitude from

Mr. Moffatt's bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the city of Montreal was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house. Clauses to enable the corporation to proceed to the election

of a councillor and assessors for the east ward, to provide for the election of councillors in future, whose elections shall not have taken place on the day fixed by law, to make provision for the making and levying of the assessment for the current year, were

Mr. Moffatt moved another clause which by mutual consent was allowed to stand over until to-day-the consideration of it to be the first order. The bill to amend the Board of Works was read a second

time; to be committed to-day .- Montreal Courier, May, 15. On Tuesday night, 12th inst., in the House of Assembly,

the following Message from his Excellency the Governor with reference to the projected Quebec and Halifax Railway, was "The Governor-General recommends to the consideration

of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of granting a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of a survey and es-timate for the construction of a Railroad from Quebec to the south-eastern boundary of the Province, to be connected with a Railroad passing through New Brunswick to Halifax, in accordance with the views of the Imperial Government; and also to procure a report of such statistical or other information as may fully justify the Legislature of Canada in co-operating with the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the prosecution of a work of such general importance. Government House, May, 1846.

On Friday last the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Clergy Reserve question made their report, and we have much pleasure in transferring it to our columns.—
They strongly recommend the investment of a share of those reserves in the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Toronto and of Quebec, equal to that which the Church of England is entitled to draw from the funds realised from the proceeds of the sales, according to the Imperial Act.

The conclusions to which the Committee have come, we heartily concur in. Nothing appears to us more reasonable than that the members of each Church, entitled to a portion of the Reserves, should have power to manage them as they may consider for their interests, under certain restrictions in those of any single Corporation. The petitions which been presented to Parliament, have come, as yet, from me of the Church of England alone. The reason of this is, perhans, that other denominations have not, as yet, regularly organised Lay Societies, which could enter upon the duty of managing them efficiently, and it may take them some time to organise them. Members of the Church of Scotland in Canada are proceeding with the establishment of a Lay Society for the support of the interests of their Church here, but it is not yet orporated, as are those of the Church of England, by act of Parliament. As soon as it is, however, we anticipate that a of the sufferers at the Saguenay: but more, much more, remains to be done. It is to be expected that at the meeting summonken place among members of the Church of England. Nor can we conceive why their prayer should not be granted.

The lands at the present moment, notoriously yield nothing to the denominations for whose benefit they are intended. The whole revenue derived from them and proceeds of the sales hardly pay for the expense of management. A fund, which, with care and economy, might be made a blessing to the christian work of succouring brethren in distress and afflicthe country, and an aid in the religious instruction of the people, is being frittered away in the expense of disposing of it.—
The Clergy and members of the different churches look with regret upon the wasting away of a property intended to do so much good, and capable of effecting so much good, if properly husbanded. At the rate at which it is now going, there is every expectation that, in the course of a few years, nothing

We are, therefore, gratified to find that the Committee have recommended the House to assist in the great object of convertwhat remains of the Reserves to the objects originally intended, and we trust that the House will address Her Majesty

on the subject, agreeably to the Report .- Montreal Herald. CLERGY RESERVES .- It appears to us something extraor-

stopped, although the steam was kept on. A number of passengers alighted, and during a bull of the storm, by dint of shoving, the train was started, and reached town about three quarters of an hour past the usual time. The wind, by getting into the fire-box, blew the coke so much about, forcing part of it also through the bars, altogether causing a diminution in the same breath, that they be invested in the Lay Society of that Church, for each Diocese respectively. Neither would it apply to the allotment to the Kirk of Scotland of her share, if her members desired the division, for the same reason have been imprudent to have pushed the works of dredging also through the bars, altogether causing a diminution in the share, if her members desired the division, for the same reason have been imprudent to have pushed the works of dredging more rapidly than has been done.

Thumber of passengers alighted, and during a bull of the storm, by dint of showing the train of the Lay Society of the Church, for each Diocese respectively. Neither would it apply to the allotment to the Kirk of Scotland of her adventure of the church, for each Diocese respectively. Neither would it apply to the allotment to the Kirk of Scotland of her adventure of the church of

that the Council will concur in the report of the Committee, and that when the question comes before the Lower House, it

Government loan £100,000 to the sufferers by the Quebec fires was carried. The manner of disposing of the loan, we understand, will be this: Commissioners will be named by the Government, to ascertain the amount of real estate destroyed, and to declare a dividend thereon, in the following manner—suppose that the amount be £400,000, a dividend of £25 per ent will be declared, and each owner of a lot will be entitled upon giving the required security, to receive that sum upon every £100 of actual loss he has sustained; no allowance being made for loss of furniture or stock, and whatever insurance

here was upon the building destroyed.

Payment will be made in debentures of various amount, aring interest at the rate of £5 per cent per annum, guaranteed by the Government, in the same manner as Roads and Harbour Debentures have been heretofore, and transferable in the same manner. Mortgages with a privileged claim upon house and lot will be required, with further security for the Province.

It might have been expected, that the wise and beneficial residue. The difference between the interest guaranteed

le lands in question.

It would appear, however, that not satisfied with the queson the subject of Mr. G. Ryland's claim; thus formally ad-

scheme for creating a Clerical Land Corporation in Canada, at once at variance with the liberal spirit of the age and with the reference to this Institution, has at length called forth the At-KING'S COLLEGE-The initiative taken by Mr. Hall, with torney General (West), who, on Friday, 8th inst., brought in a Bill to alter and amend the charter of King's College, and his own father, that's me, and is learning Latin and Greek here quested to attend.

the Queen, founded upon these Resolutions, has passed the Assembly without a dissentient voice.—ED. Ch.

Thursday, May 14.

