COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1844.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. (From the Christian Remembrancer for October.)

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.] There are, we imagine, three principal points to be discussed in connexion with the question of the University of Toronto:-the principles upon which a question of the Royal Prerogative ; - and the practical question, what ought to be done in the present emer-

We shall not undertake to argue the point whether of Gower-street College, its directors acknowledged the desirableness of it, and only abstained from practically carrying out the principle from the impossibility views, to agree upon any one definite plan. They consoled themselves with the reflection, that "domestic perintendence" would supply what they omitted .-But whether that was likely to be true or not in their case, it certainly could not be true in Canada, where most of the students, as the university extends its benefits, must come up from the country,-and where, therefore, if the university provides no religious intime they spend there. We do not ask whether it can from all parts, and bring them within the temptations of a city, and provide nothing to counteract the influence of those temptations: we trust there is no Christian-minded man who can have a second opinion on the subject. Even in our medical schools the importance of superintendence and religious control is beginning to be strongly felt, and the enormous evils arising from them are beginning to be rectified. We desire particularly to draw the attention of our Canadian fellow-subjects to this point. We know that there are many religiously disposed men amongst all sections of them: and we ask them, -Can they deliberately contemplate sending their children from home to which the efforts of some in that colony are really

To go to another point. Is there to be no place in a Christian country where the young are to be systematically instructed in Christian doctrines? We do be so taught; for we claim for every young person the right to have his mind prepared by careful instruction to withstand the religious and moral temptations which was so thoroughly felt in all the old universities, that in the Torouto Patriot:in them rudimental Christian instruction was reckoned believe, in Cambridge. In both of these no student failed in (what is technically called) his divinity.

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communicated shall be really received and digested.

There is something more in religious truth, besides its evidence and grounds. Religious truth is a posiit must be taught by its doctrines. We are not now discussing what its doctrines are; but we assert that churches and sects concur in teaching that it is (or is

What one authority can you set up, to which all shall defer, superior to all existing churches and sects?-You know that there is no such authority. Will you are aware that something of this kind has been tried in Ireland, and that it has failed to produce unanimity or general satisfaction; in short, that by far the larger

We are fully aware that a voluntary society, or a body of trustees appointed to carry out a specific ob-Ject, may, and can unite together upon some specified grounds, and agree that, so fur as they are concerned as a body, such and such matters shall be treated as essential; but the question now is, for a national pur-Pose, what is essential: and has any body of men, taken out of discordant churches and sects, yet positively agreed upon that point? Does any practical person think it possible to come to such an agreement? Besides, how can you teach without a teacher?—

what thoughtful man, what conscientious man, will you find, who will consent to be bound up to any Joint stock system, and to say to his pupils practically, he must do, if he consents to instruct them on such a system,—Up to this point is certain, undoubted with; all beyond is uncertainty? An automaton

under the defect of its predecessor, although not in so possible for a government, determined on rescinding notorious for their republican tendencies: are they to infliction we cannot conceive. senting Academy at Daventry, as may be seen in the cil, as to ensure assent to their views. university ought to be founded in that colony;—the Quarterly Review, (vol. xxxix. p. 485); and the result We need scarcely repeat our earnest hope that no gaining ground upon them daily?

and third-rate masters of private schools; and that it but for the benefit of the people at large. ought to belong to the professor of a University, could | Toronto. be found to carry out such a scheme.

should establish that form of doctrine and that mode you have furnished with Professors diligently and indifferent to British connexion, and will not care to of worship which approves itself to their own conscien- patiently engaged in their various occupations, although stand up for it; and, therefore, that when the projects atruction for them, none will be provided during the alike under the same governing authority. We need changes, (a state of things which is even now sending you have resigned all power into the hands of demabe right for a public institution to attract young men founders of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford, Camof either individual or body, professing to regard reli- an extent, that no student is required to attend the from those who dread the results of another revolugion as a reality, and not a mere empty name.

for nearly three fourths of the year, for three years Street was first set up, we protested against its assumptend Divine worship?—for this is the state of things Coke, that universities, quâ they were corporations, assumption, therefore, of this title for the Gower Street College is as egregiously improper as it is presumptusovereignty as the other."

n pass his final examination for his degree, who has and grants. Trinity College, Dublin, has its charter from But who is to do this? Can the parent? He is 1413, and in 1432 James the First (of Scotland) ratified its mostly so engaged in the duties of his calling that he has not the necessary time; if he had the time he has has not the necessary time: if he had the time, he has

ment. Aberdeen commenced with a papal bull in 1494,

ment. Aberdeen commenced with a papal bull in 1494,

ment. Aberdeen commenced with a papal bull in 1494, not the necessary time: if he had the time, he has not the talent; his talents are engrossed in another way. And if he had both time and talent, his son is away from under his roof, and he thus has not the opportunity. Who then is to perform this duty? Clearly those who have taken the charge of his education. There is another reason why it should be undertaken by them. Perienced person; and that is, that none but a practical teacher can adequately ensure that the knowledge

This of England, (Sixth of Scotland); he also increased and confirmed its property and privileges, by successive republican America was not guilty of, (for even she charters in 1584 and 1612, and in 1621 an Act of the Scotland).

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danger of tyranny now is from the popular branches of

of the Church of England, the Establishment of Scot- And it is equally a principle that the Sovereign himself principles? and, the Church of Rome, the Independent, the Bap- cannot recal a charter once granted, without the conthe other. Is this the part of Christians? Is it under it, after it was altered: they never did give their of the Government, as being attached to the established which might be an example nearer home?

that no person, having a character such as that which done in the present case with the University of even the ministry most favourable to them was com-

Mr. O'Connell has just as much right to insti- interfere? And if you do not interfere, —if you do which have fashioned the character of our own country! tute an order of knighthood, as this council to erect a not directly authorize the introduction of some mea- We desire not to be mistaken. We abhor all intotion such measures, nothing can be done.

they will impede the working of the government; i.e. recent indifference. They would see a dignity in chancellor should actually confer divinity degrees on practically, that they will instigate a rebellion against principle which they will never discern in shifting the Churchman, the Romanist, the Presbyterian, the act of tyranny, to gratify a predominant party, such as and tolerant earnestness never exasperates; on the calls loudly for repeal

conceding right to might. You are now supporting as at present amended, consider it as a document by your Governor General, in maintaining the Royal pre- which any university can be permanently conducted. rogative, upon a point which is, in most respects, of In the first place, we object to the constitution of

himself belongs? What if we commit secular learn- lished laws, or to the rights of individuals or bodies), pleasure? Ought not a government rather to keep to those who profess it, and engage and support in excepting in the way of interpretation; and that rests steadily in view their diminution, by the gradual

the there is no certain transfer in the transfer i a temporary council, consisting (with one exception) Free Kirk hostile to the civil power? Again, are not the whole people of the colony; because we are fully and dirty streets."—Formby's Tour.

There is a third plan,—to have one dominant style of persons who were not intended to have the ultimate the Wesleyans liable to constant division? Are not persuaded, that if the institution is worked according which extends between this district and the Dead sea,

doctrine, and many lapsed into unitarianism and deism. an act of tyranny as that of rescinding a charter, even finitum amongst themselves, they will still remain united come under the supervision or direction of that body. We might mention a fourth scheme, if the business though it have been tampered with by Act of Parlia- against the predominance of the Church; and in that Now, we do not deny that it may be proper, in the first Thanks to heaven, that stormy period is rapidly dewere about the instruction of mere children; viz. that ment; or weaken the Crown, by making it consent to way will embarrass the Government, unless conciliated instance, (as was done in the case of the University of parting; a better policy now regulates the country. education ought to be based on religion. We are the clowd, of making the mimic of British, is enlarging the based on religion. We are a single instructor should teach the doctrinal views of the based on religion. The based on the concession of th thankful that the affirmative is now all but universally all the various denominations to which the pupils the Crown to permit any other branch of the Legislaacknowledged. Even so long ago as the foundation of Common and more absorbed into the belong, from their authorized documents. We need ture to usurp powers which have been reserved to it, orderly will be more and more absorbed into the belong, from their authorized documents. scarcely say, that such a plan is adopted only by second not for the exaltation of the individual who holds it, Church, as sound education extends its influence, and dependent bodies to carry out such functions as cannot passions, which desolated this region. After passing the more violent become more democratical and requir- with convenience be reserved to itself. By persons of through some windings of the building, we heard the must necessarily either find the instructor indifferent Having disposed of these two questions, we come ing. Is the case of the English Dissenters no lesson? plain common sense, indeed, that might be supposed murmur of children, which proceeded from a small of bringing themselves, differing as they did in religious to the monks. Here the auspices of the monks. We need not say to the third, viz. the practical inquiry, what should be to points of faith, or make him so. We need not say The first question which arises is, Why should any heard a whisper, that if the power of the Government | preter of the charter; that there are those, in short, in Peru. With the utmost kindness he led us to his We know of only one more method which can be thing be done? You have an Institution which you is seen to be constantly used to the detriment of the suggested; viz. that the founders of the University have not long since set into active operation; which | Church in the colony, Churchmen will begin to feel

tious conviction, and teach and maintain that alone, distracted in them by the constant dread of organic of the democratical party have fully succeeded, and bridge, and Dublin. It is that which was intended to itself, and show its fruits, before you pronounce that will not feel disposed, as they hitherto have done, to be adopted in the original charter of the Toronto Col- any change is requisite? All the arrangements have stand by it and support it? We confess that we have lege. It is one which it is possible (but not easy) to been made (as was stated very clearly in the address heard such a whisper, not from the noisy and violent, pursue under the amended charter, if the Crown so of the Bishop of Toronto at the opening of the Unileases, although the principle is grievously impaired versity) in the strictest agreement with the very letter and have no more real respect for authority than their College Chapel or the Divinity Lectures, the principles tion, but are perfectly persuaded that it must inevitably But there is another question raised by this attempt of whose parents furnish ground for a dispensation; come, if the passions of the ignorant and unstable are ble, in a University. What possible pretext can there that connexion promotes in the colonies the principles de novo; for when the pretended University in Gower be for interference, unless the corporation itself should and feelings which characterise the mother country, the peculiarities of the case.\* discover that their charter is one which offers impedi- but who would not, and could not value it, if the influ-Successively, wirhout any parental superintendence, tion of that title, as an invasion of the prerogative of ments to its practical working, or it should appear that ence of the Crown were prostituted to the discouragewere "creatures of the Crown," and we said—"The (if we understand aright) that very document provides these hearts! may they have been the views of those who made such an enactthat the Queen may rescind the obnoxious procedure. the real bonds of British connexion lie, and to cherish Why, then, should you (the British Government) in the colonies those high and glorious institutions

upon a twofold invasion of the prerogative of the ment; our fellow-subjects everywhere would respect in last autumn, they especially selected this obnoxious ages flourished here. Crown and of the property of the subject; and that its earnestness and sincerity far more than they do its feature, and explicitly ordained that the same viceyour authority, if you will not indulge them. But, expediency. Such a line of conduct would not exas- Wesleyan, &c. &c. We say, then, that an enactment supposing you yield upon this point, and commit an perate even those who were opposed to it; for calm which, literally interpreted, implies such a meaning, the more to your sway? Will they not begin to dis- more sought after; and the real, earnest, careful

short, will you not be compelled to allow them to the government at the present time, beyond the indi- and surmounted the whole academical edifice, progovern themselves without control? and will not the cation of their determination not to countenance any representative of the Crown be a mere puppet? further tampering, by additional legislature, with a truth really is, what Aristotle declared political science But you have not always acted upon this plan of royal charter, we cannot, on looking at that charter,

much smaller importance than this. When you as- its council. What can be more anomalous, or absurd, Will you (the Founders of the University) endeavour to make a collection of essential and what not?—
What one authority can you set up to which all chall your position, although you are perfectly aware that nothing of the known fact, that these persons always you cannot rely upon being supported in the next ses- owe their elevation to political causes, ever since the sion of the Provincial Legislature. But you trust in removal of the legislature from Toronto, it has scarcely your good cause; in the consciousness that you are been possible for them to attend the meetings of the simply doing your duty; in the good feeling which you council; and the result, of course, must be, that the Britain never did, and which the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland never did."

whole business has to be done by the seven resident members, of whom five are absolutely necessary to tions of the community; and (we hope) in the blessing members, of whom five are absolutely necessary to We therefore cannot but regard it as a great blot of Heaven operating to your aid in modes which you form a quorum. We cannot, therefore, but conclude, a considerable number of the Romanists as well as of the Romanists as of t the Presbyterian body, will have nothing to do with it. they should have permitted any interference, by the local Legislature, in an affair of that nature, other of the Canadas, as a colony, is, in effect, given up. - councillors, and appointing to it a greater number of than by way of advice. We venture to affirm, that And why cannot you make the same stand on the Professors; still retaining one feature of the amended this is the first instance, since our constitution has University question? You would be then maintain- charter, by which the Principal of Upper Canada Colbeen at all settled, in which the ministers of the Crown ing, not only the prerogative, but corporate rights— lege has a seat at the council. And whilst we are have authorized the interference of the Legislature in the rights of the subject. And you would be mainaltering the constitution of a University, and we taining the position of the Church of the empire, of departments of the university should be represented by earnestly desire that it may be the last. The great the Church of the Sovereign who granted the charter. their respective professors, instead of the members We say all this on the supposition that there is a rising to the council by seniority of appointment, as by Legislatures; and we therefore trust that, for the bene- strong disposition throughout Canada to force the the present charter; for, by this latter plan, it may fit of the subject, every remaining portion of the prero- destruction of the University as a religious institution; easily happen, (and, in all probability, will happen, if gative may be guarded with the most jealous care.— but our best information leads us to the conclusion things remain as they are), that a majority of members And this is still more important in a Colony, which, that this is far from being the case. The real parties of the council will pertain to one faculty, that of medifrom its proximity to a neighbouring Republic, must who make all the stir upon the subject are the politialways be in danger of being overrun with democratic cal adventurers, whom the Governor General has so law, classics, and mathematics, may have no represenprinciples, and which our best information assures us fortunately been rid of, aided by a few agitating Presto be greatly overspread with them at this moment. byterians, Wesleyans, and Independents. The far law and mathematics are excluded, and that medicine But not only is the creation of an University an act larger portion of intelligent persons are either Church- and chemistry have three representatives. Whether aght work such a system; but an honest man, a true of sovereignty;—the interfering with a charter of any men, or persons who would much rather see educakind is an infringement both of the prerogative and of tion in the hands of Churchmen, than to have religion cil priority in that body, in the order of their appoint-We will then turn our thoughts to another plan.— kind is an intringement both of the prerogative and of altogether excluded from it. There are, no doubt, ments to it, is quite another question. But, no doubt, altogether excluded from it. Since we cannot find any means of teaching merely stitution, (as Mr. Draper has well stated it), that no large masses of persons, profoundly ignorant on all essential truths, what if we employ to instruct our power in the country has the slightest power over a public questions, but ready to be led away by grievancethe best remedies for that obscurity and perplexity on the connexion or sect to which he charter, (supposing it not to be contrary to the estab-

But the greatest objection to the council, as at pre-Our University, to inculcate religious truth, the teachers (we imagine) with the Sovereign's Courts of Law.— extension of instruction upon sound constitutional sent constituted, is the absence of religious unity.— No one is required to be a member of the Church of Again, even on the ground of policy, should not the England, except the president, or to be pledged to any tist, the Quaker, the Wesleyan; in short, of all the sent of those to whom it is granted. This, then, was Quaker, the Wesleyan; in short, of all the sent of those to whom it is granted. This, then, was and denominations to which our pupils may another sin of the Whigs,—that they joined the authobelong? Religious truth! did we say? Is all that they some the doctrine of the Trinity;" which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity;" which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may bodies? Who are the religious bodies who are urging the doctrine of the Trinity; which, of course, may be a supplied to the Trinity in the doctrine of t then, do they oppose each other? Can truth be various on answer to say that this body gave its assent to cerand contradictory? Can the man, for instance, who tain alterations, and even suggested them. What is maintains an authorized ministry as of divine appointdone under the pressure of two of the very highest

