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poetry. THE LAST JOURNEY.

Michaud, in his description of an Egyptian funeral procession, which he met on his way to the cemetery of Rosetta, says:—"The procession we saw pass stopped before certain houses, and sometimes receded a few steps. I was told that the dead stopped thus before the doors of their friends, to bid them a last farewell, and before those of their enemies, to effect a reconciliation before they parted for ever.—Blackwood's Magazine.]

Slowly, with measured tread, Onward we bear the dead To his lone home. Short grows the homeward road, On with your mortal load, Oh, Grave! we come.

Yet, yet-ah! hasten not Past each remembered spot Where he hath been; Where late he walked in glee, There from henceforth to be

Rest ye-set down the bier; One he loved dwelleth here; A moment that door beside,

Wont to fly open wide Ere he drew nigh.

Hearken !- he speaketh yet-"Oh, friend! wilt thou forget (Friend-more than brother!) How hand in hand we've gone, Heart with heart linked in one-All to each other?

"Oh, friend! I go from thee, Where the worm feasteth free, Darkly to dwell; Giv'st thou no parting kiss? Friend! is it come to this? Oh, friend, farewell!"

Uplift your load again; Take up the mourning strain-Pour the deep wail! Lo! the expected one To his place passeth on— Grave! bid him hail!

Yet, yet -ah! slowly move, Bear not the form we love Fast from our sight— Let the air breathe on him, And the sun beam on him Last looks of light.

Here dwells his mortal foe, Lay the departed low, Even at his gate— Will the dead speak again? Utt'ring proud boasts and vain, Last words of hate?

Lo! the cold lips unclose List! list! what sounds are those, Plaintive and low? "Oh thou, mine enemy ! Come forth and look on me, Ere hence I go.

Curse not thy foeman now-Mark! on his pallid brow Whose seal is set! Pard'ning I pass thy way— Then—wage not war with clay— Pardon—forget."

Now all his labour's done! Now; now the goal is won! Oh, Grave, we come! Seal up the precious dust— Land of the good and just, Take the soul home!

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER IV .- (CONTINUED.) Previously to the introduction of the um for re-English Liturgy, it was thought expedient points, which were most likely to occasion opposition.

The disputants were to be four Bishops and five other righteousness, and true holiness of life," was added. righteousness, and true holiness of life, was added. learned men on the part of the Romanists, and nine

advocates for the Romanists were White, Bishop of the Collect, beginning, God, whose nature and nothing would do, says his biographer, and Dr. Winchester, Bayne, Bishop of Lichfield, Scott, Bishop of Chester, Watson, Bishop of London, Cole, Dean of St. Paul's, and Langdale, Archdeacon of Lewes .-Those for the Reformation were Scory, late Bishop of offices. Chichester, Cox, late Dean of Westminster, Horne, late Dean of Durham, Aylmer, late Archdeacon of Stow, Whitehead, Grindal, Guest, and Jewel.1

The disputation was to begin on the 30th of March. and was to take place in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of as many of the Lords of the Council, and of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, as being thought by some of our Reformers to give some tion of his election had taken place on the 9th, at the were desirous, in this manner, to gain information counterance to the doctrine of Transubstantiation, respecting the state of the question to be discussed. was omitted in Edward's second Prayer Book; and of Arches,) in Cheapside, with exact attention to all The disputation for that reason was to be held in the the words, "Take and eat this in remembrance that the minute forms prescribed by law." English language, and to be managed by a mutual in- Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by terchange of writings upon every point; those writings faith with thanksgiving," were substituted. The rewhich were given in one day, to be reciprocally anvisors of the Prayer Book under Elizabeth joined both swered on another, and so on, from day to day, till forms together, lest, under colour of rejecting a carthe whole was concluded. To this arrangement the nal, they might be thought also to deny such a real Bishops gave consent, for themselves, and for the rest of their party. The points to be discussed were these: cient Fathers. They struck out also the Rubric at

and the custom of the ancient Church, to use a tongue the direction that the communicants should receive unknown to the people in common prayer, and in the the elements kneeling, was meant "for the humble

administration of the Sacraments.' Secondly, "That every Church hath authority to appoint, take away, and change ceremonies and ecclesiastical rites, so the same be done to edification."

of God, that there is in the Mass offered up a sacrifice then being of Christ's natural flesh and blood."

for the living and the dead." The day being come, and the place prepared for so

chair as moderator; not for the purpose of determining any thing in the points discussed, but solely to preserve order, and to take care that the disputation should be managed in the form agreed upon. Contrary to expectation, the Bishops and their party brought nothing in writing to be publicly read and then delivered to their opponents, but contended for a vivâ voce discussion, appointing Cole, Dean of St. Paul's, to be their spokesman.2 Cole accordingly made a long discourse in defence of the Latin Service, the greatest part of which he read from a book or paper, a copy of which he refused to give to the advocates of the Reformation. The arguments which he used certainly appear singularly weak. When this was done, the Lord Keeper turned to those of the other side, and desired them to read their paper. Horne, late Dean of Durham, was appointed to do this. He began with a short prayer to God to enlighten their minds, and with a protestation that they were resolved to follow the truth according to the Word of God. He then read his paper, in which he said, that, "they founded their assertion on St. Paul's words, wherein in the 14th chapter of his first Epistle to the Corinthians, he had expressly treated of the subject, and spoken in it, not only of preaching, but of praying with the understanding; and said that the learned were to say Amen at the giving of thanks. From that chapter they argued, that St. Paul commanded all things should be done to edification, which could not be by an unknown language. St. Paul also charged them, that nothing should be said that had an uncertain sound; and that, as the sound of the trumpet must be distinct, so the people must understand what is said, that so they might say Amen at the giving of thanks. St. Paul also required those that spoke in a strange language, and could not get one to interpret, to hold their peace, since it was an absurd thing for one to be as the speaker of a foreign

language to others in the worship of God. They <sup>1</sup> Collier, vol. ii. p. 414, <sup>2</sup> Heylin's History of the Reformation. See also Collier

self and all his colleagues, was given to the Lord | the Church of Rome. Keeper, to be delivered to the other side, as he should think fit. But he kept it until the other side should death of Cardinal Pole, who died almost on the same interests, that you wish to be baptized? No; my sole they had more to offer upon the first question. This guished learning, was selected by Elizabeth for this disciple of Jesus Christ.' was contradicting their former answer; for, when Cole high office. Parker had, in the reign of Queen Mary, ing him if they had any thing to say farther upon that of his marriage, and in "those years lurked secretly pretences of complaint, the Conference was adjourned life, without any man's aid or succour: and yet so till the Monday following, and the Romanists were well contented with his lot, that in that pleasant rest is there the profession of a settled will and purpose, resurrection, His ascension; the descent of the Holy proposition, with a promise that what they had farther of himself, have desired any other kind of life, the expression, with a promise that what they had farther of himself, have desired any other kind of life, the expression, with a promise that what they had farther life and life, the expression of himself, have desired any other kind of life, have proposed upon the first question, should likewise of the first question, should spread throughout the world; through heard. To this both parties agreed. But when the self, "After my deprivation, I lived so joyful before save me;" and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second, there are but the shalthese save me; and on the second save me; are save me; and on the second save me; and on the second save me; heard. To this both parties agreed. But when the day came, the Romanists insisting upon reading the day came, the Romanists insisting upon reading the day came, the Romanists insisting upon reading the low expressions of "I know that I am a sinner," "I schisms should arise, which has happened; hence faith day came, the Romanists insisting upon reading the supplemental paper on the first question, and refusing supplemental paper on the first question, and refusing dejected, that the most sweet leisure for study to desire to repent of my sins," "I wish to follow the is confirmed as to what is to come, viz., the judgment to abide by the terms of the agreement, the Confewhich the good providence of God recalled me, credoctrine of Christ."

There is no mention of belief in and the resurrection of the body. rence, after some dissension, broke up. Watson, ated me much greater and more solid pleasures, than God the Father; none in God the Holy Ghost; no "An exhortation to beware of temptations from Bishop of Winchester, and White of Lincoln, went so below the wild be reafter happen to me. I have a single state of the solution of the solut Bishop of Winchester, and White of Emedia, went so pleased me. What will hereafter happen to me, I I I am a sinner; no engagement to obey beyond—I wish society of the good." The Romanists contended that they were straitened know not; but to God, who takes care of all, and who or desire to do so. in time; that it was beneath them to go through a will one day reveal the hidden things of men's hearts, disputation of this kind, where Bacon, a mere layman, I commend myself wholly, and my godly and most was to sit as a judge; and finally, that the points to chaste wife, and my two most dear little sons. And be argued had been determined already by the Catho- I beseech the same most great and good God, that we lic Church, and therefore were not to be called in may for the time to come with unshaken minds bear question without leave from the Pope.4 It was by the reproach of Christ, that we may always remember this last consideration, probably, that they were chiefly that we have here no abiding city, but may seek one

of the preceding year, had been appointed to review strict search was made for him, which he having some King Edward's Liturgy, Cecil had added Guest, after- notice of, escaped in the night in great danger, and of England, correcting and altering according to his judgment and the ancient Liturgies. The alterations which were made by these prudent and pious men were not many. With regard to the vestments, it was now ordered, that the Minister "at the time of the Communion, and at all other times in his ministration, shall use such ornaments in the church, as the Communion, and at all other times in his ministration, shall use such ornaments in the church, as the Queen's name, he excused himself from coming to London on the plea of bad health. A fourth let-sion of Sins; the Resurrection of the flesh; and everlastwere in use by authority of Parliament, in the second ter, from the Lord Keeper, in January, brought him ing life after death? vear of King Edward the Sixth" In the Litany, the petition for deliverance "from the tyranny of the bishop of Rome, and all his detestable enormities," was Council, that the Archbishopric should be conferred that a public disputation should be held upon certain left out; and the Prayer, that the Queen might be upon him. Upon this, Parker addressed an earnest will and commandents, and walk in the same all the

and in the most ancient monuments of the English See of Canterbury."

cant, was directed to say, "The Body of our Lord Coverdale, and Hodgkins, according to the ordinal of and again, it was replied, "συνεταζάμεθα;" "we have Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy King Edward the Sixth, then newly printed for that enrolled ourselves in His service." (See Palmer's body and soul unto everlasting life;" and words to a purpose; only the ceremony of putting the staff in Origines Liturgicæ, ii. pp. 178, 183. similar purport upon administering the cup. This, presence, as was defended in the writings of the an-First, "That it is repugnant to the Word of God, the end of the Communion Service, which said, that and grateful acknowledging of the benefits of Christ given to the worthy receiver," &c. and was not meant Thirdly, "That it cannot be proved by the Word bodily received, or unto any real and spiritual presence

A Bill for restoring the English Prayer Book, with these slight alterations, was read the first time in the large an audience, the Lord Keeper Bacon took the House of Commons on the 18th of April, and passed on the 20th. On the 25th it was brought up to the House of Lords. Feckenham, the Abbot of Westat considerable length. On the 28th, however, it passed under the title of "An Act for the Uniformity f Common Prayer and Service in the Church and (June 24.) then ensuing.

This restoration of the Prayer Book naturally gave great offence to the zealous advocates of the Church of Rome both abroad and at home, and the Prayer Book itself was assailed from many quarters. Bishop Pilkington, who had been an exile for religion during Lord's Supper.4

The case of the Romanist Bishops, who by the Acts

Burnet, vol. ii. p. 390, 1. <sup>2</sup> Burnet, vol. ii. p. 391. <sup>3</sup> Collier, vol. ii. p. 417, from the Paper Office. <sup>4</sup> Heylin, p. 111, 112, and Collier. <sup>5</sup> Camden. <sup>5</sup> Wheatly and Shepherd. <sup>7</sup> Palmer. <sup>8</sup> Heylin, p. 111. This Rubric was restored, nearly in the same words, at

the last Keview.

1 "Queen Mary preferred him (Feckenbam) from being Dean of Paul's to be Abbot of Westminster, which Church she erected and endowed for Benedictine Monks." Fuller, book ix. p. 79. This preferment seems to have given him a seat in the House of Lords.

House of Lords.

\* This Society is a voluntary Association of individuals unconnected with the Church.—Ed.

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1846. added, that these things were so strictly commanded Roman Catholic Princes, to deal favourably with them; the time of their baptism." (China and its Prospects, by St. Paul, that it is plain they are not indifferent, and to allow the Papists some churches in cities, and page 322):or within the power of the Church. In the Old Tes- great towns. To this the Queen replied, "that nottament the Jews have their worship in their own lan- withstanding those Bishops disobeyed the laws, and Because I feel myself to be a great sinner, and now example of contempt for worldly things. guage, and the new dispensation being more spiritual disturbed the quiet of the kingdom; though they rethan the old, it was absurd that the worship of God fused compliance with that doctrine, which in the should be less understood by themselves than it had reigns of her father and brother they had publicly been by the Jews. The chief end of worship is, ac- recommended and maintained; notwithstanding this cording to David, that we may show forth God's inconsistency and misbehaviour, yet in regard to those praises, which cannot be done, if it is in a strange Princes, she was willing to treat them gently though tongue, ' &c. &c. The most barbarous nations per- this could not be done without disgusting the rest of fered and died, to atone for my sins and procure my against the Church. form their worship in a known tongue, which shows it her subjects. But to grant them churches to officiate to be a law of nature. It is plain from Justin Mar- in their worship, and keep up a distinct communion, tyr's apology, that the worship in his time was in a were things which the public interest, her own honour known tongue; and a long citation was quoted from and conscience, could not allow. Neither was there I believe that Christ alone can guide me to happiness declarations of God will also; such as the future ed myself chiefly to the older portion of you. My St. Basil, for the singing of Psalms, duly weighing the any reason for such an indulgence; for there was no and heaven. words with much attention and devotion; which, he new faith propagated in England; no religion set up, says, was practised in all nations. They concluded but that which was commanded by our Saviour, pracby expressing their wonder, how such an abuse could tised by the primitive Church, and unanimously apat first creep in, and should still be so stiffly main- proved by the Fathers of the best antiquity." In fact, tained; and why those, who would be thought the both from inclination and from policy, Elizabeth, at guides and pastors of the Church, were so unwilling the beginning of her reign, was well disposed to conserving of eternal punishment? I know that I am a the deprayed and ungoally; the primitive times. When he had concluded, the that Pius IV. who, in August 1559, succeeded Paul by a shout of applause; and the paper, signed by him- to win back the Queen and country to allegiance to be insufficient to save me, and I pray for salvation signs of invisible and divine things being explained to tice. But how will any practice and obey fully, if

The See of Canterbury had been vacant since the to come, by the grace and mercy of my Lord Jesus To the Commissioners who, towards the conclusion Christ."5 On one occasion during his concealment, At the end of the Litany, the Prayer for the King on account of "his great unworthiness," his disability,

> Accordingly, on the 17th of December, 1559, Parhis hand was left out in this reign. The Confirma-Church of St. Mary Le Bow, (de Arcubus, the Court

(To be continued.)

ST. JEROME AND THE POPE'S SUPRE-MACY. (From Dr. Isaac Barrows's Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy.)

Montanists, hath these words: "With us the Bishops the Church of God, by the recital of His manifold do hold the places of the / postles; with them a counsels or dealings with man, and of the life and Bishop is in the third place; for they have for the death of the Redeemer. first rank the Patriarchs of Pepusa in Phrygia; for to imply, "that any adoration is done or ought to be the second, those whom they call Cenones; so are done, either unto the sacramental bread and wine then Bishops thrust down into the third, that is, almost the last place; as if thence, religion became more stately, if that which is first with us be the last with Now doth not St. Jerome here affirm, that every Bishop hath the place of an Apostle, and the first rank in the Church? Doth not he tax the advancement of any order above this? May not the Popish hierarchy most patly be compared to that of Administration of the Sacraments;" and was to come Could the Pepusian patriarch, or his cenones, either be the more clearly perceived. into operation on the day of St. John the Baptist more overtop in dignity, or sway by power over bishops, than doth the Roman patriarch and his cardinals?

> THE CONVERSION OF THE HEATHEN. (From Grant's Bampton Lectures.)

A question will arise, as to the order in which the the Marian persecution, replied to these assailants, Gospel truths and precepts should be set before the that "our service hath nothing in it, but what is writ- inquiring heathen, not merely to convince his underten in God's book, the Holy Bible (where no lie can standing, and obtain a hearing for Christian truth, but be found), saving Te Deum, and a few collects and to awaken in his heart a belief unto salvation. A prayers; which, although they be not contained in method seems lately to have prevailed among many he Scriptures, yet differing in words, they agreed in Protestants, so largely as to be almost the received sense and meaning with the Articles of the Faith, and rule of action, to appeal at once to the inward work of the whole body of the Scriptures.2 The more mode- the Spirit upon the heart, to aim at rousing the spirirate of the Romanist laity, however, found the Prayer tual affections by urging their necessity, and demand-Book so free from any thing calculated to give them ing their excitement, and to make these the test of just ground of offence, that for the first ten years of fitness for Holy Baptism; to require an experience, Elizabeth they came frequently to church, and to the rather than an acceptance of the truth, a desire rather than a purpose of the will to obey.