On the motion of Mr. Boulton, leave was given for King's College to be heard at the bar against the University Bill on Thursday next. The hon, gentleman stated that a member of the Montreal bar would address the house in French.

Mr. Moffait presented a petition from the Montreal Tarm.

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pike Trust, praying that if the Lachine Railroad Company was incorporated, it should be compelled to assume the payment of tice Macaulay, the case of the loss of the Kent came before the Mr. Johnston resigned his seat. The reasons given by the don, which it will be recollected came in collision with her on court in an action brought against the proprietors of the Lonhon, member were that he would no longer be put down in the Lake Erie. The jury brought in a verdict of £2500 for the manner members on his own side had attempted to coerce him plaintiffs. If this verdict is sustained, passengers on board the Kent at the time of the accident who may have lost baggage,

&c., will be equally entitled to recover .- News. ST CATHERINES .- This village, which contained only 380 inhabitants in 1827, has now 3,400—eight churches, four flour-ing mills with twenty run of stones, and 10 factories and found-, besides boat yards and all other sources of industrial em ployment. It owes its prosperity to the construction of the Welland Canal .- Ib.

We are glad to learn that the late rains have raised the water in the rivers running into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and that a large quantity of lumber is on its way down. Many rafts ort, and passed downward to Quebec yesterday. Montreal Courier.

GREAT FIRE IN SAGUENAY .- From Quebec we have me lancholy accounts of the devastation occasioned by the fire which owing to the dryness of the season has been for some time past raging in the forest behind and below Quebec. Two ses at Lake Saint Charles, and more than twenty in the Township of Stoneham have been destroyed. But the greatest on has taken place at Grand Baie, and the neighbour hood of Chicoutimi. Nearly the whole of the former village is in ashes. 'The Church of St. Alexis, the priest's house, the house and store of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a few small houses being alone saved.

Three mills belonging to Messrs. Price, together with a large quantity of timber and sawn lumber, and the wharves were consumed. The provisions in store, and the sown grain are also destroyed. Aided by a high wind the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that nothing could be saved. Three thousand people are without shelter, clothing or food. The whole provisions saved, being only twenty barrels of flour and about the same quantity of pork.

The steamer Pocahontas has been despatched by Messrs.

Price, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, with supplies of food and clothing.

A meeting was held at Quebec on Saturday to consider what measures could be taken for the relief of the unfortunate suf-

Montreal has ever shown a kindly sympathy for the distress ed, and we trust that in this calamity she will not be found

wanting .- Montreal Courier, May 12. THE FIRE IN THE WOODS in this District has spr and wide. We understand that at Malbaie and Riviere Ouille much damage has arisen from this cause; that some houses &c.

have been consumed. We were informed this morning, that at cape de la Madelain, near Three Rivers, two government mills favour of the public, whose interests, are, of course, superior to those of any single Corporation. The petitions which have the disasters have taken place. A letter from Trois Feriol like disasters have taken place. A letter from Trois by the Mexicans .- Montreal Courier, May 15. Pistoles (published in last night's Canadien) written by one of the most influential merchants there, contains the following paragraph: - "The fire yesterday visited St. Fabien, St. Simon and Trois Pistoles; upwards of twenty-five buildings, houses and outhouses, have been destroyed; horses even, were burnt to death in their stables: the utmost consternation exists a

> Our correspondent's letter announces the prompt and humane step taken by the Governor General for the alleviation ed for to-morrow, in behalf of the unfortunate people just men-tioned, some provisions will be made for the misery which must exist elsewhere, arising from the same sad visitation. sincerely trust that all narrow-mindedness, pique, and ill-feeling, from whatever cause arising, will then be cast aside, and that all will unite in promoting the blessed cause of charity, and

Mr. Price—the father of the Saguenay as he is termed with his usual kind-heartedness sent down in the Pochahontas his own boat, for the immediate use of the sufferers, a large of flour and pork. Monsigneur I'Archeveque also despatched to them provisions .- Quebec Mercury.

FIRE AT PORT HOPE.—We regret to find that a large quantity of produce, 14,000 or 15,000 bushels of wheat, and a number of barrels of flour, were destroyed by the fire at Mr. Burton's Mill on the 15th inst. The building was insured for £1,000, and there was also an insurance of £5,000 on the produce. Mr. Burton will lose, by reason of his having expended a short time ago nearly £2000 in repairs .- Star.

dinary, that a body of Clergy should be declared by act of Parliament to be entitled to a certain share of a quantity of land, advanced. The entire of the north-east, north-west, south-advanced. BURLINGTON BAY CANAL -Since the date of my last and at the same time debarred from all control over them. We east, and south-west piers are now sunk, and the superstructure know that many would object to giving the entire management added; some top planking remains to be done.

and Coltness morning train (down) had been impeded consid- of the lands to the clergy, solely because they are candidly of The progress in dredging has not been so great as it might to blockade the Mexican ports and ravage the coast. But, if erably during the previous part of the journey, but on reaching the Jerviston embankment, where the inclination is 1 in 144, down which the trains generally run by their own gravity, the steam being shut off the train on this occasion was entirely stopped, although the steam was kept on. A number of passopped, although the steam was kept on. A number of passopped, although the steam was kept on a number of passopped, although the steam was kept on a number of passopped, although the steam was kept on a number of passopped, although the steam was kept on a number of passopped, although the steam was kept on a number of 10,000 we should think have petitioned for a division of the Reserves, passon of the lands to the ciergy, solely because they are candiday of pinion, that the clergy, having other matters to attend to than the clergy, having other matters to attend to than the selling and leasing of land, are not the most proper parties the selling and leasing of land, are not the most proper parties the selling and leasing of land, are not the most proper parties the selling and leasing of land, are not the most proper parties to have that duty imposed upon them. But in the case of the passon, of inconvenience arising therefrom; but as expected in my last Report, it was not possible for such a work to be carried on so that no inconvenience should be felt during the previous damage on the American ports and ravage the coast. But, if they are allowed to do their worst, they can make little imposed on the lands to the clergy, having other matters to attend to than the selling and leasing of land, are not the most proper parties to have been, and there have been several complaints made during the selling and leasing of land, are not the most proper parties to have been, and there have been several complaints made during the selling and leasing of land, are not the clergy, having other matters to attend to than the selling and leasing of land, in the case of the west and the passon on Vera Cruz; and, though the sellin