Is it certain that what they now possess will continue?

to appoint persons of various religious belief to the ment, and the man who denounces any such appointauthorities, and under the feeling that, in the existing

Is it certain that what they now possess will controlled council, to what state of attenuation may we expect
authorities, and under the feeling that, in the existing ment, be both right? And yet this is but one question out of a score or a hundred. In supporting, then, is not to be regarded as a voluntary act. Moreover, be absorbed more and more into the Church of Engthese contradictory teachers, we must of necessity in it is to be observed that the Council of King's College land? And is not such a consummation much to be Several points, and those very important ones, support never did assent to all the changes which have been desired, upon purely political grounds? The Pres--nay, divine truth—on one hand, and oppose it made in their charter, they only did not refuse to act byterians in Canada have hitherto claimed the support students now join with a regularity and propriety the other. Is this the part of sincere men? Can there be any beneficial part to the minds of youth from such a system?—

State of the other made in their charter, they only did not refuse to act of the Government, as being attached to the established which might be an example nearer home? We, therefore, can never look upon the institution with any sentiment in their own body, or to the exclusion of all sentiment in their own body, or to the exclusion of all sentiment in their own body, or to the exclusion of the Government, as being attached to the established of the Government, as being attached to the established of the Government, as being attached to the established of the Government, as being attached to the established of the Government, as being attached to the established of the Government, as being attached to the established of the Government, as being attached to the established therefore, can never look upon the institution with any such as sent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every therefore, can never look upon the institution with any such as sent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every the from one of the trustees of an American College, to parties in therefore, can never look upon the institution with any such as a sent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every the form one of the trustees of an American College, to parties in the long run, will show to what quarter recourse must be had. We lately saw an application, made from one of the trustees of an American College, to parties in the long run, will show to what quarter the whole and the support of the Government, as being attached to the established the support of the Government, as being attached to the established the support of the Government of the Gover the part of sincere men? Can there be any beneficial previous assent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every therefore, can never look upon the institution with any regions profession of Scotland; but is there not every therefore, can never look upon the institution with any religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every thing but miscining previous assent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every therefore, can never look upon the institution with any regions profession of Scotland; but is there not every thing but miscining previous assent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every there are not every there are not every the previous assent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is there not every the previous assent to the destruction of unity of religious profession of Scotland; but is the part of the covernment, as o Shall we not practically teach them that there is no religious qualifications from degrees in divinity, how-ranks of the Free Kirk? Nay, have they not gene-the governing body. We regard it as an injury to the symptom of a large portion of them passing over the governing body. We regard it as an injury to the symptom of the Free Kirk? Nay, have they not gene-the governing body. We regard it as an injury to the symptom of the Free Kirk? Nay, have they not gene-the governing body.

ies), are you sure that it will conciliate them any more of peaceful sincerity. Thus truth would be of God was to be ensured only by making his truth cover that the power is not yours, but theirs? Will search for truth must tend more and more to its attain- is paramount to all other. With them it was first of not this discovery encourage them to further aggres- ment: and in it to a unity deep, heartfelt, and lasting. all in its communication; it never ceased to be imparted sion? Will any right or prerogative be safe? In But whilst we think that nothing should be done by through the whole course of education; and it crowned claiming to the world that the science of Christian to be, ή κυριωτάτη καὶ άρχιτεκτονίκη of all sciences. We are most deeply indebted to them for that spirit, which, as Huber informs us, long made it difficult to sever the faculty of theology from that of arts; which, in short, thought a knowledge of his faith so essential to every Christian, that some instruction in it was a necessary element of a liberal education; and it became difficult to decide upon the precise position of the boundary between what is absolutely necessary to a liberal education, and what ought to be required from the divine. We are, we repeat, deeply indebted to them for the impress which that spirit has left upon the honoured universities of Great Britain and Ireland; we feel strongly that justice will never be done to our colonies, or to any portion of the empire, so long as there is a public institution for education connected with the Crown which is not influenced by the same

What, then, do we propose with regard to this Canadian University? We propose that it should be left to pursue its career of usefulness, with the full assurance that no external power shall wrest from it its privileges. We trust that time will so calm men's minds, that some method may be found by which the present amended charter may, with the consent of the College Council, be exchanged for another upon better principles, and such as further experience may have dictated. Meanwhile, we would have the attention of the Chancellor of the University directed, in the appointments he makes, to the promotion of unity of eeling and action, especially in the College Council; being confident that, although such a course may raise occasional clamour, its wisdom would, in time, approve itself to all right-thinking persons. Thus may past errors be repaired, and that which, in its present state, and with the past conduct of the advisers of the Crown, has been a source of dissension in the Colony, and of weakness to the Crown itself, may become a fountain race of men attached to all the institutions of the peace. The same graces which are recorded in Saint of true religion and useful learning; may send forth a Parent State, and thus ensure the permanent attachment of the Colony, by perpetuating amongst its sons the habits and feelings, and tone of mind, of their ancestral home.

BETHLEHEM. (From the "Narrative of a Voyage from Liverpool to Alexandria," &c. &c. By the Rev. N. Burton, LL.D.)

entered by a narrow pathway, on the left of which account; who, if he be possessed of superior abilities,

† "Its appearance, as we drew near, was that of a handsome

of doctrine in the University; but, in addition to this, management of the affairs of the College. We have a large portion of those who procured the animus of those who procured the animus of the animus of those who procured the animus of the to authorize the introduction of instructors in the no wish to cast the slightest imputation upon the absorbed into a new sect, the Millerites? How long, in its charter, its direct tendency must be to promote in more flourishing days had been a magnificent views of other bodies, if members of those bodies integrity of a single individual of those who at that then, are they likely to remain a political party of any infidelity (that is, indifference to all religious belief) church; the columns of the pious St. Helena adorn should require it for their children. This labours time composed that body; but it is evidently very importance? The Independents, again, are chiefly throughout the Province; and a more pernicious the interior; despotism, however, and the slow but under the defect of its predecessor, attracted to a government, determined of the high a degree. It was practically tried at the Disthe charter, to have so organized the temporary counbe fostered? Is not every one of these bodies numethe defect of its predecessor, attracted to a government, determined on the land of decay, have marked it as their victim,
and denudated the walls. I was surprised at the rically inferior to the Church? and is not the latter council, it appears to us that its functions are far too smallness of the door, but was informed it was to universal. Taking the charter literally, there is prevent the predatory spirit of the Arabs, who, were was, that most of the pupils held no definite form of Conservative Administration will sanction so flagrant But you say that, although these may divide ad inpapers in opposition to the University, that there are guardian of the convent, a fine hearty old man, met pelled to decline going any further? Have you never | those who refuse to admit common sense as an inter- us; he was a Spaniard, and had resided twenty years who deny that the council has any power to appoint a apartment, where good, rough, Bethlehem wine and permanent board for the administration of discipline, aqua vita were presented us. The father invited us or a vice-president to undertake those more minute to take something more solid, but our strong desire to administrative duties, which the other engagements of view the immediate scene of the nativity was sufficient the president, as Bishop of the diocese, prevent him meat and drink. He took down our names and refrom undertaking. And that being the case, we wish ligious profession; nor did my acknowledgment that not say that the last was the plan pursued by the one of them home again); and would it not be much gogues, and they push aside the phantom of a throne that there were some specific authority for these I was educated in protestantism in the least alter the old man's kind disposition towards me: he said if I We observe that a convocation has been provided felt inclined I might remain the guest of the convent for by the charter, but we understand that no such seven or eight days, but observed with respect to himbody has ever met; nor are we much surprised, for the self, "credo, cum toto corde meo." He forthwith very constitution of that body is left to be provided by gave directions that we should be shown all the holy the statutes of the council; and, from all we hear of places. We passed through the Greek and Latin by that amendment. It is the only principle worthy of the charter; concession has been carried to such opponents, but from the cool, the calm, the reflecting; the constituent members of that body, we can see great chapels (for, in such places as this and the holy sepuldifficulties in the way of its settling any constitution chre, all concur in their acknowledgment of their for a convocation. We therefore think that the con- identity with the original scene; which, to me, is a stitution of the convocation, in all material points, strong proof of their authenticity.) We here met a to cancel the charter of King's College, and that is, which (as our readers must be well aware) is a step to become the rule of government; from those who the question of the Royal Prerogative. Upon that beyond what we should have thought right or advisamembers of the older universities, upon a statement of whom we were presented with a long wax taper, stamped at one end. We descended by some steps, There is one more point about the amended charter and entered an extensive apartment, whose pillars, which appears to require attention; we mean the walls and roof, were the natural rock: I conceive it without any christian instruction or obligation to attend properties and feelings. direction that "no religious test or qualification shall too capacious to have been the work of imposture.

the Crown. We referred to the opinion of Sir Edward any portion of the charter had been contravened by the Crown. We referred to the opinion of Sir Edward any portion of the charter had been contravened by the Crown. the acts of the Corporation? And, in the latter case May our colonial rulers pause before they alienate be required for degrees in any faculty." What can It certainly had the appearance of a place which may ment, we can hardly conceive. Can it be meant to stalls are still visible. On the left, as you enter, is imply that there is to be no qualification of a religious | the spot over which the star rested; a richly ornacharacter for degrees in divinity? Could they ever mented silver star is set in the floor. In front, beyond have reflected that degrees in theology are an autho- this, is a stall with a place for two animals to feed in; tute an order of knighthood, as this council to erect a be so to b thing that can be deemed conscientious, the freest of theology? Can they have ever contemplated the and in the outside the holy infant was laid, on the left What, then, can induce you to wish to interfere?— liberty of action, unless it interferes with the public case (which, as things now stand, is a possible one) of hand of whom the wise men presented their gifts. manner by Mr. Draper, in his speech, and we are sure You will tell us, perhaps, that you are urged by poliawait him. We say, that no educator of a young man does his does his data it. We say, that no educator of a young man ecclesiastical agitation and intrigue; and we detest it, and we detest it, and we detest it. does his duty, if he does not so prepare him. This would be sustained by all the best legal authorities in this country. These are Mr. D.'s words, as reported colony by means of its local legislature, upon the printing as I observed the natural rock; the ciple of endeavouring to satisfy the local legislature; in dissenters likewise. We would violate no rights, teach that it is a divine ordinance? or believing that The ceiling is, as I observed, the natural rock; the "I think I can show that there is no exception to the that this legislature is in the highest degree dissatis- we would infringe no liberties of dissenters, but we infant-baptism is most agreeable with the institution whole is covered with a kind of veil. A number of a portion of the liberal arts;—so that a person wishing for a degree in arts must necessarily have made some proficiency in Christian knowledge. And this has been erected by act of Parliament. The statutes believe, in Cambridge. In both of these no student some concession to popular feeling on the subject of selves. We would not pamper her, for that would be the university. We confess that, if your apprehen- her ruin; but we would labour with a careful, diligent, intention, we are at a loss to see how any conscientious in another part, the cell in which he dwelt when abbot sions are well founded, this is a very grave state of watchful hand, to extend her moral and spiritual inthings; that the public feeling of Canada is so depraved fluence in every part of the dominions of our Sovereign. And that some such intention there was we fear, eclipses every other object; nor did I pay much attenthat a majority of its most prominent men are bent Our government would then appear a Christian govern-

> THE CHRISTIAN SIMEON. (From a Sermon by Dr. Shortt, Bishop of Sodar and Man.)

The external circumstances in which the immediate followers of Christ were placed, were so totally different from those in which the majority of Christians of the present day are situated, that the song of Simeon may at first sight appear quite inapplicable to the case of any one of us; but it is one particular beauty of the Christian dispensation, that being a religion of motives, we are able to draw the most effectual assistance, and to derive the most important lessons, from observing the feelings and tempers of those, who not only differed entirely from us in what they were called on to do and suffer, but were placed in situations inconsistent with our present condition. Our eyes can never hope to behold what he saw; our arms can never hope to embrace the Saviour of the world; we can never hope that in us any special promise, any peculiar manifestations of prophecy, will be revealed. Our hopes must be supported by general assurances, and by revelations common to us all; but there is none of us who will not, (unless he be suddenly cut off,) arrive at the time when, if his faith be firm, and his religion sincere, he may say, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace. Not praying that this time may come, but waiting patiently for its arrival. The happy state of the mind of Simeon may be illustrated by tracing the feelings of a pious Christian of the present day, drawing towards the close of his earthly career, and looking forward with the same hope which animated the breast of this distinguished servant of God

Simeon was now old, and we will suppose that the

servant of God, of whom we are tracing the spiritual state, is old too, and well stricken in years. There is an early and a happy death sometimes granted to the servants of Jesus Christ; there is a premature decay of body which softens down the fervour of youthful desires, which makes the young Christian anxious to be loosed from earthly cares and earthly weaknesses; there is a Christian compliance with the will of God, which fills the soul of the bodily sufferer with a higher and heavenly comfort, which enables the dying child to support his grieving relatives, and to furnish consolation to the more aged Christians whom he is about to outstrip in the road to heaven; but as what belongs to the dying saint of more mature age, differs not materially from the pious thoughts which fill the bosom of the Christian whose mortal career is sooner closed, we will not confine our thoughts to how a Simeon of this age may exclaim in faith, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in Luke have attended this servant of Christ: he has been a just man; he has been convinced by the word of God that a strict peformance of earthly duty is that obedience which the Almighty has placed most within the power of human beings. This Christian justice is not the mere performance of those acts which the world calls honest; it is the activity of one, whose conscience is convinced that God sent his creatures into this state of trial, to perform the will of God; who, if he be possessed of superior wealth, esteems his heath when Bethlehem opened on our view. We riches a trust for the use of which he must give a strict level on the left, which impends the above ravine, sonal responsibility which human reason can deduce stands in solitary dignity the church and convent, from the revealed word of God; which tells each of erected over the inn where "the Star of Bethlehem" us, that if we would do to others as we desire that others should do unto us, we must exert all our facul-\* Experience, in the long run, will show to what quarter Bible; but human reason cannot excite the motive.-

The servant of God, whom we are describing, is

that where he has desired it, he has not always done right; that on many more occasions, the desire has been ply daily for heavenly assistance, and in his prayers, the tions for forgiveness have always been accompanied with fervent entreaties for grace which may reform him.

The mercies which have attended the whole course of his life, have taught him to pour forth the feelings of his heart in grateful expressions of thanksgiving; and while he daily blesses the most High for his goodness, he the remainder of his course on earth, but will afterward accompany him, and lead him to heaven. He is old, and his increasing infirmities of body and mind disable him from performing those duties in which, before, he delighted, or from entertaining even a vague prospect of accomplishing now those objects, which, on the review of his past life, he reproaches himself for having neglect-He feels that there is now little or nothing left for There is a painful self-reproach when he considers what he has neglected, what he has done amiss; and rememlife has given him a fresh instance of the mercy of God and when he considers that mercy which has supported him thus far, he trusts that it will never desert him. thanks unto the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever, (Psalm civ. 1.); and his heart looking on his decayed power of body, on his lessening faculties of learnt to trust in his Saviour, and the experience of a

It sometimes happens that a peevish weariness of life, and a strong feeling of the unsatisfactory nature of all and a strong feeling of the unsatisfactory nature of all earthly joys produces an expression of sentiment which is mistaken for the placid tranquillity of Simeon. Men have fixed their hopes on earthly objects, and when disappointment has attended their exertions, they have declared their unwillingness to stay, rather than their readiness to go. Their words assame a religious form, and then full back on Christianity merely because the and they fall back on Christianity merely because the and they fall back on Christianty herely because the world frowns on them. Every one who has entertained any very strong ideas on heavenly subjects, and has afterwards entered into worldly pursuits with activity, must have experienced the force of this temptation, and it is well if he has not, at least for a time, fallen a prey to the first impressions of his irritation, and adopted the words of Jonah; Therefore now, O Lord, take, I beseech thee, my life from me; for it is better for me to die than to live. (Jonah, IV. 3, 4). Our conscience when guilty of such impatience will answer us, and ask, whether we do well to be angry? And the same mercy which taught which is far better: nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you. (Phil. i. 22, 23, 24.) Who knows how much work God may have in store, even for the humblest of his servants? and who shall venture to wish to desert his post?