A specimen of what is referred to is supplied by of Supremacy and Uniformity were deprived of their Mr. Medhurst, who was "sent out by the London preferment in the Church, was not neglected abroad. Missionary Society\* to labour for the benefit of China," The Queen was solicited by the Emperor, and by other and who presents in the following extract "the substance of the questions proposed to the candidates at

"By far the most prudent churchman of the time." Hallam.

2 Strype's Life of Parker, p. 31. 3 Strype's Life of Parker.
4 Strype, p. 39. 5 Strype, Heylin, and Burnet.
6 It is not improbable, that the various officers, ecclesiastical and civil, employed in the ceremony, may have dined together afterwards at the Nag's Head close by: which may have given occasion to the palpably absurd and most improbable fiction of the Nag's Head consecration, invented forty years afterwards.

Strype's Life of Parker.

you? No; but I believe that Jesus Christ, who com- worldly state of the Church. manded believers to be baptized, is able to save me.

Do you wish to follow the doctrine of Christ, in tions and heresies.

"Can you truly say, that you have forsaken the vain superstitions of your countrymen? I have hitherto of the resurrection, and of the future life. foolishly worshipped idols, but now I desire to worship the living and true God only.

to return to the rule of St. Paul, and the practice of ciliate the Romanists: and it must be acknowledged, sinner, and ought to suffer the punishment due to sin. "Do you think that any good performance of your assembly expressed their approbation of his arguments IV. in the Papacy, was not deficient in his endeavours own will be sufficient to save you? All I can do will

through the merits of Christ alone. "Is it with the view of advancing your worldly bring in theirs.2 The Romanists now alleged, that day with Queen Mary. Parker, a man of distin- reason for desiring baptism is, that I may become a

Surely the meagre and unsatisfactory character of pentance" which are to be promised at the holy rite (Sacramentum Ecclesiæ.) The chosen people foreordered to bring in their paper relating to the second and leisure for his studies, he would never, in respect through the Divine grace, to keep God's command- Ghost upon the Apostles; all which has happened.

Contrast then with these the solemn questions this line of address, how, in dealing with an unin-

and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?

"Answer. All this I stedfastly believe.

Minister. Will's my desire. A in this faith?

"Minister. Will thou then obediently keep God's h

Similar to this was the mode of questioning emdistinguished Divines on that of the Reformers. The or Queen, and that for the Clergy, were added, as was his poverty, and also his infirmity of body. But ployed in all the early Churches of the East and West. Thus, at Constantinople, the question was asked of property is ever to have mercy," &c. The collect Parker must be the man pitched upon, for his admithe candidates, "απεταζασθε τῷ Σατανας;" "Have last mentioned occurs in the sacramentary of Gregory, rable qualities, and rare accomplishments, to fill the ye separated yourselves from Satan?" and it was answered, "απεταζαμεθα;" "we have separated our-Again, after the solemn profession of faith In the first Liturgy of King Edward, the Priest, ker was with much form and ceremony consecrated in as above, it was asked, "σμνετάζασθε τῷ Χριστῷ;' upon administering the Sacrament to each communi- Lambeth Chapel by the four Bishops, Barlow, Scory, "have ye enrolled yourselves in the service of Christ?"

> It might without difficulty be shewn, how really versive, too, of the true character of faith, which has its basis laid in the reception of specific truths, on enough to contrast it with the plan of teaching recommended by St. Augustine, in his treatise on Catechising the Uninstructed, in which he sets forth the scheme of Divine truth in its due proportions, in order to lead the inquiring soul to the reception of Christ; St. Jerome, reprehending the discipline of the and throughout which he exhibits the redemption of

> > ST. AUGUSTINE'S TREATISE DE CATECHISANDIS

RUDIBUS. This treatise is peculiarly valuable, as containing a instruction, by which St. Austin recommended that those, who wished to become Christians, should be initiated in the doctrines of the Christian faith. It chising, at the request of a deacon at Carthage. I censure of St. Jerome? Doth it not place the order in which they occur, that the leading idea, which Roman Pope in the first place, and the Cardinals in runs throughout, and the skill, with which a train of the second, detruding the Bishops into a third place? evidence is worked in with the other instructions, may

After an inquiry into the motives of the Catechucommencing at section 24 of the treatise:-

the worthiness of the motive for desiring to become a Christian, viz., in order to obtain eternal rest.

created and placed in paradise; then he fell. wicked, mixed here, but to be separated hereafter. typified the Church.

whom was typified the Church of Christ.

prophecy to look for Christ. existing for the recovery of man. delineated.

that His disciples might be able to fulfil His law.

"What has Jesus Christ done for you? He suf- Churches among them; whence persecution arose only for us is the true salvation.

preference to that of the Chinese sage? I do, because "Since these things have turned out true, other

judgment. "An exhortation to trust in Christ on the ground

"An exhortation to avoid the temptations of Satan, who tempts not only through Pagans, but also through "Do you feel that you are a great sinner, and de- Christians, heretics, and schismatics, and especially

"And to cling to the good. "The Catechumen, on professing belief in these in holy confidence even now rest and stand in their things, is to receive initiation, the nature of the visible lot. They sadly need, I grant it, a more earnest prac-

ST. AUSTIN'S SHORTER ADDRESS.

"Present things are transitory and lead to death. But God has rescued men from it, by giving His Son to save them from Adam's fall.

had ended his first discourse, the Privy Council askbeen deprived of all his church preferment on account these questions, as the test of that "faith" and "retold. It was signified at the deluge by the ark. head, they answered, No. However, to take off all within a house of one of his friends; leading a poor of baptism, is most apparent. In what great verities told to Abraham, and were formed. Christ was foreof the Christian faith is belief here engaged? Where told to that people, His birth, His crucifixion, His brought to doubt the truth of our guide, because some proposed upon the first question, should likewise be proposed upon the first question, should likewise be treme fear of danger only excepted." He says himmention of nothing but that "Jesus Christ is able to Church should spread throughout the world; through

which, in substance, the Church has ever proposed to structed but intelligent heathen, the external facts her catechamens at baptism, and which I venture even both of God's providence and grace are dwelt upon; here to transcribe, if haply the words should chance how a summary of the creed, as detailing our blessed to meet the eye of any one ignorant of her Divine Lord's history, is intermixed with the argument; and how the idea of the Church, the City of God, is Minister. Dost thou, in the name of this Child, brought out as the visible witness of God's having of his grace beyond its own channel, he has told us

wards Bishop of Rochester, a man of great learning and of sound judgment; directing him carefully to compare King Edward's two books together, and from them both to frame a book for the use of the Church of England, correcting and altering according to his manifested deep and unfeigned reluctance to accept it.

If accordance with this method of objective teach in sever recovered it. Upon the first intimation of the manifested deep and unfeigned reluctance to accept it.

If accordance with this method of objective teach in sever recovered it. If accordance with this method of objective teach in sever. I renounce them all.

"Answer.—I renounce them all.

"Minister.—Dost thou believe there was no promise that he would, let mightly, Maker of heaven and earth?

"And in Jesus Christ his only-begotten Son our Lord? And that he was conceived by the Holy Ghost; born of the Virgin Mary; that he suffered under Pontius Pilate, or the virgin Mary; that he suffered under Pontius Pilate, was reusified deep and unfeigned reluctance to accept it. its efficacy is recorded in the conversion of the disputant at the first Nicene Council, who, after fruitless discussions, on hearing the symbol of faith recited, yielded himself up to the virtue that went forth from the lips of the speaker, nor could longer withstand God. Nor is it a principle of slight import that is covery, but even our probable conjecture. Death is involved in a point, on which the acceptance or rejec- all around us, indiscriminately preying upon tender tion of the Gospel, the salvation or ruin of a soul, may infancy, blooming youth, vigorous manhood, and dedanned ... The commenhensive works provided for the maritald age. The feeble line a code of missionary institutes, to furnish with his due a few of approaching dissolution, who yet seldom protreasure of "things new and old" the "scribe which fit by the warning: more are cut off without previous is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven;" but there notice. A fall, a blow, a robber, a nocturnal conflaseems yet to be no sufficient guide to which the mis- gration, or some of the numerous unforeseen appointfor the solution of his doubts.

# IN QUIETNESS IS OUR STRENGTH.

and judge and decide for himself. Among them, sonable that we should be always ready? doubtless, are many meek spirits of submissive faith. Should a sudden calamity deprive us of all earthly Of such as these not a few are led by an unseen comforts, we might hope for a favourable reverse to powerless such an attempt to force into ripeness the Hand, and so feel after Christ and find him in his reinstate us in prosperity: or the favour of God, and Church. Or if left still without, they are yet by that the hope and earnest of heaven, might silence our submissive temper shielded from most of the evils in complaints and brighten our prospects. But if unexwhich they seem to be involved. Having not seen pected death cut us off unprepared, our opportunity is which it gazes, till the inward affectious of the heart they believe; and surely a blessing awaits them.— eternally lost, our hope has given up the ghost, and And when upon any such trustful soul there breaks the blackness of darkness bounds the dreaty prospect the light of true Church history, we think that such for ever. Surely we have reason enough to prepare an one cannot well fail to see in our communion the for a decision, which may take place this hour; which home where faith may rest undisturbed by doubt .- once passed can never be reversed; and on which This change, of course, involves disturbance to such a the interests of eternity depend. Assuredly it would spirit; but this can be only where one so trustful has be irrational to run the hazard of a miscarriage for been resting in error. What I would say is this- one moment, though in that moment we could secure that such a spirit cannot, without some sinful forsaking the empire of the universe! "For what is a man of itself, ever be seriously disturbed in the Church; profited, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own much less be lured away from her pale. The impa- soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his tient and unbelieving can no where be safe. Not even soul?" Yet are not some convicted of their own in the Church then can there be any quiet rest, any consciences, that they are hazarding all these irreverfull assurance or any vigorous growth of the soul, if sible and awful consequences, by procrastinating in concise and more than commonly systematic course of there lurk within any doubt, any fear as to the charthe concerns of their souls from month to month, and acter of her home. Such fears, we must believe, may year to year, for the sake of such things as are most naturally arise in the most humble and trustful member trifling and transitory? And is this the conduct of of a modern sect. Such societies fail to meet the rational creatures? was written, indeed, as a kind of directory for Cate- wants and cravings of the soul. They offer the soul Were that happiness, or misery, which the Bible nothing on which to rely; they embody nothing, they reveals, though eternal, yet imperfect and mixed; this minster, and Scot, Bishop of Chester, spoke against it the Montanists? and is it not equally liable to the put down the heads of the topics advanced, in the fail; they appear at once to be the changeful, perish- the event in suspense, till some craving lust was graing creatures of human device. Increasing piety, tified. But the whole extent and force of human self-knowledge and learning will then, we believe, language is employed, and labours, and is exhausted, bring many—the purest and must trustful of the sects, in representing the absolute and unmixed felicity of over to us. Those of a different temper we should heaven, and misery of hell. All that man is, or ever not seek; they can never prove a blessing or a gain shall become, capable of enjoying, and consequently men in professing his desire to become a Christian, to us; they will only bring their restless dispositions all that God can bestow upon him: and all that his the line of argument and instruction is as follows, with them. And by like sound influences, do we also powerful wrath can inflict on the immortal spirit and believe, that faithful spirits may and do come to us incorruptible body to eternity, are now depending : "The absence of rest in all worldly pursuits, and from the corruptions of Rome. They have in her a the important decision is at hand. Need I say, Be Church, and this stays their souls the longer. Rome ready? I need not, if men's eyes were not blinded has all that the sects lack; but then she has added by the god of this world. "This rest is typified by God's resting after the besides much that her Lord does not sanction. She Even our comfortable enjoyment of life greatly decreation of all things through the Word, Jesus Christ. binds impious burdens on the faith and practice of her pends on being prepared for death. Who can relish Man lost this rest by the fall, and recovers it through members, from which pure spirits may well seek to es- the feeble pleasure which temporal things are capable the coming of the Son of God in the flesh. Man cape to the easy yoke and light burden of the Saviour. of communicating, with this thought corroding his The Such, we know, are the yoke and burden which the heart: "I may die this night, this hour: I am totally character of God not injured thereby, nor by so many Church calls upon us to carry. The deeper, then, unprepared: 'tis therefore possible that before anochoosing wickedness, since there are two kingdoms | the learning, the holier the life in our communion, the | ther hour I may lift up mine eyes in hell?" And from the beginning, one of saints, the other of the firmer the assurance of a quiet, patient spirit among though more pleasing and welcome thoughts comus. Such an one will ever more and more realize that monly thrust out this salutary reflection; yet it will

"In the Ark, 'the sacrament of the deluge,' was this Church is indeed the Body of Christ, not a mere sometimes intrude even in the vigour of health, in the human society. Historical tests,-the only ones, re- midst of company, and in scenes of mirth and dissipa-Concerning Abraham and the Jewish people, in member, by which we are ever safe in determining where tion: like some dire spectre, however, it will be sure our allegiance is due, such tests will most clearly show to haunt the hour of distress, and the bed of sickness, "The Israelites in Egypt; the exodus through the that the Church is apostolic in her origin and in the or to mingle with whatever reminds us of death and Red Sea, a type of Baptism, as the Paschal Lamb was line of her ministry; well ordered in her liturgy and judgment. But how must it enhance our comforts, government; and efficacious in her offices and sacra- and mitigate our sorrows, to "know that when this "The law given to Moses; which contained types ments. Compare her with every rival claimant, none earthly house of our tabernacle shall be dissolved, we of spiritual things, belonging to Christ and the Church. has claims like hers. Sects of yesterday laugh at such have a building of God, an house not made with hands, The establishment of the Jews in Jerusalem, in tests; Rome cannot endure them. We hold to the eternal in the heavens." which is signified the free city, the heavenly Jerusalem. word of God as interpreted by pure antiquity; Rome Nor can our judgment of our situation in reference In David also was prefigued our true King, Christ. claims the right to teach what she will, no matter how to eternal things, fail to have a powerful influence on "The captivity of the Jews in Babylon, a type of novel or absurd, under fearful anathemas, unrestrained our conduct. He who judges, or fears that he is unthe Church in bondage to the kings of this world. by the Bible and unshamed by the truth of better fit for death; yet neglects, or postpones a thorough "The state of the Jews after the captivity, led by days. We give both the Body and the Blood of Christ preparation, must and will shun solitude and reflecto his members as he commanded; Rome mutilates, tion, and endeavour to silence the voice of conscience. "The six periods of the world. The sixth now it is to be feared, nullifies, his sacrament, by denying Hence perpetual hurry of business, or diversions: her members his blood. We seek union and commu- hence, when these are found too feeble, effectually to

"In the New Testament, the spiritual life of man niou with all sister churches; Rome ruthlessly robs, dismembers and crushes them wherever she can .-"Why do you wish to receive Christian baptism? "The history of the human life of Jesus Christ, an And shall such as she win, even for a moment, one longing look from me? Shall I ever so little esteem, desire to repent of my sins, that I may obtain forgive- "His Ascension and the gift of the Holy Ghost, so forget the fair beauty of Zion where God has placed me, as to deem it possible for an instant that I could "Do you think that baptism alone is able to save "The conversion of the Jews, and the early un- ever be at home where the beauty of God's house has been so marred and defiled? No-never; for we "St. Paul preached to the Gentiles, and founded know what we worship; we know where and where

Such thoughts as these have of late been much in 'The Church is spread, and pruned by persecu- my own mind, and it has seemed to me a duty to express them here, in the hope that they might aid and comfort you all, my brethren; though I have addressonly regret is that I have not been able to express these reflections as earnestly as I cherish them. This is a time when Churchmen need such thoughts. Of late we have had much at home to give pain to our hearts and trial to our faith. And now sad news comes to our ears from that good old Church, which we love as the mother of our own. Churchmen may well be tried but tempted they need not be. Let them

they can at all imagine their allegiance to the Church to be a thing subject to the control of outward events or inward fancies? How unfair, too, are they who would leave their own duty to depend on the demeanor of others, or on their own feelings of comfort ?-Why should it matter how things may go on around With thoughts like these, we can find no difficulty in deciding how we are to act and feel, though brethren still of the same communion think and teach who ought to follow her do not so? Far otherwise. Let us honestly and laboriously study to know what the Church teaches; let us read that doctrine in our Bibles; and let us practise it. She is not responsible. for the defects of her members, if only she provide them sound teaching. And certainly we are not responsible for our brethren. The Church allows us all freedom of thought; she forbids only licentiousour neighbours. And let us be satisfied with the It can scarcely be needful to observe, upon reading doctrines and offices of the Church as they are. It is the part of a reckless, not of a quiet, trustful spirit, to

seek needless changes at the price of peace. And what are we to say or to feel about the fervent piety of those not with us? Think and speak of such piety, on which side soever of us found, in the same Thank God for what may seem the overflowing renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the same, and the same of the dech satisfactory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the same of the dech satisfactory of the same of the sam In accordance with this method of objective teach- in Israel,—He meets and blesses others where we faith,-greater than which he sees not any,-no not

> ALWAYS READY. (From a Sermon by the Rev. Thomas Scott.)

