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RAVE.

Original Poetrn.

THE MARTYR'S GRAVE.

O fallen thou on evil days
To vile Expedience pattring slave:
O quit the grovelling scenes of earth,
And muse upon the Martyr's grave.

Go, read the record of the past,
Emblazon'd bright in deathless story,—
The record of the hallowed dead;
Pilgrims on earth, now Saints in glory.

Theirs was no path bestrewed with flowers,
The path by thoughtless worldlings trodden,
Where Pleasure speeds the rosy hours,
Lapping the soul in dreams Elysian.

Thro' Tribulation's fiery flood
They held their onward course unblenching;
Descended to the grave in blood, No craven fears their spirit quenching.

See from you city's crowded streets, All in the golden sunlight gleaming, From sculptur'd dome and lowly cot, What eager throngs are onward streaming-

Virgin and matron, priest and noble, Bondsman and free, fast hurrying by, All to the dread arena hasting, To see the Christian hero die.

The caged beasts, couched in their lair, Eager to burst their bars annuder Bristine with tury on him glare With eye of flame and roar of thunder. Alone, unpitied, undismayed, The center of that grisly ring, Calmly he stands,—while on his head,

The caitiff rabble curses fling-No not alone-for watching o'er him, Invisible to mortal eye, Legions of minist'ring angels hover,

Soothing his dying agony. At length 'tis o'er-on earth remains The mangled corse, with gore all reeking; On high th' unfettered soul ascends, 'Mid clouds of Heaven her Saviour seeking.

O! who can paint that hour of bliss, When from the dust of Death ascending, The ransom'd spirit soared above,
Its course to heavenly mansions bending—

Join'd to the glorious company Of Saints and Martyrs gone before, Who, thron'd amid the realms of light, Dwell with the Saviour evermore.

Fires not the blush of shame thy cheek-Does not thy sluggish bosom burn,
As from the vanities of earth,
To them thy wandering thoughts return;

Thou that to God with niggard hand
Would'st give the refuse of thy hoard,
While they, all prodigal of life,
Their heart's best blood like water pour'd?

To them the lamp of Faith bright beaming, Illumined the ghastly gloom,
Like beacon o'er the wild waves streaming,
Gilding the shadows of the tomb.

O may that spirit's radiance calm, Which even the dry bones could quicken, Pour down upon us heavenly balm, When mists of earth around us thicken.

So shall our souls 'mid worldly foes, Tho' fierce around the tempest rages,

In blest assurance still repose, Fast anchor'd on the Rock of Ages.

REBUS.

My first o'er words and numbers wiends strange P.
Resistless to my next leads every hour;
Part of my second oft is found my whole,
With gloom and darkness circling round the soul.
DOT-AGE. My first o'er words and numbers wields strange power,

INFIDELITY IN FRANCE (From Palmer's History of the Church.)

It is fearful to contemplate the excess of wickedness feated. to which God sometimes permits his enemies to pro-

England had been already disgraced by the writings of some unbelievers; but the works of Herbert and umph at Paris in 1778; but very shortly after, this splendour in some places,—with comeliness every-Bolingbroke, of Collins and Tindal, had produced lit- enemy of God and man expired in the most dreadful where. Our globe, in point of beautiful architectural more congenial soil in France.

necessary to obtain the assistance of several coadjutors: of these D'Alembert was the chief. He was (From a Sermon preached on St. George's Day, 1846, by to insinuate infidelity in the most plausible and least offensive manner. His expressions were generally moderate; while Voltaire used to express his wish culty of the human soul; the power and tendency ill to England, when, in any of her localities, the tall Indeed, if a man were only to deal in the world for repented sin will suffer endless punishment hereafter.

sociation, the object of which was the overthrow of more interesting to us, living as we do in a constant wick, Newfoundland, the West-Indian Isles, are at this truth and integrity will carry a man through, and bear he the season appointed in the secret counsels of God, every altar where Christ was worshipped. It was not scene of construction; witnessing in the course of a moment witnessing its development: happy trans- him out to the last.

these men had arrived. The history of this time re- case to a very great extent now, without the preva- vantage in the business and affairs of life.

his afflictions and his fears; to the extinction of every his afflictions and his fears are affined by the extinction of every his afflictions and his fears are affected by the extinction of every his afflictions are affected by the extinction of every his afflictions are affected by the extinction of every his affected by the extinction of every his affected by the extinction of every his affected by the extinction of principle of virtue and morality, and the inculcation principle of virtue and morality, and the inculcation of D'Alenhor and hor cample, the book of Levineus, and the Chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the Chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the Chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret, to que the chronicles of the Kings,—narratives of the regular pretend to interpret p of general depravity,—this opens to our view a deeper of general depravity and general depravity and

that his preceptor one day said to him, "Unfortunate of bishops and priest hastening to the infidel assembly it, but somewhat resembling it, throughout the whole

CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE. the Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto.)

that he might "die on a heap of Christians immolated which men have to invent and to construct. One chimneys of her manufactories became, to the passing a day, and should never have occasion to converse Perhaps, the distance at which imagination sets the Another associate was Frederick II., might here glance at many of the beautiful producstranger, more conspicuous than her Churches: it bemore with mankind, never more need their good opinprospect of future punishment, may have a more geneking of Prussia, a great general and statesman, but a tions of human skill, and taste, and genius, in poetry spoke a cold age and a waning faith: that day is now ion, or good word, it were then no great matter ral influence in diminishing the effect of God's mercishallow philosopher. He was in continual corresponand the arts, and shew how a religious spirit may be happily passing away, and one result of the improved (speaking as to the concernments of this world) if a full warnings, than any sceptical doubts about the indence with Voltaire—complimented him on being the thrown over all and sanctify all; how there are prinstate of things, is the revival throughout that land, of man spent his reputation all at once, and ventured it tensity or the duration of the sufferings of the wicked. "scourge of religion"—and plotted for its destruction.

ciples in Holy Scripture, by submitting to which, all the finest styles of Christian architecture, stirred into at one throw; but if he be to continue in the world, The Spirit of God means to awaken us from this de-Diderot was another coadjutor of Voltaire, who with may be turned and used truly to the honour of God. life again by the numerous Churches now discovered and would have the advantage of conversation whilst lusion, when he tells us, by the apostles and holy men D'Alembert devoted themselves even till death to the

But I will confine myself now to that particular manito be wanting. The same happy revival of Christian
he is in it, let him make use of truth and sincerity in
of old, that the "coming of the Lord draweth nigh." pursuit of their unhallowed design.

The same happy revitar of their u I have already spoken of the watch word of this asitself in the erection of buildings. This may be the empire. Calcutta, Ceylon, New-Zealand, New-Brunsand hold out to the end; all other arts will fail, but that his particular doom is near: for, whatever may