Christ, and he hopes to be saved.

But as to the aged Christian, his work is done; imperneither strength of body, nor energy of mind, for more. vene between the confirmation which is here men-All that is left is Charity, a sincere love to man, without the means of doing much, and Faith in God, and Hope of heaven. There is much of quiet enjoyment of the earthly blessings which surround him; but he says, When the Lord pleases to take me, i am ready; God's own time is the best time; he says with pious Simeon, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace. It is difficult to surprise any state of mind mere depart in peace. But this provision, it is conceive any state of mind more blessed than that here may God have put away our sin. We however, are sinand even if God's justice decree that the hour of our death shall be gloomy and our passage dark, may

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Although we are not surprised by the manifestation of any coarseness and vulgarity, however extravagant, on the part of the Editor of the Toronto Banner, we rancour and profaneness which characterizes his article last week on the subject of the Bishop of Toronto's clergymen which are in abeyance.

ness in characterizing as scandalous and ruffianly.

matized as brutal.

if, then, Canada has to lament the infliction which his so serious and important as that of the Ministerial voluntary, or involuntary, exile has caused it to expe- Succession; or that his unfairness in disguising or rience, it is some comfort to think that Scotland has misrepresenting facts of which he is cognizant must escaped it!

to the Banner, is to point out the gross and unwar-

right; that on many more occasions, the desire has been clouded, has been effaced by earthly wishes, and earthly passions; and he has learnt to trust, not in himself, but in God who strengtheneth him. The daily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of h The illegitimate according to the succession rule. All of the Christian priesthood: the commission of the mapfore no authorized bishop could proceed from that them bishops; nor could the withdrawal of that com-

The two Divines against whose credit a grave accusation has been, in this manner, deliberately alleged,of pretending to perform an office which, if not advanced to the highest grade of the priesthood, they had no power to discharge, -are Barlow and Scory, then Bishops elect of Chichester and Hereford .-These two, it is well known, were the coadjutors, in Dr. Parker's consecration, of Miles COVERDALE, Bishop of Exeter, and John Hongskins, Suffragan Bishop of him to do. He has long known that what man can do to obtain his own salvation is nothing, and he has long placed his hopes of salvation elsewhere than on himself. when they officiated in the administration of the rite. Now it happens most unfortunately for what little of brance would bid him despair, but that he looketh for the consolation of Israel. Every past occurrence of his long facts are more certainly attested in the pages of history than this,-that Barlow, some time before the occasion to which we allude, had been Bishop of Bath Every thought of his soul is ready to exclaim O give and Wells; and that Scory, in like manner, had occupied the See of Chichester; both having been deprived, as the penalty of their adherence to the Reformation, during the Popish government of Queen Mary. Of mind, looking at God's mercy, at his Saviour's love, speaks his own feelings while it adopts the language of Simeon, and says. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart dence; leaving our readers, at the same time, to inin peace. It is the earsnestness of hope which enables him to adopt such a happy form of words. He had early from a companion of the hogerstanding forth this statement; from a comparison of the hazardous insinuations of the protracted life has tended strengly to confirm him in the soundness of that hope, and the blessedness of it; Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief, (Mark Ix. 24.), has long been his favourite petition, and God has helped his unbelief. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Dec. 17, 1559.

lief; has taken it away. He believes in the Lord Jesus On the 5th October, A. D. 1553, the first parliament of Queen Mary was assembled, "wherein," writes Fuller in his own peculiar style, "God wot, a poor appearance of protestant bishops. For Cranmer of Canterbury was in the Tower for treason. Ridley of London, and Poynet of Winchester, were displaced on the restitution of Bonner and Gardiner. Holgate of York, Bush of Bristol, Bird of Chester, Hooper of Worcester and Gloucester, Barlow of Bath and Wells, Scory of Chichester, Ferrar of St. David's, Coverdale of Exeter, were already deprived, either for being married, or delivering some displeasing doctrines." (Fuller's Church History of Britain, lviii. c. 20.)

In the Commission, -extant in the Canterbury Registers,-drawn up, in 1554, for the government of the Church of Bath during the vacancy of the See, it is said to be vacant, "by the free and voluntary resig-Jonah by the gourd, will raise up some other gourd to correct the wrong tempers in which we indulge. God produces, it may be, on many occasions a heavenly that in the very same Records with respect to the that, in the very same Records, with respect to the temper by means of earthly disappointments; but there is much of wordly disappointment, which does not bring the soul nearer unto God; not always even when it appears to do so. The sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not crationis ejus, - by reason of the invalidity of his conquently ready to despair, and to give up his Master's work. Elijah, under the jumiper-tree, requested for himself that he might die: and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my father, (1 Kings, xix, 4, 18). Invested as he was with prophetic powers, he foreknew not the work of the Lord, which the foreknew not the work of the Lord, this is the same way. peculiarity of Taylor's deposition—that the plea of which he had yet to carry on for more than ten years. He little thought upon the seven thousand knees which had never bowed unto Baal; nor had it entered in his heart to conceive the glory which God had prepared for him.

If Elijah fell into this, surely we may well guard against it. The temper in which Saint Paul writes to the Philippians is much nearer what we should pray to feel: he manists, in general, have refused to acknowledge, whilst w not what he should choose. For I am in a strait be- they recognize the ceremonial of Henry VIII., which no acting Bishops; but there most assuredly was an twixt two; having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; retained all of the Romish imperfections and corrup-

Wharton states expressly that Barlow was elected Bishop by the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, on Jan. 16, 1536, and confirmed on the 23d of February feetly, inadequately, mixed up with much of ignorance, much of negligence, much of sin. There is, however, more than twenty days, by law, were allowed to inter-

The Commission issued by the Queen in the year described. And it is one which is open to every sincere servant of Christ. We, however, have sinned, and cannot hope for such a blessed end. We have sinned, and dressed amongst others. "Wilhelmo Barlow anondam dressed amongst others." dressed, amongst others, "Wilhelmo Barlow quondam ful, we find ourselves "tied and bound with the chain of Bath et Well, ep. nunc Cicestrensi electo; Joh. Scory our sins." Christ died to free us from the thraidom of quondam Cicestrensi episcopo, nunc electo Hereford sin, as well as from the punishment of it, and may the Holy Spirit cleanse and purify our souls. God is gracious. We do not deserve so great a blessing as a death Wells, now elect of Chichester, and to John Scory, like this: but God, who granted to Simeon more than he formerly Bishop of Chichester, now elect of Hereford. had promised, may grant to us more than we deserve. The facts of the case, therefore, are, that Barlow and Our consciences tell us that we do not deserve so blessed. Scory had been deposed each from his bishopric in the reign of Queen Mary, and, at the period of Dr. Parhe at least grant, that our resurrection may be joyous, through Jesus Christ our Lord! rities, to another diocese. And with this circumstance agrees entirely the declaration made by the Author of Parker's Life, concerning the appointment of these two bishops: - "Scory and Barlow," says he, "being bishops before, needed no consecration, but were confirmed in their new bishoprics.'

Courayer, whose situation as a Romish priest,though an enlightened and liberal one, certainly did where no reason existed for apprehending dishonesty, not predispose him to exalt the validity of English Ordinations, has written, it is well known, a most able work for the purpose of proving that the Apostolical England; in the course of which valuable treatise he takes occasion to discuss and to establish, by irreversible evidence and argument, the certainty of Barlow's consecration; summing up the whole with the strong were scarcely prepared for the display of unchristian and confident observation that "what has been produced proves not merely the truth, but even the notoriety of Barlow's consecration; in such sort that the Pastoral Letter in reference to the salaries of certain proofs do to that degree establish the truth of the fact, that they leave no room even for a doubt."

whether the Bishop of Toronto writes one or fifty let- been somewhat detailed, it is not because all the quoters on subjects referring exclusively to private and tations we have made are necessary to overthrow the internal affairs of the Church over which he presides assertion of the Banner: any one of these, and espe- at least at a consecration, to be essential to the integin this Diocese, we are—as our readers will generally | cially Queen Elizabeth's Commission, a public docu- rity of the Apostolical Succession. be at a loss to understand; but even if, as a matter ment, would be amply sufficient for this purpose. But of passing intelligence, he should think proper to com- the appeal we have made to authentic history on this other Bishops made after him, by Act of Parliament." ment upon the subject, it will be for himself to explain point makes it sufficiently apparent to every reasonable why, in expatiating upon the Letter in question, he mind, that its universal voice is in our favour; that world to do with any supposed religious or spiritual should adopt a tone which we are using great gentle- the episcopal rank of both Barlow and Scory is a fact defect in their previous consecration, as the Banner perfectly familiar to all, and acknowledged in the course Our indulgent construction of what this individual of their respective narratives without even an attempt action of the civil power for a secular end; which was says and writes is so large, that we freely admit that at inquiry or dispute; and that, from this publicity of to secure by law the tenure of certain sees to their we expect nothing gentlemanly from him; but with- the circumstance which the Banner has ventured to out any pretensions ever developed by himself which deny, we are fully justified in maintaining the conviction the Ordinal of Edward VI had been started by Bonwould warrant such an expectation, it might reasonably tion, -a conviction, we apprehend, equally plain to be hoped that at least he would not give occasion to every judgment not obscured by factious prejudice and the sacerdotal power and dignity of the Bishop, any have his tone of feeling and style of expression stig- narrow views,-that either the ignorance of ecclesiastical history displayed in the article we are examin-The editor is said to be an emigrant from Scotland; ing disqualifies its author from treating of a subject ditary rights of our Kings and Queens. forever render his statements upon such points sus- in great alarm and distress, because the members of Our principal object, however, in alluding just now picious and questionable.

rantable misstatements which he asserts, and vauntily in its alliance with the State, it is correct enough to repeats, as matters of fact, in reference to the conse- say that, upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth and cration of Archbishop PARKER in 1559. With the the consequent enforcing of the oath of Supremacy, petition have been already amply detailed in this paper; usual flippant remarks upon the subject of the "Apos- only one bishop remained in the Church, Kitchen of tolical Succession," he affirms that the consecration Landaff; all the rest having declined to conform, and may be hopeless to expect that the Colonist will ever of Archbishop Parker was invalid, and consequently resigning, accordingly, the occupancy of their sees. that the Episcopal succession in England was checked But no man of common sense and ordinary informa- arguments upon which the expediency of this petition and destroyed, -grounding this assumption upon the tion would argue from this that there were, at that was founded, as furnished in the proceedings of a puballegation, that two out of the four bishops engaged time, no other bishops in existence who were faithful lic meeting of the Church Society, held at Toronto, in the ceremonial "were not bishops, and had no right to the principles of the Reformation. The bishops on the 21st September, 1843:to act at all."-Regarding this circumstance as indis- deposed by Queen Mary,-amongst whom, as we have putable, the Banner argues from thence that, in con-shown, were the four who conducted the consecration formity with the rules of our own Ordinal which reof Archbishop Parker,—were of course, in the esti-

premises proceeds to the conclusion—most satisfac- appointment by the civil power was a matter in itself fice of the property of the Church, as well as a prolongatory, doubtless, to himself,—that "all our hishops are totally distinct from their elevation to the first grade tion and aggravation of the evil so long complained of, shown that he was not regularly ordained, there- their respective Sees, but it had never constituted to retain them in their hands,—to the great detriment of mission, by an act of the secular power, neutralize the sacred ordination they had received from a source which was spiritual, and which no secular authority could annul. The edict, therefore, of the Romish Queen, though it severed for a time their connexion with the secular power, could not divest them of their sacerdotal authority; nor did the Commission of Queen Elizabeth, instructing them to officiate at the appointment of an Archbishop, impart to them any ecclesiastical functions which they had not possessed before by virtue of their station in the Church: it merely sanctioned and revived the legitimate exercise of those privileges and powers which had been temporarily suspended through the hostility of the civil And yet, in direct contravention of this obvious principle, the Editor of the Banner takes upon himself to declare that the recusant bishops "carried along with them the whole virtue of the descent,"-that those who succeeded were "illegal bishops," -and that during the interval "the Church must have been extinct; for, if Episcopacy be true, where there is no Bishop there is no Church."

If the writer of these remarks means to express his own views of the matter in setting forth this statement; potentate can reverse and cancel a ministerial appointment conferred through the channel of means which God has instituted, we must candidly assure him that he has propounded an extravagance of Erastianism, which, to the generality of men, will appear not more derogatory to the credit of all religion, than it is irreconcilable with his usual affecting expositions of "Free Church" innovations. But if, on the other hand, it is his purpose to insinuate that the predicament he has stated is the natural consequence of the principles which the Church adopts in regard to a Scriptural Episcopacy; if he pretends-as in all probability he would prove were it possible to do so-that such an embarrassment must result from the advocacy of an Episcopal Succession, the internal economy of our Apostolic Communion, or from any effect which may be produced upon the Church by an alliance with the State; we are then equally bound, in all frankness, to say that he knows as little of the discipline, as he does of the history, of the Church of England.

Every man, of the most ordinary information, who is not influenced by a determination to misunderstand, must be well aware that, when we reiterate the declaration of Irenæus, and hold that without a Bishop there is no Church, we can only mean that Episcopal ordination is essential to the constitution of a Church. Cases were constantly occurring, during the first ages of persecution, of Churches being deprived of their Bishops and remaining, for some time, without Episcopal supervision, in order to avoid the rage of their heathen enemies. But, then, Episcopal ordination was never abandoned during such an interregnum; if presbyters were compelled at such times to administer the concerns, they took not upon themselves to ordain the Ministry, of the Church. This was nearly the position of the Church of England when the Popish Bishops had relinquished their sees, and before others had succeeded in their place. There might have been for the perpetuation of the Church.

"The same theory that rendered the succession necessary has decided that nothing less than three Bishops can perpetuate it." The statement is completely erroneous: the Church of England maintains no such tenet as is here described. In the 25th year of the reign of Henry VIII it was enacted that an Archbishop should be consecrated by an Archbishop and two Bishops, or by four Bishops if no Archbishop prehended under the head of those subordinate arrange- were amongst the firmest opponents of the Papal assumpments which any particular Church, out of a natural consideration of its own peculiar interests and situation, has an undoubted right to establish. The Church Catholic, however, has never regarded the number of Bishops engaged in the rite as positively essential to the validity of the consecration; although solemnity to the ceremony, and to secure a proper publicity for the celebration of an ordinance in which above all, to provide against stealth and dishonest contrivance,—the voice of Christendom, from the earliest times, has always declared in favour of the custom which prevails in our own Church. A canon of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, formally prescribed the rule by which our Episcopal ordinations are conducted. But there were cases—usually excusable on the plea observed, and yet the consecrations so performed, were not disallowed. Pelagius the First, Bishop of Rome, was consecrated by two Bishops only; the same number of prelates officiated in the appointment of bisca, was consecrated by one Bishop; and Paulinus, Bishop of Antioch, without any coadjutor, raised Evagrius to the same see, as his successor: all of which appointments were acknowledged as valid.