The appointed hour of death is kept from each of

sionary of our communion may refer with confidence ments of God, which men call accidents, hurry multitudes from vigorous health, eager pursuits, and sanguine expectations, to meet their Judge, and hear their doom. One drops by an apoplexy; another is siezed by madness; and a third by fever and delirium, Submissive faith is not the spirit of those bodies of who raves a few days, and dies. Like a field of bat-Christians which have sprung up in modern times .- tle, they fall on the right hand and on the left: we They teach men not to believe submissively, but to are hitherto wonderfully preserved; but at what hour, doubt and inquire boldly. With most of them the or by what stroke, a Sovereign God may cut us off, Church is no reality. Each one stands alone to think we know not nor can we conjecture. Is it not rea-

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free him from the torment of thinking, he takes refuge fited and her ministrations disseminated through their in debauchery, or infidelity. Thus guilt accumulates, instrumentality. The University, too, must be mouland wrath is treasured up against "the day of wrath, ded in a new crucible; whence the last visible ele-But the well grounded hope of salvation arms the soul science, in its bleakness and nakedness,-disdaining suffer for Christ; infuses sweetness into religious ex- seat and of every chair. ereises: and renders the soul "stedfast, unmoveable, ing that its labour is not in vain in the Lord.'

#### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1846.

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Churches to be consecrated.

and ages of the several candidates for that rite.

and responsibilities which they are, in their own perof the Church of Christ.

We inserted in our last an account, abridged from the Hamilton Gazette, of a meeting lately held at Guelph on those fruitful subjects of agitation, the Clergy Reserves and King's College University.

We have, and we presume always will have, -here as well as every where else, -a certain number of political adventurers: these must, of necessity, have a capital to work upon; and where this is not presented in the shape of a tangible or acknowledged grievance, it requires no extraordinary effort of an ordinary brain to manufacture them for the numerous occasions which need, or ambition, or the pure love of mischief may create. And while there exists, on the one side, this aptness at invention, there is sure ever to be a correst the change, if it be really desirable and advantageous, ponding amount of credulity on the other; too many, brought about on constitutional grounds and by equiwho, in the enjoyment of great and undeserved blessings, are craving some undefined boon beyond,-too

the conscience and the heart, than in the revealed word of God: in no case has it been more instructively But when these instances of human perversity and ingratitude are thus plainly set before us, it is not, as

\*\*Humbly Sheweth:\*\* we well know, for an encouragement but a warning: these infirmities, lapses, and transgressions are described, not that we may imitate them, but that we may correct any propensity to them in ourselves.—

And if we should compare the strength and feeling of "That your Petitioners are persuaded that, in the great

grounds which are alleged for it; if, in this case, we should impartially weigh the causes and effects, we could have no hesitation in pronouncing it a most gratuitous and unrighteous attempt to disturb the peace of the land, to disorganize the machinery of society, and impede the quiet and beneficial operations of

We regard it as a presumptuous act of insult and

rebellion against the Divine Majesty, to seek to direct what has been set apart for His honour and worship to objects which may subserve the temporal interests or selfishness of man; and we shall, to our dying day, regard the alienation of one acre of the Clergy Reserves to secular objects or uses, as an act of sacrilege which, either in this or the next generation, will have its retribution. We have faith in God's promises, and they are our comfort under the many trials which the lax and perverse character of the times begets; but our confidence is not less in the certainty of God's judgments,-in the sure, though it may be slow, arrival of his vengeance, - when unhallowed hands, with reckless presumption, venture to touch His ark, and appropriate its dedicated treasures to their own con-The godless temper which too commonly charac-

terizes all public legislation in modern times, has swept away from the Church in this land well nigh all her patrimony; and if not a few of her faithful sons desire to rescue the little remnant of this heritage from profuse and reckless waste, we know not to what to ascribe the attempt to thwart them in this pious purpose, unless to a spirit of irreligious perversity which no record of past judgments upon impiety and profaneness can control or subdue. But though our foes be elamorous and many, we shall still hold to our vantage pray. ground of right; we shall cling to the truth and equity of our cause, not so much because a few acres of dedicated lands are to be saved, or a better patrimony secured in after years for the service of the sanctuary but because it is a principle of piety and holy duty not to leave to the worldly speculator, or to the world's thoughtless plunder, what has been, by a religious king and father of his people, solemnly set apart for the honour, and service, and glory of the living God.

And if, in respect to the University, any restlessness of the public mind were justifiable, -any agitation lawful or defensible, it could only be to undo that which, in a thoughtless moment of concession to purchase, what the event has proved, a mockery of peace, was done in violation of a Royal Charter, and a great National trust. We could fancy the religious and intelligent of the community impatient for the restoration of that Royal Charter to its original and literal wording, and not to allow posterity to rest under the stigma or the punishment of deliberately infringing upon its appointment and provisions. We heed not the imputation of being thought romantic in our veneration for prescriptive rights; because, in the persuasion that honesty is the only safe policy, we can venture to urge, as we shall strive to practice, an adherence to its rules, though the attempt may provoke the worst outpourings of modern ridicule and abuse. We know, we repeat, of no plea for agitation but this: certainly there is none for the cry to tear religion from her present position in the University, and thrust her, with rude violence, as an alien and intruder, beyond its walls.

Not so, however, reasoned the political agitators at Guelph. According to their ethics, the Clergy Lands must be parted with at once, be the return little or much: at least they must be kept out of the hands of the Church, lest the Church should be bene- to repeat it this week :-

Amongst the orators of the day, was one who always abounding in the work of the Lord, as know- thought that, even in the absence and training of we shall be repaid for the heavy outlay by the puncthe endeavours of his children in their exertions for cultivating the mind in order that they might be better able to appreciate his glorious works as set before them in the creation." Experience forces us to doubt whether, in the absence of such training, there will be any spontaneous direction of the mind to the manifestations of God's love in providence and grace; and Guelph perhaps, like other places, may exhibit an instance where the dangerous thing of a little learning, unsanctified by religious principle, is found to exalt itself against the high and solemn revelations of Christian truth.

While animated by the spirit of plunder, the amition for notoriety, or the unmitigated desire of mis-THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO takes this chief, it is natural to feel surprise that these innovamethod to give notice that it is his intention, with tors upon the sanctity of Charters and the integrity the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the of endowments, should be guilty of the dissimulation Niagara District during the latter half of the month of terming themselves Conservatives in politics, and of May next; in the Home and Simcoc Districts in in religion zealous members of the Church of England. the months of June and July; and in the Districts We wonder that a passing sense of shame should not eastwards from Toronto in the months of August and deter them from assuming the designation of Conser-September. A list of the days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice be communicated to him, as early as possible, of new stations which have been estab- they are recklessly engaged in the attempt to overlished, or new parishes which have been organized, at throw it all. Zealous members of the Church, too, which Confirmations are required to be held, or would best shew the sincerity of that professed devotion, in a regard for her interests, -in interposing to According to former usage, it will be required that save her from plunder,—in striking back the arm of every Candidate for Confirmation, unless under spe- the spoiler; not in joining with him to complete the cial circumstances which must be left to the discretion robbery, and ensure the wreck. If Conservatism of the officiating Clergyman, should be of the full age means to join in a hue and cry for upheaving estaof fifteen years; and the Clergy will be pleased to blished institutions and annulling Royal Charters, it have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous is time that the upholders of these tenets should seek to the service of the day, a list containing the names some other designation as the index of their principles; and if members of the Church of England His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his deem it consistent with their profession to unite in anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance plundering her of her property, and trampling her in should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations the dust, it is time that their claim to that high and sons, about to assume, and that every practicable means question and disowned. An open foe is less to be may be employed to render them fully acquainted with dreaded than a treacherous friend; against the one, all that pertains to the faith and practice of members we are naturally on our guard and watchful; but the other may take advantage even of the sacred privacy of the sanctuary to smite and injure us.

> We published last week the form of a petition on the subject of Education, which it is thought of the greatest moment that the members of the Church of England should adopt, and, with the least possible delay, to transmit to Parliament. While engaged in this, we take it upon ourselves to suggest the propriety of their adopting at the same time a Petition deprecating any interference with the present endowment of King's College, or with the arrangements of that Institution. If there be anything that might be considered likely to render the Institution more effective, let it emanate from the College Council; and

The following is a petition in the course of signamany, who, in the possession of substantial benefits, ture at Guelph, to which, we understand, several are murmuring for what is untried and shadowy. We hundred names have already been affixed; and the have had instances of this fretful and unthankful spirit from the earliest times; and no where has it been graphs which have a reference to local circumstances, depicted in terms which come more forcibly home to might be adopted without any alteration:

"To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled,

"That your Petitioners have learned with much concern, that efforts are now being made, in various Districts of this Province, to get up Petitions to your Honorable House calling for extensive changes in the Charter of

And if we should compare the strength and feeling of the agitation that has been set on foot, with the majority of instances, the signatures to these Petitions are obtained by means of the most false and unfounded

House in reference to King's College, that Petition does not fairly express the sense of the Inhabitants of the District, inasmuch as the promoters of the said meeting ingeniously combined the subjects of King's College and the Clergy Reserves in the resolutions proposed by them at the said meeting, and refused to allow those subjects

to be considered separately.
"That previous to the holding of the said District Meeting a report was industriously circulated that if the Church of England should obtain the management of its share of the Reserves, the present occupants of Clergy serve lots would be kept perpetually in the condit. unfounded; and that it was alone by the impression thus created, and by coupling two subjects wholly distinct, that a majority of the meeting was induced to express an ion unfavourable to King's College.

"That your Petitioners are strongly opposed to any interference with the chartered rights of that institution, because they deem it unconstitutional and subversive of the security of all property, and especially all chartered property, to violate the provisions of a charter granted by the Crown. Because the subject of the present movement against the University is to divest it of all religious character, without which it could not expect God's blessing, or be a fit institution for the education of the youth of this Province. Because, as at present constituted, it land, whilst it does not interfere with the distinctive tenets of any denomination. Because the Institution is at this moment in successful operation, imparting united education to Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, dependents, and other denominations, as well as to embers of the Church of England.

Wherefore your Petitioners entreat your Honorable House not to pass any bill whose subject may be to destroy the religious character and to invade the chartered rights of the University of King's College.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

We are indebted to the Toronto Herald for the following statement, which we are glad to lay before the readers of this journal, as an important mitigation of the great evil of the system which had been adopted in regard to the sale of the Clergy Reserves :-

"CLERGY RESERVES .- The last Canada Gazette (March 14) contains a notice from the Department of Crown Lands, of an important alteration, made by order in Council, in the terms upon which Clergy Reserves are hereafter to be disposed of, viz.:

"1. One-tenth only (instead of one-third) of the purchase money will, from this date, be required in hand, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments of one-tenth each, payable on the 1st of January in each ear, with interest from date of sale, the first of which to fall due and be payable on the 1st of January next ensung after the day of sale.

"2. On lots occupied without authority, in place of interest, as required by the late regulations, rent will be charged for the time of occupation at the following rates,

"IN UPPER CANADA, " For the first seven years, 30s. per annum.

For the second do. do. 70s. do. For the third do. do. 105s. do. On lots of 200 acres, and in proportion for half lots.

"This return to the good old practice of easy payments, cannot fail to be hailed with satisfaction by all parties concerned. Further particulars, as to the new arrange ment, can be learned from the resident local agents for

It would, we conceive, be no more than proper that the Advertisement, containing this regulation, should be inserted for three months at least in every newspaper of the Province, and we trust that Government will order it accordingly.

The importance to us of a general attention to what is contained in the following notice, induces us

We do not often advert to the necessity of pecuniary supplies for the sustaining of a public journal; because, as a general rule, this must be too obvious and revelation of the righteous judgment of God." ments of Christianity shall be extracted, and worldly to be insisted upon. In order to secure something like a punctual payment of the dues of this journal, as with an helmet; keeps it steady as an anchor; in- alliance with the wisdom which is from above, -shall and to prevent a very injurious accumulation of arspires courage and resolution to labour, venture, and usurp the undivided and exclusive dominion of every rears, we have embarked in expenses which we have scarcely been warranted in undertaking; but under these circumstances, it is not too much to hope that religion, the Almighty would "smile upon and bless | tual discharge of all demands to our Travelling Agent, when he calls upon them.

In the case of many whom it would be impossible for our Collector to reach, without an expense larger perhaps than the amount to be received, we have forwarded accounts of their dues to the close of the present volume. In some few cases, this application has been promptly and satisfactorily replied to; and we trust that all, from a conviction of the importance to us of the punctual payment of such dues, will kindly lose no time in transmitting them in the manner we

We have also to request the same favour from the gentlemen who so obligingly act as our agents in dis-

Mr. Thomas Ryall, Travelling Agent for this urnal, is now engaged in a collecting tour Eastwards from Toronto, and we trust his success will be every

#### Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Canada East, 12th March, 1846. Rev. and dear Sir,—The letter of your correspondent [Rev. M. Richey] in the last number of the Church attracted some attention. There is, I believe, no disposition to deny him full credit for believing all his own statements and declarations to be Scripturally correct and true. Will he be disposed to pardon an humble inquiry, respecting one passage of its contents? The sentence, "Are they Ministers of Christ, so are we." Is it a quotation, or merely the writer's own guroc ton? I observe ation, or merely the writer's own auroc in? I observe that the sentence is marked as a quotation. Now, the only passage which I can find bearing any resemblance only passage which I can find bearing any resemblance to it occurs in 2 Cor. xi. 23, Διακονοι Χριστε εισι (παραφρονων λαλω) ὑπερ εγώ. May it be permitted us to inquire, without incurring the charge of an impertinent curiosity, to which of the three orders mentioned in the New Testament the writer lays claim? Or rather, to which of the two, Επισκοπη οτ διακονια? As he must have observed that Πρεςβυτερος, being a relative term, (inasmuch as a senior inevitably supposes a junior), is excluded by those of his communion, by their own disuse and disavowal of any superiority or subordination in the ministry of the New Testament.

That the distinction insisted on, between the two former offices, is not merely verbal or accidental, appears from Acts xx. 28, Tim. iii. 5, and v. 17, which shew clearly a relation to the functions of those to whom they are addressed. It will also be found that no precept, implying rule or authority, is addressed to any deacon as such. That the several titles may sometimes appear to be used interchangeably, if it proves anything, will prove too much for his purpose. As, for example, when St. Peter calls himself συμπρεσβυτερος, iv. 1. This, after their manner of reasoning, would prove that all the Presbyters were Apostles: so when Timothy is called διακουρος. Tim. iv. 6. This will never suffice to prove that all voc. Tim. iv. 6. This will never suffice to prove that all the deacons were presbyters also. For although, as the genus includes the species, the superior may comprehend all the attributes of the inferior orders, yet it will by no means follow from thence that every subordirate must possess all the privileges or qualifications of those above

It will be difficult to evade the conclusion, that the precept Ομοιως νεωτεροί υποταγητε πρεσβυτεροίς, occurring, as it does, in the midst of an exhortation to the due lischarge of ministerial functions, implies a relation of superiority and subordination in the ministry.

Finally, when it is considered, that not merely numbers, wealth, influence, or worldly advantages, but doing, believing, obeying, keeping His words, are the marks given by the "Great Head over all things," by which His Church and people were to be known, we cannot doubt but that we also have some ground of "confidence in this

We cannot, therefore, avoid expressing an appropriation. (notwithstanding thron of the animited confidence which truth compels us to add, appears to have been somewhat premature), that the parenthetical strictly or safely apply to the state and circumstances of the ingenious writer. Perhaps, also, there may be found some room for regret, in having omitted to preface his observations in the same manner as the Apostle has done, Ο λαλω ε λαλω κατα Κυριον αλλ ως εν αφροσυνη εν ταυτη τη υποστασει της καυχησεως."-2 Cor. ii. 17.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Extract from the By-Laws for the Conduct and Govern ment of the Institution.

OF ADMISSION, RESIDENCE, STUDIES, AND DISCIPLINE.

1.-ADMISSION. -Candidates for admission will be expected to show a sufficient acquaintance with the Greek and Latin lan-guages, to be able to read and translate each language readily, and to translate English into Latin. They will be examined in Mathematics, in the earlier books of Euclid and Algebra, and will be required to shew a competent knowledge of the Bible, to translate the New Testament fluently from the original, and to answer questions from both the Old and New Testament;—The judgment as to the sufficiency of the Candidate's attainments to be left in the hands of the Professor

They will be required to subscribe the following Declaration of obedience to the Rules of the College:-I, A. B. do solemnly promise and declare, that I will, with the assistance of the Divine Grace, during my residence in this College, faithfully obey the Laws thereof, and diligently prosecute all the studies required of me, according to the Rules of the Institution.

c .- In case of a Candidate having been a member of any other Collegiate Institution, he shall present Testimonials of good conduct from the Authorities of that

Every member of the College shall, on admission, lodge in the hands of the Bursar, a deposit, or sufficient security, for the sum of fifteen pounds, for the payment of all College dues, which deposit or security shall be returned to him on his leaving the College, less he shall be indebted to the College.