that, they might be given to the Lay Society of that Church, now in flourishing operation. That the lands would not be better managed by those Societies, than by the Crown Lands department, no one is hardy enough to assert. The management of that department has long since passed into a proverb, and the sooner the Clergy Lands are removed from its control, the better will it be for the ministers of all denominations entitled to a share of them.

We trust that Parliament will see fit to pass an Address to the Queen in accordance with the numerous petitions on this subject.—Montreal Herald.

We are glad that the Committee of the Legislative Council to whom the Clergy Reserve Question was referred, have re-

always running either in or out, and consequently a portion of the sand stirred up by the dredging, and held in suspension, and that when the question comes before the Lower House, it may likewise receive the favourable consideration of that body. The application is nothing more than what is reasonable, and we are only surprised that any member of the Legislature—let alone a member of the Church of England,—should be opposed to the demand.—Montreal Courier.

In our Parliamentary proceedings it will be seen that the Government loan £100,000 to the sufferers by the Quebec and the sand stirred up by the dredging, and held in suspension, is carried by the current, until, meeting the quiet water of the affair, it is easy to vote millions, but not so casy to raise them. Already a panic prevaied in the stock Market at New York, and stocks of every kind had fallen from the demand.—Montreal Courier.

In our Parliamentary proceedings it will be seen that the Government loan £100,000 to the sufferers by the Quebec

yard, would amount to the sum of £175.

By the section and soundings of the channel, which were furnished by the Engineer on the 26th February last, there appears to be a channel through the canal of not less than nine feet six inches in any spot; the level of the lake is described, by those long acquainted with it, as being two feet lower than rdinary; from the rise of the water, therefore, now taking place, and the additional means provided for the improvement of the channel, I have every reason to believe that no inconvenience will be experienced, but I certainly would not recommend, under any circumstances, that the dredging should be so

orced as to endanger the uniform settlement of the piers. By a statement of accounts of the works furnished to me, their present state is as follows:— Amount of the appropriation . £50,000 0 0 May, instant.

Amount paid.....£46,798 13 5
Amount estimated as still to be paid on their full com-

pletion ..... 2,837 6 2 -£49,635 19 7

Leaving a balance for contingencies, &c. of £ 364 0 5 Report Board of Works.

A PLAIN EXPOSITION OF THE TERM "SECTARIAN."

(To the Editor of the Morning Courier.) Mr. Editor,—I am a plain uneducated man as the searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen searning is concerned, and if the search is should happen searning is concerned, and if the search is should happen search is should happen search in the search in the search is should happen search in the search is should happen search in the search in the search in the search is should happen search in the searc Mr. EDITOR,-I am a plain uneducated man as far as book to be so correctly written as to lead you to doubt the truth of my assertion, I must tell you that its all Nathan's doings.— But you don't know who Nathan is, so I must tell ye. Well, Nathan is the grandson of an old U. E. Loyalist, that's my faalso a Bill to vest the endowment of King's College in the University of Upper Canada.

Enterprize.—Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, passed this town on Monday last, on his way to Lake Superior, whence he is going for the purpose of exploring the george raises. also a Bill to vest the smoorement of the Hudson's Bay Company, passed this town on Monday last, on his
way to Lake Superior, whence he is going for the purpose of
exploring the compter mines, about which there has been so much
speculation. He is accompanied by about sixty French Consdiance, an artist of considerable celebrity, who intends to take
via good the senery through which Governor Simpson proposes
to learn that by the bursting of the steam cheet of the Albino
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at the standard of the We gave last week the important Resolutions of Mr. Williams, M.P.P. for Durham, in relation to the Agriculture and Commerce of the country, and have learned that an address to the Queen, founded upon these Resolutions, has passed the the boat ever since she was built.—Montreal Courier.

Siderably in the course of my life, but I never could see that the Steamers Kent and London.—At the Western stick I whittled, with as good a jack-knife as ever was clasped. could be called a chip, whittled from off it. The stick itself I mean, the chips might, and were the whittlings, and if of soft pine, the whittlings,—(my son Nathan dos'nt like the word, but that's nothing.)—the whittlings were not the stick, they were really and "de facto" that's Nathan's putting in, "chips,"

or as I would say whittlings, from the stick. Now, this dark and solemn man, who they said was a Bishop, called this College a sectarian Institution, inasmuch as it was claimed to be an Institution exclusively belonging to the Church. Now my son, Nathan, tells me, and I'm satisfied he's right, for he's a well educated boy, though I say it, that should'nt say it, that

sectarian means something cut off, as a chip whittled off from a stick. And, therefore, it appears to me that the Church is the stick, and the sectarian is the chip whittled off from it, and consequently if this College belong to the Church, or be claimed by the Church, as a Church Institution, it cannot be a sectarian is the chip white the church of rian Institution, but must be a part and parcel of the origina stick; while Victoria College at Cobourg, and Queen's Col-

lege at Kingston, are cuttings from the original stock; chips hittled off from the original stick, and consequently sectarian Yours, &c.,

May 7, 1846. MATTHEW.