career, Voltaire exulted at the dissemination of Hume's infidel principles in England, and at the prospect of the fall of the Church of England, exclaiming with decide to the fall of the Church of England, exclaiming with decide to the constantly-teaching, though silent symbols, of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly-teaching and divided by the visible sincerity is to all the great ends and purposes of the constantly the c light, that "in London Christ was spurned." On naturally unclad, unprotected body. Animals not human life; and that man hath made a good progress, his own life. In the grave there will be no repenanother occasion, he rejoiced that "in Geneva, Cal- having this faculty to the extent that man possesses ening has happily commenced among ourselves. May and profited much in the school of wisdom, who tance; no virtues can be acquired—no evil habits it, have had a sufficiency of comfort provided for them it please God to continue it, to guide and control it valueth truth and sincerity according to their worth. thrown off. With that character, whether of virtue of Voltaire invited men to forsake their religion by in other ways. Man having it in a high degree, is aright! It would not be fitting in us as a Christian Every man will readily grant them to be great virtues of vice, with which a man leaves the world, with thet promising them liberty of thought. He declared that required to use it, and to develope it worthily and well. community to boast our convenient municipal strue- and arguments of a generous mind; but that there is he must appear before the judgment-seat of Christ. nothing was so contemptible and miserable in his And being capable, as we shall see, of embodying in tures, our legal halls, our houses of learning, our so much of true wisdom in them, and that they really In that moment, therefore, in which his present life eyes, as to see one man have recourse to another in it religious sentiment, he is bound to do so. In the splendid banks, could we not also shew at least equalmatters of faith, or to ask what he ought to believe." lowest of the savage nations we find their huts and ly beautiful Temples of God, shedding a sanctity upon paradox to the generality of men; and yet I doubt bly determined. In this sense, to every one that Reason, liberty, and philosophy were continually in hovels of a mean, comfortless, and unsightly descripour secular buildings. Let us therefore foster that not but it is undonbtedly true, and generally found to standeth here, "the coming of the Lord draweth night, the mouths of Voltaire and D'Alembert. Their adtion; and no temples, at least, no erections that truly sacred style of architecture which has been so well inbe so in the experience of mankind. herents represented them as "devoutly waiting for deserve the name. In more civilized, but still unthose days when the sun should shine only on free Christian lands, we find great elegance of structure, for Churches, places of Christian learning, and Ecclemen, acknowledging no other master but their own rea- and many noble architectural expressions of natural siastical residences. So strongly indeed has a relison." Voltaire had but little of the spirit of martyr- religion, however dark and debased that religion may gious spirit infused itself into the development of that dom: his continual exhortation to the conspirators be. It would have required but the expulsion of the faculty of which I have been treating, that the pecuwas, to "strike, but conceal their hands:" that is, to serpent of error, and the introduction of a pure faith, liar style of building just referred to, and commonly write anonymously. "The monster" (Christianity), to render many a stately structure in ancient Greece called Gothic, is in reality and truly and in a peculiar tions of philosophy, may be of long and difficult discount with a l he said, "must fall, pierced by a hundred invisible and Italy, in India, Eygpt and China, worthy of the manner Christian architecture; and so indeed it has cussion) might be brought to a speedy determination, seriously to heart—who dread the pollutions of the hands; yes, let it fall beneath a thousand repeated worship of Almighty God. Indeed we know from been appropriately termed. Having sprung from reliif men, before they heat themselves with argument, world, and flee from sin as from a serpent—who fear blows." In accordance with this advice, the press history that many Christian Churches in the earlier gious feeling, it as intrinsically an air of religion in it— would impartially consider how far reason, in her natuswarmed with anonymous publications of the most ages of Christ's Body on earth, were heathen temples which, to the Christian eye and in the Christian eye and in the Christian heart, ral strength, may be competent to the inquiry. I do more than life,—though much of frailty will to the last impious character. The principal mode of propagapurified and consecrated to God. Thus the Pancan never be so well perceived and felt in structures
not mean to affirm generally that reason is not a judge impious character. The principal mode of propagating infidelity was the publication of the celebrated Encyclopedia, of which D'Alembert was the editor, and winch was to contain so perfect an assemblage of all the arts and sciences, as to render ail othe. The utmost caution was used in insinuating infidel principles, lest the design should be dear at the contain so perfect an assemblage of all the arts and sciences, as to render ail othe. The utmost caution was used in insinuating infidel principles, lest the design should be dear and many pinnacles and lofty spires, carry the eye, and with the eye the soul, towards heaven, and carry the sould be dear and telt in structures the contain structures and the church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the celebrated theon at Rome became appropriately the Church of the Churc tected, and crushed by the hand of power. All the the common and secular developments of the faculty out what even the heathen poet could see was the ining the eternal duration of the torments of the wicked principal articles on religion were written in such a of construction. Christians are not required to dwell tention of God with respect to man when at the first is one of these. From any natural knowledge that we ences at the conclusion of each, the reader was directed the malice of enemies; then rocks may serve as tables to places where open infidelity was taught. Irreligion to them, and the howling wilderness may prove a and atheism were inculcated even in articles on chemistry, or other sciences, where their existence could appearances except when there is a necessity in the When this work was completed, it obtained an im
Case. They have to judge of this matter of the mat case. They have to judge of this matter by the cirmense circulation. Numberless editions were printed, was, when all property among Christians was in combe endeavouring to return, and will peep out and betray its own sake. The definition is good, as far as it goes; ability for its discharge. Public religious duties are in each of which, under pretence of correction, more mon;—and were similar circumstances to arise again, herself one time or other. Therefore if any man but is it complete? Does it comprehend the whole one thing, private another. They are distinct duties. impiety was introduced. In one of these, a respectaa similar duty of just distribution would in all probathink it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed,

of the thing intended?—Perhaps not. Virtue and Neither can properly be made a substitute for the ble and learned divine, M. Bergier, was persuaded bility follow; but it does not follow that such should and then his goodness will appear to every body's savice are opposites: love and hate are opposites: love and hate are opposites: love and hate are opposites: into writing the part which treated of religion, lest it should fall into the hands of unbelievers; but it was should fall into the hands of unbelievers; but it was abound as well as how to be abased. And so, time light and evidence along with it, and will not only its in her public assembly, and not in his private house the private h easy to foresee what actually happened; his name was, when an upper chamber, a loft in a private house, commend us to every man's conscience, but which is for its own sake, and to hate vice for its own sake, though it be a closet of prayer. The Scriptural reconferred respectability on the book, while all its other gave shelter to the Church of Christ, and that not much more, to God, who searcheth and seeth our may equally belong to the character of essential good-quisition of public worship, and the special divine articles teemed with the most dreadful impiety and always the same loft or upper chamber, but moveably hearts; so that upon all accounts sincerity is true ness; and thus, as virtue in itself, and for its own sake, promises made to it, urge a claim upon him which he from house to house;—and were there a necessity, wisdom. Particularly as to the affairs of this world, must be the object of God's love and favour, so, in-Infidelity now rapidly spread through France, and such again might be the case; even as we ourselves integrity hath many advantages over all the fine and curable vice, in itself, and for its own sake, may be the through every part of the continent of Europe; seve- know, in many a destitute township in this land, at artificial ways of dissimulation and deceit; it is much object of his hatred and persecution. ral of the crowned heads were more or less favourable. the present moment the Sacraments of Christ are disthe plainer and easier, much the safer and more secure

Again, it cannot be proved that the scheme of eter
The community has a claim upon him for his good The Empress of Russia, the Kings of Prussia, Denpensed week by week in barns it may be, and humble way of dealing in the world; it hath less of trouble all punishment is inconsistent with the relative per
all of the crowned neads were more or less ravourable. The principle on which he acts in neglectmark, Poland, Sweden, and all the princes of Ger-sheds. But those are happier spots, yielding a more and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of fections of the Deity—with those attributes which are ing public worship, is one which would in its consemany, were either admirers of Voltaire or avowed inworthy honour to Christianity, and representing it
danger and hazard in it; it is the shortest and neardisplayed in his dealings with the rational part of his
quences be altogether destructive of such worship. fidels. The abominable licentiousness of the court of more as it was intended to be seen of men, where, as est way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight creation: for who is he that shall determine in what What is the privilege of one in this matter is the pri-France assisted the conspiracy: the French ministry, among ourselves, God is pleased to choose durable and line, and will hold out and last longest. The nets of proportions the attributes of justice and mercy, fortainted with infidelity, refused to put the laws in force more comely places to fix His Name is, and to dwell.

The neis of deceit and cunning do continually grow weaker and bearance and severity, ought to be mixed up in the religious duties at home, so can others. In every for the suppression of blasphemous, infidel, and imAgain, we know, time was, when the priesthood of less effectual and serviceable to them; whereas incharacter of the Supreme Governor of the universe?