2.—RESIDENCE AND STUDIES. -The ordinary course of Study at Bishop's College will extend over a space of three years. The subjects taught will consist of Divinity, History, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Classical Literature, Composi-Theological Students will be required to attend upon

the course of lectures drawn up under the direction of the Bishop, which course shall occupy not less than The period allotted to study, in each year, will be divided into three terms;

1st .- From the first of September to the twentieth of 2d.—From the twentieth of January to the Thursday -From the Thursday after Easter to the first of

The Council being allowed to alter these days (within a week,) according to circumstances.

d .- During these terms constant residence will be required of all Students, unless they be prevented by ill-health, or be detained by urgent business;—in either case, notification and proof must be given to the Principal; and in the latter leave of absence obtained from him It is nevertheless provided that the foregoing Regulations as to the terms of residence and qualifications do not apply to the Theological Students already received into the Institution; and that the College Council may dispense with the actual residence in the College of those Students whose parents or natural guardians reside in Lennoxville, or so near the College that Students may attend the prayers and exercises of

3.—DISCIPLINE.

a-Dress All Students will be required to provide themselves with a decent Gown and Cap according to a prescribed fashion; which they will be expected to wear at Chapel and at Lectures; as also whenever they appear in public, unless beyond certain limits hereafter to be defined, -Attendance on Divine Service.

There shall be Morning and Evening Prayers every ordinary week day, in the College, at which all Members of the College shall attend; on Sundays and all other days, when Divine Service shall be held in the Church of the Mission of Lennoxville, all the Students -unless the parents or guardians shall especially direct attendance elsewhere—shall attend upon such service; and any Student absenting himself from Prayers or Divine Service, shall give account of his abser

A list of Lectures for the term will be publicly given out by the Professor at the commencement of each term, which Lectures it will be the duty of all Students -There will be an examination held annually, before

the commencement of the Summer vacation, by the Visitor, or such persons as he may appoint. The examination will be conducted on the plan in use at the English Universities. -Moral Conduct.

The moral conduct of the Students will be carefully attended to by all the Professors. The Students will be called upon to appear before the College Council to answer any charges of misconduct which may be preferred against them.

4.-EXPENCES. The charge to each Student for tuition, room-rent, and the use of the College Library, shall be twelve pounds ten shillings per annum, to be paid, in the necessary proportions, for each term, at the commencement of the next.

The expences of board, washing, fuel, and servants, shall be provided, at a charge to each Student not exceeding twenty-seven pounds ten shillings, to be paid in like manner.—Berean.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

MEGANTIC DISTRICT BRANCH.
On Wednesday the 11th of March, the third Annual Meeting of the Megantic District Branch of the Church ciety was held in the Church at Pointe Levi. Divine rvice commenced at 11 o'clock; the Prayers were read the Rev. J. Flanagan, and a sermon preached by the ev. R. Anderson, of Upper Ireland, from Heb. xiii. 17. Rev. R. Anderson, of Upper Ireland, from field. All. 17. Immediately after the proceedings of the meeting were entered upon, the Rev. R. R. Burrage, as senior Clergyman, taking the chair. A letter had been received from H. N. Patton, Esq., regretting his absence in consequence of business requiring him from home, and expressing his carnest desire to co-operate in promoting the objects of

The Meeting was opened and closed with the usual

REPORT.

Under these circumstances, materials are very scanty ut of which to make a report, and therefore they have out little to submit; they would, however, in the first clace, render to the Gracious Source of "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works," their unfeigned thanks for that measure of success which has accompanied the exertions of this District Branch Association during the past year. Though those exertions appear to have been somewhat general in the different Missions composing this District Association, it is still evident that not so much has been done as ought to have been done, when the vast importance of the objects contemplated is

properly considered.

It is to be hoped, that, when a more full organization has been effected, which our widely scattered situation has much retarded, a more general interest will be felt in all the labours of the Society, and a proportionate increase in the amount of subscriptions will be realized.

Pointe Levi.—The Missionary took the opportunity last Easter, on occasion of electing Churchwardens, of forming a Parochial Association. The reasons why this was not done at an earlier date, have already appeared in the printed Reports of the Society. A subscription-list was opened, and the sum of £10 1s. 3d. was collected, when calamitous fire occurred at Quebec,—in consequence of which, from its proximity, and the general interest felt proceed with it. Since that it has not been found con-

first opportunity of enrolling their names, and of becoming permanent supporters of the Institution.

The sum of £12 11s. 3d. was paid in from this Mission The sum of £12 11s. 3d. was paid in from this Bussion for the general objects of the Society during the past year, in addition to the proceeds of two Quinquagesima Sermons just nearly proceeds from the Levi and £9 Leeds.—The proceeds from this Mission are given for special purposes, viz. towards the support of the Clergy—day, of the Patrick Henry, which sailed on the 6th, and which

St. Giles. The Missionary in charge at St. Giles reports that during the winter Parochial Societies have been formed throughout the whole extent of that Mission, and that a spirit of liberality almost unexpected, was every where manifested; this was the more marked, as the past season was one of unusual depression among the farmers, in consequence of the failure of their crops, particularly the potator.

particularly the potatoe crop.

It is a proof, (said the Missionary,) that we have only to persevere in this good cause to have it prosper, and that the hearts of our people are alive to the interests of

Places that had never before subscribed a farthing have come forward cheerfully and enrolled themselves as members of the Church Society. The following are the sums subscribed in the St. Giles

St. George, Aubert Galleon. Annual Subscription .....£5 0 0 bourhood Endowment in Land for said church, 200 acres. Annual Subscription £6 17 6 Quinquagesima Sermon £ 6 10 6

St. Giles. St. Giles.

The sum of £37 currency was subscribed and principally collected towards finishing the church in this neighbourhood.

St. Patrick's, including St. Sylvestre. Making a total for general and local purposes of £111

14s. 7 d. In this Mission there are three new churches in the course of completion; one of which will be a handsome building: it stands on the bank of the Beaurivage, and is expected to be ready for consecration sometime during the summer. The Missionary in charge begs to return his thanks to the venerable the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the grant of £25 sterling towards the finishing of this church; and to the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for a like grant of £20 towards the St. Sylvestre church,—the atter through the hands of the Rev. the Missionary of the Parish, who is absent in England on sick leave.

Upper Ireland .- In this Mission much remains to be yet collected; the amount of subscriptions for the year ending 1st January 1846, already received, is £13: Proceeds of Sermon for Widows and Orphans' fund, 9s. 3d.; ditto Quinquagesima Sermon, £1 3s. The people have thus evinced a disposition to aid the Society in its general operations, in a way proportionate to their means.

Frampton.—The only particulars from this Mission are in a letter received by the Chairman, from which the following is an extract:—"Although it was an exertion much beyond my strength, I preached the Quinquagesima Sermon, and received at West Frampton £1 8 5½

Hernison 1 12 8

In all ... £1 1 £3 ..... I have no other information from my Mission at present."

Two subscriptions of £1 5s. each were received from

this Mission in January last. From the other Missions, viz. Rivière du Loup en bas,

Portneuf, and Valcartier, no reports have been received. The Rev. C. Rollit is still one of the Travelling Missionaries in the service of the Society. This winter has been spent by him the same as the last, in visiting the more destitute settlements in this District.

The following are a few of the particulars furnished

by that gentleman:—" The Travelling Missionary of this District has visited since May last 31 different stations, and performed Divine Service 109 times; baptized 23 persons, and interred 28. During the summer months he is stationed at Grosse Isle, and chiefly engaged in administering spiritual consolation to the sick emigrants in the hospital there. From the nature of his duties, he having to labour in the remote and destitute portion of the District, he has been enabled to do but little towards the augmentation of the Society's funds; he has collected on Quinquagesima Sunday, 15s. at St. Jean Port Joli, and 16s. 3d. at St. Thomas."

In conclusion, your Committee would urge upon this Meeting, and upon all the members of the Association, the importance and necessity of Christian zeal in using every effort to promote the objects of the Church Society, which are so eminently calculated to promote the good of the Church, the happiness of mankind, and the glory of God.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and 50 miles from Labore, the capital of the Punjaub, and within PATTON, and resolved,

Moved by Mr. R. SAMPLE, seconded by Rev. J. FLA-

2. That it is a cause of thankfulness to Almighty God, that, notwithstanding the unusual depression among the agricultural population in consequence of the partial failure of crops, this Society has increased in its resources, and still bears marks of

Moved by Mr. G. CHAPMAN, seconded by Mr. R. RUDD, 3. That, whereas we have cause of thankfulness to God for

as Secretary, and H. N. Patton Esq. as Treasurer, for the en-

Thanks having been given to the Chairman, the usual In the course of the proceedings several interesting addresses were delivered, pointing out the origin, the importance and utility of the Society, and pressing upon all the necessity of strenuous and combined exertion.

Ss. in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including 50 European officers.

THE OFINIONS OF SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON THE "GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA."

C. ROLLIT, pro. Rev. R. Knight, Secretary.

# Arrival of the Hibernia.

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. We are indebted to the British Colonist of March 24, for the following compilation :-

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on the morning of Thursday, the 19th instant, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 4th March, inst.

The first stage of the debate in the House of Commons on

At this, the third Annual Meeting of the Megantic District Association of the Church Society in this Diocese, your Managing Committee have to regret the absence of the Secretary from severe indisposition, as also of another of their brethren in consequence of heavy doministers a majority of 97. The vate minister a majority of 97. The vote

For Sir Robert Peel's motion ..... Majority for the motion .....

By this motion the house pledged itself to go into Commit-tee. It is described as the first skirmish—the precursor of the general engagement.

The fate of the measure in the House of Lords is less cer-

ain. The European Times expresses the belief that it is not only safe in the house, but that the Peers will pass the bill. The Oregon intelligence is less favourable; though nothing definite. The President's message, communicating the correspondence, had just reached England. The money market was tight, and several failures had taken

Cotton had improved under the aspects of the Oregon

Two great battles had taken place in India, in which 3,300 British and native allies were killed and wounded, and 30,000 COMMERCIAL. - There have been several extensive failures

in London and Liverpool. In the latter place, one house, Messrs. Stockdale & Sons, the most extensive soap manufacturers, it is said in the world, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are little short of half a million of money. The proceed with it. Since that it has not been found convenient to resume it; but it is hoped, that all in the two congregations who have not yet subscribed, will take the first opportunity of enrolling their names, and of becoming permanent supporters of the Institution.

failure was owing to the lightness of the money market, and to their consequent inability to negotiate their paper. This great failure has seriously involved several firms, and has dragged down several smaller houses. The Liverpool Borough Bank suffers to the extent of more than £100,000, and the failure was owing to the tightness of the money market, and result has been to send the shares of that establishment almost

man; this arrangement having been entered into previously to the receipt of the Act incorporating the Church Society. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the taken, has excited surprise; for it was hoped that the commerweather on Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sermon to have taken, has excited surprise; for it was hoped that the commer been preached on that day has been deferred to Sunday cial measures of the present Government would have facilita ted the settlement of the dispute, on terms satisfactory to both

The cotton market advanced on some descriptions an eighth when the beligerent purport of the advices by the packet transpired. The peremptory refusal of the American Governmen to submit the question to arbitration, on the ground that is would thereby recognize the rights of the British Governme would thereby recognize the rights of the British Government to a portion of Oregon, is regarded as puerile, not to say insulting. These rights have long been acknowledged by treaty between the parties, and it is held as being too late in the day to erase a bond which preceeding negotiators, on both sides of the Atlantic, have con-bined to respect. The friends of peace mourn that the arbitration—the most satisfactory mode of ettling amicably a controverted claim—should have been so unceremoniously rejected, and its effect upon the cotton market has been, as we have stated, to make it more decidedly firm. The pilot boat, Wm. J. Romer, which sailed in company with the Patrick Henry, has not yet arrived. She is said to be the bearer of Mr. Packenham's despatches to the British

Business is dull. The money market, from the various causes at which we have glanced elsewhere, is in a very unsatisfactory state. With fifteen millions of money locked up. waiting the adjudication of the committees of the House nmons on the various railroad projects before them, it could bardly be otherwise. But as the companies get their acts, the money will find its way into circulation. The evil, however pressing, is only temporary, and we must even be content to bear patiently what we cannot avoid. The sweets are hereaf-

Sir Robert Peel in the lower, and the Earl of Ripon in the upper house, moved the thanks of Parliament to the Indian army, in good set phrase, on Monday night. The speech of Sir Robert Peel embraced and exhausted the merits of the

The weather in England continues unusually mild, and the effect cannot fail to make itself felt on the growing crops. Vegetation is extremely forward; and during the months of January and February, we appear to be in the midst of May. The winter, altogether, has been one of the most unwintry o record. We allude to the circumstance here, for the purpose of stating that, as regards the produce of the field, the result is most discouraging, and fears for the future are already upper-To show the advance of opinion in England on free trade.

the government candidate was defeated at Westminster by a large majority, although he was supported as a free-trade candidate. In South Nottingham-shire, Lord Lincoln, a cabinet minister, has been defeated. O'Connell is represented to be sinking fast and in a very weak state of health. The French Chamber of Deputies have voted a sum of money for a line of steamers between Havre and New York.

The accounts from Algiers are very gloomy. 25,000,000 francs have been asked for by the French Ministry to carry on For United States flour, duty paid, 32s. @ 33s. In bond. 26s. @ 27s. Canada flour has declined 6d. to 1s. per sack.— Indian corn 35s. @ 38s. for 480 lbs. The demand for clover

seed has just commenced. The quality of American is not fine; but sales to some extent have been made at 43s. @ 56s

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA! 3,300 British and Native Troops killed and wounded, and reported loss of 30,000 Sikks, at Moodkee and Ferozeshah.

Our advices from Bombay, since the sailing of the steam ship Cambria, come down to January 17, and furnish accounts of one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British in our ndian empire, in which we have sustained the known loss of 3,300 of our brave soldiers, including the gallant Sale, Sir J. M'Caskill, and Major Broadfoot. When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombay, for transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that a further loss may be calculated upon. An Extraordinary Gazette gives the official account of all the military operations in this great struggle. The result, we

are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever ned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. Previous to laying before our readers copies of the more important dispatches, we prefix the following brief outline:—On the 12th, 13th, and 14th December, the Sikh army rossed the Sutlej, with, at the lowest estimate, 80,000 me (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry), and about 150 sieces of cannon of the largest calibre moveable in the field, and exquisitely finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoeon. It is only in morals that the Sikhs are to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect, and as skilful in all the arts they cultivate, of which

nanimously adopted:—
Moved by Mr. J. Jameson, seconded by Mr. W. H. British posts. Ferozepore is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it is so much.— The invaders, having established themselves and organised their 1. That the Report now read be adopted and printed in The invaders, having established themselves and organised the Church newspaper, for the information of the Members of this force on the British side of the Sutlej, made some slight demon stration of attacking Ferozepore in the interval between the 15th and 18th; but, upon the last named day, broke up, and taking the direct road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direc-In this direction, a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about 25 miles, to a place called Mondkee, when, on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a part of the British army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who, as second in command, took the field in person. A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns. 3. That, whereas we have cause of thankfulness to God for the gradual prosperity of the Society, this meeting would impress upon the minds of its members the necessity of continued exertion, and of losing no opportunity of furthering its interests throughout the bounds of the District.

Moved by Rev. R. Anderson, seconded by Mr. J. Tilley, and resolved.

4. That, whilst the Members of the Church generally are most reasonably called upon to do all they can in furtherance of the objects of this Society, we would most thankfully acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude which we owe to the two great venerable Societies of the Mother Country, which have planted the Church in the Colonies, and which are still willing to continue their fostering aid and protection. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and Moved by Rev. C. Rollit, seconded by W. R. Clarke, and resolved,

That the Rev. D. Knight he requested to continue to act bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded. Our \$\frac{1}{2}\$-\$\sigma\_2\$-in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of \$3,300, including 50 European officers.

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(From Dickens' Daily News, March 3.)

Lord Ripon, in the Upper House, and Sir Robert Peel, in the Lower, moved last matt a vote of thanks to the Indian Army, its commanders, and the Governor General. It was carefully premised that the vote did not imply any approbation of the policy pursued; but still the Ministers in both Houses sought to establish the moderation and necessity, if not the wisdom, of that policy. There was evident a wish not to appear in the eyes of Europe as if the English were a conquering or a grasping race. It is, perhaps, feared, that such conduct would easily find imitation, and that the force of our objections to the answerstion of Toward and the force of our objections to the annexation of Texas or Morocco, might be answered by

Apart, however, from considerations of policy, or the possible imputation of motives in the conduct of the war against the Sikhs, the motions of last night deserve attention from the statements severally made by the Duke of Wellington and Sir

The Duke of Wellington, after highly eulogising the conduct of the Governor-General in volunteering his services as second in command to Sir Hugh Gough, adverted to the report made by Sir John Littler of the "panic" which induced the 62nd regiment to retire before the enemy's fire. The Duke said that when he saw by the returns that five-twelfths of the men who want into the 62nd regiment. men who went into the field were killed; and when he found that, in moving on, the regiment was literally mowed down by the enemy's fire, he considered it impossible for the regiment to have done otherwise than retreat; and he regretted that Sir John Littler, who had also reported the extraordinary good conduct of the 62nd, should have employed the word "panie" to describe an inevitable processity.

to describe an inevitable necessity.