Whatever may be the modernizing theories of the Banner and his fraternity, it is very certain that the Church of England does not set herself to overthrow the Catholic consent of Christian antiquity; so that we may be sure that there is no feature of her consti-What concern it can be of the Editor of the Banner If our production of testimony on this head has tution which so places her in an attitude of disagree-

"They confirmed the consecration of Parker and This proceeding of the Legislature had nothing in the would have us to understand. It was merely the occupants, when some technical objections touching

ner. The occupancy of the see does not constitute more than the act of filling the regal throne, or assuming the insignia of monarchical power, form the here-

The Colonist and certain other journals seem to be the Church of England in this Diocese, through the So far as the religious Establishment is concerned | Church Society, are petitioning to have the management within themselves of the share of Clergy Reserves allotted to them. The reasons for instituting this but for the satisfaction of our readers generally,-it be satisfied,—we shall make a brief citation of the

"Mr. Shade, in moving the fourth Resolution, exposed, in a very lucid manner, the absurdity of adopting the sysquires the concurrence of three bishops at least on mation of the Church, just as much bishops as those sons able to advance the purchase money demanded, how-

how hard it is always to wish to do right. He has found that where he has desired it, he has not always done that where he has desired it, he has not always done incomplete, depending upon two only; and from these with the actual superintendence of dicceses. Their adoption of such a system would be the almost total sacriadoption of such a system would be the alm the settlement of the country,—until a handsome profit could be realized from them. He instanced the case of a gentleman of his acquaintance, the owner of a townshi of land, who, by disposing of it upon a reasonable credit and in many instances obtaining nothing at all in advance contributed to the rapid settlement of a most fertile por tion of the country, at the same time that he rea handsome fortune for himself and his family. He mentioned, in conjunction with this fact, that in a block of land contiguous to his residence, the share of the Church of England, if carefully managed and with the same energy and skill as in the case above referred to, migh alone be made to produce more than probably would ac crue to her, under less careful and economical manage

ment, from all the Reserves put together." "The Chief Justice followed up the line of argument pursued by Mr. Shade, in shewing the absurdity of the system of cash sales of land as proposed, and the inevitable sacrifice of the Clergy Reserves with which an adherence to that system must be attended. He demonstrated that, if disposed of on this ruinous plan, the annual income to the Church of England for a whole Township, in which at the present moment every Clergy Reserve should hap-pen to be unseld, would not be more than £80 per annum, nd that for an extent of country equal to thirty parishes in England! This fact is startling, that the provision for the spiritual wants of the members of the Church of England in a portion of territory equal to thirty parishes in the Mother Country, (many of which it is even now found necessary to subdivide), would not, even where the reserves in such township happened to remain untouched, more than one-half of what should constitute the income a single elergyman; while a very large portion of the untry must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must. Reserves in such township happened to remain untouched, be more than one-half of what should constitute the income of a single clergyman; while a very large portion of the ritual provision at all.

expenses attendant upon the collection of which were £19,857, or nearly a ninth of the whole.

"In the year 1841, the amount collected for Clergy Reserves was £14,564, and the expenses of collection the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol has the establishment of two more Ecclesiastical £2,679, or about a sixth of the whole.

"In the year 1842, the sum collected on this account was £18,028, and the expenses £5,344, or nearly a third of the whole! Facts these which abundantly demonstrate the necessity of the step which it is the object of this meeting, if practicable, to attain.

"It would appear that nearly all the expenses of the Land Granting Department have been made chargeable upon the Clergy Reserve fund; because the latter is probably the most productive, and where the department is to be maintained, the cost is shifted to the quarter from whence the largest amount of available funds is found to

"The Hon. W. H. Draper observed, as a justification of the step proposed by this meeting to be taken, that the Government and the Church were, as respects the queson under consideration, in antagonist positions; that the £100; Anonymous, £100. motives and rules of action by which, in this case, they would be respectively guided, must be the reverse of each other. The natural policy of the Government would be to get rid of the responsibility and the incumbrance of these lands as speedily as possible, with little reference to the interests of the parties for whose benefit they were ntended; they would be regarded as impediments to the ettlement of the country, as obstructions to the growth f population, and as barriers to public improvement; and on these grounds, as a question of public policy, they must be got out of sight with as little delay as practicable. Not, however, that it would be correct to say that, in the nands of the Church, these lands would constitute any real barrier to the settlement or improvement of the country; for it would be her interest to have them disosed of as speedily as possible, when such could be effected without improper sacrifice; and the reverse of her interest to retain them longer than would be needful, in an unproductive state.

"Again, as Mr. Draper remarked, it was a contradic-Episcopally ordained clergy; and this was all that was requisite, during that brief interval of derangement,

prejudice against Ecclesiastical Corporations, because tions; nor are they fairly chargeable with the selfis desire of individual aggrandizement, since in Ireland,--the happiest and most contented portion of the people are those who are tenants of Ecclesiastical Corporations The same fact has been fully shewn in the recent discussions in the House of Commons in England upon the Statute of Mortmain. This difference in favour of the for the wisest reasons, -in order to impart a due | Corporate holders of land is easily accounted for by the fact, that there will frequently be motives to an individual, who has only a life interest in a property, for what may be deemed acts of oppression or at least of severity towards the public welfare is to a great extent involved; and, the tenant, which cannot, in any similar degree, influence a public body or the holders of a trust for public purposes. With these last there is no temptation to secure a present gain, at the risk of individual suffering or to the detri-

ment of a coming generation.' If these are not reasons sufficient for the step which the Colonist appears so unaccountably to complain of, we know not what can be proposed of greater weight of exigency—in which the law in question was not and influence in its justification. And as all other parties interested in rendering these Reserves available to the purposes intended, are just as much at liberty, and just as likely to be successful, as the members of the Church of England, in preferring this Petition to the Legislature and the Crown, we know not why any Succession has not been interrupted in the Church of Dioscorus of Alexandria; Siderius, Bishop of Palæ- jealousy should be felt in the matter, or the slightest suspicion or apprehension be entertained.

> Cur Baptist contemporary in Montreal does not appear so jealous of the honour of the Christian Religion as we are, in insisting that it is proper to raise a public fund, even by direct taxation, for the support and advancement of mere secular education, while Christian instruction and religious ministrations should be made to shift for themselves, or made to be dependent on the good-will or caprices of the people. We ment with primitive usage as to make it unavoidable shall quote a short paragraph from Dr. Chalmers upon that she should maintain the presence of three Bishops this point; presuming that his name will have weight with many parties not particularly favourable to the Church of England:-

> > "It is perhaps (he says) the best amongst all our more general arguments for a Religious Establishment in a ountry, that the spontaneous demand of human beings have in it. This is not so with their demand for food or raiment, or any article which ministers to the necessities of our physical nature. The more destitute we are of those articles, the greater is our desire after them. But the case is widely different, when the appetite for any good is short of that degree in which that good is useful or necessary: and above all, when just in proportion to our want of it, is the decay of our appetite towards it .-Now this is, generally speaking, the case with religious instruction; the less we have of it, the less we desire it. It is not with the aliment of the soul, as it is with the aliment of the body. The latter will be sought after; the former must be offered to a people whose spiritual appetite is in a state of dormancy, and with whom it is just as necessary to create a hunger as it is to minister a pos supply. In these circumstances, it were vain to wait for ginal movement on the part of the receivers: it must be made on the part of the dispensers."

We hold it, in short, -admitting the above argument to be incontrovertible, - to be absolute profaneness and impiety to elevate mere secular education, in the manner proposed, and correspondently to underrate and depress what is religious and Christian.-And, moreover, when the members of the Church of England ask to have the amount of their own taxation placed in their own hands for the instruction, on a religious basis, of their own children, it were superfluous to state what must be understood to be implied,— vacancies and fourteen candidates. The that all other religious bodies are at perfect liberty to to state what must be understood to be implied,-

Our Collector has proceeded upon his tour Eastwards, as intimated in our last few numbers. We English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has very liberally ontributed £20 towards the erection of National Schools at Childerditch, near Brentwood, Essex, and £20 towards the erection of a Church now building under the auspices of the Colonial Church Society at Cape Town.

The Rev. R. W. James, Rector of Burton Bladstock, has almost entirely rebuilt the Chancel of the parish Church; and has also put in a beautiful new window to correspond with the style of architecture of the sacred

The Earl of Carnarvon has consented to appropriate £100 per annum, as an endowment to a Church intended to be built at Kingsclere, near Newbury (where one is much needed,) out of the Rectorial tithes, so long as his Lordship retains possession of the property; and Lord Bolton a like sum for the same purpose.

The sister of the Rev. Thomas Moriarty, Curate of Ventry, Ireland, has conformed to the Church.

Far Forest Church, Bewdley, was consecrated on Friday last, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford; it is in the early English style of architecture, very plain, and without a single attempt at ornament, within or without. The pews are open, and contain sittings for 350, all of which are free, except thirty-six. About forty Clergymen attended in their gowns. The Bishop preached the sermon on the occasion, from Lev. xix, 30; and a collection was made during the Offertory, amounting to £67 15s. 6d. His Lordship afterwards consecrated the burial ground attached to the Church.

ourhood. After the ceremony, the Vicar delivered a suit-The resolution moved by the Chief Justice adverted the expenses attendant upon the sale of the Clergy serves, according to the system lately pursued. It to the expenses attendant upon the sale of the Clergy Reserves, according to the system lately pursued. It appears that the receipts on account of sales, up to the close of the year 1840, amounted to £186,574,—the

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The rapid increase of population in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol has suggested the establishment of two more Ecclesiastical districts, and it is understood that eight others will be formed in the course of the ensuing year. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches in populous districts, have severally intimated an intention to make liberal grants in furtherance of the design, which has been warmly taken up by the principal inhabitants. At a meeting held at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, a few days since, at which the Mayor presided, the subject was eloquently advocated by Mr. P. J. Miles, M.P., the Venerable Archdeacon Thorpe, and other gentlemen. Upwards of £6,000 has been already subscribed. Amongst the chief contributers are—the Lord Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester, £2,000; the Rev. Dr. Warneford, £1,000; the Duke of Beaufort, £200; the Misses Atherion, £500; Mr. P.J. Miles, £2.0; the Venerable Archdeacon of Bristol, £200; Sir J. Smith, £100; Anonymous, £100.

SNEINTON, NOTTS .- The Incumbent of Sneinton has been presented by one of his parishioners, with a pair of beautiful arm chairs for the altar. They are made of oak, with carved gothic backs and heads; the seats, arms, and panelled backs are covered with crimson morocco. example is one we could wish to see imitated in many eighbouring parishes.

NEWCASTLE. -- Some interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered during the process of the alterations at present in progress in St. Andrew's Church. Eleven tombstones, with beautifully designed crosses, were found imbedded in the wall; and an entire piscina, evidently coeval with the earliest date of the Church, was discovered in the south wall of the transept.

LIVERPOOL CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY .-The annual meeting of this society was held on Friday week, the Rev. Augustus Campbell in the chair. The eport of the committee was read and adopted. appeals to the public, and the friends of the society particular, for that increased pecuniary aid, withou people their debtors, —a circumstance which would need sarily weigh strongly against any system of selling upon credit; for it is obvious that if such a principle were acted upon to any considerable extent, it would be affording a upon to any considerable extent, it would be affording a ladds, that if an increase do not take place, the number of adds, that if an increase do not take place, the number of the church, and the inadequacy of the funds, the expenditure having all along exceeded the income; and adds, that if an increase do not take place, the number of the church, and the inadequacy of the funds, the expenditure having all along exceeded the income; and adds, that if an increase do not take place, the number of the church, and the inadequacy of the funds, the expenditure having all along exceeded the income; and Government, and thus to escape from the obligation .- | teachers must be diminished, and other appliances for Their policy, on the contrary, as in the case of the National Debt in the Mother Country, is to render the people the creditors of the Government, as the best 2,600 children receive a moral and religious education. parantee for maintaining the present position of things | The Committee appeal to the Clergy, who, it is hoped mdisturbed.

"He contended against the absurdity of any popular rejudice against Ecclesiastical Corporations, because youth of the labouring classes "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." The report states that 2,594 children less than three Bishops shall be concerned in the conless than three Bishops shall be concerned in the consecration of another Bishop. But this provision, it is manifest, is only a matter of internal regulation, companies, is only a matter of internal regulation, companies, is only a matter of internal regulation, companies, against them. They were not found to be advo-cate of a spiritual despotism, for the corporate holders of property in Scotland, at a peculiar crisis in her history, which in the preceding year was £8 15s. 5d., had increased to £154 15s. 2d.

NOBLE MUNIFICENCE. - An unknown Lady has sent a donation of £1,000 to the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, and £500 to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Curates in

THE WELSH BISHOPRICKS .- A report has of late been circulated in the Principality, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has declared himself convinced of the inexpeof offering any further opposition to a measure so loudly called for by the country as the repeal of the act providing for the union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. This report, eager as all good Churchmen are to believe it, does not, however, as far as we can yet discover, appear to rest upon any certain foundation; and it behoves us to consider whether it may not be "a weak nvention of the enemy," intended to throw our Welch friends off their guard, and by deluding them into a false security, cause them to relax in their efforts to defeat the threatened aggression. It has been matter of surprise that ever since the close of the last session of Parliament so unaccountable an apathy has appeared to paralyse the operations of those by whom the defence of the doomed See had been undertaken. It wanted but a word from the recognized leaders of the movement to have elicited address after address to the Bishop of London during his cent visit to the Principality; and there is no doubt had this been done, strong protests, directed towards the same result, would have been very generally entered into by local meetings, and by various public bodies, both in England and Wales. We are bound to believe that those nore conversant with State policy than ourselves may have their own good reasons for recommending this temporary acquiescence; be this as it may, we feel convinced that when Parliament shall reassemble, no true Welchman will any longer submit to be bound in these arbitrary, not to say suspicious, trammels, but will be prepared to resume every constitutional opposition to the projected spoliation, by public protests, by renewed addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as by petitions to both Houses of the Legislature. We have no doubt that with one heart and one voice the Churchmen of the Prinripality will "cry aloud and spare not," in denouncing he meditated injustice, and that they will give our ruler no rest, till they acknowledge the wickedness and folly f abolishing an ancient episcopate to suit the capricious whims of usurping "Reformers." - Chester Courant.

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER'S VISITATION .- He earstly recommended a regular and systematic support of that eminently useful Society of the Church, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury that Parochial Associations, and collections annually made in Churches were the only efficient means of equal and re rular support to the Society-and convinced as he was of its powerful aid in the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ, he requested every Clergyman to establish and carry on such Parochial arrangements in aid of that Society and he recommended and expressed a wish for an annua collection in the Churches of the Diocese for that purpose.

CHURCH AND THE GOVERNMENT .- Modern State policy, first in the hands of the Whigs, and now in the hands of the Conservatives, has prevailed to trample upon the weaker Irish Church, that they might afterwards more securely and effectually injure the English Church; and having deprived the one and the other of ministerial control over the education of youth, may try the experiment of governing the country without a Church, and, consequently, without Christianity.

DUBLIN .- Trinity College Library .- The annual visitation of the Library, by the Provost and Senior Fellows, was held on the 19th ult., when the librarian reported that 1171 volumes of printed books, and twelve volumes of MSS. were added to the library during the past year. The total number of volumes now in the library, is printed books, 96,002, manuscripts, 1,500.

Oxford-Nov. 5.-Yesterday the annual election of of Fellows of All Souls College took place, in consequence of the 3d falling this year on a Sunday. There were four vacancies and fourteen candidates. The contest termigentlemen were successful;—The Hon. Frederick Byron, of Balliol College; Arthur S. Stopford, of ditto; Henry S. Milman, of Merton ditto; F. W. Cartwright, of Christ

CAMBRIDGE—Nov. 5TH.—The Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., and Master of Sidney Sussex College, has this day been elected Vice-Chancellor, for the ensuing year.

rick, Edinburgh.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH. Hon. Mr. DRAPER presented a petition from the clergy and thoroughly restored to its former beautiful shape and proportions, by the Christian liberality of the Misses Strong.—Dorset Chronicle. ment to make such disposition of the church property, as that each church should have the management of its own funds.