View of it, in itself and its consequences, the wilful moral publications, which now issued in a flood from Christ's Church were not outwardly and visibly known tegrity gains strength by use, and the more and longer Nor can it be proved that eternal punishment is inneglect of public worship must present itself to the

lege, he associated only with persons of infamous morning published some infidel opinions, and especially for that spirit of pride which resists all our visible places of worship every where for the consolidation that to be measured,—not by the narrowness of the limits, which gave offence to the ruling powers of France, he which gave offence to the ruling powers of France, he ithey cannot look beyond a present advantage; nor either of time or place, within which the good proviretired to England, where he became acquainted with pope despoiled of his territories, and the captive of forbear to seize upon it, though by ways never so inseveral unbelievers like himself. Here he formed his

Buonaparte; her revenues plundered in France and theretity of the Province, to embody there, and to redirect; they cannot see so far as to the remote conclusion. resolution to destroy Christianity; and on his return

Italy; her monasteries suppressed; her bishops dripresent there, in a worthy manner, before the eyes of a steady integrity, and the vast benefit

If, on any ground, it were safe to indulge a hope to Paris, in 1730, he made no secret of his design ven from their sees into exile, or dying beneath the all, the Christianity of the whole Province. Thus in that the suffering of the wicked may have an end, it and his hopes. "I am weary," he would say, "of guillotine; her clergy perishing by the hand of the every region sprung up noble Temples, whose suc-

I proceed next to the consideration of another fa- greeting the eye from afar? That was a day boding lawful means.

"Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri."

ADVANTAGES OF SINCERITY. (From a sermon by Archbishop Tillotson.)

hearing people say that twelve men were sufficient to executioner, or by more wholesale massacre. She hearing people say that twelve men were sufficient to executioner, or by more wholesale massacre. She enough to discern this, they would be honest, out of Origen, and by other eminent examples of learning and every region sprung up noble Temples, whose successors, in some instances more noble than their predecessor, still in undecayed majesty exist—"everlasting piles" as the poet calls them—

"Types of the spiritual Church which God hath reared."

Do there not at this moment rise up before us amidst

"Types of the providence hath hid this truest of the Divine Providence hath hid this truest of the Divine Providence hath hid this truest of the Swinch I was a last.—

Were but this sort of men wise and clear sighted enough to discern this, they would be upon the principle adopted by the great zed shall be saved." Nay, in the first and second instance, it is not even "whomsoever," but "whatsoever," but "whotsoever," but "whatsoever," but "whatsoever," but "whatsoever," but "whotsoever," but "whotsoever establish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufbeheld faith vanishing away, and a generation of men
are stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufbeheld faith vanishing away, and a generation of men
are stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufbeheld faith vanishing away, and a generation of men
are stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufbeheld faith vanishing away, and a generation of men
are stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufbeheld faith vanishing away, and a generation of men
are stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufbeheld faith vanishing away, and a generation of men
are stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufare stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufbeheld faith vanishing away, and a generation of men
are stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may sufare stablish Christianity. I will prove that one may s Do there not at this moment rise up before us amidst justice of the Divine Providence hath hid this truest insufficient, and end, after a long course of ages, in the the memories of our native land this day, her an- point of wisdom from their eyes, that bad men might reformation of the worst characters. But the princicient cities, with their stately cathedrals looming not be upon equal terms with the just and upright, ple that this effect is possible—that the heart may be

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT. (From Bishop Horsley's Sermon.)

The question concerning the eternity of punishment meaning of the written word. The question concernhave of the Divine character, it never can be proved that the scheme of eternal punishment is unworthy of

tent with his natural perfections, -his essential good- and other duties adapted to the sanctity of the Lord's

awful to contemplate the excess of wickedness at which upon the Body of Christ; such indeed is even the and confidence in him, which is an unspeakable adthese men had arrived. The history of this time recase to a very great extent now, without the prevalates, that "above all the adepts did a fiend named lence of persecution; but all these possibilities and lence of persecution; but all these possibilities are lence of persecution; but all the persecution is the persecution of Condorcet hate the Son of God. At the very name realities, do not render it at all the less a principle of and watch himself carefully, that he do not contradict righteous are to be preserved from falling from their of the Deity the monster raged! And it appeared as Christian men, that all things ought to be done "de-his own pretence; for he acts an unnatural part, and future state of glory?—That they shall not fall, we if he wished to revenge on Heaven the heart it had given him." Infidelity had widely spread among the given him." Infidelity had widely spread among the και κατα ταξιν, i. e., with gracefulness and attention upon himself. Truth-always lies uppermost, and if a by what means is the security of their state to be efgiven him." Infidelity had widely spread among the και κατα ταξιν, i. e., with gracefulness and attention upon himself. Truth always lies uppermost, and if a by what means is the security of their state to be efhigher orders; it was now to be disseminated amongst to convenience; according to fixed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, he will be apt to bolt it fected?—Unquestionably by the influence of moral higher orders; it was now to be disseminated amongst to convenience; according to nxed and settled order, the lowest. Infidel and blasphemous tracts were printed in myriads, and circulated profusely in all litary precision. Because Christians once, during to nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, man do not carefully attend, ne will be applied or nxed and settled order, order or nxed and settled order, order order or nxed and settled order.

It will have been seen that in a former part of the Sermon Dr. Pusey acknowledges the absence of any direct order. the lowest. Infidel and blasphemous tracts were printed in myriads, and circulated profusely in all parts. Diderot and D'Alembert disputed on Christianity in the coffe rooms of Paria; and the presented advocate of Christianity took care always to be decayes, and in woods,—because once their priesthood caves, and in woods,—because once their priesthood more make excuses afterwards, for any thing he hath the casiest in dense and in woods,—because once their priesthood more make excuses afterwards, for any thing he hath the casiest in the world; because he follows nature, and so lar motives may be the fittest for the purpose? Who caves, and in woods,—because once their priesthood more make excuses afterwards, for any thing he hath the casiest in dense and in woods,—because once their priesthood more make excuses afterwards, for any thing he hath the casiest in dense and in woods,—because once their priesthood more make excuses afterwards, for any thing he hath the casiest in the world; because the follows nature, and so lar motives may be the fittest for the purpose? Who caves, and in woods,—because once their priesthood were undistinguishable from the rest of the community in the like way restrain the like way restrain. It is lamentable to add, that the clergy of the Roman communion were not universally to be found on many communion were not universally to be found on many communion were not universally to be found on the rest of the communion were not universally to which God sometimes permits his enemies to proceed. One can hardly imagine that any human being in his senses, born in a Christian land, and who had in his senses, born in a Christian land been baptised and educated in a Christian Church, been baptised and educated in a Christian Church, could be so far transported by his passions as to decould be so far transp clare himself the enemy of Jesus Christ! The heart with reference to France, that the enemies of the it immediately began to act upon the principle laid contradict at one time what he said at another: but is unworthy of the Divine character,—since there is trembles at the very notion of such blasphemy. But Church possessed themselves of its avenues, to predown in the New Testament, that whatsoever was truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing proof that it is inconsistent either with the natural truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to the dead. When the hishons wished to repel an ing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits perfections of Christians at the very notion of such blasphemy. But the very notion of su

came down from heaven and voluntarily sacrificed Condillac, De Leire, Morrelet, Terray, Marsy, &c., ciples and precepts for training in a religious way, the no discovery of which the crafty man is always in would be equally none at all, though it were protracted himself on the cross for the salvation of sinners, that he adopted as his watch-word on all occasions those award "Ecrasez l'infame!"—Cruent are unhappily but too well known as connected with infidelity. Numbers of Jabobin and infidel priests which existed in them. They sought first, even in their buildings, the kingdom of God, and His right-were also found in Italy, Spain, and other parts of their buildings, the kingdom of God, and His right-were also found in Italy, Spain, and how exactly that finds himself be just sufficient for the purposes of such a state as that is, "Crush Christ; crush the Christian religion!" the Continent. The majority, however, of the Roman to be found out; and, whilst he takes it for granted our present life is, of discipline and probation. There Such was the language and the feeling of that organ
clergy throughout Europe retained their faith, and, given to Moses on Mount Sinai, derived from God, that he makes fools of others, he renders himself must be a certain length of time, the precise measure century associated in the impious attempt to subvert for the name of Christ, evinced an increased measure Instantly the houses of God became conspicuous for the promises and the threatenings of the gospel, joined.