Sir Robert Peel's statement, in addition to his exposition of the condition of the Punjaub and the reasons which operated with Sir Henry Hardinge in not advancing his whole force to with Sir Henry Hardinge in not advancing his whole force to the frontier, contained numerous points of interest; and as he successively brought them before the House, his narrative elicited the strongest sympathy with the gallant men who fell, and admiration for the bravery of the survivors. He stated that not less than four of the Governor-General's aides-decamp were killed, and five more wounded, and that in the midst of this scene Sir Henry Hardinge was left with only one aided decamp—that aide-decamp heing kis own son a led of sixde-camp—that aide-de-camp being his own son, a lad of six-teen years of age, who had but just joined the service, but who, animated by his father's spirit, performed the arduous duties animated by his father's spirit, performed the arduous duties assigned to him of conveying orders from point to point, with a valour worthy of his father's fame. He dwelt on Sir Henry Hardinge's personal conduct in the field as deserving the highest praise; describing him as passing the night—like our own HENRY the FIFTH, before the battle of Agincourt—in going with the seddiers and from regiment to regiment, conversing with the soldiers, ani-mating their spirits, and ensuring, as far as human efforts n confirmation of this statement, read an extract from a pri-

inued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah! the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men, arried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest, by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper and revive

Sir Henry Hardinge's answer to all was, "We must fight for t; attack the enemy at daybreak, beat him, or die honourably

it; attack the enemy at daybreak, beat him, or die honourably in the field; —and, quoting the letter referred to—

"When morning broke, we were at it in true English style.

Gongh was on my right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur by my side, in the van, about thirty yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing; and we drove the enemy, without a halt, from one extremity of the camp to the other, capturing 130 or 140 guns as we went along, which were fired twenty paces from us, and were served often."

We have not space to continue our analysis of Sir Robert Peci's speech; and must refer our readers to the parliamentary report itself, only observing that to his eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir Robert Sale, as well as to the general propositions of his motion, the House unanimously assented

# Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

(To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.)

Sir,-Upon my arrival from Paris-which, by a series of untoward circumstances was not until a few hours after the remains of my lamented half-brother, Colonel Gurwood, had been consigned to the grave—I was much shocked by a report speculate in railroad shares; he did invest some money in them, but this was not attended with any loss.

The cause which induced my brother's untimely death was a wound in the head, which he received from a musket ball at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where it is known he volunteered the forlorn hope; his shako and part of his skull were carried away; and it will be in the recollection of the officers of the 10th Hussars (with whom my brother afterwards served), that at certain states of the weather he frequently complained of pain in his head; and that he has been known to fall from s horse in fainting fits in the Riding-house at Brighton. These circumstances, and my brother's long abstinence from wine in consequence of this wound, immediately occurred to the recollection of two of his dearest friends now in Paris, when the account of his melancholy end was received there. t has been observed by some eminent army surgeons, that although Gurwood thought little of the wound in his head, is ight some day prove fatal to him;" and accelerated, proba-y. by too great mental exertion in the compilation of the Wellington Dispatches," it has done so.

Colonel Gurwood, at the time of his death, was awaiting his leave of absence to join me at Paris. He had written to me that the insomnia under which he had long laboured had entirely left him—that he "felt quite himself again," and he requested me to make some arrangements there for the accom-modation of himself and family. Instead of his arrival, I received the intelligence of his melancholy death; and I ask no apology in requesting you, by the insertion of this letter, to rescue the memory of a beloved and lamented brother from the slightest imputation of a railroad gambler or premeditated sui-

eide. - I am, Sir, your obedient humble servan C. H. OKEY. 70, Lowndes-square, Jan. 4.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CALAIS.—Mr. Marshall, British Consul at Calais, for the last 23 years, died here on Thursday last. During the long period of his Consulship, his kind and obliging manners acquired for him the regard not only of all his own countrymen residing here, but of all the French to whom he was known. He leaves behind him an honourable and respected reputation. The funeral took place on last Tuesday, and was attended by an immense crowd of the natives of both countries.—Journal de Calais, 28th January,

MR. O'CONNELL'S TENANTRY. - Years ago Mr. O'Connell led the people through a long, violent and ultimately successful agitation for what was called Catholic emancipation. We do not dispute or deny the merits of that agitation; its objects were just and it deserved to be successful. But after all, what has it done for the people of Ireland? Where are the blessings and benefits to them of which it was to be the fruitul source? The answer is given by the miserable hovels, the ud-soaked floors, the poverty, starvation and wretchedness of Mr. O'Connell's tenants, who, crouching in dirt and darkness, barely keep body and soul together on potatoes and butter-milk never tasting meat from January to December, because the cow and the pigs must go to pay Mr. O'Connell's rent as land-

lord and Mr. O'Connell's tribute as liberator. And so it would be with repeal of the union if Mr. OConnell should succeed in obtaining it. Let Ireland have her Parliament in College-green, which Mr. O'Connell has so long promised, and still Mr. O'Connell's tenants would huddle together in squalid mud cottages, with walls of loose stones, war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host passed the river may be about 40 or ing. less oce their s spectin in 1829 inn was there b when 1 1824

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anti-renters, national reformers and the rest .- Report of the

SPRING WEATHER .- We have had another week of unseasonably mild weather, in consequence of which we have seen, almost without surprise, various casual vegetable productions which have been shown to us, but which are naturally looked for three or four months hence, including a sprig of gooseberry bush, with the fruit setting on it. In some parts of the United States, there usually occurs towards the end of the year a turn of fine weather, called by the residents " The Indian summer and it seems that meteorologists and almanack-makers in this country will, by and bye, have to devise some appropriate appellation for the spring-like weather that so often interpolates the winter quarter of our modern English year. We receive accounts from all localities of the extraordinary mildness of the present season. Gooseberries, perfectly formed, were gathered within a day or two by Mr. James Pearson, of Wirksworth Moor; and strawberries, both in full bloom and fruit, may be seen in Mr. Saxton's garden, at Matlock Bath, Childen have also been seen gathering with great delight the com-mon daisy. A boy in the service of Mr. Joseph Allan, farmer, of Shirland, whilst gathering turnips in a field on Saturday, found under the leaves of a large turnip a yellowhammer's nest

GRATITUDE TO A GOOD NEIGHBOUR.—In a former num ber we mentioned the agrarian outrage committed on the Rev. Thomas G. Caulfield, A.M., Curate of Benown, and the Molly Maguire notice served on him not to till a farm he held for the last 10 years, and which he purchased from the former tenant it being contiguous to his glebe. So beloved is he by his parishioners of every creed, and so indignant were they at the insult offered to him, that, acting under the impulse of grateful feelings to a good neighbour, every man in his parish that had a plough and horses assembled on Tuesday, the 23d ult., with no less than 40 ploughs, and long before night his field was beautifully cropped with wheat. In this ebullition of kind feeling, the Rev. James Kearney, the Roman Catholic priest of the parish of Benown, was a participator.— Westmeath Guar-

dian, (Conservative paper.)
THE SMALLEST VESSEL IN THE AFRICAN TRADE.—A few weeks ago, the smallest vessel that ever cleared out of the Clyde for an Atlantic voyage, measuring only 12 tons, N.M., left the river with a general cargo to Cape Coast Castle. This yacht was built at Port Bannatyme, in Buteshire, and was intended for pleasure excursions alone. Her sailing qualities were well known during the time when she belonged to the gentleman for whom and by whose directions she was built, and they attracted the attention of an African merchant who was in this country last summer, and by whom the yacht was purchased for the river trade in that country. He determined on sending her out with goods; and so confident is he in the capabilities of his little ship that he has arranged to join her at Madeira The gentleman to whom she now belongs has given her the name of the Ocean Queen; and when she has reached Cape Coast fety the name will have been earned, for never, surely previously has a smaller craft navigated a sea so wide and dangerous. The Ocean Queen is, however, a strongly built and well-contrived little thing, and no doubt is entertained by her owner that she will have a prosperous voyage, although it has been retarded at the commencement, for she met a channel storm to begin with, but weathered it more gallantly than heavier ships, although the master, from indisposition, was obliged to put into Donahagee, on the west coast. We do not know what the underwriters may say to this risk, but the crew and the

WASTE OF SEA COASTS.—The abbey of Whitby, at its first erection by Lady Hilda, in 958, is reported to have been a mile from the sea; but the distance from the verge of Whitby east cliff to the nearest part of the abbey, measured in the line of transept, was found in 1816 to be little more than 200 yards. Along the coast line of Yorkshire, from Bridlington Quay to Spurn Point, the shore has no important inlet or projection, and consists of beds of clay, prayel rubble; and exposed to a strong current from the north, as well as to the uncontrolled action of the waves, the annual de-vastation committed here is very extensive. Of the villages of Auburn, Hartburn, and Hyde, in the Bay of Bridlington, only the remembrance remains. Several places on the shore pre-serve, in the termination of their names, a memorial of meres or freshwater lakes, once having existed in their neighbour-hood—as Skipsea, Kilnsea, and Withernsea, the Scandinavian sjo signifying a lake; but the sea has broken into these meres, and absorbed them, though recesses on the shore seem to mark the spots they once occupied. The mere at Horusea still survives; but this place, which was once several miles inland, has been brought within half a mile of the water's edge, and the hamlet of Hornsea Beck been utterly destroyed. The waste of the coast amounts to about four yards a year; and farmers may be met with who have witnessed the corn wave where the sea now prevails. The depredations of the occan towards Spurn Point, at the entrance of the Humber estuary, have been still more considerable, nor is it unlikely that the Point will, ere long become an island. Ravenspur—with the latter part of which word the name Spurn seems to be connected, an important place in this locality—has long since been lost, with a number of other places in the vicinity, belonging to Bristol Priory; and the site of the Priory itself has been totally swept Pennant remarks - "The site and even the very names of several places, once towns of note upon the Humber, are now only recorded in history; and Ravenspur was at one time a rival to Hull, and a port so very considerable in 1392, that Edward Baliol and the confederated English barons sailed from hence to invade Scotland; and Henry IV., in 1339, made nence to invade Scotland; and Henry Iv., in 1939, made choice of this port to land at, to effect the deposal of Richard II.; yet the whole has long since been devoured by the merciless ocean; extensive sands, dry at low water, are to be seen in their stead." Mr. Lyell makes a remarkable statement repecting Sheringham, on the coast of Norfolk:—"I ascertained n 1829, some facts which throw light upon the rate at which the sea gains on the land. It was computed, when the present inn was built, in 1805, that it would require 70 years for the ea to reach the spot, the mean loss of land being calculated, from previous observations, to be somewhat less than one yard annually. The distance between the house and the sea was 50 yards; but no allowance was made for the slope of the ground being from the sea, in consequence of which the waste was naturally accelerated every year, as the cliff grew lower, was naturally accelerated every year, as the chill grew lower, there being, at every succeeding period, less matter to remove when portions of equal area fell down. Between the years 1824 and 1829, no less than 17 yards were swept away, and only a small garden was then left between the building and the aca. There is now a depth of 20 feet—sufficient to float a frigate—at one point, in the harbour of the port, where only 48 years ago there stood a cliff 50 feet high, with houses upon. If once in half a century an equal amount of change were produced at once by the momentary shock of an earthquake, history would be filled with records of such wonderful revolutions of the earth's surface; but if the convenient of the earth's surface; but if the convenient of the sarth's surface. of the earth's surface; but if the conversion of high land int deep sea be gradual, it excites only local attention. The flagstaff of the preventive service station, on the south side of this harbour, has, within the last 15 years, been thrice removed inland, in consequence of the advance of the sea,

(From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.) OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Montreal, 20th March, 1846.

ministrator of the Government proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building.— Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the Second Session of the Second Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech

rily devolved upon me as Administrator of the Government, in consequence of the lamented departure of the late Governor General. But I am commanded, at the same time, to make known to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased per-

during the last Session of the Legislature, have been laid at the foot of the Throne. It will be my pleasing duty to announce to you Her Majesty's gracious replies,

feet higher than that of Cape Diamond, and it is also proposed to bring water by pipes, so as to supply the whole city at a pressure.—Montreal Guzette. to you Her Majesty's gracious replies,

I should, under any circumstances, have directed your early attention to the condition of the Militia Law; but the unsettled state of the negotiations, which have for some time past been ried on between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of America, renders it imperative on me to press more immediately on your consideration the necessity of a reorganization of this arm of the public defence. I feel the most unbounded confidence that the loyalty and patriotism of every class of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada will be conspicuous, as they have been heretofore, should occasion call for their services, to aid in the protection of their country; but a well ligested and uniform system is indispensable, to give a fitting lirection to the most zealous efforts. At the same time, I feel warranted in assuring you, that, while our gracious Sovereign will ever rely on the free and loyal attachment of her Canadian people for the defence of this Province and the mainte-nance of British connexion, Her Majesty will be prepared, as hance of British connection, Her hances, the provide with promptitude and energy, corresponding with the power and resources of the Empire, for the security of her North American dominious.

The subject of the Civil List, which was brought under you consideration by my predecessor, will doubtless engage your attention, when I trust to your wisdom to make such a provision as will enable Her Majesty to give effect to your wishes, by recommending to the Imperial Parliament the requisite changes in the Act of Reunion.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

The financial accounts of the Province for the past year will be immediately laid before you. The estimates for the service of the current year will be likewise submitted for your early

which were entertained of its amount, and I rely on your wil lingness to make such provision for the public service, as a due regard to the interests of the people may require.

subjected to unexampled calamity in the successive fires which laid waste its buildings. Measures, rendered indispensable by the exigency, were adopted by my predecessor, which will be sent down for your approval.

The sympathy and benevolence of different portions of the

British Empire, were roused into active exercise by the know-ledge of the severe affliction with which it had pleased Divine Providence to permit the citizens of Quebec to be visited, and we have the strongest reasons for appreciating the noble gene-rosity which has been exhibited, and which has proved how truly the inhabitants of Canada are felt by the people of Great Britain to be brethren, and fellow-subjects of the same mighty nation. It will be for your wisdom to consider what further

The last intelligence from the Mother Country indicates a most important change in the Commercial policy of the Empire. I had previously taken occasion to press upon her Majesty's Government a due consideration of the effect that any ntemplated alteration might have on the interests of Canada. But until we have a fuller exposition of the projected scheme, which a few days will probably bring us, it would be premature to anticipate that the claims of this Province to a just measure

culated to promote the best interests, and to foster the rising growth of this rapidly advancing Colony.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

the Magdalen Islands.

Col. PRINCE presented a petition for the revival of the charter of the Bertie Rail Road.

Mr. AyLwin gave notice of a motion for the production of supers relative to Chief Justice Stuart's absence from Quebec om 10th March till the present time. On motion of Mr. Gowan, 500 copies of the speech were

Messrs. DeBleury and Papineau introduced the Hon. D. Viger, as member for Three Rivers.

Messrs. Draper and Smith introduced Mr. Taschereau.

to investigate his election, in accordance with the rules of the

The House adjourned till three o'clock on Monday.

EXCLUSION OF THEOLOGY FROM THE UNIVERSITY .-There is no description of persons more diligent in making converts, and more determined to have it all their own way, than the modern liberals, the no party, no religion men, that is, no religion as far as public education goes—so furiously peral are they, that we are reminded of Swift's moderate man, who was for cutting the throats of all the opponents of moderation,—and there is nothing which this party (for after all they are a party, and nothing but a party) professes to dread more, than that young me n at College should be biassed in favour of one religious denomination more than another. By the way, there is a question we should like to ask them, and we should wish to have it answered by them not as political partizans, but as honest men and Christians—were they sure that the influence operating on the student's mind at College, would be all in favour of their own particular denomination,

man as Dr. Burns, believe, that although there be no Professor of Theology—that no religion will be taught in it? Is History to be taught, and can the world's history be divorced from religion? are metaphysics and ethics, and natural philosophy, and your favourite science, political economy, to be taught, without any reference to the Deity, or to Christianity? Is Hebrew to be excluded—and if Greek is to be taught, must even the Gos-

the trammels of system, and human authority, in the discovery of truth? what reason can be given for excluding religion from colleges that would not also exclude it from schools, (and there are few liberals who would go that length)? Yes, but the obection is, that the Professor of Theology and those of the kinired sciences, must belong to some denomination. True, and so must, therefore, your College, in a limited sense. A University in common, as it regards its professors, is an impossi-bility, although, no doubt, as in Scotland, in London, in Holland, and in the United States, and elsewhere, it may be open

ion-but one which our space will not permit our entering on this week .- Bytown Gazette.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. W. GORDON.—The following testimonial, from the several Members of the Provincial Par-liament, and other gentlemen, who recently journeyed with our to him from Kingston. This expression of approval, so kindly conveyed, adds another line to the already lengthened catalogue

you cordially for your care and kind attention in bringing us over the lake at this unusual season of the year for steam-boat navigation. The comforts we experienced on board the Admiral from the time we left Toronto till our debarkation on the ice near Bath, could not have been greater even during the ordinary season of navigation. The attendance on the part of your servants was most satisfactory, and the fare throughout excellent. We beg you to tender our thanks also to Donald Bethune, Esquire, the enterprising and spirited proprietor of the steamer you command, for his considerate conduct in sending his vessel across the lake at this inclement season of the year on purpose for our accommodation and convenience; and especially as he could not have been actuated in doing so from any sordid or selfish motive, for the charge to each passenger was only five shillings more than is exacted during the sumn months, and the risk incurred was infinitely greater. We heartily wish both him and you every happiness and increasing

ALLAN N. MACNAB, W. ELLIOTT, W. NOTMAN, J. H. PRICE, DR. HAMILTON, G. Duggan, Jr.
J. H. Price, H. S. LARMELL, W. H. BOULTON,

In announcing to you the fact of my having thus become the successor of Lord Metcalfe, you will, I feel assured, concur with me in the expression of sincere regret at the painful cause which has removed this distinguished Nobleman from a station, the duties of which he discharged with a zeal and ability, that, on every occasion, won for him the highest approbation of his Sovereign, and the respect and gratitude of the people over whom he presided as her representative.