MEXICO.

The New York papers are in a state of great indignation with their Government and the General of their army on the Grande. The President and the Executive are blamed for having committed the country to war without even cor ulting the Congress; and the Ceneral is blamed for his gross incapacity. It appears that General Taylor has grossly un-derrated his enemy, and has allowed himself to be surrounded. It is said that the General has it in his power to destroy Matamoras with his batteries, but it does not appear to us that that will make any difference to the American cause, because t is asserted that the city is deserted by its inhabitants, and it the Mexicans know their true policy, they will offer no serious resistance to the Americans, until they have advanced well int the country; above all they will keep away from any wooded portion of the territory, where their cavalry will be of no use, and where the American rifle, even in the hands of undiscilined men, will prove a formidable foe to them.

The intelligence received yesterday, gives no further news om the seat of war. The excitement at Washington is in-It is reported that the Committee of Congress on Naval and Military affairs have determined to urge the immediate passage of a Bill to enable the President to equip fifty thou-and volunteers and appropriate two millions of dollars for ef-ectual operations against Mexico, and to call into requisition

The next thing we shall probably hear is that the American nadron have attacked Vera Cruz: if they do the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa is likely to give them full employment. The intelligence of the destruction of the two troops of cavlry is confirmed, and seems to have been admirably managed

THE STEAMBOAT NEW-YORK WITH THE RECRUITS ASHORE. (Correspondence of the Tribune)

New-Orleans, May 3, 1846. 7 Sunday Morning, 102 o'clock. We have had no farther arrival from Brazos Santiago, but I have to state that the steamboat New York, in proceeding on her voyage thither, got ashore near the South West Pass, and is feared will have to discharge before she can be got off .-She has 180 recruits on board, 1 piece artillery, and some mu-Santiago by this time. Now our hope is that the steamboat Monmouth, from Galvestown, may have arrived in season to save Point Isabel and the stores there, from falling into the hands of the Mexicans. No one feels the least alarm for Gen.

TEXAS.

The Rio del Neuces has always been considered the Texan intier, and the advance of a single soldier beyond it even conceding the whole question of the justice of Texan revolt and equent annexation, would have been a positive act of hos tility. But the advance of a whole corps d'armee, which, insignificant as it is in numbers, is declared by the president of the United States himself to be two-thirds of his whole disposable force, was a positive invasion, and it was evident that none but prudential considerations would arrest its further pro gress. It was a piratical act, and was consummated by a most extraordinary procedure on the part of General Taylor,of declaring the port of Matamoras in a state of blockade-the blockading a port of a nation with which he did not profess to be at war, which had offered no hostilities, and that on the part of a nation which has always been extremely jealous of the right of blockade, and practically denied its existence. The Americans have now a very difficult card to play. It is very doubtful that the great maritime powers will allow them Toronto, March 19th, 1846.

pression on Vera Cruz; and, though the Mexicans have no bers of that communion who, to the number of 10,000 we should think, have petitioned for a division of the Reserves, petition in the came breath, that they be invested in the Lay Sottle trade of the port must be carried on.

We are glad that the Committee of the Legislative Council to whom the Clergy Reserve Question was referred, have reported in favour of the application of the parties who have petitioned the Legislature, praying that the portion of the Clergy Lands which belonged to the Church of England may be vested in the Church Societies of Quebec and Toronto. We trust where the dredges have been at work, a considerable current is always running either in or out, and consequently a portion of the committee of the country? The latter we believe is totally out of American power, even if the attempt were tolerated. Militia may defend their own soil, but they will not make conquests. An industrious nation like the Americans where the dredges have been at work, a considerable current is always running either in or out, and consequently a portion of

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Dear Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in Bytown, (D. V.) on the 17th and 18th of June.

I remain, your faithful brother, Hv. Patton, Secretary E. D. C. A. Rectory, Cornwall, May 18, 1846.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Rev. Brethren,—The next Meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, Bay Quinté, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th

SALTERN GIVINS, May 1st, 1846.

> St. JOHN'S LODGE OF Free and Accepted Masons.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next.

The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine

T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. Brethren residing at a distance are respectfully re-

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

Victoria College. THE Summer Session of Victoria College, consisting of sixteen weeks, will commence the Third Thursday in June, and close on the Second Wednesday in October, suc-

ceeded by a vacation of three weeks. A. MACNAB, Principal. Victoria College, Cobourg, 12th May, 1846. Governess Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a Governess, as Assistant to a Lady who has undertaken the taition of a few V to a Lady who has undertaken the tuition of a few Pupils in addition to her family. A good knowledge of Music and French, are indispensable. A member of the Church of England will be preferred Communications (post-paid) to be addressed to C. C., care of T. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Brockville.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. 455-tf

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches f a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER o whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undered gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER; TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of

the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2 0 0 Music ...... 1 10 0 and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Ray Street, (between King Street and )
Adelaide Street) March, 1845. WANTED.

Postmaster, Napanec. 20th April, 1846. 458-tf HATS! HATS!!

A MASTER for the Napance Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL,

TUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomera HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen Drins, Sand Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks,

Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable PETER M'CALLUM. Merchant Tailor. Cobourg, 2d April, 1846. 455-13

MASONIC ARMS INN. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who

JOHN T. SMITH. 455-13 | Kingston, lat December, 1846.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON.

The Royal Mail Steamers CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL, AND SOVEREIGN,

WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

RETURNING. RETURNING-Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 o'clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston. Toronto, 4th May, 1846.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave Toronto for Port Hops, Conoung and Kingston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, on, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant.

FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin. Deck ..... From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin.... From Cobourg to Kingston—Cabin......
Deck ..... Deck ....

cepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Toronto, April 9, 1846. Toronto, Niagara. Queenston, and Lewiston.

RETURNING.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo

Toronto, May 7, 1846. THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the V intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemerin England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned District.

Township.

Lot. Con. Acres do. .... 47
Chatham ..... 10
Collingwood .... 22
Dereham ..... 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 20, 21, 22 Part 25 14, 17, 23 200 400 100 200 200 100 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half 9 11 W. half 23

do. . . . . N. half 7 13 100

South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76

Woolwich . . . . . Block No. 3. on the Grandoing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL,

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwinght, Esq., viz.: District. Township. . Lot. Con. Acres. 15 Brooke.....Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken 6 ... E. half 11 19 19 .... W. \ 17, W. \ 27 10 .. Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19 Camden East .. N. half 22, half 23 .. 5 and 6, North side ayuga ... Simcoe ..... Collingwood .. E. half 14 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2

orth Crosby

Victoria . . . . S Prince Edward S

N. half 6, on Portland S

W. half 14

Part 4

9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

vision & St. Mary

E. half 35

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. W. half 19 13. W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots E. half

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, renounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, ..... £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received at the Store of H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto September 10th, 1845.

Esq., of a daughter. DIED. At Cobourg, on the 15th instant, Letitia, aged 20 months;

the 76th year of her age.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 21: J. T. Williams Esq.; Rev. W. A. Adamson; W. Creighton Esq; A. W. Mountain Esq.; Miss Wilkiason (with enclosure); Rev. S. Givins; Lord Bishop of Toronto (2); T. Champion Esq. (2); H. Rowsell Esq. (parcel); Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. F. A. O'Meara; Rev. T. B. Fuller (May 12); Rev. R. Garrett. Rev, Dr. Bethune; Rev. W. A. Adamson; Rev. H. Patton.

H. C. C No. 3, received.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Halm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vecetables Elexis and Nerse and Bong Linment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hav's Linment, from Comsteck & Co. All Screen and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spayln, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roor's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many dromkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, or the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; teeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a letermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the lones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know his by trying.

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE. Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Consrock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

SARSAPARILLA.

A post-fve cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flaunch will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing It solls with a rapidity almost incredible, by Constock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Constock § Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONB should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us. COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents

J. M. GROVER, Also, Agent for Colborne, C.W.

Asphodel and Otonabee,
P. M. GROVER & Co.,

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTIBLLY calls the attention of his cus'omers And the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

ment of CLOTHS. SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring Trade, will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

District of Simco Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 " W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. 200 "W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con.... .... .. Dawn, 200 Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200

Midland District. 8. half 7, and N. half-11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on erms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the 4 East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, -well

vatered by two streams, and heautifully situated 28 miles from Poronto, on the Macadamized road, and 11 mile from Newnarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to

D. E. BOULTON. Solicitor and Land Agent. Cohourg, February 26, 1846.

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

PORTRAIT

cently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-

BIRTH. At Cobourg, on the 20th inst., the lady of D. E. Boulton,

and on the 19th inst., Samuel, aged 4 years and 5 months,—children of Mr. David Drope.

At Fredericton, on the 30th ult., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hailes, Lydia, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., first Rector of the Parish of Fredericton, in

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, free of postage, to

FRANCIS M. HILL.

## Original Poetry.

# Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

L .- SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION-DAY. P.M. (AS PSALM CXLIX.)

The Collect. O Goo the King of glory, who hast exalted Thine only Son Jesus Christ with great triumph unto Thy Kingdom in heaven; We beseeth Thee, leave us not comfortless; but send to us Thine Holy Ghost to comfort us, and exait us unto the same place whither our Saviour Christ is gone before, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

" We praise Thee O God!" a For Jesus—Thy Son— In triumph doth sit "A Prince"b on His Throne! Oh Father Almighty,—
"Of glory"e the King,"—
Accept the Thanksgiving,

We pray Thee, O God, "The Comforter" send! d By Him, ev'ry Thought Shall thitherward tend, e Where Christ—"the Forerunner"—
The Saviour from sin— With blood of atonement " For us ent'red" iu. f

We gratefully bring!

Thy Spirit, O Lord,
Vouchsafe from above;
To witness of Christ, g And add to our Love. h By Him ever guided, In all that we do We'll labour to praise Thee, For Praise is Thy duc.

IV. "The Spirit of Truth" Shall comfort the heart;—
"The Spirit of Christ" All peace shall impart; Lord, grant that His presence Within us may reign, Till JESUS, to Judgment, Descendeth again! i

O God, unto Thee-The Great THREE IN ONE ! "THE FATHER, of heaven"-j THE SPIRIT-THE SON,-"Be praise and dominion" k Again and again! " For ever and ever,"-" Amen and Amen !"

a Te Deum Laudamus. b Acts v. 31.

c The Collect.
d The Collect and the Gospel (John xv. 26) compared with John

36. The Collect.

f Hebrews vi. 20.
g The Gospel (John xv. 25)—" He shall testify of me."
h The Epistle (1st Peter iv. 8) and Gal v. 22.
Acts i. 11, (For the Epistle of Ascension-day.)

f The Litany.
k The Epistle (1st Peter iv. 11).