Add to all this, that sincerity is the most compentheir dignity and awe-inspiring aspect. And the dious wisdom, and an excellent instrument for the with the experience which every man's life affords of Voltaire was received with a sort of popular tri
Voltaire was received with a sort of popular tri
public worship of God was conducted with decent speedy dispatch of business; it creates confidence in God's power and providence—of the instability and those we have to deal with, saves the labour of many vanity of all worldly enjoyments,—there must, in the tle effect on the good sense and religious principles of objects, owes at least as much to the divinely authorities it is like theading in a plain beaten road, which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with the effect on the good sense and religious principles of the English nation. The clergy effectually exposed their errors, and they became the objects of nonular their errors, and they became the objects of nonular their errors, and they became the objects of nonular their errors, and they became the objects of nonular their errors and they became the objects of nonular their errors and they became the objects of nonular their errors and they became the objects of nonular their errors and they became the objects of nonular the most dread to the divinely authorized Temple of Solomon, as to any thing. We know which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with future hopes and fears, must produce certain measure of time, within the scripture record: absolution or sins by man we now which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with future hopes and fears, must produce certain description or sins by man we now which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with future hopes and fears, must produce certain description or sins by man we now which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with future hopes and fears, must produce certain description or sins by man we now which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with future hopes and fears, must produce certain description or sins by man we now which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with future hopes and fears, must produce certain description or sins by man we now which, if at all, this state of experience, joined with future hopes and fears, must produce certain measure of time, within the most of the state o All religious and all moral principles being now exbeen erected in several places, e. g., in Samaria and in word, whatsoever convenience may be thought to be
If, in all that time, no effect is wrought, the impedibye ways, in which men often lose themselves. In a of improvement in moral wisdom and in virtuous habit. sent of all classes of believers; though there have been tinguished, and every passion of man's nature being Egypt. And after the introduction of the Christian in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over; but ment can only have arisen from incurable self-will and Voltaire was born in Paris in 1694, and lived to left without control, human society perished amidst Church every province of Christendom was looked the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings obstinacy. If the ordinary period of life be more than the age of eighty-four, dying in the year 1778. He the horrors of the French Revolution of 1789.— upon as a miniature Judæa. "Our Zion," "our a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so is precisely sufficient for this trial and cultivation of was endowed with great natural abilities, quickness, Amidst rebellion, anarchy, plunder, desolation, famine, Jerusalem," became familiar Christian terms in every that he is not believed when he speaks truth, nor the character, those characters which shall show themmassacre, and every imaginable evil, the reign of infiDiocese. Judæa, God's Holy Land, was the model trusted, when perhaps he means honestly. When a selves incorrigibly bad, will have no claim upon the and a pointed, easy, and fluent style, which was unreand a pointed, easy, and fluent style, which was unredelity commenced. The worship and ministry of of every provincial Church. Had God's people of man hath once forfeited the reputation of his integrijustice or the goodness of God, to abridge the time of strained by any principle of truth or decency. While

Christianity were proscribed, and God was no longer old, their one splendid Temple, so aptly called by ty, he is set fast, and nothing will then serve his turn, their existence in misery, so that it may bear some young man, at some future time you will become the lister and proclaiming themselves no longer believes. Qualities are not to be measured by duration:

And I have often thought, that God nath in great lives. Qualities are not to be measured by duration:

wisdom hid from men of false and dishonest minds they bear no more relation to it than they do to space. standard bearer of infidelity." After he had left college, he associated only with persons of infamous morals: and having nublished some infidel opinions.

Trance, casting from them the ensigns of their ministry, and proclaiming themselves no longer believers in God. The Roman Church, scourged for her sins, and having nublished some infidel opinions.

The Roman Church, scourged for her sins, and having nublished some infidel opinions.

The batefulness of their ministry, and proclaiming themselves no longer believers and the reading of the Law, in all the towns and villages?—then, the Christians argued, we must have prosperity even of our worldly affairs: these men are internal quality of evil: by that its ill-deservings are blinded by their covetonsness and ambition that

above each, and their many lesser houses of God, and serve their own wicked designs by honest and reclaimed by force, is at best precarious; and the only

merely the Gallican or Roman doctrine which was short life, not the rearing up of a few edifices here and cripts of the religious home-scenes of the father-land.

It is the observation of Solomon, (Prov. xii. 19.)

-the Judge is at the door; let us watch, therefore, and pray,"-watch over ourselves, and pray for the succours of God's grace, that we may be able to stand before the Son of Man. Nor shall vigilance and prayer be ineffectual. On the incorrigible and perverse,-on those who mock at God's threatenings, and

PUBLIC WORSHIP. (From Morris' National Press.)

It is sometimes said, in extenuation of the neglect of public worship, that the time abstracted therefrom It cannot be proved that this scheme is inconsis- is not lost, but spent in religious reading, devotion, the press. The most eminent scientific men, and the from the rest of the Christian body by any peculiar any man practiseth it, the greater service it does him, consistent with the schemes of God's moral governmest pepular writers of France, such as Buffon, Laornament or dress,—and such again might be the case,
by confirming his reputation, and encouraging those
ment: for who can define the extent of that governsive to God, and dangerous in its influence on indilande, Marmontel, Rousseau, were unbelievers. It is were persecution and degradation again to return with whom he hath to do, to repose the greater trust ment? Who among the sons of men hath an exact vidual character, and on the welfare of Society and

It is not stated how much of this sentence is St. Tatian's, that a man should, for nearly seventy years, devote himself to the extirpation of Christianity; to the destruction of that faith which alone consoles man amidst

and the decords of that ancient Book, written aforetime, and sets a man's ment, upon what grounds do we proceed, when we baptized,—and a specified form, namely, the words to be used in baptizing. There is nothing of this exactness about the supposed power of forgiveness by the Church. principle of virtue and morality, and the medication of general depravity,—this opens to our view a deeper gulf of human guilt than even the records of Scripture supply, or the imagination could have conceived.—Such was Voltaire; a man whose private life was defiled by the grossest immorality, and whose heart burned with such a demoniacal hatred of Htm who is the continual proper to make it good. It is like building upon a false foundation, which continually stands in need of Auton, Viviers, Orleans, Lydda, Babylon, &c. In the actions of King David and King Solomon, Kings of the commission to the Apostles, whatever its meaning of Salem, types of the Saviour Himself, the King of the great authorities of the Church for ever, as filed by the grossest immorality, and whose heart burned with such a demoniacal hatred of Htm who is the continually stands in need of Auton, Viviers, Orleans, Lydda, Babylon, &c. In the actions of King David and King Solomon, Kings of Salem, types of the Saviour Himself, the King of the private and solid foundation: for supply, or the imagination could have conceived.—Such was Voltaire; a man whose private life was defined association of the "Illuminati" were many priests, and even a high dignitary of the German Church. The names of the Abbés Raynal, De Prades, Condillac. De Leire. Morrelet. Terrav, Marsy, &c. and proposed power of forgiveness by the Church. The original frailty of human nature, and the propose to store it up, and proves at last more charges.