The several Addresses to the Queen which were adopted during the last Session of the Legislature, have been laid at the foot of the Throne. It will be my pleasing duty to announce to you Her Maiesty's creation.

	-
To the month ending 30th Sept £913,193 9 9	d
To the month ending 31st Oct 956,391 19 9	d
To the month ending 30th Nov 898,873 15 3	4
To the month ending 31st Dec 921,056 15 4	a
To the month ending 31st Jan 943 886 1 3	
To the month ending 28th Feb 940,346 1 5	1
The Assets were as follows:	
To the month ending 30th Sept £1,725,856 9 1	1
To the month ending 31st Oct 1,781,957 6 9	
To the month ending 30th Nov 1,761,480 4 5	
To the month ending 31st Dec 1,730,534 19 2	
To the month ending 31st Jan 1,740,684 0 8	
To the month ending 28th Feb 1,741,761 0 4	1
COMMERCIAL BANK, M.D.—Return of the average amount	

of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank, of the Midland District, during the period from the 1st of September, 1845, to the 28th February, 1846.

				а						
9	To the month ending 30th Sept £368,357	3	8							
7	To the month ending 31st Oct 377,400	9	11	ı						
	To the month ending 30th Nov 392,538	2	7	l						
1	To the month ending 31st Dec 403,585	17	7							
	To the month ending 31st Jan 444,593	18	4							
	To the month ending 28th Feb 484,900	13	11	ı						
ASSETS.										
L	To the month ending 30th Sept £687.785	5	1	l						
	To the month ending 31st Oct 719,684	12	3							
	To the month ending 30th Nov 723,943	9	5							
3		17	5	l						
	To the month ending 31st Jan 784,076	19	11							
-	To the month ending 28th Feb 785,530	18	2							

We have much pleasure in recording the first fruits of the crusade making by our active and indefatigable Police Magistrate against raffles and houses in which gambling, under varisguises and pretences, is carried on.

Alex. Farquhar, auctioneer, of St. John Street, was held

bail yesterday, himself in the sum of £200, and two surities £100 each, to appear at the next Superior Term to answer for having allowed raffles to be carried on in his house.

From the evidence submitted to us it would seem that after

the evening sale conducted by Mr. Farquhar was concluded, raffles for trumpery articles were encouraged, in which shop-boys were the chief or main speculators. Some of these lads have since been detected as thieves—as having stolen from their employers—and, as one of them has said, that he robbed his employer of upwards of three dollars in one fortaight, the innent must certainly be set down to the temptations held

out by the person whom we have above named.

The prizes in most instances, we are told, were of no value; we have seen even a pepper and mustard pot, named as one, and we have also been informed that a contribution of coppers were permitted to be thrown for. is to be hoped that Mr. McCord will persevere in his

No punishment can be too severe for those who ensuare youth. The immediate evil worked is trifling compared with the corruption of the young mind, which must bear upon after

We have already called the attention of merchants, shopkeepers, and parents to the existence of these dens of infamy may our warning have its full effect. Each individual impl

cated in these infamous practices brought to light we shall un-hesitatingly publish to the world by name; in so doing we but perform our duty as a public journalist.

If clerks in private employ will abuse the indulgence of their masters, they must necessarily look for a curtailment of the privileges now extended to them of the enjoyment of the long hours of the winter season being recalled. Let them bear this in mind.—Quebec Mercury.

We copy the following very excellent remarks from our con-temporary of the Chatham Gleaner:—

MORALS.—In a rapidly growing town, there is nothing which requires the attention of the good, intelligent, and virtuous, more than the morals of its inhabitants; the language, habits, and practices of every member of a community, should be consonant with, and founded on, the grand principles upon which society is formed, namely, the safety and happiness of its members; those who, from any motive or circumstance, depart, however so little, from this standard, detract from the eral weal, and do themselves injury. Under these impres sions we view with deep regret the present position of our town, not only in consideration of those who live within its limits, but as a nucleus or reservoir, from which the surrounding coun try not only receive the goods of life, but also that impress certain public officers and others who may not have taken the oath by law required. The Bill was accordingly introduced, and read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Draper, the speech of his Excellency was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. Smith of Frontense, presented a petition from R. Riddell, Esq., complaining that he had not been furnished with a list of the voters objected to before the Committee appointed to investigate his election, in accordance with the rules of the roll of the committee appointed in the rules of the voters objected to before the Committee appointed to investigate his election, in accordance with the rules of the rules of the voters objected to before the Committee appointed in the rules of the r The pious and benevolent in their attempts to correct these evils are despised, and even the warnings of God's ministers seem to fall powerless upon the people; those in authority, and from whom we ought to expect better things, are equally reckless. A want of moral integrity pervades all classes. A radical cure must be effected, or surely some mighty evil will overtake us. God's goodness will not always be provoked. We look upon the common grog-shop as being a hot-bed for raising, nourishing, and bringing into existence the most of these ills, and upon those who visit them as the gardeners, under whose ausnices they are grafted upon society. We had supposed that auspices they are grafted upon society. We had supposed that in issuing the new licenses, care would have been taken to have lessened that number, and that the rules provided for the government of such houses would be strictly enforced, but no, our magistrates on the contrary, have given every facility to their increase, by either signing their applications to the quarter sessions, or by attending that court and supporting in person their claims. We know that in speaking thus of both, the magistrates and these houses, we shall incur the displeasure of some persons, but we cannot shrink from the discharge our duty, a high sense of the sacred obligation we are unde of our duty, a high sense of the sacred obligation we are under as the conductors of an independent press, urge us to speak freely and sound the alarm when danger is near. We hope the respec-table, and those who ape at respectability, will alike stand for-ward and discountenance those depots of vice, these cells of in-iquity, by no longer frequenting them. We hope the inspector who is now on his tour through the district, will make rigid in-nuiries as to the practices of these houses; be just and spare not or the evil is great, -not alone the substance of the land, but

THE GRAND EXPRESS .- The late Express from Portland to Montreal, a branch of the New York Express from Halifax, was under the immediate direction, as it is well known, of Messrs. Corser & Waterhouse, the latter gentleman taking charge personally of the Canadian portion of the route. The special thanks of Lord Cathcart, Administrator of the Government of Canada, have been communicated, through the Secretary of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, to Waterhouse, by the following note, of which we have been

permitted to take a copy :-" Montreal, Feb. 24, 1846. "His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, begs to offer his best thanks for the Extraordinary Express which reached Montreal about noon on the 19th inst. "JOHN DOUGLAS, Major, A. D. C."

\_ Montreal Herald. THE ARMY .- The 82nd Regiment will not move to London on the opening of the navigation, but will be concentrated at Kingston,—there to receive nearly seven hundred new percuskingston,—there to receive nearly seven hundred new percussion muskets, the expense of conveying which up the country must have struck the Quartermaster-General, and is the reason for no official notification having been as yet received at head quarters. The 71st will move to London, and the 81st

A short time ago a large Seal, weighing about seventy pounds, was caught on the ice in Lake Champlain, by some men who were crossing in a cutter. An animal of the same species was killed there a short time before the commencement of the last war, and therefore the believers in "signs and forerunners" in that region, sagely prognosticate a speedy rupture with Great Britain.—Montreal Courier.

On the 11th inst., a novel incident occurred on the south to fifth streets, the land slipped towards the river, leaving a crack varying in width from four inches to twelve. The crack is some twenty or thirty feet from the river edge, and has done some considerable damage to various store houses and buildings along the bank of the river; the surface of the ground was frosen at the time, and a singular phenomena is presented by the appearance of a stump some eighteen inches across, through which the crack passed, dividing it through the centre, and without apparently disturbing a root on either side.—Chatham

dring the day, and frost at night. The ice remains strong, as yet giving no indication of leaving the bay and harbour. Two or three days of warm rain would, however, make a large difference. The steamer Admiral arrived a few days since at the upper gap with a number of M. P. P.'s on board, who were landed. landed on the ice, and walked to Fredericksburg, two and a half miles distant, and there procured conveyance to town.—
The experience which the hon, gentlemen have had of a few winter trips overland will no doubt prepare them to give all assistance to the furtherance of the projected lines of railroad east and west .- News, March 19.

drill. Implicit obedience is the essence of military organiza-tion, and that is incompatible with representation which im-

The Bank of Montreal has just published its return of the Average amount of Liabilities and Assets, during the period from 1st of September, 1845, to 28th February, 1846. From it we learn that the average Liabilities during that time have been as follows:—[Montreal Herald.] source of weakness and distrust. Nothing worthy of the name of a government can for a moment tolerate the democratic principle in the national defences:—

Extract from Brigadier General Hull's Defence before the General Court Martial which tried him in Albany, in the year 1814; copied from the printed report of the trial, published by Eastburn, Kirt, & Co., New York, 1814. "My experience in the Revolutionary War had fixed in my

mind a distrust of the services of undisciplined Militia, how-ever ardent and valorous they might, by language, and even by actions, WHEN NOT BEFORE THE ENEMY. make themselves appear. Indeed the organization of the Militia corps I had with me was particularly calculated to create distrust with respect election, mediate or immediate, of the men of whom they were and qualification

the nominal commanders.
"My second in command, Colonel M'Arthur, has prefaced to his testimony by telling you that at such a time he was elected Colonel. Col. Van Horn was elected Major, Mr. McCormic was elected a Lieutenant. From what stations, what occupa-tions, these gentlemen were elected to high military rank, I do not know. It would seem, however, that, notwithstanding all the experience they have had in the field, they have not learned military language, or forgotten what were probably the phrases of their former occupations.

"General M'Arthur, in describing the disposition he intended to make of his excessions."

ded to make of his regiment in case of an attack, spoke, as he ded to make of his regiment in case of an attack, spoke, as he would of the gate of a cow-pen, of swinging it into the rear line of a ballow gazer, and most of the control of the gate of a cow-pen, of swinging it into the rear line of a ballow gazer, and most of the control of the gazer and most of the gaz line of a hollow square—and most of the witnesses against me have spoken of the balance of a detachment as they would of the ine of a hollow square—and most of the witnesses against me are spoken of the balance of a detachment as they would of the boot of an account in a shop-book. Elected officers can never be calculated upon as great disciplinarians. In every station the lected will be unwilling to incur the displeasure of the electers. elected will be unwilling to incur the displeasure of the electors, indeed he will be often found to court their favour, by a famirepresentatives establish their claims and take out their Patents indeed he will be often found to court their favour, by a familiarity and condescension which are totally incompatible with military discipline. The man that votes his officer his commission, instead of being implicitly obedient, as every soldier ought to be, will be disposed to question and consider the propriety of the officer's conduct before he acts. This system has not only an injurious effect upon the soldiers, but it has a retro-active effect upon the officers. They, knowing how far they are responsible to their electors, and what deference is due from them to a majority of votes, are under the influence of their own feelings in intercourse with their superiors."—Montheir own feelings in intercourse with their superiors." -- Mon-

HALIFAX, N. S, March 3 .- The proceedings of the House uring the week have been pretty much of the routine order. A considerable portion of the public business has been forwarded, though no legislative question of a very important nature

s yet been settled.

The Militia Law has also engaged the attention of the House, and an amendment has passed, making it optional with the Executive to call out the militia three days for drill, instead

of the formal muster as at present.

The Disqualification Bill passed its second reading in the It is to be hoped that Mr. McCord will persevere in the audable task. There are many houses of a similar or worse the character to be visited.

The Disqualification Bill passed its second the part of the council yesterday, by a majority of one.

St. Jöhn, N.B., March 3.—The Hon. Messrs. Saunders and Chandler have been appointed a Committee on the part of the Legislative Council to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Boundary between this Province and Canada.

We learn that the Bill for incorporating the Roman Catho-lic Bishop of New Branswick passed in the Assembly on hursday last, after an animated discussion of two days.

The Fredericton Reporter of Friday says:—" We do not re-House of Assembly, as we witnessed in the present week.—Routine business, Bills, Supply, the consideration of Petitions, &c., &c., have been dispatched with a degree of speed hitherto unprecedented here. In fact, there has been more work and

less talk than usual.

Sidney, C.B., February 25.—Trade of Pictou.—From an abstract which appears in the columns of the Pictou Chronicle, we learn that the trade of that Port has greatly increased during the past year—the increase in the value of exports over those of the preceding year, being no less than £23,000.—
"This increase," says the Chronicle, "is caused by the quantity of Timber exported to the Home Market, and Coals to the United States," We understand the trade of Sidney has expansional and the procedure of the contraction perienced a similar increase, and from similar causes.

### United States.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, March 11.

The anxiety of the public as to the position and intentions of the President, on the Oregon question is rather increased than diminished by everything that has passed since Mr. Haywood's speech. The Oregon men are, I think, on the whole, more confirmed than ever in the opinion that they have got the President sincerely bound to them and their president. President sincerely bound to them and their projects. One of the most distinguished of them has written to his constituents since the late blow up in the Senate, "that all is safe; we shall get the 54 40."

The explanations and exhortations of "the Union" amount

nothing but this—that the party must keep together, and en they can get all the spoils, war or no war.

The President has no doubt ascertained that all the Senate except about six are in favour of a compromise on 49; and I have little doubt that he will accept it if offered. But I should like to know upon what ground the offer is expected. Every one takes it for granted that England, as M. Berryer said wil be too happy to settle on 49. I should like to see some proof of

The morning business in the Senate, to-day, was important. The morning business in the Senate, to-day, was important. Mr. Reverdy Johnson made a very strong speech on the Oregon question. He showed that our title was not good to the whole of Oregon, and that Great Britain had as good a title as any other nation to the country north of 49. He showed that the Nootka Sound treaty did not enlarge or strengthen the rights of Great Britain on the North West coast, and that it would be no better for our title if that treaty were, as our Government contended, abrogated by the war of 1796. He proved that our best source of title was in the purchase of Louisana from France, from under which we had no right to go beyond He contended that the line of 49 was established by treaty, and went into an argument to show it. True, the line was never run, as Mr. Greenhow had said, but it was never intended to be run. That would have been impracticable. The treaty provided merely that it should be "described." It was treaty provided merely that it snown be settled by comor war would be inevitable, and he contended that the Presient was bound in honour to offer 49, and to settle on those terms, as he hoped be would do—if he could get them. He referred to the former offers of the United States as creating obligations upon the Government. Mr. Polk's own offer created an implicit obligation on him to accept it if it should be offered. How could he go before the world and insist upon 54 40 or war, as the Senator from In liana said he was bound to do. It would be a permanent and irretrievable disgrace to the American name, in the eyes of the world. But he American dance, in the eyes of the word. But he appre-hended no such consequences. He believed that the United States Senate would sustain such a compromise by a constitu-

Mr. Johnson, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to refer to the Washington treaty, and to the fame and honour won, in that negotiation, by the American negotiator. That correspondence would confer perpetual renown on the American Secretary of State. When Lord Aberdeen read Mr. Webster's a the applicate of the sight of the sight. on, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to ster's letters on the subject of the right of search, he emphatically declared that no impressment of an American sailor would ever be attempted again.

Mr. Sevier asked on what authority this remark rested.
Mr. Johnson said he declared it on personal authority. He
was impressed with a belief that the President's motives were aceful. But we were in such a condition that, unless the estion should be settled, the excitement would increase here, nd be extended to Oregon, and the settlers there. It was me that the settlers of the two nations should be separated. He would go for the notice, and should offer one in a different

the last war, and therefore the believers in "signs and foreuners" in that region, sagely prognosticate a speedy rupture
ith Great Britain.—Montreal Courier.

On the 11th inst., a novel incident occurred on the south
ank of the river Thames in this town, extending from third to
be supposed that the resolution be amended so as to
adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:
instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if
the thinks proper, after the termination of the present session,
to provide that it shall be after the first of June next.

Mr. Alphine where the resolution be amended so as to
adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:
instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if
the proposed that the resolution be amended so as to
adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:
instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if
to provide that it shall be after the first of June next.

Mr. Alphine where the resolution be amended so as to
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adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:
instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if
the proposed that the resolution be amended so as to
adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:
instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if
the thinks proper, after the termination of the present sension, which is the present sension. Mr. Atchison takes the floor for to-morrow.