Hon. Mr. M'GILL said, he would take the liberty of asking

the Hon. Attorney General for Canada West, whether it was the intention of the Government to bring forward any measure, such as that prayed for in the petition which he had just pre-The Hon. Mr. DRAPER replied, that as an individual he had

hesitation in expressing his opinion in reference to the subect, but as a member of the Government, he was not prepared o say what measures would be taken.

Mr. M'GILL observed that he was happy to see that an ap-

Mr. M'GILL observed that he was happy to see that an all plication upon the subject had been made to Parliament, and he would be prepared to give it his support, provided the Presbyterians were placed upon the same footing, for he thought it better that each church should have the management of its own property, and then all bickering and bad feeling would cease.

Communications from the Colonial Secretary. The Hon, the Speaker laid before the House a communication

cation from the Colonial Secretary, in reference to certain Bills which were reserved at the last session of the Provincial Parliament for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. Extract of Despatch from Lord Stunley to the Governor General: dated 27th March, 1844.

"Her Majesty's assent will not be given to the Bill for the discouragement of Secret Societies. The Queen cannot be advised to concur in an enactment placing any class of Her Majesty's subjects beyond the protection of the law, and depriving them without a previous conviction for crime, of the privileges to which all Privileges. to which all British subjects have a common title. You have, as I understand, adopted every necessary measure to restrain demonstrations calculated to disturb the public peace; and much as I regret the existence of the societies against which this Bill is aimed, it appears to me more safe, more just, and more constitutional, to rely on the Executive Governm the prevention of their possible excesses, and on their leaders' good sense and loyalty, acting on the advice, which I am sure you will tender to them in a friendly spirit, for their ultimate dissolution, than to encounter the evil by legislation affording a too ready precedent of a too ready precedent of severity and violence for imitation in future times and on other occasions."

Extract of Despatch from Lord Stanley to the Governor General: dated 27th March, 1844.

"The Bill for better securing the independence of the Legis-lative Assembly, will be confirmed and finally enacted by the Queen in Council. On a subject so peculiarly affecting the rights and privileges of the House of Assembly, Her Majesty defers to the judgment and recommendation of the two Houses of lo-cal legislature as the surest guide by which Her decision could be directed. It has not, however, been without some distrust of the wisdom of some of the provisions of this law that Her Majesty has so decided.

"I assume that the exclusion from the Assembly of all Re-corders of Cities, of all Sheriffs, of the Adjutant General of corders of Cities, of all Sheriffs, of the Adjutant General Militia and of the Master of the Trinity House, Quebec, is justified by some reason which does not exist in the case of the holders of the corresponding offices in England. But what those reasons may be is not explained.

"I cannot concur in the opinion that the prohibition of Ministers of Religion of whatever faith or form of worship from holding seats in the Assembly and from voting for Members of that House, will really reason there from political and party

that House, will really remove them from political and party "Nor if I could anticipate that result, should I regard it as

an advantage sufficient to countervail the great inconvenience of so detaching the whole body of the Religious Teachers of the Province from their fellow contrymen on questions in which all educated men must feel a lively interest, and in regard to which the great majority of such men have duties to perform from which no such regulation can debar them.

> HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. ASSESSMENT LAW.

Mr. Thompson moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine and report upon the expediency of amending the Assessment Law of Upper Canada, to report by bill or otherwise. The gentlemen to compose the Committee were named in the resolution.

Mr. Attorney-General Smith hoped that the hon. gentle an would not now press his motion for the appointment of a committee of the Committee at the present moment. It was the intention of the Government to take up the subject immediately, and if not to prepare a Bill to amend the existing law this Session to be After some discussion Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH. On this important subject the following petitions were pre-

Of the Church Society of Toronto; of Charles Montanta and others, of London, C. W.; and of the Rev. A. Williams, M. A., and others, of Cornwall, Members of the Church England in this Province, praying that the proportion of ced under the control of the Church Society of the Diocese Toronto. (3 Petitions.)

In answer to ten questions by Mr. Thompson, the Attorney General (East) gave the following replies:—

1st. That Government was not prepared to make any alerations in the judiciary bill.

2d. That Government was not prepared to introduce any measure on the subject of defraying expenses of the adminis-tration of Justice in Canada West out of the consolidated fund of the Province.

3d. The subject of the constitution of King's College, To ronto, was at present under the consideration of Government-4th. That the subject of the allotment of lands, for the support of grammar schools, in lieu of those diverted for the King's College, was also under the consideration of the Go

5th. That Government had no present intention to amend 6th. That Government was not prepared to make any al eration in the present system of taxation.

7th. That Government was not prepared to introduce any alteration in the Division of Counties Bill this session.

Sth. That Government was not prepared to introduce any measure for incorporation towards. neasure for incorporating towns and townships.

9th. That he (the Attorney-General East) did not under stand the question "whether it was the intention of Goverment to take any steps for preventing Queen's Counsel from multiplying fees."

10th. That Government had no intention of amending the Usury Laws.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (East) concluded his rema much as possible, but he really must deprecate the very incl venient system of putting strings of questions to Ministers all sorts of subjects, and that, if it were persisted in, he should feel it his duty to decline answering them.

Mr. CAMERON enquired whether certain allowances made the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, would be continued to the Synod of Canada, notwithstanding the disruption, any portion would be allowed to those who have left the nexion. Attorney General Smith replied, that the ques was one depending upon the interpretation of a Statute, and when it came before them in due course, they would be prepa red to give an opinion upon it.

On motion of Mr Attorney General SMITH, a new writ was ordered for the election of a Member for Simcoe, in place W. B. Robinson, Esq., who has accepted the office of Inspecto At three o'clock the House waited upon his Excellency a

the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber, when his lency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.:-The Bill to continue the duty on Agricultural Produce interest from the St. e Bill to amend the law relating to Still Licences

ported from the States; and The Bill to vest in Trustees the confiscated estate of John At a quarter past three the House waited on his Excellent

at Government House, with the addresses of congratulation the Queen and Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince, addresses to his Excellency to transmit the same, and his Excellency replied that he would transmit the address.

On their return, the House was occupied for some hours in forwarding a variety of measures, of which previous notice been given, and none of which presented any new feature

At their rising, they adjourned to the 7th of January next

THE CONVOCATION OF KING'S COLLEGE. - A CONVOCA was held yesterday, 20th inst., in the building appropriated the temporary use of this University, for the purpose of confidence of the temporary use of the purpose of confidence of the temporary use of the purpose of the temporary use of t ring degrees, and for the admission of students to matricula In the absence of the Chancellor, His Excellency the Gove General, the chair was taken by the President the Lord Bishot of Toronto—the Vice President, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, being seated upon his left. A little in advance, to the right of Bishop, was the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Dean and Senior Proctor; and in front of Dr. M'Caul sat Professor Croft—the remainder of the platform being occupied by the Professors, in their robes.

might be expected, this was might be expected, this ceremony, at all times attractive, was particularly so on this occasion, it being the first Convocation of the kind that has been held since the birth of the University The whole of the proceedings were deeply interesting, and de rived an additional charm from the bright eyes of the young and beautiful who gazed upon them. Our going to press, we regret to say, precludes any further remarks.

The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees: A. B .- Frederick William Barron, Cambridge.

M. D. (ad eundem) — John King, Edinburgh; Ceorge Herrick, Edinburgh; Henry Boys, Aberdeen; Joseph Hamilton, Edinburgh.

A. B. (ad eundem) - William Ramsay, Dublin.

We gladly subjoin the following from the Toronto Patriot The President, in a brief but highly impressive speech an-

nounced his satisfaction at the admirable progress of the Insti-tution, and congratulated the Prizemen on their success.

His Lordship proceeded to read an interesting correspondence tution, and congratulated the Prizemen on their success.

His Lordship proceeded to read an interesting correspondence between the Head of the Executive and the Hon. the Chief Justice, announcing the welcome fact of a donation amounting to nearly a thousand pounds, from His Grace the Duke of Weinext. She is to be commended by Captain Van Allen, now of the "Emerald," whose knowledge of the navigation of Lake ington, to found a Scholarship in King's College. His Grace had many years ago subscribed for Welland Canal Stock, and now that the Provincial Government has rendered the Stock available to holders by issuing debentures for the amount held, his Grace was desirous of bestowing it on some public object in Upper Canada. It had been suggested, we believe, by Mr. Merritt, that the St. Catharines Grammar School would be a proper pinger of such parts. The commended by Captain Van Allen, now of the "Emerald," whose knowledge of the navigation of Lake Eric, and gentlemanly conduct, have won for him the confidence and esteem of the public. The London is intended to make two trips up the lake and two trips down each week, abstaining from work on the Sunday. After leaving Buffalo, she will call at the following places, viz: Port Colborne, the Grand River, Port Dover, Port Ryerse, Port Rowan, Port Proper chief of the proper place of the navigation of Lake Eric, and gentlemanly conduct, have won for him the confidence and esteem of the public. The London is intended to make two trips up the lake and two trips down each week, abstaining from work on the Sunday. After leaving Buffalo, she will call at the following places, viz: Port Colborne, the Grand River, Port Dover, Port Ryerse, Port Rowan, Port Proper chief the Commence of the proper chief the confidence and esteem of the public. The London is intended to make two trips up the lake and two trips down each week, abstaining from work on the Sunday. After leaving Buffalo, she will call at the following places, viz: Port Colborne, the Grand River, Port Dover, Port Rowan, Port Row Merritt, that the St. Catharines Grammar School would be a proper object of such bounty, but His Grace, on enquiry, was not quite satisfied with the principles on which such an institution was founded, and decided in favour of King's College. We rejoice at this, and trust that the "Wellington Scholarship" will, for years to come, be a standing reward to merit, and an assistant to genius struggling, perchance, with adverse circumstances or narrow means. His Lordship expressed a well stances or narrow means. His Lordship expressed a well stances of King's College, if only let alone by those who watched its proceedings with such hostile eyes.

his usually eloquent and most felicitous style. He expressed his warm satisfaction at the admirable progress of the students, and was convinced that no institution had so rapidly advanced

The Cambria Steamship,—Charles Willmer's American in usefuluess and general reputation in a space so brief as that which had elapsed from the opening of "King's" to the present day. He highly complimented the under-graduates, and

The proceedings of the day were listened to by a large and varied audience with great apparent satisfaction; and we will be the last, iron being now considered preferable. The Cambria is built on the same model as the Hibernia, her engines manufactured by Mr. Robert Napier, in whose dock the present who (apart from all political clap-trap or popularity-hunting) were not morally convinced that the University of King's College is admirably adapted to answer the educational wants of this young country, and, if not destroyed by the attacks of legislation as ignorant as it is remorseless, must prove a deep and lasting blessing to the youth of Canada for years to come; and that no person of any Christian denomination, sincerely desirous of a University education, can conscientiously turn away from its walls, from any peculiarity or alleged exclusiveness in its constitution or discipline. Thousands, who want not and cannot appreciate collegiate institutions, may rail at King's Collegiate. King's College; but we doubt if, for the next hundred years, a single student of any sect will be induced, by any alleged defects in the constitution, to abstain from entering its academic halls

acquiring a splendid and sound reputation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. - The Hon. Mr. Morris, in speaking of King's College, said, "King's College "had also been attended to, accompanied by a recommendation to mature a measure, which would prove satisfactory to the "country." Now we believe that the constitution of England bas been already violated in this, an integral part of it, by the illegal interference of a former Colonial Legislature, with a royal chartered and national institution, and the only Legislation which can give satisfaction to the Church of England men is a repeal of the unconstitutional act and a return to the old chartered law of the empire. We believe a sudden convulsion or even hastered asserting beyond the addenute of the constitution of the purpose of an Industrial Farm near the city. The scheme appears to be generally approved of, and the Bill will have a second reading, when the principle will be discussed, and approved or rejected, at an early date after the Recess. Toronto

these resolutions form part of the Statute law of the Pilot, Examiner, Globe, Colonist, Banner, and of their underlings; but they have no more legal force amongst the British Canadians, than a last of the Pane, and we are pained to see them named

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and State of the Consolidation of the province of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and State of the Consolidation of the province of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and State of the Consolidation of the province of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and State of the Consolidation of the province of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and State of the Consolidation of the province of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and State of the Consolidation of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and State of the Consolidation of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Consolidation of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Consolidation of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Consolidation of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Consolidation of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Consolidation of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of in a Governor General's speech, or supported by his friends: truly did the Attorney General say, "we are too vague in our politics.' Vague, vague, vague.—Ibid.

THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM'S GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. His object evidently was not to lay the foundation of a permanent system of government there. That would have take a longer period of time than be intended to devote to it. It was to re-organize the Legi-lative body under the Imperial act, put it into immediate operation, carry through his measures at any cost and by any means, produce a temporary pacification, make a dashing and striking effect, and return triumphant to Parlia. Parliament, and say, "I have effaced all the evils that have grown out of years of Tory misrule, and given to the Canadians that which has so long and so unjustly been withheld from them by the bigotry, intolerance, and exclusiveness of that party, 'Responsible Government,' That short and disasterous Administration has been productive of incalculable mischief. It has disheartened and weakened the loyal British party. party. It has emboldened and strengthened the opposite one and from the extraordinary means used to compel acquiescence. and obtain majorities, lowered the tone of moral feeling through

He is now dead, and I will not speak of him in the terms should have used had he been living. The object of a truly good and patriotic man should have been not to create a triumphant party to carry his measures, (because he must have known that to purchase their aid he must have adopted too many of their views, or modified or relinquished too many of uis own.) but to extinguish all party, to summon to his council men possesssing the confidence of every large interest in the country, and by their assistance to administer the government with fairness, firmness, and impartiality. No government based upon any other principle will ever give general satisfaction, or insure tranquility in the Colonies, for in politics as in other things, notifug can be permanent that is not built upon the immutable foundations of truth and justice. The The fallacy of this 'Responsible System' is that it consists, as the liberals interpret it, of two antagonist principles, Republican and Monarchical, the former being the active, and the latter the passive principle. When this is the case, and there is no third or aristocratic body, with which both can unite, or which can are sent their contact, it is evident the which can prevent their mutual contact, it is evident the active principle will be ruling one.

This is not a remote but an immediate consequence and as soon as this event occurs, there is but one word that can express the result—independence. One great error of Poulett Thomson was, in strengthening, on all occasions, the democratic, and weakening the aristocratic, feeling of the country, than which nothing could be more subversive of the regal authority and influence. Pitt wisely designed to have created an order in Canada, covered dive as far as the different situations of in Canada, corresponding as far as the different situations of the two countries would admit, to the hereditary order in England.