The original frailty of human nature, and the propose to store it up, and proves at last more charges. The original frailty of human nature, and the propose to store it up, and proves it up, and proves the actions of King David and King Solomon, Kings of Salem, types of the Saviour Himself, the King of the private in the church of the commission to the Abbe Saviour Himself, the King of the provi of the ministry, and how exactly that order, and the terms of their apointment must be defined and secured, that the pardon of men's sins might not be risked by any invalidity in their commission who pronounced it,—considering these things, there is no religious ordinance about which rules admitting neither of dispute nor doubt were more required, and yet in all the Scriptures there is not a single direction about it.

Again, Baptism is a rite that accompanies the Gospel discrepancies of opinion as to the age at which it should be administered, and as to the inward grace accompanybe administered, and as to the inward grace accompanying it, yet no disagreement has ever appeared as to the rite itself,—so convinced have all men been of its essential character, and of its divine institution. Contrast with this the practice even of the early Church as to absolution, at a period too when the nature of the commission given to the Apostles must have been well understood, and such a power as fargiving sine of programming them. and such a power as forgiving sins, or prononneing them forgiven, was not likely to be forgotten or laid aside,— and the only absolving heard of is the remission of the

or corrupted afterwards.

Again, Christ's words are not, or at least do not read like, a positive command to remit or retain sins: there is a contingent tone about them very different from the clear decided command—"Go ye and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, the sanction and approval of God. Even the last and strongest worded instance, "whosesoever sins ye remit," &c., is not a command as if worded—Remit ye men's sins—but seems to imply, whenever ye remit men's sins, or whatever men's sins ye remit or retain, the Spirit of God shall guide your decisions aright. This does not come up to the character of a perpetual provision, for the universal need which all men have of God's forgiveness, both before their terms. both before baptism and after; it rather bears the appearance of a precept for some emergencies, when they would be required to exercise their highest auth

I cannot but conclude, therefore, that the Professor's inference that if the one ordinance, Baptism, then the other also, the forgiveness, was committed to the Church, is not borne out either by the words of Scripture, or by any apparent analogy in the two things.

I think I have now noticed all that may be considered

many exceptionable points about the sermon which I will not task the patience of your readers by enlarging upon. To all who have had an opportunity of perusing Dr. marked out for destruction. In the latter part of his there, which did not exist before, but the erection of are being transferred to every corner of the globe "The lip of truth is established forever: but a lying seated on the throne, and their place shall be no more giving the sins of the penitent;" by degrees it is spoken

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ings and ents will to the

of as "a power intrusted to man, the greatness of which might well exceed our belief, and make us tremble to ex-ecute it, and almost doubt, as men had doubted, whether we had it:" at last it becomes a power insuring "full, present, absolute, universal forgiveness," "as soon as the priest had pronounced his forgiveness on earth." We have here a timely warning how we afford admission to a doctrine which possesses such unmanageable self-expanding properties. If ever such a power were given to man, even to the apostles, there was also given with it knowledge to use it aright; but we might well tremble for any Church that claimed such power now, and for ours, if ever such doctrines as Dr. Pusey advocates, became part

Dr. Pusey speaks in commendatory terms of private admitting that it should be left to the con sciences of individuals, and not be made compulsory, adding "yet certainly they who, leaving private confession discretionary, put their hands to the work of restoring public discipline, thought not, things would be amongst us as at present they were." I think it very probable they did not, but not exactly in Dr. Pusey's sense. He deprecates as a course of carelessness and profanation, "the encouraging indiscriminately the approach to the holy communion, without a corresponding inward system, whereby they who were entitled so to do, should know intimately the hearts of those whom they so encouraged."

Now with respect to the approach to the holy com-munion, the Church has her system of preparation, as may be seen in the exhortations and instructions in the communion service; but Dr. Pusey looks to the re-establishment of a system of private confession and absolution, as a means for restoring to the Church a "purer disciplina". tion, as a means for restoring to the Church a "purer discipline." He considers it as an instance of "God's mafold mercy to this portion of His Church, "that all compulsory discipline had been allowed to fall into disuse," but only as it afforded opportunity to replace it by another, "alter et idem." Let that "inward system" of prither, "alter et idem." Let that "inward system" of private confession be once re-established, and its actual character and its consequences would be the same, only it would have a teufold stronger hold upon men's minds, in the degree that a willing and self-impassed submission would be more complete than a submission maintained chiefly be extended requisitions. One result would be would be more complete than a submission maintained chiefly by external regulations. One result would be that the influence of a body of men clothed with such a reputed power, would be greater for evil or for good, when submission to this discipline were yielded spontaneously and through conscientious motives; though the influence of the confessional seems a very questionable medium for even a good purpose. But indeed if this view of the efficacy of absolution, and a corresponding system of confession were once adopted, fully and conscientiously by the whole Church, clergy and laity, as an essential matter of Christian belief and practice, how an essential matter of Christian belief and practice, how long would regulations, and disciplinary enactments, and laws, and canons to that effect be wanting?

It is worth while to remark the tone of the following passages—"We could bear no sudden restoration, but in this and all things must wait patiently for His hand, who was so graciously and wonderfully restoring us . . . all would be well with our Church, if she outran not by impatience the deep orderly movement of the Spirit of God. . . . He who was stirring up people's souls so long to disburden their hearts, would not fail the hearts He to disburden their hearts, would not fail the hearts He had stirred, nor through our unskilfulness be wanting to His own ordinance." So the people of the Church of England, stirred by the Spirit of God, are ready to flock to disburden themselves at the confessional, and confession is one of God's own ordinances! I make these extracts to show how serious and dangerous a matter it between themselves and any Sanitumal doctrines, and a system. comes, when such un-Scriptural doctrines, and a system long repudiated by our Church, are sought to be re-introduced as a "restoration wonderful and gracious," and are proclaimed to the world as a movement of the Spirit, and this by a Professor in one of the two great Universi-

Unavoidably he touches upon the mischiefs that might arise from an abuse of confession, and of the power of absolution. "But whatever danger there might be, lest an unskilful priest should convey knowledge of evil to the soul, instead of guarding it, our peril lay not there, but rather in the unhindered tide of corruption, sweep-ing away its tens of thousands, where the heart, unopened to parent or to priest, lay open to Satan's snares." Whatever may be the force of the tide of corruption, it would hardly be abated by a system undeniably perilous as well to the penitent as to the confessor, "To hear of sin continually, and not to be defiled with it; to compassionate the sinner, and to be austere with self; to hear of the defilement of every sense, and to watch over his own—come not from man in himself, but from the continual grace of God." A stronger picture of its danger could not be drawn than the Professor's own language furnishes; and to venture upon it would be a needless and presumptuous tempting of Providence. God knows we have enough to war against already, without forcing us into communications, whose very secrecy must make the following the following that the following the following the following that the following the chance of corruption greater. Dr. Pusey's inte be good; there is a proverb that "hell is paved with good intentions," and if ever there was one likely to play into the hands of Satan, a revival of the confessional and of a power of absolution is such an one. Talk of the tide of corruption now—we have the history of the Par with an amount of profligacy, both in the world at large and in reputed holy places also, happily unparalleled since. It were better to be made wise by the experience of the past than adopt such a system, under the impression that God would miraculously over-rule the evil which it cannot but foster and evoke. The concluding admonitory address to the younger clergy especially as to what they must be, and what they must do to carry out this system of confession and absolution, resembles the highly exag-gerated and mystical tone with which the Romish Church lures on its novices: from such lofty dreams of a "pure discipline," and self-denial the young minister would in all probability be awakened by finding himself contaminated by the evil communications which he had been obliged to extort and listen to-a victim to the spirit himself had conjured up.