THE NEW ATLANTIC STEAMERS. - We learn that in conformity with the late act of Congress, a contract has been made in this City for the building of four Mail Steamers to ply between this port and Europe, two to Havre and two to England. Mr. E. Mills is the contractor, and is supposed to be backed by Capt. Vanderbilt and George Law. One of the steamers is to be ready for sea on the first of Jan. 1847, and supplies the contractor of the first of July another on the first of Feb., the other two on the first of July and August following. It is said that the two which are to run between this City and Havre are to be named 'Washington' and 'Lafayette;' the two for England will bear the names of 'Europe to be the discountered. of 'Europe' and 'America.' The following are to be the di-mensions of these boats:—Length of keel, 230 ft., breadth of beam, 38ft., depth of hold 24 ft. They are to be equal to 1700 tons burden each; and to be constructed in the most bstantial manner, and to be suitable for ready conversion into War Steamers or Steam Frigates. They are to be supplied with marine engines of dimensions as follows:—cylinders 75 inches in diameter, stroke 10 ft, boilers 12 ft. shell and 35 ft. long, with return flues, capable of carrying 20 inches of steam across the Atlantic. They are to have wrought iron shafts and cranks 20 inches in diameter with iron water wheels from 25 to 40 ft. in diameter, and 74 ft. in face. It is stated that Capt. Hewitt, of the Utica and Capt. Morgan of the Vic-toria have been selected to command two of these steamers.— New York Tribune.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, the 7th of April, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Kingston, March 16, 1846.

GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office. Cobourg, March 26, 1846.

CLASSICAL ASSISTANT WANTED. THE Principal of an old-established ACADEMY, in the London District, is desirous of obtaining, after Easter, the services of a respectable single young man, to assist in conducting the School generally, and especially to take charge of a Greek and Latin class.

He must be a member of the Church of England, and, as the salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active behive. hem.
All their officers held their commissions in virtue of an habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character

Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cobourg, or MR. LIVINGSTON,

Caradoc Academy, Delaware P. O., C. W. Caradoc, March 16, 1846.

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 10th March, 1846. representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by ernment to be disposed of by sale. All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March, 1848.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON.

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA. QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston for Ningara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve Toronto, March 20, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto, (weather permitting) for Wellington Square, and intermediate Ports, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock; and will leave Wellington Square for Toronto, on the arrival of the Stage from Hamilton.

To Commencing on TUESDAY, 17th instant.

Refer don.

For further particulars, apply (post-paid) to Alexander Campbelle, Esq., Napanee, or to the undersigned at Kingston, FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, March 2, 1846.

Kingston, March 2, 1846. Toronto, March 16, 1846.

Upper Canada College. THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 23rd

of this present month.

TERMS:
DAY SCHOLARS. Preparatory School ........................£30 16 0 p annum. College Forms ...... 33 16 0

Toronto, March 16, 1846. Midland District Grammar School. S. LIGHTBURNE, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

MR. LIGHTBURNE will be prepared after the First of April, to receive into his family six young Gentlemen as Boarders.
Mr. L. would mention, as a proof of the success which has attended his teaching, that one of his pupils (not twelve years of age) was a successful candidate at the late Exhibition ations in Upper Canada College.

All communications (by post) to be pre-paid. Kingston, March 17th, 1846. TO LET.

One of in rear Farly possess ion can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN.

Cobourg, January, 1846. ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

& W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS H. & W. ROWSELL are now making up their Orders FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

ET-347 154 THE	for saie,	th opper c	et ale		
THE FO Executo	LLOWING I	LANDS are offeren S. CARTWRIGHT,	ed for sa Esq., v	ale	by the
	Township.				Acres.
Wellington	Amaranth	OF 15 0 19 8 19 15	6		200
Johnstown	Bastard	Broken lot 27, and	5		200
Western	Brooke	Broken lot 27, and	1 -		
		r. part of broken	1 6	**	200
Do.	do. 18101	lot 26 E, half 11	10	123	100
Do.	do.	19	11		200
Do. Do.	40.	W. 8 11, W. 8 21	12	**	200
Nowcastle J. N.	do	19		146	200
Midland	Camdon Fost	Broken lots 18 & 19 N. half 22, half 23	10	**	200
Do.	do.	Broken lots 39 & 40	6		200
					200
Niagara	Cayuga	5 and 6, North side	}	100	400
Simcoe	Collingwood	Talbot Road, South	5 5		200
Do.	do.	odispednestin 8		1	200
Do. Eastern	Cornwall	34	9		183
Newcastie	Cramaha	Layaded Lines	6		200
Simcoe	Dawn Essa	E. half 14	7	1	100
Midland	Frederickshurgh	E. half 19	2		200
					50
Home	Georgina	13 10 & 11 Broken lots 10 & 11 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block 14 & 15, "	3		200
Do	Glanford	10 & 11	87		400
Do.	Hamilton Y	Broken lots 10 & 11	9}		
-ze office	(Town of)	5, 6, 7 & 12, Block	No. 2		
Do.	do.	14 & 15, "	" 16		
Do.	do.	11, "	" 17	, ba	
	do. Hamilton	3 & 4, "	" 35		
Do.	Haldimand	19	7	**	100
A TOPOLISM	Hungerford	\$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34	1		950
Do.	do	6, 8, 23 28	1 .		900
Do	do.	feont 1 33	} 2	Ein.	
Do.		12, 17, 18 & 34 18. & W. ½ 19	3		800
Do.	do	15, & E. 1 25	. 5		300
10.	10	8	6		200
Do.	do	N. half 30		1	100
Do.	do.	S. half 28	8		200
Do.	Huntingdon	W. half 19		**	100
Do.	do	10			200
Do. Tol Mi	do	1 periodiculars a 8			200
Do.	do	13. W. half 14		*	200
Do.	do.		10	**	200
Do.	do	12	13	**	200
Midland	Kingston			1	16
Do. Do.	do	Part 15			16
Do.	do.	and suppose to the			200
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Johnstown	Leeds	P half o	5		
Western	Loughborough	13 & 24	3	1999	400
Newcastle	Moore	E. half 17 N. E. 1 32	12	-	100
Do.	do	N. E. \(\frac{1}{4}\) 32 & 34 N. \(\frac{1}{4}\) 7, W. half 12 16	2		
Do.	do	N. 17, W. half 12 16	3	200	400
Johnstoner .	North Cuart	THE PARTY NO.	4		200
Crore	North Crosby Nassagaweya	E half 9	. 6		200
Simcoe	Notawassaga	zo. many 8		324	
Do.	Notawassaga Orillia South	N. half 7	. 2		400
I tince Edward	Picton [Town]	6. on Portland St			

W. half

Part 9 N. half 19

E. half 35

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Prince Edward Sophiasburgh

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

W. half 23 For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

LANDS FOR SALE.

Township.

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

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

THE Trustees of the Mill Reserve, at the Village of Napanee, Midland District, give notice that the Canal constructed for the increase of the Mill privileges on the Napanee River, at the said village, will be completed in the summer of 1846. This Canal is 1021 feet long, by 24 feet in width and will contain 4 feet in depth of water. The beight of fall from the surface of the Canal to the River is 31 feet, and the distance is on an average 158 feet. The space between the lower bank of the Canal and the River has been divided into eleven lots or Mill-sites, varying in width from 68 to 126 feet. There is a common road-way 30 feet wide extending the whole length of the lower side of the Canal. Between the upper bank 437-tf length of the lower side of the Canal. Between the upper bank of the Canal and the main street of the village, Lots are ladout to correspond with the Mill-sites, which can be let separately or with the Mill-privileges. The Mill sites can be let for a period of 21 years, at the expiration of which period, the Lots can be sold, or the buildings taken at a valuation, if

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the 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 watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 1½ mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent

D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER, at the request of several parties, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken out a Commission by License as AUCTIONEER, in connexion with the LAND and AGENCY business he has been for some years engaged in here: and the long experience he has had in Commercial business in Montreal, &c. enables him, with more confidence, to offer his services to those who may be pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupt

and other Estates, &c. &c. SHAW ARMOUR,

Cobourg, 5th February, 1846. F. LEWIS. Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer. BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYAN-

cing business, at the most moderate charges, and with the greatest exactness. In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUGTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He

will hold a SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. On the First Monday in every Month,

throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: lusic .....

Luition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing 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 of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

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

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

372-tf TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

REQUIRED by the undersigned, Plans and Specifications for the erection of a BRICK CHURCH in this City. Twenty Pounds will be paid for the Plan approved of.— Plans to be delivered by the first day of March next.

Further particulars may be learned on application to J. M. STRACHAN, Albany Chambers King Street West.

Toronto, 8th January, 1846. BIRTHS.

In Toronto, on the 13th inst., the lady of Robert P. Crooks, Esq., of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 8th inst., the wife of David John Smith, DIED.

At his residence near Peterborough, C. W., on Wednesday the 11th inst., Josias Bray, Commander, R. N.
At Port Burwell, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at noon, Mary Crozier, only surviving child of John Burwell, Esq., aged 20 years and 12 days—the child of innocence and affliction, resembly take. graciously taken from a world of pain, to the mansions of hap-

piness and bliss .- Communicated. At Montreal, on the 12th inst., Stephen Charles aged 8 years and 8 months; on the 14th, Augusta, aged 3 years and 10 months; and on the 17th, Jane, aged 6 years and 4 months,

children of Philip Durnford, Eq.

At Quebec, on the 8th inst., at the Jesuit's Barracks, after a long illness, Charlotte Henrietta Dukes, aged 34 years, wife of J. Dukes, Esq., 89th Regiment. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 26;

Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston; Rev. A. Palmer; W. Livingston, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq.; T. Champion, Esq.; Mr. Stephen Nelson, rem., G. Dunn, Esq., rem. (for extra Nos. sent); R. Graham, Esq., rem. (pays to No. 17 of vol 10); J. Burwell, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. S. Atmour, rem.; Mr. R. McAmis, rem. vol. 9; C. Brent, Esq., rem. For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, if by letter, free

How different the scene that would be presented if Mr. O'Connell had employed the time, the talents, the energy, and the vast sums of money that have been poured into his hands by the people of Ireland, for the practical melioration of their lot. If he had made himself personally acquainted with the condition of his three or four hundred tenants, and striven to create for them the physical advantages and comforts of which they knew nothing—scarcely even by name. With less than half the effort he has wasted in political agitation he might have surrounded himself with a thriving, prospering and com-fortable tenantry; his example would have wrought upon other landlords, the example of his peasantry on other peasants; and a great work for Ireland might have been done. But Mr. O'Connell has preferred to agitate—and we see the result in the There is a lessen in this for agitators in our country too-

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in which were three newly-laid eggs; the farmer, to convince himself, broke one, and found to his gratification that they were indeed new. The blue-bottle fly has been seen frequently in the neighbourhood. A bat was also seen on Thursday evening apparently in search of its prey, and as fall of life and vigour as at Midsummer. Mr. John Grenness, grocer, Ashbourn, gathered a quantity of gooseberries, on Monday last quite in full berry, in the garden of Mr. Cololough, Sturston, near Ashbourn.

Derby Mercury, (January.)

Colonial.

This day, at Three o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Ad-The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The duty of opening this Session of Parliament has necessa

consideration.

The necessity of providing for the prosecution and completion of the public improvements undertaken with the sanction of Parliament, will form a subject for your deliberation.

It affords me pleasure to be able to inform you that the revenue of the past year has not fallen short of the expectations which were entertained of its amount, and I rely on your will

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: Since your last meeting, the ancient city of Quebec has been

measures it may be proper to adopt, for the restoration of what has been thus destroyed.

protection had been overlooked.

In these and the various other objects affecting the prosperity of Canada, which may occupy you, I offer my hearty co-operation; and I earnestly trust that under the direction of an all wise Providence, we shall be enabled to pursue a course cal-

Friday, March 20th. Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice of five bills relating to Gaspé and

dered to be printed. The usual order regarding the postage of members was made. Mr. ROBINSON gave a notice regarding Colonial Postage.

would they be so very anxious to guard him against it?

But let that pass, and let us suppose that we have to deal with sincere, well intentioned men. Well then, we should say to them, suppose we let you h ve your own way, and allow you to re-construct the University on the principle that there shall be no religious teaching in it whatever—do you, does such a

pel of St. John be in the Index prohibitorius?—Must this liberal University have also an Index expurgatorius? No! the whole scheme is a chimera; and after all, why exclude the science that, above all others, sets the mind free from

to students of all denominations. Such, as far as we can see, is the sort of University we can-not have. What sort of College we can have, is another ques-

the worthy Captain's hands .- British Colonist. Kingston, March 16, 1846. Sir .- We cannot allow the occasion to pass without thanking

PAUL KANE, HENRY SHERWOOD.

To CAPTAIN W. GORDON, of the Admiral.

## Original Poetry.

### Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XXXIII.-THE FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.\* (L. M. AS PRALM SVIL.)

We beseech Thee. Almighty God, mercifully to look upon Thy people; that by Thy great goodness they may be governed and preserved evermore, both in body and soul; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O "God, our Saviour!" Great "I AM!"a The true High Priest, b and spotless Lamb; e Redeeming Lord! anointed King! To THEE-"THE CHRIST," all Praise we bring.

All Praise to THEE, - the "undefiled!" d Yet, scoff'd and scorn'd; rebuked, reviled !e For us Thy Love endured the strife; For us Thy Blood wrought "endless Life." f

111.9 Thy PATIENT GRACE, good Lord, bring near; That we, with THEE, may suffer here!— Our conscience clean-e from works of death, "To serve the living God" through faith!

Thon dost, Thy Church from Egypt call,—h
From carnal Will, and fically Thrall:
Not "of," but in "the world" is She, i
A Bush on flame,—still, saved of THEE! j

Great God, preserve her, evermore; k And grace on all her children pour! Be Thou her Shield, her saving Lord; Be, evermore, her "GREAT REWARD." !

\* This is called Passion Sunday, for now begins the comtion of the Passion of our Lord.—Bishop Sparrow. a The Gospel-(John viii. 58), and The Morn. Less .- (Exod. iii.

14); Heb. xiii. 8.

5 The Enistle—(Heb. ix. 11), and viii. 1, 2 in connexion with—verse is of The Epistle; John i. 29, and 1 Peter i. 19.

1 Heb. vii. 26.

First Morning Lesson—(verse 2).
The Collect.

& Genesis xv. 1.

LIVING NOT TO THE WORLD. (From "Gertrude," by the author of "Amy Herbert.") As the Elsham world had long ago decided must small degree excited, when his intended residence fort, I left them. the ladies' maids received but a gentle reprimand, ourable course of self-dependence, to accept of public racked with pains of old age, and complete helplessalthough guilty of misplacing a ringlet, or producing charity. a wrong dress, from the eagerness with which they reries of the nabob's oddities. And during this time and children become panpers?" pursued his own path-settled himself in his cottage his voice choked with emotion. diously for the comfort of the friends who might visit business?" him-and showed himself fully sensible of the charms of order and even of elegance, when it was to be en- make me a beginning." joyed with others; but made no preparations for personal gratifications beyond those which age and infirthe drawing-room and library were so stored with all suing summer they got along very comfortably. that might minister to ease and innocent amusement, paratus of luxury which are considered the necessary business. more than nature needs," seems a disregard of the ing her husband in his business. intentions of Providence, and a faithless fear lest evil To my inquiries about their affairs, she replied, which by many would have been considered one of perished." severe mortification. The apparent inconsistency

must be a considerable surplus, even after every pos-

sible expense had been taken into calculation, was de-

the demand upon his resources. English blindness it may be months before we have such company and wickedness might be great; and the destitute again. ver the path indicated by circumstances, than to chalk stretched forth his arm and seized-

# (From the Now York Churchman.)

man, pale and haggard, was mixing medicine for his ther reluctant to deliver up to the knife. d Heb. vii. 26.

d Heb. vii. 26.

e The Gospel—(John viii. 48, 49).

f The Epistle—(Heb. ix. 12).

g For illustration of beginning see Hebrews xii. 3; 1 Peter iv. 13;

2 Tim. ii. 11, 12; afterward see 14th ver. of Epistle of the Day.

h First Morning Lesson—(Exodus iii. 10).