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE BISHOP ALEXANDER. (From the Christian Observer.)

istence of the New Testament.

name of Christ, was all the knowledge I possessed of that diocese, and by whom he was highly esteemed, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who has dealt thus mer- concurrence of the archbishop. cifully with me, a worm, who am not worthy of the On the 8th July, 1827, he preached his first serleast of his mercies, in raising me from a death-like mon in this place—the Jews' Episcopal Chapel—

found myself disappointed of the situation above allu- was one on which he continually delighted to dwell. longer needed the shelter of the tile, nor the dignified ded to, I was recommended by the kindness of the At the end of the year he entered into engagements protection of the Latin inscription; grew till it was high priest in London to a private family in the coun- with the London Society for promoting Christianity taller than its kind protector the traveller; grew till try, as tutor to their children.

conversion of the Jews, but treated them with deri- wise an important centre for missionary journeys. One and play their little games together. Testament, in order to be more confirmed in his own His visit to his native town, (Schoenlanke, in Prussian noblest tree there. All the birds of the garden could religion. This roused my curiosity, and not being Poland,) in the autumn of 1828, was a painfully in- have assembled in its branches. All the lions and able then to read and understand English, I procured teresting event, from the mixture of affection and vio- tigers, and apes and bears, and panthers and elea German Bible. I was greatly struck with the first lence which it called forth. His meek and Christian phants, of the great menagerie close at hand, could of St. Matthew, and had no idea that Christians knew firmness prevailing over the timidity of nature, was have lain at ease under its shade. It became the anything of our patriarchs. I was still more struck exhibited under circumstances of trial. This little tree of all the trees in the wide garden that the people merely to admire them, it produced no particular ef- tate; some followed even into the Protestant Church, their asylum, used to ask to be brought under the fect upon my mind, though it considerably lessened and the rude attacks of the more violent at length | cedar; there they would stand together, and measure me the means of access to many pious Christians, and gracious dealings. of becoming more acquainted with their religion. 1 In the summer of 1830, he returned to England, with their mortal eyes, but here the East seemed to to the Old Testament prophecies incontrovertibly then engaged.

About this period, the situation at Plymouth most | ish controversialists. heart as to lull me again into a delusive peace.

raised me up a spiritual preceptor, in a friend (the them."

presented in the Old Testament.

selves, that they made known the circumstances to the as it were, these great questions in secret conflict and dred years, for cedars do not need centuries, like the Rev. S. Herschel, chief rabbi, who has the power of prayer. deciding these matters. He requested my suspension, until he heard again from the congregation, in order own nation, and looked ardently for their fulfilment. tree was cut down to make room for a railway. This finally to decide. This was one of the most painful The minute accomplishment of the threatenings of was done just ten years ago; and now the hissing periods of my life. Satan stirred up every possible means to present doubts and fears to me.

Those who are acquainted with human nature, and the promises. early impressions, and the prospect of having to take How affecting is the recollection now! How ready

All these considerations so tended to increase my began to submit myself to the Lord to follow him; Jews and Gentiles round him on Mount Zion. After

future hope for time and for eternity. To my Jewish friends, whose kindness towards me | to pay a short visit to this country. I shall ever remember, I beg to take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks: and though I am sensible of being an outcast from them, yet I trust I shall never be unmindful of them before a throne of grace in my feeble prayers, "that the Lord may bless and keep them, that the Lord may cause his face to shine upon them, and be gracious unto them, that the Lord may lift up the light of his countenance, and give them peace," even "the peace of God which passeth all understanding." Amen. M. S. ALEXANDER.

[The following is from a funeral sermon by the Rev. seen; and these I am now going to tell you.

James B. Cartwright.] Not to enter into useless details, I need only men- supported him in the trying hour. He settled at high! tion, that until that time I had not the slightest know- Dublin, in the hope of gaining a livelihood as a teachledge of Christianity, nor did I even know of the ex- er of Hebrew. Here, by his mild, consistent, Chrislaters mentioned by Moses and the prophets, from services in the missionary work among his brethren,

sion, and said, that every Jew ought to read the New of his first thoughts was to visit the place of his birth. with the character of Christ, and the excellent morals town was moved, a large part of its Jewish inhabitants loved the best; there, each Thursday, when the garwhich he taught; but having gone no further than came forth to see one whom they regarded as an apos- dens were open to all the city, the blind people, from my prejudices. By the providence of God, I was led compelled him to leave the place. He had, however, its great trunk, and guess how large and wide must be from thence to another place, (Norwich,) as rabbi, on the previous evening, met a large party of relatives its branches. It was a pleasure to see them listening where I had opportunity and leisure to give lessons in under the roof of a sister, where they listened with to the sweet song of the birds over head, and breath-Hebrew and German, as I had then obtained some affectionate interest to a brother's reasons for the ing in its fragrant perfume. They thought of the disknowledge of the English language. This afforded hope that was in him, and to his recital of the Lord's tant East, -the East, from whence comes the true

wes in an especial manner led to read the New Testa- and for eleven years laboured in this country for the visit them, and they could touch it. ment, and found many of the references there given advancement of the important cause in which he was

A series of weekly discussions with the Jews in The blind dreamed that they could see the cedar This produced great uneasiness of mind; but in- London was commenced in the latter part of the year when they heard the murmur of its branches; the stead of turning my face to the Lord God in prayer 1832, and continued during three winters every Sa- deaf thought that they heard the song of the birds as and supplication to direct and lead me in the right turday evening. In these Mr. Alexander took a very they saw them fly from branch to branch. way, I endeavoured to shrink and turn away from the active part, and as a Jewish convert, had much to en- Not only on Thursday were the blind, and the deaf