The survey for a Lateral Canal recently effected by the Board of Works seems to establish one of two things—either that the change adverted to is contemplated by the Board, or that as on Lake Eric, they meditate two approaches to the Canal from Lake Ontario. The harbour at Niagara is probably the best in and weather, and when it is reached, danger ceases. It is large enough to afford each enough each enough to afford each enough enou

MATRICULATED. -Boyd, John; Craigie, William; Crick- would be no dredging needed as is continually the case at Port The winter of 1843 and '4 was comparatively mild, the semore, Charles G.; Dixon, Alexander; Marsh, Thomas Willes, Charles digious cost to be renewed whenever, as recently at Port Colate Athabasca was 46° below Zero Fahrenbeit. Here a

THE CAMBRIA STEAMSHIP.—Charles Willmer's American lamented that illness had debarred from the highest honours in the gift of the University, Messrs. Helliwell and Stennett.

essel now lies, receiving her upholstery fitti	
DIMENSIONS.	die butte
Length of Keel	209 feet.
- on Main Deck	221 —
- over all	240 —
Breadth of Beam	37 —
- across Paddle-boxes	57 feet 6 in.
Depth of Hold	24 - 5 -
Draught of Water	18 —
Burthen	1600 tons.
Two beam Engines	500 horse power.
Leugth of Stroke	75 feet.
Diameter of Paddles	30 feet.
Revolutions of do	19 per minute.
GENERAL ADVANCANA It affords us	The state of the s

Under the mangement of the accomplished and experienced Vice-President, and the present able and learned body of Professors, we look with confidence to this infant University rapidly ployed on the Staff of the army in Canada, has been placed of the list of general officers who are in the receipt of the increa ed rate of pay of 25s. per diem. This gallant officer he seen considerable service in the Peninsular and India. F his gallantry at Busaco, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, he has for some years past held honorary medals. - Toronto Herald.

or even hastened separation, brought about by a determined proved or rejected, at an early date after the Recess. Toronto

resistance to the enemies of all national institutions, would be less disastrous to the state, than the slow, painful, and struggling decay and political death which must follow the success of the religious and political levellers in this colony: by holding fast to principle, there is a chance. We want not numbers or means here, nor friends in Europe: by conceding we scal our certain and disgraceful doom.—Woodstock Monarch.

Responsible Government.—The Hon. Mr. McGill [in the Legislatine Countil and t RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—The Hon, Mr. McGill [in the Legislative Council], very properly repudiated the idea that the Resolutions of 1841 could bind the Legislative Council, inasmuch as they had never received its sanction: and only a portion of the Legislature had concurred in them. But we are much surprised to hear him say afterwards that Responsible Government had been e-tablished, and he was prepared to assist in endeavouring to carry it out. Now we ask, if the Resolutions of 1841 do not bind the Legislative Council, how do they establish Responsible Government? and if they do not establish it, what is its foundation? It cannot be a Governor General past, or present: it cannot be a Governor General, nor Colonial Secretary. Now if neither Governor General, nor Colonial Secretary, nor isolated branches of either the Colonial or Imperial Government, to Lachine. His head and race are dreaming out and swonding the branches of either the Colonial or Imperial Government, we suppose that there are no means of detecting the murderous villains, and that, if there were, winesses would not dare to we assert they cannot; then have we but one constitution granted by the Imperial Parliament in Canada, and the Resolution in the property of the control of the control

dated Revenue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1844.

	EXPENDITURE.			51-14	1
	To Interest on the Public Debt £93,2	14	12	11	8
S	Amount of Schedule A 50,0			0	
	Do. of Schedule B 33,3	33	6	8	
S	Permanent charges provided by Legisla-				
	tive enactments in Canada East 11,3	34	14	1	
1	Permanent charges provided by Legisla-				
4	tive enactments in Canada West 12,3	14	9	11	
,	Charges by Acts of the Legislature of the				
,	Province of Canada 18,4	89	10	9	
	Charges under the estimate of 1842 4.6	44	18	1	
	Charges under the estimate of 1843 61,4	98	8	11/4	P
ĕ		-	-		ö
	£284,8	29	19	84	
	Balance at credit of the Consolidated Fund				
	on 31st January, 1844 115,5	05	2	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
	THE SECRETARY DAYS THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY		-	-	ì
,	Total Provincial Currency£400,3	35	2	74	6
	REVENUE.				l
	By Balance at Credit of the Consolidated				ĕ
ı	Revenue Fund on 31st December, 1842 £79.8	47	8	111	ı
	Net Customs in bonds and cash 218.9	34	4	93	
	Net Excise	24	11	04	
9				101	1
1			5		
			20		и

.... 26,076 11 13 Revenue from Public Works .... Militia Commissions, Fines and Exemp-Fines and Forfeitures, including seizures 3,016 0 9 6,851 8 1 62 2 101

> £320,987 13 8 Total Provincial Currency.....£400,335 2 71/4

rency .....£115,505 2 103 Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 1844.

Jos. CARY, Deputy Inspector General.

MAGNETIC SURVEY. RETURN OF LIEUT. LEFROY OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.) SIR, -As a brief notice of the route pursued by Lieut. Lefroy, in his late scientific expedition to the Far North West, together with one or two novel facts, brought to light by him, together with one or two novel lacts, orought to ight of while engaged in that quarter, may not be uninteresting to while engaged in that quarter, may not be the favour of you to give the following outline of them a place of ther time.—From the new work by Sam Slick.

LATERAL CANAL BETWEEN THE WELLAND CANAL AND NIAGARA.—(From a Communication in the Niagara Chronicle.)
The survey for a Lateral Canal recently effected by the Board of Work.

Leave the supproachable under every circumstance of wind and weather, and when it is reached, danger ceases. It is large foough to affird safe anchorage to any conceivable number of vessels, whatever their tonnage may be; the water is deep, the short is gradually to the very edge of the river with an exception of the objects of his mission, he visited York which occurred during the present autumn, there were several safe tonners in the harbour not one of which sustained the slightest occurred during the present autumn, there were several safe to occurred during the present autumn, there are

advantage to the great depth of water, and a gentle current flowing at the rate of about three miles an hour.

The benefits to be derived from the construction of a Lateral Canal, by the public at large as well as by the inhabitants of the locality who may appear to be more particularly interested, are great and obvious. In the first place, as has struck all capable engineers who have surveyed the country with a view to select the best line, the Niagara harbour is the natural entrance to a canal connecting the two lakes. It is the natural entrance because it is the only safe one; and were it so in fact there dvantage to the great depth of water, and a gentle current of every day to magnetical observations, having for their object

borne, a gale destroys them; my impression is that the cost of small observatory was erected, and many curious and interestconstructing a Lateral Canal will not exceed what in ten years ing facts, relative to the influence of the Aurore upon Magnetic will have to be expended in dredging, erecting protecting works, will have to be expended in dredging, erecting protecting works, and what is lost by accidents, should Port Dalhousie remain the only entrance.

Needles, were displayed, and these observations, we are informed, throw light upon that beautiful and little understood phenomenon, and its close connection with the agency which

produces the effects of terrestrial magnetism. I shall tresspass no further on your readers than to add in Mr. Lefroy's own words, the sense he entertains of the kind-ness and attention he uniformly experienced, from the gentlemen in the Interior. "I feel in the highest degree gratified, by the hospitable attentions of the gentlessen of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, and the disposition evinced by them, to carry into effect, the instructions of Sir George Simpson,

MONTREAL MARKET. Friday, Dec. 20.

the present scale of tolls at these ports, the London would have by those who watched its proceedings with such hostile eyes and sinister intentions.

The Vice-President, Dr. McCaul, made a few remarks, in his usually eloquent, and most felicitous style. He expressed in sufficient time to enable the proprietors to run the London would have to pay at one of them no less a sum than 2,000 dollars for a single season! The matter has been brought under the notice of the vice-President, Dr. McCaul, made a few remarks, in his usually eloquent, and most felicitous style. He expressed in expectations of most men in the frace. It is now nearly all brought into the city, and in the absence of another than the frace of the present scale of tolls at these ports, the London would have to pay at one less a sum than 2,000 dollars for a town real relations of most men in the frace. It is now nearly all brought into the city, and in the absence of another than the frace. It is now nearly all brought into the city, and in the absence of another than the frace. It is now nearly all brought into the city, and in the absence of another than the frace. It is now nearly all brought into the city, and in the absence of another than the frace. It is now nearly all brought into the city, and in the present scale of tolls at these ports, the London would have to pay at one of them no less a sum than 2,000 dollars for a town real relations of most men in the frace. It is now nearly all brought into the city, and in the present scale of the prese generally estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 bbls., makes a present stock of 90,000 to 100,000 bbls., or double the consumption of the city to 1st of May next .- Pilot,

THE TORONTO MARKETS. Corrected for the "British Canadian," Dec. 20, 1844.

Manufacture of the State of the	£		d.	Mar.	£		1
Flour, per barrel, 196lbs		17	6	0	0	18	9
		3	6	@			
Wheat, per bushel, 60lbs				@	0	3	9
Barley, per bushel		2	6	@			9
Oats, per bushel, 34lbs		1	0	@	0		2
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196lhs		16	3	@	0	18	9
Potatoes, per bushel		1	3	(1)	0	1	6
Hay, per ton	. 1	17	6	@	2	5	0
Straw, per ton	. 1	0	0	@	1	5	0
Beef, per 100lbs	. 0	10	0	@	0	15	0
Beef, per lb	. 0	0	2	0	0	0	31
Mutton, per lb. by the sheep	. 0	0	13	@	0	0	2
Lard, per lb			3	@	0	0	31
Fresh butter, per lb		0	8	@	0	0	0
Firkin butter, per lb	0	0	6	@	0	0	7
Pork, per 100lbs			6	@	0	18	9
Dried Bacon, per 100lbs			6	@	1	5	0
Green Hams, do		5	0	@	0	0	0
Turkies, each			6	@	0	3	9
Ducks, per pair		1	6	@	0	2	0
Fowls, per pair		î	3	@	0	0	0
Geese, each		1	3	@	0	1	6
Eggs, per dozen		0	8	@	0	0	10
-86.1 br. 3000						-	10
		75					

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Members of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, resident in the District of Niagara, are hereby notified, that the next General Meeting of their District Branch Association, will be held, D.V., in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, and those who was the same forthwith.

Somal decets, founded on Physiological Prince and Physiological Pr Wednesday the 22d day of January, 1845, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Managing Committee, consisting of the Clergy and the Churchwardens of the District, will meet at the same place, at 2 o'clock, P.M., of the day previous. T. B. FULLER, Secretary. Thorold, Dec. 19th, 1844.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren, — You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. John Rothwell, A.B., near Ingersoll, Oxford, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of January next. The Members are particularly requested to

WILLIAM MCMURRAY. Secretary W. C. S. Dundas, Dec. 21, 1844.

CHURCH SOCIETY. The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's

at 3 o'clock P. M.

House, 144 King St. Toronto, on Thursday the 2nd of January, W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King St. Toronto, on Saturday the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1845, at 3 o'clock P. M.
T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.
Kingston, Dec. 16th, 1844.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including Structure Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including School Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School found various Works of Standard Divinity Bibles (including School Branch Association Branch Association

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the above-named Association, will be held in the Sunday School Room, on Thursday the 2nd January, at 12 o'clock (noon), when the Clergy of the united Districts are expected to be in attendance, without further notice. The Secretary requests that those Clergymen who have not furnished him with a copy of their Annual Parochial Reports, will do so as soon as possible. J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded that the next meeting will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. P. Shirley, Newburgh, on Wednesday the 8th, and Thursday the 9th of January next.

Saltern Givins, Secretary.

Mohawk Parsonage, 12th Dec. 1844.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held, God willing, at the residence of the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarborough, on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1845.

ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, Dec. 5, 1844.

PORT HOPE SEMINARY, MRS AND MISS RYLEY'S Establishment for Young Ladies will re-open on Tuesday, the 14th of January. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill. Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; J. D. Smith, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarkes, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; Esq., Port Hope; Esq., Bond Head.

Parsonage House, Dec. 20, 1844. Apper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN on the 6th January, 1845. J. P. DE LAHAYE,

Collector Pro. Tem. TERMS: 

EMBELLISHED will a (size 16 × 8 inches), of the

Just Published, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC. FOR 1845. PRICE SIXPENCE.

ONTAINING in addition to much other valuable information, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, including correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcooal Church in all parts of the world. Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of

Quebe and Toronto, &c. &c.

For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto;
hy Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg: Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Picton; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; to carry into effect, the instructions of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Interior, to furnish every possible facility for the due discharge of my important scientific mission."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

Duncan Finlarson.

Duncan Finlarson.

Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara;
J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Thorne & Barwick, Holland Landing; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; and by the publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

BOOKS, IN HANDSOME BINDINGS,

SUITABLE FOR FLOUR.—We can only report our previous opinion that the quantity of Flour received since the close of the Lachine Canal far exceeds the expectations of most men in the trade. It is BLUNT'S History of the Reformation, bound in £ s. Turkey Morocco, extra, with gilt edges, &c... 0 12 Cream of Scientific Knowledge, do. Elizabeth, (French) Histoire de Russie, (French) Cowper's Poems do.
Kirke White's Remains do. Southey's Life of Nelson do.

Life of Alexander the Great do. Croker's Fairy Legends do. do. Greek Testament and Septuagint, 3 vols. do. do. Life of Peter the Great, bound in calf, extra, 0 11
Last days of Eminent Christians do 0 9 Shakspeare's Works, complete in 1 vol. 8vo. do. 1 Mant's Hist, of the Church of Ireland, 2 vols. 8vo. do. 3 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 4 vols. 8vo. do. 5 Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, 4to. The English Hexapla, shewing at one view the Greek

Text and the six most celebrated English Translations of the New Testament, 4to. purple calf, Crowe's History of France, 3 vols. half-bound calf... Readings in Biography Lardner's Treatise on Heat Donovan's Chemistry History of Switzerland Agents for the sale of Feiling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland, 3 vols. do. Milton's Paradise Lost do. Mrs. Hofland's Tales—Patience, Decision, Modera-

tion, Self-Denial, Integrity, Young Cadet, Africa Described, bound in embossed Roan, improve beauty, and to prevent and correct personal defects, founded on Physiological Princi-

H. & W. ROWSELL

King Street, Toronto.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY. A SERIES OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, adapted for Popular Reading, on the principles of the English Church and Constitution. Suited for Presents, Class Books, Lending Libraries, &c. &c. Non-Mems. Mems.

19 Forest of Arden (Rev. W. G. esley)
20 Rutilius, or Stories of the Third Age (Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce).
21 History of the English Reformation (Rev. F. C. Massingherd).
22 Lives of Eminent English Laymen, containing Lord Falkland, Izaak Walton and Robert Nelson, (Rev. H. Teale).
These Lives in separate volumes, Izaak Walton.

Thos. Champion, Asst. Secretary.

Committee Room, Dec. 17, 1844.

NOTICE.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the united Midland and Victoria District Brauch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingging or Production 1. 9 4 8 2 nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Socie of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street. Toronto, December, 1844. together with a large supply of NEW BOOKS.

Room (Christ's Church, Hamilton), on Thursday evening the 2nd January, 1845, at 7 o'clock, immediately after Divine Service, which will be held in the Church, c mmencing at 6 Public.

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

BINDING neatly executed.

J. WALTON, 195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, October. 4, 1844.

JOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The in Mercal Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, most une RICHMOND STREET, three doors east from Church Street, be given.

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning f the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to

either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844. MORTGAGES.

PERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing to dispose of the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E NICOLLS, Notary, Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted.

Land Scrip bought and sold. HENRY E. NICOLLS.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto; and The Hon. the Chief Justice. Queen Street, Toronto, December, 1844. BOARDING.

THE subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay and Wellington Streets. Gentlemen not lodging in the house, can be accommodated with board or meals at any time.

Toronto, Bay Street, 12th Nov. 1844. GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to TUTTON, wishes to obtain a situation as DATLY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 18, 1844.

EDUCATION. M ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establishment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W.

Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements 

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED: Latin " " .....

Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844.

Dancing "WESTERN CANADA

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

Payments, Quarterly in Advance: Letters, post-paid.
Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as Tailor. Apply to

J. H. JONES.

WESTERN CANADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of The Church, at Cobourg, an Installment of Five per cent. (being the twelfth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth doy of January next.

By order of the Managing Committee,

H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Vivor of those who were in For relieved by the British army.

Letters received during the Rev. M. Harris; Mr. H. E.

Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.; J. Shares, on or before the Tenth doy of January next.

By order of the Managing Committee,

H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer.

375 Toronto, Dec. 12, 1844. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework...........

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

Toronto, August, 20, 1844.

Cohourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

Toronto, November, 1844.

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

Meep your Money at home, & encourage

Home Enterprize.

RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are

N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.

MR. GRANT,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c.

HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION,

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET,

OPPOSITE BLHOTT'S FOUNDRY,

And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange,
WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY

From Ten to Five o'clock.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

Milliners & Dress-Makers,

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

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

SITUATION WANTED.

charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctioneer,

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience

in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

ONTARIO MILLS.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG,

Cobourg, November, 1844.

In purchasing their heavy Stock of

3s. 9d. per dozen. Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT,

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,

KING STREET, COBOURG,

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c.

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their

patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes

of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long

practical experience, made subservient to their interests.

WESTERN CANADA

383-tf

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

Ontario Mills, Cobourg,

advance for CASH.

November, 1844.

383-tf

COBOUNG, CANADA.

SAMUEL SHAW.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, UITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Mardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK.

Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

N. B.—A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,—say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. 377-6m TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which No. 6, Waterloo Buildings.

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. In the friends and the Public for the encouragement which he have received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

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

be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-ripped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes; Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,] VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual. Toronto, May 30, 1844. Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. J. HOLMAN,

Tailor and Draper, N.B.—Cuttery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, with despatch.

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public with despatch. GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE, Richmond Street, West of Bay St. 30UDS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE, 1844. 381tf Consisting of the hest West of Eugland Broad Cloths, Beaver

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province location months, being called to England on business, requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who indebted to him to present the same forthwith.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH.

King street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

379 tf

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] VOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

T. B will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Also,—A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable 984-3m manner, and on moderate terms.
P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord.

Sc. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, Sec. 23" Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 13, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-Removed to No. 4, VICTORIA ROW.

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

Toronto, September 26, 1843. Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

CARVING, GILDING. LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business habits, is desirous of employment as SALESMAN and CRIER to any Wholesale E-tablishment, or would prefer taking A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

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

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,—made to order, and on the shortest notice. given.

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks
Prints,—made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

the best style.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on band. GF Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WANTED, 100 Cords of dry MAPLE and BEECH FIREWOOD, at the Distillery. Offers to supply the same, stating the terms, received by P. WALLACE, at the Office, Ontario Mills. 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 EVENING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mark. The highest price given for Spring Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, and Barley, and for which Cash will be paid. Mr. Wahefield's Auction Mart.

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

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and 28th November, 1844.

MRS. HENDERSON begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that she continues to receive as BOARDERS, a limited number of Boys attending the U.C. College. A Tutor, if required, can be procured to attend in the Evenings.

REFERENCES:

D now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mushing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

Teas. Sugars. Coffee. Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, the trems 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.

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

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for Cash.

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-A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

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

every particular.
"The Briars" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. RING STREET, COBOURG,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of indement and experience.

favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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. April, 1844.

BIRTH. In Brantford, on Sunday the 15th inst., the wife of the Rev. James Mockridge, Church of England Missionary, of a son. DIED.

Very suddenly, at the residence of her son, Wm. M. Ball, Esq., in the Township of Niagara, Elizabeth, relict of the late Peter Ball, Esq., aged 81. This venerable lady was one of the first residents of Upper Canada, and was probably the last survivor of those who were in Fort Wyoming for protection when

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 26: Rev. M. Harris; Mr. H. E. Plees [will write Messrs. R.]; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.; J. W. Brent, Esq., rem.; Messrs. W. Miller, & Co.; P.M., Clearville, rem. in full Vol. 8; Rev. W. McMurray; Mr. W. Harvey, rem.; A. C. Verner, Esq.,

rem.; Rev. H. Hazard; Rev. T. B. Fuller; T. W. Luard, Esq., rem.; T. Champion, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; W. Scott Burn, Esq.

R.; Loscombe, Charles R.—British Canadian.

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Dec. 20. in place of Inspector ellency nis Exceles. oduce im e of John ulation to nce,—and his Ex

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of conferriculation.
Governor
Gov

you speak," addressing himself to Henry, "is, the upon this head." I am fully convinced in my own mind, that frequent | would afterwards consult Mr. Milles. Communion is necessary for the well being of the "May I read it, when Charles has finished?" asked you will stop me if his assertion be incorrect—that whole of the conversation. in primitive times the early Christians communicated "Certainly," replied Henry; "I shall be very glad day, a practice observed by the Roman Church to ters connected with this most mysterious subject, with this day. I read in the Gospels, of the disciples which you have hitherto been unacquainted." meeting together to break bread and pray, as though "I can scarcely tell you," replied Rachel, "how

Communion is observed?" "I fear that such is not the case," continued his who trust it to infidelity."

"and is not that the same as daily Communion?" the daily mass, and yet they have not in practice a is to remain where we are." practice generally, as I admitted, is bad; but surely not but be happy for evermore." this does not oblige a person to quit her Communion. few years back, set themselves earnestly to remedy the a debt of gratitude I can never repay.

Mr. Milles called a Papist for doing it. "With regard to calling Mr. Milles names, that," said Henry, "is no proof that he is what they call him, nor that the Church to which he belongs does not re- equity and elemency; to bring with him all peace and proscognise those practices for the observance of which perity; to achieve the most noble exploits that could be under-Mr. Milles is abused."

course you are aware that now for some years Mr.

Charles admitted this, but added, that it was pret-

Milles has a weekly Communion in the parish-church."

ty clear the Church of England could not properly

recognise this practice, as he had frequently heard

statement, and from a perusal of those parts of the our welfare, to rescue us from the greatest slaveries and mise-Prayer-book to which you refer, that the Church of ries, to settle us in perfect happiness; he bringeth "salvation England not only sanctions, but supposes a more fie- from our enemies, and from the hands of all that hate us; so quent Communion than is generally administered: that being delivered from the hands of our enemies, we might it; it is then seen whether a man is truly a disciple of Christ, and I cannot dispute your remarks, as to leaving the serve him without fear, in holiness and righteousness before or only so far as suits his own convenience. In our intercourse Church in which one is baptised."

"It is all nonsense, nay worse, to think that a man is quering and to conquer; he that shall quell, disarm, and rifle obliged to leave his Church because he finds some the strong one, that shall rout all the forces of hell, that shall indulge in some pleasure which we do not like, and which the things therein which he cannot approve of. You defeat sin, and slay death itself, that shall subdue the world, Gospel tells us to avoid. Our resolutions are at first strong. were baptised into the Church of England, and no- and subject all things to himself: the captain of our salvation we tell our companions, that we must not follow them; they thing but the most absolute necessity should induce appeareth, triumphing in humility; the great blow is given; laugh at us, and leave us to ourselves. Shortly after they reyou to quit her. The case is something similar to the Devil's pride and envy are abased; all the enemies are new the same proposal: we meet it with the same objections that of a family: we are by nature born into an earth- amazed, and daunted, are confounded at his presence; they as before, and they again deride us, for depriving ourselves of a ly family, have natural parents, to whom we are under cannot stand, they break, they scatter, they flee before him. certain obligations, and to whom we owe certain du- Is the publishing of peace acceptable? Behold eternal peace we have gained by following the Gospel; they point out much ties, which nothing but positive necessity can excuse between heaven and earth, a general peace among men, a peace that we have lost; and in an unguarded moment we forget our us for neglecting. By grace we are born into another of conscience between man and himself, is now established and family; at Baptism the Church becomes our spiritual proclaimed: the illustrious ambassador, the noble hostage, the This is the beginning of sin in many a heart, which before was mother; and, in a different sense, we owe her the infallible pledge thereof is arrived; "Preaching peace to them upright and innocent. There are many abandoned and unsame obedience that we do to our natural parent; that are far off, and to them that are near." Is recovery of happy beings, who cannot plead any deficiency in their educaand are as much bound to remain with her, unless liberty comfortable unto slaves and captives? Behold the tion, who were brought up in the nurture and admonition of absolutely obliged to leave her shelter, as in the other Redeemer is come, the great ransom is laid down sufficient to the Lord, and if they had not felt ashamed of the religion which case we are bound to remain under the paternal roof. purchase the pardon of whole worlds; innocence appearing in they had learnt, might have adorned it by the holiness of their because he saw that his parents were not faultless?"

"You are right," observed Charles; "I used the word justified incautiously, and quite agree with what you say on this part of the subject .- I must now call your attention to a different point, but one which perhaps, is more important; I mean, the view that is ta- appeared perfect and entire,—in the unspotted innocency of his insertion. ken by the Church of England as to there being no life, the sanctity of his manners, and his perfect obedience to sacrifice in the blessed Eucharist."

life, the sanctity of his manners, and his perfect obedience to the law of God,—in the vast powers of his mind, intellectual made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

bimself incompetent to speak upon so deep and awful moral, in his power of resisting all the allurements of vice, and a subject. "I should certainly advise you," he said, of encountering all the difficulties of virtue and religion, des-CONVERSATION CONCLUDED.

As soon as they assembled on the following evening, Charles began the conversation by renewing the men. In him, the beauty of the Divine image was refulgent to the conversation by renewing the men. In him, the beauty of the Divine image was refulgent as subject. "I should certainly advise you," he said, of encountering all the difficulties of virtue and religion, despited the Hurson, She residing somewhere in 1834, and who is subject. The said, of encountering all the difficulties of virtue and religion, despited to the renamer, and left Kingston in 1834, and of encountering all the difficulties of virtue and religion, despited to the remarker, and left Kingston in 1834, and of encountering all the difficulties of virtue and religion, despited to the said, and the following pain and death. This was the beauty with which he was adorned beyond the sons of please, will gladly lend you a work, which is, I believe, prising hardship and shame, enduring pain and death. This was the beauty with which he was adorned beyond the sons of men. In him, the beauty of the Divine image was refulgent about her. A letter may be addressed to her, care of the Rev. J. G. Geddles, Hamilton, Gore District. subject which had closed their previous discussion. inquiry; it is entitled 'The Unbloody Sacrifice,' writ- in its original perfection; in all the sons of Adam, obscured and "The point," he said, "upon which I wish to hear ten by Johnson, and is considered very good authority marred, in a degree to be scarce discernible,—the will depraved,

to her members of partaking of the Holy Communion. that he would gladly read the work, and if necessary ual beauty which is its opposite: but, could the eye be turned

soul. I understand from Mr. M'Adams-of course Rachel, who had been a very attentive listener to the

very frequently, in some instances as often as once a that you do so, as I imagine it will explain some mat-

the breaking of bread was the chief cause of their much obliged I am to you and Charles for admitting meeting together. I must confess, therefore, that me to these your conversations. I see things connecunder these circumstances, I am not satisfied with ted with religion in a very different light from that in the Church of England, which contents herself with which I did before; and begin to perceive a reality feeding her children once a month, in many instances and certainty in arriving at matters of faith, through much less frequently, with the bread of life. Nay, the instrumentality of a visible Church, which I hear me out," seeing that Henry was preparing to an- sought for in vain elsewhere. Unconsciously you swer him,—"hear me out: I understand that in have been removing many objections which I entermany of our cathedrals monthly Communion is the tained; and not only have destroyed the edifice not this sufficient reason to justify a person for leav- shelter."

ing the Church of England, and going to a Church, if "I told you Rachel," said Charles smiling, "that I must not say the Church, where a more frequent you would discover there was no truth in an invisible of civil states. It has given a tinge to the complexion of their Church; a Church which, without a known and re- governments, to the temper and administration of their laws. "But are you sure, (said Henry) that daily Commu- cognised visible foundation, without a priesthood, with- It has restrained the spirit of the prince, and the madness of nion is observed by the Church to which you allude?" out sacraments, could find no place for existence save the people. It has softened the rigour of despotism, and tamed "Yes," replied Charles; "Mr. M'Adams says so." in the brains of fanatics, and which must carry all the insolence of conquest. It has, in some degree, taken away

sent time, has no more a daily Communion than we same time added that you were sure, if we examined the pressure of private tyranny, improved every domestic enthe matter fairly and honestly, I should go, where you dearment, given tenderness to the parent, humanity to the mas-"Have they not a daily mass," asked Charles, then said you were going, to Rome. Whereas, it ap- ter, respect to superiors, to inferiors ease; and left, in short, the pears to me that our destination is likely to be nearer most evident traces of its PEACEFUL GENIUS, in all the various "By no means," replied Henry; "they have indeed home; and that we shall discover our only safe course subordinations, dependencies, and connexions of social life.—

nerally by the priest alone, and all idea of Commu- on this subject from the writings of an eminent Engnion is practically lost in that of a sacrifice. Even in lish confessor and divine; one who by his life and con-Rome, I understand, that very rarely any besides the duct gave evidence of the excellency of that Church obligations to the mild and pacific temper of the Gospel; have officiating priest communicate, except on Sundays; by whose food and doctrine his pious soul was nourand indeed I have heard, that even on Sundays such ished to an height of Christian perfection well worthy other institution upon earth; and found it, by happy experiis frequently the case. But, with regard to your of our imitation. I speak of the non-juror Hickes. ence, to be a religion entirely worthy the gracious Father of the charge, I must first of all deplore equally with your- 'I verily believe,' are his words, 'that the Church of universe, and the Saviour of mankind.—Bishop Porteus. self the present general practice of the Church of England, as it now stands, without any further refor-England. I agree with you, that a monthly, or a mation, is apostolical in doctrine, worship, and gotwo monthly Communion, which, as you say, is all vernment; and would have been esteemed by the that is administered in many of our country parishes, faithful in all ages, from the time of the Apostles, a Church, every congregation, every man hath a day of grace, if is a custom neither sanctioned by Scripture nor the pure and sound member of the Catholic Church. I he have grace to take notice of it; hath an accepted time, if he practice of the early Church. It proves, I fear, that heartily thank Almighty God, by whose good proviin spiritual things we are at the present time in a very low condition; and it calls upon us to strive, each in called to the great honour of being one of her priests; lit is called to-day:" if the Sun of Rightaousness go down upon our several stations, to do all in our power to remedy and I beseech Him of His infinite goodness to give all us, we must look for nothing but perpetual darkness and the so sad a state of things. As to its justifying a person the clergy and people grace to live up strictly to her shadow of death. Although Nineveh's day lasted forty days, in leaving our Church, that, Charles, I cannot admit.