It is also recommended that "before any exercise of the physician's office, they should themselves lay open some festering and pressing sin of their own hearts."
There wanted but this feature to give the sytem its entireness: it would then include all clergy and laity, and would rivel that complete and absolute spiritual servitude for which the confessional has ever proved the grand and effective instrument; the sincere would be the tools of the designing, and the priesthood itself in bondage under one vast jesuitical system of mutual cognizance and espio

After all, the greatest mistake connected with this serconsistency as it does to his talent and ingenuitymight have gladdened the hearts of the faithful and not have astonished us-is merely as to the place in which it was delivered; it should have been preached in St. Peter's Rome, and not in Christ Church, Oxford.

P. S .- A mis-print occurs in the first number of these articles, in the sentence "the pertinacity with which the same views are maintained," for which is printed "the same sins," &c.: the latter word gives a harshness to the expression which I should not consider justifiable when on Sunday last, the 28th June, when the following speaking of views in religion conscientiously adopted.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA. From a Correspondent .- Continued.

TABLES III. AND IV.

Give the monthly and daily ranges respectively, the hours

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	44	50	40	53	31	31	31	25	47	39	46	39
	48	52	53	36	47	31	00	29	36	33	39	47
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The Annual Range is as follows:-1831..... - 16 and 84 Range = 100° = 104 " = 104 " = 96-10 " 86 - 20 " 85 " = 105 1836. 1841...... 2 " 92 1842..... + 5 " 87 " = 92

Hence, Mean Annual Range, between the hours of 8, M. and 12. = 95°. The longest succession of cold weather occurred in December, 1831, the following being the state of the thermometer at 8, A.M.:—14, 6, 12, 12, 5, 14, 11, 18, 3, 7, 23, 8, 9, —2, 4, 18, 12, 5, 17, 17, 29, —6, 13, 32, 14, 20,

74, 79, 76, 7	Iean Month		Mean Daily
	Range.	",	Range.
January		19	29
February		***************************************	31
March			
April			26
May	DATE OF THE PARTY	A	23
June			21
July	31	·	
August			20
September			24
October			
November			22
December	41		
The shove ex	hibits the	mean variati	on monthly ar

daily. The greatest monthly range is that of March, 1833, ed as follows :-

March 2, thermometer 10° below zero. 31. " 62 above "
Range-72°.

These fluctuations of temperature all occur under the same circumstances, viz., a change of wind to or from the N. W. quarter.
With respect to the extremes of heat and cold, they are seldom of long duration. Thus, 8, A.M., Feb. 24, 1832, thermometer -20°; Feb. 25, +9; Feb. 26, -4; Feb. 27,

+7; Feb. 28, +30, with a souther!	y wind.
Again, in 1836, Feb. 4	20 Wind M. W.
" 6 " 7	.+19 " E.
Similarly with respect to the heat	of summer:
8.	12, 0.
1833, July 22 75	85 96
" 2372	80 75
" 24	
** 25	
in consequence of rain and thunder.	

The minimum temperature observed is-20°, which courred but twice; maximum 96°.

The month of February is the coldest in the year, July the hottest; the former likewise subject to the greatest extremes. Mean of October approximates nearly to the annual mean.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH.

DOUDG EDIDAY IIII V 2 1846

CONTENTS OF	THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. Original Poetry.—The Martyr's Grave. Infidelity in France. Christian Architecture. Advantages of Sincerity. Eternal Punishment.	Public Worship. Communications. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Simon Proud, our Parish Plague. English Eccles. Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE HOMB

Same I	AND S	SIMCOE DISTRICTS.	1093 tal
July,	Day of the Week.		Hour.
	Friday	York Mills	11 A. M.
11	.Saturday	Vaughan	11 A. M.
11	Lift to Second	Markham	3 P. M.
12	.Sunday	.Newmarket	11 A. M.
	MEN BERTHA	St. Albans, or Landing	
	.Monday	.Georgina	12, Noon.
14	.Tuesday	Orillia	12, Noon.
	***	Rama, Indian Village	
15		Penetanguishene	9 P M
	.Thursday	Shanty Bay	11 A. M.
18	.Saturday	Barrie	3 P. M.
10	.Sunday	.West Gwillimbury	11 A. M.
13		Tecumseth	3 Р. М.
20	.Monday	Lloydtown	11 A. M.
21	.Tuesday	.St. John's, Mono	
	heavel no inte	St. Mark's, do	3 P. M.
22	.Wednesday.	St. Jude's Church, Caledon Chinguacousy	11 A. M.
		Chinquagonery	APM
-original	TO1	Norval	11 A M
23	.Thursday	Nassagewaya	
04	.Friday	.Nelson	
24		Wellington Square	
95	.Saturday	Oakville	
Action's G	Harman area	Hornby	
26	Sunday	Streetsville	11 A. M.
TO THE REAL PROPERTY.		Centre Road	3 P. M.
27	Monday	St. Peter, Credit	11 A. M.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, has given notice of his intention to hold a Visitation of the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th July next.

.....11 A. M.

... Tuesday Etobicoke

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, gentlemen were admitted to the holy orders of Priest and Deacon respectively:-

PRIESTS.

Rev. Francis William Sandys; who returns to his duties as Travelling Missionary in the townships of stances, stop short of what duty and truth would re-Raleigh, Mersea, and parts adjacent. Rev. John Gunn; who resumes his duties as Tra-

velling Missionary in Dawn and parts adjacent. Rev. Robert Harding, Missionary at Emily, Col-

borne District. Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, who is appointed to the charge of St. Paul's Church (Toll-Gate), Toronto. Rev. Harvey McAlpin, who proceeds to the Rectory of Kemptville, vacant by the removal of the Rev. H.

Patton to Cornwall. Rev. Richard Garrett, who has been appointed Mis-

sionary at Brock, Home District.

DEACON. Mr. Henry Brent, Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg; who will act as Travelling Missionary in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, in conjunction with occasional assistance in

the Parish of Cobourg. His Lordship was assisted, on this occasion, by his Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., great truths of revelation, has a commission to expand and the Rev. C. Winstanley, M.A. The Ordination and develop them so as to meet the requirements of Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from every age and every condition of the world; -a posi-Isaiah lxi. 1.

Dr. Pusey's Sermon having been brought to a conclu- and accommodate the caprices of the taught. This sion, we may claim the indulgence of a few remarks .- system of Development, we are aware, was tried in It is right and dutiful to expose error where it appears, the conversion of foreign nations by the Jesuits; but and we cannot but feel indebted to our correspondent as it was a system which worked both ways, and was for relieving us from much of the labour which, in found to serve as much to undermine the Papal authis case, we might have deemed it necessary to employ; but we are bound to express a doubt as to the prudently condemned. But it is the principle, and strict justice of analyzing a discourse which does not not its partial workings, that we have to do with: come before the world authenticated by its author, this scheme of development, if it be recognized and

and words, it must be superfluous to state, are too im- in the very foresight of this and to guard the world to dispense with them, as they were literally given, in us as fixed and immutable, -that the rule is solemnly we are obliged to entertain the apprehension that sary to salvation." where any undue colouring is given to the words or opinions of Dr. Pusey, it would be done not to his ad- notice than our space will at present allow us to give: antage but to his prejudice.

We make this remark, because the very fact that certain criticisms are predicated upon a Sermon as reported in a newspaper, -and that an unfriendly one, nust, in some degree, weaken the effect and benefit of the strictures which are advanced.

begotten against it.

mere affirmation of the conditions of forgiveness,would seem to be inconsistent with the Rubric which precedes the Absolution, and with the spirit and tenor of its own expressions. A mere declaration like this would not appear to require an exclusion from its use of a ministerial order lower than that of Priest, nor would it need to be directly or authoritatively pronounced: with the adoption of this view, indeed, we can see little force in the expression that "God hath given power and commandment to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins.