The object of my visit could not be mistaken; but

SLAVERY I

The object of my visit could not be mistaken; but aside from this the family appeared deeply grateful because I was affected by their misfortunes, the history of which was soon told. A few weeks illness be the case, Mr. Dacre determined upon taking a for her of returning health. Having given them a been the source of all his wealth; she had peopled

was made known. The village doctor overlooked his A few days afterwards, I again visited my friends infancy, attended him in childhood, served him through numerous engagements as he discussed the motives in the garret. Their health was improved, and the life, and at his death wiped from his icy brow the cold that could induce a man of Mr. Dacre's wealth to be man anxious to pursue his usual calling for their sup- death-sweat, and closed his eyes for ever. She was, content with so humble a dwelling. The lawyer rest- port But without money to purchase a little fruit, nevertheless left a slave -- a slave for life-a slave in ed his pen upon his desk, and philosophized upon the this was impossible, and his prospect was cheerless the hands of strangers; and in their hands she saw falsity of common report, and the certainty that In- indeed. Some persons had advised him to go to the her children, her grandchildren, and her great-granddian fortunes were always exaggerated. The coach- Almshouse for the remainder of the winter, and it was children divided, like so many sheep, without being men and grooms of the different establishments pro- said, the Alderman recommended the same course .- gratified with the small privilege of a single word as nounced that Mr. Dacre could be no gentleman; a He could not see his family starve, and being utterly to their or her own destiny. And to cap the climax rich gentleman with only one riding horse was a thing destitute of the means to help himself, what else could of their base ingratitude and fiendish barbarity, my never heard of. The elderly ladies assembled round be do? Though thus urged, all his better feelings grandmother, who was now very old, having outlived the whist-table forgot to mark tricks and count honors revolted against this debasing step. I saw with gra- my old master and all his children, having seen the while comparing notes in loud whispers upon the fact tified feeling the signs of an inward struggle, while beginning and end of all of them, and her present ownof their new neighbour being a shocking miser; and his necessities were thrusting him down from an hon- ers finding she was of but little value, her frame already

peated to their young mistresses the innumerable sto- living, and can you now consent that yourself, wife mud chimney, and then made her welcome to the pri-

-furnished his little library with books -cared atu- "How much," I inquired, "will start you again in loneliness; she lives to remember and mourn over the

"Here," said I, "are two dollars." And in fact this small sum placed him on his feet

mity imperatively required. And why? Why, when again, so that through the cold weather and the en-But in December the family was again visited with

was Mr. Dacre's private study so simple, and even sickness, their little stock became exhausted, and homely in its appearance? Why were there no dam- coming to me in his distress, I gave him a few shilask couches, no soft-cushioned chairs, none of the ap- lings, which once more enabled him to resume his

appendages of wealth? Why, when the only spare About this time, I had reason to fear, there were room the little cottage afforded was a model of refine- some evils in his case of his own creation, which im- The earth is desolate. The children, the unconsciment, was the chamber of its owner so perfectly una- peded his prosperity.. It was said that he was not ous children, who once sang and danced in her predorned? It was a question only to be answered by strictly temperate, and did not duly honour the Lord's sence, are gone. She gropes her way, in the darkness those who could have watched the secret principle of day. Grieved to learn these things, I visited him at of age, for a drink of water. Instead of the voices of Mr. Dacre's life-who could have seen him in his hours noon, on the Lord's day, when a call from me would her children, she hears by day the moans of the dove, of devotion, in his moments of suffering and trial, and be least expected, and met him returning to his home and by night the screams of the hideous owl. All is heard the warning voice forever sounding in his ears with the remains of a basket of fruit unsold. I ac- gloom. The grave is at the door. Ind now, when -"how hardly shall they that have riches enter into companied him to his family and found him prepared weighed down by the pains and aches of old age. the kingdom of heaven!" From the period when for all my kind counsel and reproof for his disregard when the head inclines to the feet-when the beginprosperity first assailed him with its temptations, this of temperance and the Lord's day. As he listened ning and ending of human existence meet, and helpdifficulty was never absent from his mind. He noti- tears coursed their way down his cheeks—he acknow- less infancy, and painful old age combine together. ced the progress of others from toil to ease; from ledged me as his friend, promised to be guided by me, at this time, this most needful time, the time for the ease to luxury; from luxury to selfishnes and forget- and himself and wife subscribed a pledge of abstinence, exertion of that tenderness and affection which chil-

him that such might too probably be his own course. Feeling an interest in the family during the past my poor old grandmother, the devoted mother of 12 The gradations were so gradual as not to be percep- season, I have repeatedly made passing calls to give children, is left all alone, in yonder little hut, before tible; the excuses so plausible as scarcely to be with- them a word of counsel and encouragement, and have a few dim embers. She stands-she sits-she stagstood. Society and friends, the noble and the mean, been pleased to find them in comparative comfort. gers she falls she groans she dies and there

expenditure of the rich man. To cut ourselves off a woman with a basket of fruit on her arm, who ex- wipe from her wrinkled brow the cold sweat of death, from every thing that may be deemed a superfluity, pressed much joy at meeting me. It was the fruit- or to place beneath the sod her fallen remains. Will and rigorously to insist upon "giving to nature no erer's wife on the way to her stand, for she is now help- not a righteous God visit for these things? - Autobi-

should lurk under every occasion of enjoyment. Mr. "Thank God, since we have signed the pledge and Dacre saw and felt this. He did not shut his eyes to kept the Lord's day, we have wanted for nothing .the requirements of society and his family: but with- When the cold weather set in, our rent was paid a out any obstrusive singularity, he nevertheless persist- month in advance; we had a barrel of flour, plenty of ed in the practice of strict self-denial, for the very meat and potatoes, a ton of coal-all paid for-and reason which would have induced others to give way forty seven dollars. Our children, who were obliged to self-indulgence. Because his means of gratifica- to live out to get something to-eat, now live at home. tion were ample, he guarded against yielding to his They attend public school, and every Lord's day go own inclinations; and while his house, and his table, with their father and me to Church, and belong to progress, the inhabitants of the surrounding country. and his equipage were in accordance with his station the Sunday school. We can never forget your kindin the world, he himself, even in India—the land of ness to us; for without your advice and aid we would ment, to be a missionary amought the Iroquois. indolence and ease, pursued in secret a course of life surely have come to some bad end, and perhaps have

All this was said with a warmth of gratitude which might have surprised yet wiser persons than the gos- really confused me. It is true, a family had been sips and newsmongers of Elsham; especially when it rescued from suffering, and what is incomparably more the colony. The aged chiefs loved him, and had was known that Mr. Dacre's charities, although ex- important, saved from pauperism. But what had I protected him from the warriors. tensive, were not such as obviously to demand any done, or what favours had I bestowed to merit such unusual economy. He subscribed freely to the thanks, and bring out such results? As the almoner the governor of Canada, praying him to prevail upon schools, gave largely to the offertory, and was fore- of others, I had expended a few dollars for the relief | the savages to despatch ambassadors to Fort Cataramost in providing for the necessities of the poor, but of an indigent family, accompanying the gift with qui with a view to the arrangement of articles of he by no means relieved his neighbours from the obli- friendly intercourse and counsel, which scarcely occu- peace. The missionary eagerly repaired to the elders, gation of contributing their share also. With be- pied more time than the recital of these facts. Surely and so influenced them, by his expostulations and nevolence which, after a short experience, no one I am repaid an hundredfold for my small services; could doubt, he still kept within such limits, that and, with the grateful woman, would devoutly thank truce, and selected the principal chiefs of the tribe to none could plead the munificence of the rich Indian God for an instrumentality so happily adapted to imas an excuse for their own selfishness. That there prove the condition of the poor.

# A VERY ALARMING SITUATION.

cided; and how was it appropriated? Was it stored Two Frenchmen were travelling on horseback in up for his heir-at-law-a distant cousin-himself the owner of a considerable estate? It was possible, but the island of Sicily, where they found the inhabitants not probable; and the idea, when suggested at a tea to be any thing but well pleased with the people of party in Elsham, was almost immediately rejected .- France; they became rather uneasy on discovering Was it to be an inheritance for Miss Forester? The that they had mistaken their way and would not be notion was plausible, but the lady in question was not able to reach their intended night's lodging before sufficiently a favourite in society for it to be generally dark, and that there was no choice for them but they received. All felt it was the last way in which they must put up at a solitary house in the forest beyond should dispose of their own money, and the natural which it would be impossible for them to proceed that supposition was, that Mr. Dacre shared the same feel- night. They found the place inhabited by people Some said he intended to found an hospital; engaged in burning charcoal: an old couple was surothers that he was wishing to endow almshouses; a rounded by a dozen men who looked exceedingly an enemy; but we cannot do this. Your heart is the premises. few declared that plans were preparing for a new fierce, and every thing in the place had a gloomy not guilty of this deceit: we know you too well to whurch; and one or two, incapable of attributing lib- threatening appearance,

erality to their neighbours from being totally devoid The older of the two travellers quietly resolved to wickedness you have not committed. You despise of it themselves, hinted that the first idea was the keep awake all night, but he said nothing of it to his the crime as well as we. But you may not continue true one, and that with all his show of generosity Mr. companion, who was exceedingly tired, and soon for- here; for all will not do you the same justice; and Dacre's disposition was miserly. Time and observa- got his fears in a sound sleep. A clean, but very when our young men have once sung their war-song, tion threw no light upon the subject; at the end of rough kind of bed had been assigned to the two stran- they will look upon you as a traitor who has delivered six months, the Elsham world was still in a state of gers in the loft which was connected with the dwelling our chiefs into bondage; and we shall not be able to uncertainty as to the private affairs of their more room by a ladder, and had no door or fastenings for save you from their anger.' wealthy acquaintance, and after many discussions, security. The people of the house had, indeed, refinally arrived at the conclusion that he could not be ceived their guests with every appearance of kindness, to depart, and guides were given him to conduct him, as rich as had been reported. This, however, was a but the elderly Frenchman's suspicions were excited by circuitous routes, beyond the frontier. Louis mistake. Mr. Daere's fortune was large, and the by a variety of circumstances, and among the rest he XIV. enjoined the immediate liberation of the Indians, claims upon it, according to the usual standard of be- was alarmed to find that the old couple kept awake in so soon as he had understood the circumstances of nevolence, were small; but the measure of the world's much consultation, talking in a low voice, and some- their capture. The chief who addressed the Father charity is very different from that of the Christian's; times listening as if to know whether the strangers | Lamberville became a convert a short time afterwards, and while India, with its enormous heathen popula- were quite still and fast asleep. He heard the wo- and retired to Quebec. His conduct on the occasion tion, its fearful ignorance, and scantily endowed man ask the question: Oh, do you really mean to cut was, no doubt, the first-fruits of the Christian faith Church, stood before him as the land from whence | the throats of both of them? and the old man anhis property was derived, there could be no limit to swered: Don't let it grieve you for the young one-

state of the Church a never-failing source of regret; Soon after this, the old man was heard to sharpen but Providence points out to all who wish to be so a knife: he came climbing up the ladder, as noiselessguided, the true objects for their grateful offerings; ly as possible—the woman followed him just so far as and even in those cases in which we are apparently to let the light from her lamp shine into the loft: the most at liberty to follow our own will, a heart ear- watchful Frenchman saw the old man approaching nestly bent upon obedience will rather seek to disco- the bed with a large carving-knife in his hand; he

out a line of action merely in accordance with incli- Well, he just seized a large ham which was hangnation. India had been the source of Mr. Dacre's wealth; and to India he desired it should return.

Well, he just seized a large ham which was hanging over the bed, and cut from it two huge slices, handed them to his wife, and then descended the ladder as silently as he came up. The Frenchman was so much relieved by this unexpected issue that he fell widely and generally diffused.

Well, he just seized a large ham which was hanging over the bed, and cut from it two huge slices, handed them to his wife, and then descended the ladder as silently as he came up. The Frenchman was so much relieved by this unexpected issue that he fell widely and generally diffused. into a sound sleep and did not awake until the music and odour of the ham on the frying-pan resolved his Some time since I found myself in a filthy Court slumbers. The two guests found the table spread on the East side of the city inquiring for John Fearon, for them in rude abundance: there was the ham, and which name is the only fiction in this recital, and was there were two fat capons ready dressed. One of the answered, it is the fruit man you mean; he lives up two was cut up to serve for their breakfast, and the BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, stairs and you go in that door! Following the directother, they were told, was to make a luncheon for tion, I reached the third story, and there learned that them on the road, as they had got so far out of their the family I sought lived over head, and the only means way, that they would not reach their next restingof ascent a ladder; clambering up, I was introduced place in good time for dinner. One of the capons through a trap-door into the garret, where the fruit was "the young one" whom the old woman was ra-

wife who was sick in bed; two children, aged six and Thus the two travellers found, under very alarming eight years, were also sick, lying on a few rags in a appearances, the most unexpected manifestation of

## SLAVERY IN OLD AGE.

If any one thing in my experience, more than another served to deepen my conviction of the infernal had exhausted their last resources, and taken from character of slavery, and to fill me with unutterable them all their little effects, excepting a miserable bed. loathing of slave-holders, it was their base ingratitude But the man himself was recovering, and his wife's to my poor old grandmother. She had served my old disease having passed its crisis, there was a prospect master faithfully from youth to old age. She had house; but wonder and disappointment were in no kind word and done something for their present com- his plantation with slaves; she had become a greatgrandmother in his service. She had rocked him in ness fast stealing over her once active limbs, they took "John," said I, "you have always earned your own her to the woods, built her a little but, put up a little vilege of supporting herself there in perfect loneliness; grandmother now lives, she lives to suffer in utter loneliness; she lives to remember and mourn over the loss of children, the loss of grandchildren and the loss of children and the loss of childr the observed of all observers, with calm indifference "May God provide a better way," he replied, and thus virtually turning her out to die! If my poor old loss of children, the loss of grandchildren, and the He replied, "With good luck, one dollar would loss of great-grandchildren. They are in the language of the slave's poet, Whittier .-

"Gone, gone, sold and gone
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
Where the slave-whip ceasless swings, Where the noisome insect stings, Where the fever-demon strews Poison with the falling dews, Where the sickly sunbeams glare Through the hot and misty air :-Gone, gone, sold and gone To the rice-swamp dank and lone, From Virginia hills and waters— Woe is me, my stolen daughters!"

fulness; and his knowledge of the human heart told which to this hour I believe they have faithfully kept. dren only can exercise towards a declining parent. the prince and the beggar, alike have claims upon the Early in the winter I was accosted in the street by are none of her children or grandchildren present, to ography of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave.

> AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF CA-NADA UNDER THE FRENCH. (Translated for The Church, from "Le génie du Christianisme," by Chateaubriand.)

A war had arisen between the French and the Iro- most approved style, and on moderate terms. quois: the latter had the advantage, and advanced as far as the walls of Quebec, slaughtering, in their The Father Lamberville happened at this very mothough constantly exposed to the fate of being burnt alive by the conquering savages, he was unwilling to withdraw, in the hope of bringing them back to pacific measures, and of saving, by this means, the rest of

During these transactions, he received a letter from prayers, that they determined upon accepting the constitute the proposed embassy. These, upon their arrival, were arrested, put in irons, and transported to

France for the galleys. The Father Lamberville was completely ignorant of the commandant's meditated treachery; and with such good faith had he acted, that he remained amongst the Indians. When he discovered what had them assembled in council with severe and threatening looks. One of their number related to him, with deep indignation, the dishonesty and hypocrisy of the governor. When he had finished the recital of the faithless proceeding, he addressed the missionary as

follows :-"You must see that we have cause to treat you as think otherwise. We are too just to punish you for Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

After this discourse, the missionary was compelled which even then had begun to germinate in his heart,

#### Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and ld. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment

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

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthop. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, re-cently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-nounced 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

The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received H. & W. ROWSELL,

Proofs, ..... £1 0 0

King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845.

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. JUST PUBLISHED.

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON.

THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Authems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants,

PRICE-In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each.

Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or sub-stantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers. H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Nov. 6, 1845. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE.

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

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; D EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED

Toronto, July, 1845. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

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

## RICHARD SCORE. FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and

RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to erit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has

received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuous of myllic nationals. FOR SALE,

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

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all nece sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

every particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office. excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-barbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent co happened, he at once gave himself up for lost. The elders summoned him to their presence; he found on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN.

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MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY. COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. December 1. 1842.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SUBGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,
At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 19 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST. OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG. J. W. BERRNT.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Notary Public,

CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: 332-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, June, 1844. T. & M. BURGESS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK

A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. G. & T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. A. MeMORPHI

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER AT Mr. ELLIOT'S. KING STREET, COBOURG.

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car FOR SALE,

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

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

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Woel for

NOTICE

I S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted

for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is rised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. TO LET,

On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CARTWRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall. Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq.

Barrister, &c. ALSO: to be Let next SPRING, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York Toronto, May. 1844.

BUILDING LOST. LEVEN splendid BULDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Dony about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

414-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842.

LANDS TO LEASE, Township. Johnstown ... South Crosby ...... 12 ... 7 ... 200 Lansdowne......S. W. 1 5 ... Victoria ..... Hungerford ..... Cartwright..... Do. Do. .....E. half .Brock...... W. half 11 ... 2 ... 100 ......S. half 11 ... S. half 25 ... 8 .. Tecumseth .... .........S. half 1 ...12 ... 100 .....S. half 2 ... 12 ... 100 ......S. half 2 ... 14 ... 100 Orillia South ..... 16 ... 1 . Do. Do. North ......... W. half 1. Tay ...... 97 & 98 . 18 ... 3 .. Do. ..... E. half 8 ... 10 . Nottawasaga Nelson (New Survey)... W. half 13 ... Wellington ... Garrafraxa . Do.

C

XXXIV

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage

confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.
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Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance.
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SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. COMPRISING Statistical and General information connected with all parts of the Upper Province; Distance Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steamboats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with descriptions of the leading features of each Township, as regards soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of other useful information, collected from the best authorities, verified by personal observation and enquiries on each spot.—The author having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlement in the Upper Province, for that express purpose.
Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid down every Village and New Settlement.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846. Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present

Summer and Autumn.

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

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-tf

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

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