providentially offered itself, and I was led to accept it, The revision of the Hebrew New Testament, and have deserted them, and who are abandoned to the partly from its having been represented to me as more the translation of the liturgy of our Church into the charity of strangers, found it their greatest treat to coladvantageous, but chiefly from the desire I felt to be- sacred tongue, were undertakings on which he was lect under the cedar, and dance round it; or, perhaps, come reconciled to my former views, and regain my likewise specially employed, in connexion with other with sadder thoughts, they would sit to rest and watch peace of mind, with a full determination to have no fellow-labourers in a work so necessary for the pro- the happier children passing, with fathers and mothers intercourse with Christians; and during my first three motion of Christianity amongst the Jews. On the and sisters by their side, all talking and laughing tomonths at Plymouth I strictly adhered to this resolu- establishment of a regular Hebrew service in this gether. To these poor children the cedar was a kind tion; -Satan so far aided the wishes of my wicked Chapel on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, 1837, he of father; year by year they measured their growth by preached the first sermon from the very appropriate it; at their earliest recollection they were not higher The Lord, in his love towards me, would not suffer words: "If by any means I may provoke to emulation than this little projection of rough bark; now they

in a different form from that in which he is really re- sidered, and those who remember his preaching, and height? It was, that, beyond that forest of chimneys Still I could not see everything so clearly as to be the progress which he had then made in Christian di- Lebanon! His cheeks pressed against the rusty bars, enabled to give up all for him; I had not strength vioity. His views of the great fundamental truths of the poor debtor would pass hours looking upon the enough to avow my feelings publicly, though I did not Christianity were remarkably deep and clear, and cedar. It was the prisoner's garden, and he would hide them from several of my brethren, especially from often touchingly experimental. He had evidently console himself in the weariness of a long, rainy, sun- MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, Newcastle one with whom I had more frequent intercourse; to learned much during his first years of sharp mental less day, in thinking the cedar will look greener tohim my sentiments were well known, and it pleased conflict. I believe that at that time he was eminent- morrow. Every friend and visitor was shown the the Lord to raise him up, after having been acquainted ly taught of God; and that if he was clear on the cedar, and each felt it a comfort in the midst of so with it for several months, to inform the elders of the important subjects of a sinner's acceptance with God, much wretchedness to see it. They were as proud of congregation: they could do no otherwise than take of justification by the blood of Christ through faith the cedar in this prison, as if they had planted it. the matter into serious consideration, and I am sure alone and of sauctification by the renewing influences that it was not without very painful feelings to them- of the Holy Ghost; it was because he had fought out, Lebanon? It had grown and flourished for a hun-

able to judge in what a painful situation I was then stances of his unexpected advancement to the Protes- not but feel sorry for the Cedar of Lebanon .placed. By following the dictates of my conscience I tant bishopric of Jerusalem. But I will remind you Sharpe's Magazine. had nothing else to expect than to lose all that was of the gentleness of his demeanour, his unaffected asvaluable to me in this world, a comfortable and suffi- tonishment at the new position in which, in God's cient livelihood, together with the affections and friend- Providence, he suddenly found himself placed, his ships of all who were dear to me. But by yielding to quiet humility-constituting the true elements of digthe entreaties of my friends I should have inflicted a nity of character. I will remind you of the deep piety, wound upon my conscience: in short, many painful the simple devotedness, the subdued tone, the thrilling ideas presented themselves to me-the giving up all subject, the pointed text of his last sermon in this (to which I was evidently called,) the prejudices of place—his farewell address in the Episcopal character.

aud forcible the application! I cannot here enter into the particular history of distress of mind, that if there could have been found the four years' Episcopate, though it is no uninterestat that time any means whatever to reconcile me to ing record. The bishop had not completed the fourth my former views, I should have gladly used them .- year of his Episcopal residence in Jerusalem; but as However, this was not the Lord's will. A week af- one of his oldest friends has touchingly observed, he terwards I was finally suspended, and I had evidently served in the Holy City as long as his great Master pointed out to me the way in which I was to go: I himself. He had gathered a little church of believing and soon afterwards regularly attended the ministry much trouble and anxiety, the permission to proceed of a dear friend, (the Rev. Mr. Golding then officiating with the Protestant Church had been granted, and the at Stonehouse Chapel,) to whose spiritual instruction | bishop's last correspondence announced it. He had I am greatly indebted. Having also been brought previously visited Damascus and other parts of his into immediate connexion with many Christian friends, diocese in Syria, holding friendly communication with my mind became more and more established, which his brethren according to the flesh. He was proceedled me finally to embrace the Christian faith as my ing to visit other parts of his interesting diocese, and with that view set out for Egypt, intending afterwards

### THE CEDAR OF LEBANON.

I am going to give the history of what was, perhaps, the first Cedar of Lebanon brought over to

It grew in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, and was such a loved and favourite tree, that people like to repeat the story of its first being planted, the adventures it had gone through, and the changes it had On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

A Frenchman was travelling in the Holy Land, and On abandoning his post as a Rabbi of the Jewish found a little seedling among the Cedars of Lebanon, congregation at Plymouth, his situation was, in a which he longed to bring away as a memorial of his temporal point of view, painful in the extreme. He travels. He took it up tenderly, with all the earth had just quitted a situation of competency and comfort about its little roots, and, for want of a better flowerand he now found himself destitute and without any pot, planted it carefully in his hat, and there he kept reasonable prospect of gaining a decent livelehood .- it and tended it. The voyage home was rough and I have often heard him bear an affecting testimony to tempestuous, and so much longer than usual, that the I was born in a town in Prussia in the year 1799, inquiring and converted Israelites, that if they would supply of fresh water in the ship fell short, and they educated since the seventh year of my age, principally but commit their way unto the Lord, and determine were obliged to measure it out most carefully to each educated since the seventh year of my age, principally in the Talmud, and in the strictest principles of Juin the Talmud, and in the strictest principles of Juto meet each duty and difficulty as it came, He would person. The captain was allowed two glasses a day, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the sailors, who had the work of the ship on their Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler daism. From my sixteenth to my twentieth year, I eventually provide and make way for them, however the sailors, who had the work of the ship on their held the office of a teacher of the Talmud and the dark and unpromising their prospects might be. The hands, one glass each, and the poor passengers but gymen's Robes, from Adam & Edes, Robe Maker to her Maker to German language among my brethren in Germany, at chilling suspicion with which a Jewish convert was, half a glass. In such a scarcity you may suppose the which period a situation of a similar nature offered it- twenty years ago, regarded by the great mass of Chris- little cedar had no allowance at all. But our friend self to me in England, where it was required that I tian people, is scarcely to be imagined now. This the traveller felt for it as his child, and each day by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage should be capable of performing the duty of a shochet trial the late Bishop Alexander and his now widowed shared with it his small half-glass of precious water; which it will ever be his study to deserve. -an office, as is known to my Jewish brethren, only partner had to encounter. There was then no fund and so it was, that when the vessel arrived at the port, given to persons peculiarly qualified, and who must affording even temporary assistance to destitute in-go through the strictest examination by the high priest. Quirers and converts. Our friend was thrown upon most dying, and the young cedar so much, that, be-This, however, I soon acquired, and came to England. his principles; and his principles, through God's grace hold, it was a noble and fresh little tree, six inches