"Not," says Wheatley, "that I ascribe any judicial ower or authority to the Priest to determine the case of private man, so as to apply God's pardon or forgiveness livectly to the conscience of any particular or definite directly to the conscience of any particular or de sinner; nor do I suppose that the priest, when he he pleases; or that he so much as knows upon whom, or upon how many, it shall take effect: but all I contend for is only this, viz. that since the priest has 'the ministry of reconciliation' committed to him by God, and hath power and commandment' (as it is expressed in this form) 'to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins'; therefore, when he does, by virtue of this power and commandment, declare and pronounce such absolution and remis-sion regularly in the congregation; those in the congreson regularly in the congregation, those in the congregation who 'truly repent and unfeignedly believe God's holy Gospel' (though the priest does not know who, or how many, they are that do so,) have yet their pardon conveyed and sealed to them at that very instant through his ministrations; it being the ordinary method of God with his Church to communicate his blessings through the ministry of the Priest."

This is further illustrated by Dean Comber, when he says,-" It assures all that there is a pardon, and shews on what terms it may be had; so that to those who truly do repent, it is present remission; to those We are instructed by the Lord Bishop to announce that do not, it is a monitor that they may repent: it to all the people, every one is to take his portion." The same excellent ritualist further happily remarks, -"A temporal prince can choose which of his subjects he pleaseth to act in his name and by his autho-

A condemned man may be told of a pardon intended to him, but he will then believe aid rejoice in it, when the prince's herald approacheth vith it in his hand."

The ancient accusation of Popery against our Ab- Press. solution office, has lost nothing from modern virulence and misrepresentation; but it may be worth while to remark that neither this, nor the Confesssion that precedes it, is taken out of any Popish service: on the contrary, both of them appeared for the first time in the second edition of King Edward the Sixth's Common Prayer, which was made with the advice of certain Presbyterian Protestants. Calvin himself has said, "We are every one of us ready to admit that, at that rate, from the issue of the first number of the after a General Confession, to subjoin some signal forthcoming volume. promise, which may excite hope of pardon and reconciliation, is a very useful and beneficial practice. And from the beginning I was desirous of adopting this method, but I yielded too easily to the apprehensions of others." The fact, too, may not be generally known that this very form of Absolution is from Pollanus, Calvin's successor at Strasbourg, and was directly levelled against Popery; for the Popish Absolutions were given in private, separately to each particular person, positively and without reversion, in the name of the Priest: this is given in public, to all persons at once, conditionally and in the name of God.

Now we think that the communication of our corespondent H. C. C. scarcely reach the view of the doctrine of Absolution as enunciated by our best Ritualists, and as affirmed by the language of the Church itself. A writer, labouring to correct too exalted or an extravagant view of a particular tenet or usage, runs, we are all aware, a great risk of falling into the opposite extreme: his very effort to checka heedless or unwarrantable advance imperceptibly restrains, his own legitimate forwardness; and, as the efect of inculcating and urging a very prudential and cautious movement, he may, through the mere force of circum-

Not that this diminishes at all our sense of the good intention and great ability which have been undeniably brought to this work; nor have we any cause to plame the temper with which it has been prosecuted. Acrimonious criticisms may gratify the partizan; but strictures, couched in moderate and shastened language, are most likely to reach with a beneficial effect those whose views are meant to be controverted.

We have for some time had in our possession several admirable reviews, from various quarters, upon the late work of Mr. Newman on DEVELOPMENTS. The immediate object of this publication is to account, upon what the writer is pleased to deem justifiable grounds, for the acknowledged additions which the Romish Church has made to the statements and revelations of truth as contained in the Word of God .-The Church, he contends, as the depositary of the tion which would assume the mutability of the truth of God, and a power to diversify its aspects and influ-The strictures of our correspondent H. C. C. on ences, so as to suit the private designs of the teacher, This reported by one of its own servants. This report may be perfectly correct, and possibly not a sentiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment may be advanced which the Sermon did an agency confided to fallible hands, with every selfish as entiment however shows but a part of what the members of the Church are doing in their respective logical and manufacturing whose clear Bell like tones still ring in the ears of all whose clear Bell like tones still ring in the ears of all whose clear Bell like tones still ring in the ears of all whose clear Bell like tones are found in their respective logical and manufacturing which this country has made in country has a country has made in country has a country has made in country has a country has a country has a country has made in country has a country has a country has made in country

not contain; but it is hardly credible that the very and sinister influence bearing upon it, so that it canwords of the writer have, in every case, been given; not fail to have a wrong direction! it was, therefore, portant a criterion of an author's meaning to allow us against its blighting evils, that Revelation is set before forming a judgment of the soundness or unsoundness promulgated and firmly clung to by the Anglican of his doctrinal views or statements. It is the more Church, that "Holy Scripture containeth all things important to adopt this caution, when we know that necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read the report comes from a biassed or hostile source; and therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be reas the Times on this occasion is against Dr. Pusey, quired of any man, that it should be believed as an and not on his side as was the case three years ago, article of the Faith, or be thought requisite or neces-

But this is a subject which requires a more extended we promise, however, to return to it again.

Through the politeness of the Reverend Superintendent, we have been favoured with a copy of the Common School Act for Canada West, as amended during the late Session of the Provincial Parliament. But supposing that this version of Dr. Pusey's Ser- It is so voluminous a document that we can do little mon is a correct one, we cannot say that, as a general more, at present, than acknowledge its receipt; but rule, we dissent from the justness of the criticisms we shall, as soon as possible, give a synopsis at least which it has called forth. It unquestionably, as thus of its contents. We have had a very rapid and very placed before the world, contains much that is excep- weighty succession of Common School Bills; inducing, tionable; and if ambiguity must tend, in a case like like frequent and sudden changes in every thing else, this, to increase distrust or suspicion, the style and a large amount of confusion and inconvenience. The phraseology of the sermon is not calculated to dimi- obvious want of simplicity and facile arrangement in nish any prejudice which may antecedently have been the preceding Bills, is attempted to be obviated in this; but not, as we conceive, with much success. The At the same time, however, that we admit the ge- system is much too cumbrous still; and the success of neral correctness of our correspondent's strictures, we its working is, in important particulars, made to depend must hazard the expression of our fear that the ground upon individuals who, from all experience, will be sure assumed by him is somewhat lower than the Absolution office itself, and the comments of our best divines, would seem to warrant. It appears to us, if we do to the power to be entrusted to the Trustees of Schools, not mistake the meaning of our correspondent, that than, as a general rule, they can be expected adequately this portion of the Ministerial office is reduced to to manage; while the compulsion that is about to be ething merely declaratory, -a mere proclamation exercised to ensure their acceptance of the onerous that God's pardon is conveyed to the penitent and office, is as radically wrong in principle as the whole faithful. To limit it, however, to this sense, -to a system of direct taxation for Education upon which this Law is framed .- We must, however, reserve our more particular objections for another occasion.

We have presented our readers, at various times, with quotations from a periodical with which we have the pleasure of exchanging, called the EVERGREEN .-We have been much gratified with the specimens of of Gaspé, and those north and south of the St. Lawrence, in the district of Quebec, which will be undertaken, with We have been much gratified with the specimens of only concur in these feelings of approbation with some of the ablest and soundest of the Divines of our Church case.—Quebec Mercury, June 25. in the United States, we can very heartily recommend it to the patronage of our readers. The matter appears to be wholly original, and much diversified: each number is ornamented with a well-executed engraving; and the price is only two dollars per annum. It is issued monthly; and orders or communications may ounces this form, can apply the benefit of it to whom be addressed to the Editor, at Newhaven, Connecticut.