In the first place, you must allow me to say, that the lemperance, and sobriety. I am sure it must be ours expression, of a person being justified in leaving the and not her fault, if we be not the best Christians, the to many hundred years, yet we should find our day short enough Church into which he was baptised, is one that I do best subjects, and the best friends and best neighbours to finish our intricate accounts. That day in the language of not like; no man is justified in leaving his Church, in the world.' Yes," said Henry, warming as he the Holy Ghost is called our day, wherein we either do our unless he is obliged to do it. I should, therefore, spoke, "let us live up to the principles of our Church. own will and pleasure, or which God giveth us of special grace always use, when speaking of these things, the latter Let us pray and strive, each in our station, to have to clear our accounts, and make our peace with him; but that word; and I certainly do not think that any member | those principles fully developed. Let us be as pious | is called the Lord's Day, either which he challengeth to himof the Church of England is obliged to leave her on towards God, as loyal to our Queen, as loving to our self for his special service, or which he hath appointed for all account of her infrequent Communion; even suppo- neighbour, as she would have us to be, and we shall men to appear before his tribunal, to give an account of their sing that another branch of the Church offered to him need to entertain no thoughts of change. Our own works. A wicked man maketh God's day his own, by instance, you must not accuse the Church of England, is quite perfect enough for us. We do not realise living wholly to himself, and not to God; but the godly man as you appear to do, of sanctioning by her constitutions this denial of spiritual food to her children .- that she gives us no more; rather let us thankfully service, and devoting them as far as his necessary occasion will Read over carefully her Communion service, you make use of what she does give us; and if ever we permit wholly to him. Wherefore it is just with God to take will find nothing in it which will lead you to sup- become, what I pray God we may become, a better away from the wicked part of his own days, by shortening his pose that she intended the Holy Communion to be and a holier people, we need not fear but that the life upon earth, and to give to the godly part of his day, which administered only once a month; on the contrary, it Head of the Church will provide for us that heavenly is eternity in heaven.—Daniel Featley, D.D. appears very evident to me that she considers the food which is best adapted to our state. Let me give Communion should be administered at least you one more quotation, at the risk of wearying you, once a week, on the Sunday; and at all other times from Bishop Beveridge. 'Be you,' says he, 'as pious Our first father, with every thing to lose, and nothing to when there is a collect, epistle, and Gospel appointed towards God, as loyal to our Queen, as sober in your- gain, except an uncertainty, (or rather except what must have

yourself, are craving for a better state of things, Rachel added, that she should do the same, as a state, where virtue continually appears forsaken and vice should set yourselves in earnest to bring it about; there were some matters she did not quite understand, triumphant, and the contagion of a world whose atmosphere is not by unlawful means, such as you adopted when and upon which she would like to have the vicar's ad- death, and whose morality is falsehood, is destined, by the sid you first left Cambridge, but in every legitimate way; vice. "And now Henry," she added, "you must of Him "who helpeth them to right that suffer wrong," to archiefly, in my opinion, by earnest prayer, a regular again accept the warm thanks of one at least of this rive at such a certainty of faith, that, not if the heaven should use of every means of grace you already possess, and party, who feels most deeply indebted to you for your open and an angel should descend to announce another Gospel, a statement of your wants and difficulties to the priest kindness. I was on the point of quitting the Church could one doubt be created in his bosom; and such a loyalty who is set over you. Many men who, like yourself, of England; God, in His mercy, be thanked that I and fidelity of love, that he could not be induced, even if not felt great loss from our present general practice, some have been stayed: to you, Henry, under Him, I owe one human being on earth stood faithful but himself to deny his

evil; and the consequence has been, that in many Here stopping, and blushing deeply, as though she parishes they have now regularly a weekly Commu- had said more than she ought to have done, she rose nion; and in some, this holy Sacrament is adminis- from her chair, and retiring from the room, wished tered, not only on every Sunday, but on every feast- her brother and his friend good night. Miss Croft day when a particular collect, epistle, and gospel, is accompanied her; and in a short time Henry took his assigned to it. You need not go far for an instance departure, leaving Charles in a happier state of mind of this-you may see it in your own town; as of than he had been in for a long time.

## The Garner.

THE JOYOUS SEASON.

Is the birth of a Prince ever by honest subjects entertained and celebrated with joy? Behold a Prince born to all the mix with the world, in our actions, in our conversations, in our world; a Prince that cometh to rule mankind with perfect taken in our behalf, to protect us in most assured safety, to de-"It certainly appears," said Charles, "from your fend us from all evil, to subdue and destroy all the enemies of the outward semblance of religion: it reads the secret recesses him all the days of our lives." Is victory glorious and joyful? with the world, we shall often hear religion ridiculed; and if "I am glad to hear you say so," replied Henry .- See the invincible warrior is issued forth into the field, con-What should you think of a person who left his home, human nature hath unlocked the prison of sin, in which we lives .- Dr. Edward Burton. were closely detained; hath broken the shackles of universal guilt, which sorely pinched mankind .- Dr. Isaac Barrow.

> CHRIST WITHOUT SIN. That image of God in which Adam was created, in our Lord

In answer to this, Henry observed, that he felt and moral; intellectual, in his comprehension of all knowledge; the imagination debauched, the reason weak, the passions ramfew opportunities afforded by the Church of England | Charles expressed himself much obliged, and said | pant | This deformity is not externally visible, nor the spiritupon the internal man, we should see the hideous shape of a will at enmity with God-a heart disregarding his law, insensible of his goodness, fearless of his wrath, swelling with the assions of ambition, avarice, vain glory, lust. Yet this is the picture of the unregenerated man, by the depravity consequent upon the fall, born in iniquity and conceived in sin. Christ, on the contrary, by the mysterious manner of his conception, was born without spot of sin; he grew up and lived full of grace and truth, perfectly sanctified in flesh and spirit. With this beauty he was "adorned beyond the sons of men."-Bishop

THE BENEVOLENT RELIGION. Although Christianity has not always been so well under stood, or so honestly practised, as it might have been; although its spirit has been often mistaken, and its precepts misapplied, yet, under all these disadvantages, it has gradually produced a rule; and in several of our parish churches even that which, from Mr. Campbell's instruction, I had erec- rially concern the peace and quiet of the world. Its beneficent is considered too frequent, and the people are put off ted, but have on its ruins built another, under which, spirit has spread itself through all the different relations and with a Communion four times or less in the year. Is when finished, I really entertain hopes of finding modifications of life, and communicated its kindly influence to almost every public and private concern of mankind. It has insensibly worked itself into the inmost frame and constitution the edge of the sword, and thrown even over the horrors of war friend; "I fear that the Roman Church, at the pre- "Yes, said Rachel, "you told me this; but at the a veil of mercy. It has descended into families, has diminished daily Communion. The daily mass is celebrated ge- "Let me," said Henry, "quote to you a few words hereafter receive, a particular proof. But, for the present, I

Jerusalem had a day, and every city, every nation, every

CHRISTIAN STEADFASTNESS. for the day; but indeed, if a time should come when selves, as faithful to your friends, as loving to your been certain destruction and a curse, unless he would make the priest and people are prepared for it, I see nothing enemies, as charitable to the poor, as just to all, as God a liar,) did, on this desperate venture, cast away all his in our service-book to prevent a daily Communion. our Church enjoins you; in a word, be but as confor- present and substantial good. Free from the inborn downward By her constitutions, therefore, the Church of Fig- mable to her as she is to the Catholic Church, in all tendency of evil passion, free from the associations, and max- Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, land on this point is not faulty, as you suppose. Her things, and my life, my eternal life for yours, you can-God-not the man of learning, or genius, or education, or re-With these words Henry concluded: All were finement; but the most unrefined, uneducated, illiterate, and If such were the case, what a fearful state of perpetu- evidently much effected by them; and Charles said unintellectual being, that ever toiled in slavery, or dragged on al changes every branch of the Church would be in! that his friend's remarks had made so deep an impres- existence in a mine-with all the evils of that inward disease for no one can suppose that any portion of the Church sion upon his mind, that he was now determined to of unbelief which his parent's sin has entailed on him, with is, in this state of probation, perfect in her practice. consult Mr. Milles, and seek from him that informa- hereditary violence of passion, with the incrustation of a thous-In this matter, my idea is, that persons who, like tion on other parts of the subject which he required. and bad habits and indulged propensities, amid the confusion of Master's name and forsake the way of his commandments,-I do not say, if he could thereby purchase a fairer paradise than PH that which his father lost, but if it were to deliver him from the certainty of unextinguishable fire. This is the destiny, this the graudeur, this the sublimity of moral greatness, which the even in this world are capable of achieving .- Rev. John Clarke Crosthwaite, A.M.

BEING OFFENDED IN CHRIST. Religion is of two kinds, that of the lips, and that of the heart. The former is mostly shown when we assemble together in the church, and offer up our united prayers and thanksgiving. unto God. But the religion of the heart shows itself, when we pleasures. A man may pass for an exceedingly good Christian, he may be looked up to as an example of strict religious cona very different light. That all seeing Eye is not deceived by ment, or at variance, with his principles. The time when religion is put to the test is, when scoffers and busy mockers assail of the same attacks. There are many, who will tempt us to indulge in some pleasure which we do not like, and which the Gospel tells us to avoid. Our resolutions are at first strong. we tell our companions, that we must not follow them: there pleasure which has done no harm to them. They ask us what good resolutions, to follow an advice which seems so promising.

## Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. (d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequen nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. The usual discount is

INFORMATION WANTED, CATHERINE MOSSE, who was married to Hugh THOMPSON, Shoemaker, and left Kingston in 1834, and

TF JOHN JENNINGS, who emigrated with his family t Canada in 1841, and settled somewhere to the West or North of Hamilton, will apply, through the nearest residen Clergyman, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton he can recover the Bible and Prayer Book which were presented to him on his leaving Eugland by the Rev. P. Gunning, Curate f Chippenham, Wilts, and Chaplain to the Chippenham Union December, 1844.

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 assortnent 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, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

J. H. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

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

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTIFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts,

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

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

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

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

of the Shop. Toronto, May. 1844. SMITH & MACDONELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL privileges which his own did not. But in the present Church, be well assured of this, be she perfect or not, following his own pleasures and doing his own will upon it, and FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, RRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET. NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

353-tf Toronto, April. 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET, onto, 7th August, 1841. DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg. June, 19, 1844. .B. W. HERE BOW'E'. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. ICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, the grandeur, this the sublimity of moral greatness, which the most ignorant, the most unintellectual of the children of God, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto. Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

Toronto, June, 1844.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf FOR SALE

364

343

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

OWEN. MILLER & MILLS COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

The Warker Society, INSTITUTED A.D. 1840,

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE WORKS OF THE FATHERS

EARLY WRITERS OF THE REFORMED ENGLISH CHURCH. THE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1844 IS SEVEN THOUSAND.

LL the Books printed for 1843 have been delivered .-A LL the Books printed for 1843 have been delivered.

They are Fulke's Defence of the English Translation of the Bible, Writings of Bishop Hooper, The Catechism and other Pieces of Thomas Becon, and the Writings and Disputations of Archbishop Cranmer relative to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Any Members of the Parker Society who have paid he subscription for 1843, and who have not received these fou volumes, are requested to write to the Office. The few sets printed for Members for 1843, who have not paid their subcriptions, may be had by them, or by other applicants desirous to become members, on payment of One Pound Five Shillings. All Members who have requested that their Books may remain at the Office till called for, are requested to apply

The first Book for 1844 has been completed and delivered It contains the Liturgies, Primer, and Catechism of King Edward VI. A volume of Bishop Latimer's Sermons, and one of Bishop Coverdale's Works, are nearly printed, and it is fully expected will be ready for delivery in December. The volume containing Prayers and other Pieces of Thomas Becon is also far advanced at press, so that the delivery of the books for 1844 will be much earlier than that of former years.

The first book for 1845 is also begun at the press; it is ano-

ther volume of Letters from the Archives of Zurich. The other books for that year, it is expected, will be The Writings of Bishop Jewell, another volume of Coverdale, Remains of Bishop Latimer, and, perhaps, a small volume of Devotional Poetry of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Each volume is a separate publication, independent of the books that have pre-

The two last volumes for 1843, viz, "Becons Catechism," and "Cranmer," together with the first volume for 1844 "Liturgies of Edward VI.," were packed and intended to be forwarded to the Subscribers in Canada, but were too late to be shipped this year,—they will be shipped in the Spring, by which time the Society will be able to add the coples of two additional volumes for 1844 at least.

MR. CHAMPION, Superintendent of the Church Society Depository, Toronto, is empowered to receive subscriptions in December 1 1844.

The Second Annual Report

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO IS now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded to the Branch Societies and Parochial Associations on application to the Assistant Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844;

CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS. BOOKS

FROM THE PERMANENT CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PEOMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

4 Os.ervald's Arguments of the Old and New Testaments, 3 vols.

5 Selton's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures...

7 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Abridgment of the Old Testament...

9 Ditto Ditto of the New Testament...

10 Ditto Dritto, Part II...

11 Ditto Help to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols...

18 Andrews's (Bp.( Devotions...

19 Ditto, in large print...

20 Horne (Bp.) on the Psalms...

21 A Manual of Prayers for Young Persons; or, Bishop...

22 New Manual of Devotions...

23 New Manual of Devotions...

24 Nelson on the Festivals of the Church, 8vo...

25 Ditto Ditto, 12mo. with a porirait...

26 Nelson's Practice of True Devotion...

26 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Prayers and Meditations...

60 Secker's (Abp.) Lectures on the Church Catechism...

63 Wilson's (Bp..) Principles and Duties of Christianity...

75 Posits (Avendeacon) Elementary Discourses after Confirmation... mation.

76 Prayers for the Use of the Clergy (from Hele's)

86 The Balm of Gilead

89 Hall's (Bp.) Comfort for the Afflicted

92 Help to the Reading of the Bible

96 Nelson's Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice.

98 Wilson (Bp.) on the Lord's Supper

136 Ditto Select S-rmons
136 Ditto Select S-rmons
131 Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; by Bishop Jewel
132 Bishop Jewel's Apology, in English
135 The Golden Grove, by Jer'y Taylor, D.D., with portrait
138 Patrick's (Bp.) Advice to a Friend, with portrait
139 Bowen's Companion for the Prisoner
139 The Liturgy compared with the Bible, new ed'n in I vol.
203 Patrick's (Bp.) Consolatory Discourses, with a portrait.
(Or, in separat Tracks, 213, 214, 215, 216)

No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co
December 1, 1842.

NA R. BEAUMONT,

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

ENGLAND.

217 The Book of Common Prayer, with Marginal References
220 Disce Mort: Learn to Die
228 Disce Mort: Learn to Live
228 Beveridge on the Church Catechism
262 The Mother's Help
263 Commentary on the Collects, by the Rev. J. James, D.D.
271 Jones's Book of Nature
304 Horne's (Bp.) John the Baptist, &c. boards
305 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Instructive Tales
306 Walton's Lives of Hooker, Sanderson, and Herbert
307 Yonge's Manual for Prisoners
323 Wilson's (Bp.) Sacra Privata
356 Lempriere's Lessons on the Prophecies
366 Wilson's (Bp.) Sacra Privata
356 Lempriere's Lessons on the Prophecies
366 Wilson's (Bp.) Sacra Privata, Large print
391 Stade's Lessons for Sunday Schools
416 Key to Scripture Map of the Holy Land
419 Hele's Select Offices of Private Devotion
420 Holy Week; or, the Passion of our Blessed Saviour
428 Explanation of the Collects, in Question and Answer
438 Plous Christian's daily preparation for Death. Large print
465 Wilson (Bp.) on the Lord's Supper, 32mo.
467 Andrews's (Bp.) Private Devotions, 32mo.
468 Hele's Companion to the Altar 32mo.
469 Slade's Explanation of the Psalms
544 The Lives of the Evangelists and Apostles
553 Hall's (Bp.) Contemplations on the Old and New Test.
3 vols.
578 Welchman on the Th rty-nine Articles.

3 vols.

578 Welchman on the Th rty-nine Articles.....

596 The Churchman's Companion.... 595 The Churchman's Companion...
614 Office of Daily Devotion (from Hele's Select Offices)...
618 Practical Exposition of the Epistles
620 Stanbope's (Dean) Paraphrase and Comment upon the
Epistles and Gospels. 4 vols...
623 Office for the Holy Communion (from Hele's Select Of-

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St. Toronto. JUST RECEIVED. At the Depository of the Church Society of the

Diocese of Toronio, 144. King-Street, Toronto, BEAVEN'S HELP TO CATECHISING. QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Music.

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

ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844 JUST PUBLISHED.

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

163, King Street. Toronto, August 1, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive oremiums for the renewal of pol MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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

TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel,

James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. 349-q vost-paid.

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

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

FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-I fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly

opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS. THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the graphilas.

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.

neys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER
COMPLAINTS. In the south
and west, where these diseases
prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and
others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be
without them.

MERCURIAL DISEASES. ver fulls to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilia. Night Sweats. Nervous Debility. Nervous Complaints, of all kinds-Organic Affections. Palpitation of the Heart. Painter's Cholic. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of niles of 35 years standing by the niles of 35 years standing by the ious Cholic and Serous. CONSUMPTION. Used with rupt Humors.

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J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C. W.

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