At the custom house, the officers, who are always suspicious of smuggling, wished to empty the hat, for tian demeanor, he gained many kind friends; and, at they would not believe but that something more valua-Strong impressions of prejudice against the very length, he became known to the late archbishop of ble in their eyes lay hid beneath the moist mould .-They thought of lace, or of diamonds, and began to him, and in blindness and ignorance I never felt cu- and by whom he was eventually ordained to a small thrust their fingers into the soil. But our poor travelrious to inquire the reason of that prejudice, I looked | charge in Dublin on Trinity Sunday, 1828. It was | ler implored them so earnestly to spare his tree, and upon all other sects besides Jews, as the Gentile ido- not long before he was himself enabled to offer his talked to them so eloquently of all that we read in the Bible of the Cedar of Lebanon, telling them of David's whom I found sufficient reasons and commands to ab- and before he left Dublin for that purpose, he received house and Solomon's temple, that the men's hearts hor their practices. But blessed be the Lord God of priest's orders from the Bishop of Kildare, with the were softened, and they suffered the young cedar to remain undisturbed in its strange dwelling.

From thence it was carried to Paris, and planted most carefully in the Jardin des Plantes. A large tile sleep in which so many still remain, who are satisfied from Rom. i. 16: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel was set up against it as a protection and a shade, and with a false peace, without a wish or an effort to be of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation its name written in Latin and stuck in front, to tell to every one that believeth: to the Jew first, and also all the world that it was something new and precious. In the year 1820 I came to London, and having to the Greek." The subject was characteristic. It The soil was good, and the tree grew; grew till it no amongst the Jews, and proceeded to the continent, it could give shelter to a nurse and her child, tired of My employer was a man of strict integrity, and where he laboured diligently and earnestly amongst walking about in the pleasant gardens, and glad of the strongly attached to the principles and ceremonies of his brethren for nearly three years; having his fixed coolness of the thick dark branches. Soon these Judaism. He was the first who acquainted me with station at Dantzic, which affords some advantages for branches spread so far on every side, that other nurses the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is the exertions which are making in England for the the residence of an English Clergyman, and is like- and other children could assemble under the shade,

The cedar grew larger and larger, and became the light, their only light, they could never hope see it

The blind seemed to call the dumb there: for the deaf and dumb too chose the cedar for their friend.-

Divine light which had thus begun to dawn upon me. dure from the personal invectives of some of the Jew- and dumb to be seen there, but the poor foundlings, those desolate children whose fathers and mothers me thus to proceed in the path of destruction; he them which are my flesh, and might save some of can almost touch the lowest sweeping branch, when the wind waves it downwards.

Rev. Mr. Golding,) who was desirous of taking lessons In considering the departed prelate in the charac- There was once a prison at the end of these garin Hebrew; and when we began to read for our les- ter of a Christian minister, we must bear in mind that dens, a dark, and dismal, and terrible place, where sons parts of the Old Testament, subjects of discussion until the age of 26 he had no means of systematic the unfortunate and the guilty were all mixed together often presented themselves, and feelings to which I study of Christian doctrine, that he had reached man- in one wretched confusion. The building was a lofty had for some time past been a stranger again rose in hood before he knew anything of its Divine source, one, divided into many stories, and, by the time you my mind, and I began more seriously (and I trust not the New Testament. During the four years in which, reached the top, you were exhausted and breathless. without earnest prayer to God for his guidance,) to at various intervals, his mind was under powerful coninquire into the truth, by more carefully comparing viction, his opportunities of coming to the knowledge the more accessible ones below; and yet those who Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance, the Old and New Testaments; and after much men- of Christian truth were comparatively few and un- could procure a little money by any means, gladly tal conflict, came almost to the conviction that Jesus certain. His education, his learning, his habits were paid it to be allowed to rent one of those topmost Lemoine-street.

was the Messiah, whom I had been taught to expect all rabbinical and not Christian. Let all these be conespecially his earlier sermons, will feel astonished at and desert plain of slates, they could see the Cedar of

Who will not grieve for the fate of the Cedar of oak, to attain their highest growth, when, just as its He had a firm belief in the promises of God to his | hundredth year was attained, the noble, the beautiful God upon the Jews was to his mind one of the most steam-engine passes over its withered roots. Such powerful arguments for the equally exact fulfilment of things, it seems, must be; and we must not too much grieve, or complain at any of the changes that pass with the influence of early education, will easily be I will not dwell now upon the remarkable circum- around us in this world of changes, and yet we can-

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