> We have the important announcement to make to our patrons and readers, that, after the issue of the present number, the office of the Diocesan Press will be removed to the City of Toronto. This is an arrangement which the Managing Committee have, for some time, been anxious to effect; and the transfer of the Press from that city to Cobourg, about three years be removed to the City of Toronto. This is an arthe Press from that city to Cobourg, about three years ago, would not have taken place, had it not been for the difficulty which then existed in making satisfactory arrangements for the editorial management of this Journal. As this difficulty has been so far diminished as to render it practicable to adopt that much more eligible locality for the operations of the Press, it has been deemed advisable to enter upon it without further

We should be glad if, in making this arrangement, we could state the intention of a change in the Editorial direction of this paper; but after mature delicomforts the godly, and allows not the wicked to pre- beration and inquiry, it has been decided that this, for tent assistance upon the spot.

Communications for insertion in the paper may be addressed in the usual form, to the Editor of The Church at Toronto; while all letters on matters of business may be either thus directed, or addressed to Thomas Champion, Esq., of that city, who will act as General Agent for, and Manager of, the Diocesan

The removal of the Press to Toronto, -which, we may repeat, has been begotten by a desire of forwarding its pecuniary interests, and with a view of giving re efficiency and weight to this journal itself, -will, we fear, render it impossible to issue a number on the usual day next week. We hope, however, that this will cause no particular disappointment; as every subscriber will be entitled to his fifty-two numbers, or

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto:-

Previously announced, in No. 34, amount......141 17 7

Hurontario Church £0 10 10

	Hornby 1 8 1				0
	Hornby				12
	Humber 0 18 25			HQB 1	tl
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	—per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge			MAL	1
	-ner Rev. S. Armour	991	0	10	77
	St. James's Church, Penetanguishene-per				7
ı	Dow I Muloch	1	-8	6	10
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ì	Station at Mr. James's—per Rev. A. Sanson Additional, York Mills, do, Brock East				a
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	-per Rev. R. Garrett	1	4	3	A
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	Church at Clark's Mills £0 10 0				23
	Portland Church 0 4 8				1
	Mr. David Bills 0 2 10				1
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į	Additional 0 0 11				a
	-per Rev. Job Deacon	0	15	0	t
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	worden	1	10	0	1
	St. George's Church, Kingston-per Ven.				1
	Amalidagaan	11	11	3	1
	St. Mark's, Barriefield-per Rev. T. H. M.				1
	Bartlett	0	18	8	t
	the state of the same and the terms of the same				1

..... £170 2 51 55 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL,

OPENING OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, SCARBORO'.

This beautiful Church, the ornament of the neighbourhood, in which it stands, was opened on Sunday, 21st June, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the Congregations at both morning and evening service were very large. Morning Prayers were said by the Rev. Geo. Hill, of Chinguacousy, the Rev. W. Stewart Darling, Incumbent of the Parish, reading the Lessons; the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Winstanley, from Acts xx, 20, 21. In the afternoon the Rev. Geo. Hill preached from Ezra iii. 11, 12. The Musical portion of the Services were beautifully conducted, the Parochial Choir, led by Mr. March, being assisted by me Amateurs, Instrumental and Vocal, whose perfor mances elicited universal admiration. The Anthems were particularly well sung; that for the morning being, "Awake, Awake, put on thy strength, O Zion," the Anthem for the evening being, "Lord of all power and

ponses at the ante-Communion were sung, adding much to the beauty of that solemn service. In describing the Church, we find it difficult to restrain our admiration within proper bounds; it is built in the Gothic style of Architecture, and though constructed of wood, all the details in the way of buttresses, pinnacles, mouldings, &c., are correctly carried out; the walls are covered with a patent waterproof cement, which gives it the appearance of being built of stone, and of course adds much to the durability of the edifice, which rests upon a solid stone foundation. The Spire is very graceful, being tinned, very lofty and beautifully tapered. The internal arrangements of the Church are good; there is a row of pews on each side, the centre aisle being devoted to free ats; the Chancel end is very beautiful, the wainscotting being all carved and battlemented, while the wood work, which is painted in imitation of oak, is well set off by the crimson velvet hangings and carpet of the same co the windows are filled with diamond-shaped panes of glass, and look very pretty. The Church-yard fence is very andsome, being pinnacled and buttressed, and in exact eeping with the Church. Altogether, it is without experion the prettiest country Church in the Diocese; and flects the greatest credit upon the Architect and Builder, Mr. Harris, of Yonge street. The Church is situated on the Kingston road, about twelve miles from Toronto, and, with its glittering spire, forms a very conspicuous object, attracting the attention of every passer-by. We congratulate the worthy Incumbent by whose unwearied exertions the building was first commenced, upon the success which has attended his pious undertaking, as well as the Building Committee, whose zealous co-operation has enabled him to bring the work to so good an end and we recommend all who intend to engage in Church building, to have a look if possible at Christ's Church, Scarboro', and take pattern from this beautiful pattern of a Country Church.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal left town on 'Tuesday evening last, for Lennoxville, where he proposes to remain for some days, on business connected with the interests of Bishop's College. His Lordship will, (D. V.,) proceed of the Church Society on the lat of July, and which he will set out on an extended tour of visitation eginning with the Missions lying to the west of the river Richelieu, and then ascending to the Ottawa as far as Clarendon. After his return from the settlements on the Ottawa, the Bishop will enter the Eastern Townships at Missisquoi Bay, and after making the circuit of them, return by the Missions on the river St. Francis, to the return by the Missions on the river St. Francis, to the shores of the St. Lawrence—completing his visitation by crossing from thence to the Missions in the county of L'Assomption, behind Berthier. His Lordship's return to Quebec may be looked for in the beginning of Sep-

This visitation, with the brief tour made during the last winter, and with visits to the Missions in the district

OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual meeting of the Ottawa District Association of the Church Society, was held at Saint Andrews, on Wednesday, the 27th May. Owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was but small. Of the Clergy of the District the following were present:—The Revds. W. Abbott, John McMaster, and James Pyke.

James Pyke.

The business of the meeting was preceded by Divine Service, offered up by the Rev. W. Abbott. The Sermon was preached by the Secretary, the Rev. James Pyke, from the text Matt. xxviii. 19, 20,—after which a ollection was taken up for the general purposes of the

minutes of the last Meeting having been read the following Report was presented:-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA DISTRICT

ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. This Association was organized on the 17th of Janua-

ry, 1844. It at first comprised the Missions of Clarendon, Aylmer, Grenville, the Gore, and St. Andrews; but in November following, it was further enlarged by the addition of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in consequence of the dissolution of the Quebec and Montreal District Associations, to the latter of which Vaudreuil originally In each of the above named Missions, Parochial

Branches of the Church Society have been formed, by which Annual subscriptions and donations have been obsume, nor yet to despair; and this being pronounced the present at least, shall continue under the same tained for the general purposes of the Society, and though oversight and management as heretofore, with compewhat has been accomplished is evidence of the good will der the unruly wills and affections of sinful men, and enable us to will and to do of His good pleasure.'

To Him our grateful thanks belong, for whatever suc cess has hitherto attended either the labours of our indiridual Parochial Branches, or those of the Parent Society Though the Church Society of this Diocese has only been in operation for four years, yet the success on all sides has been most encouraging, and far beyond what perhaps many of its most sanguine promoters anticipated He that put it into the hearts of His faithful servants t commence the good work, and who has thus far signally blessed their efforts, will no doubt enable them to carry it on, while they continue to trust, not to an arm of flesh, but to that right hand and holy arm, to which, both in matters temporal and spiritual, every victory is to be as

The several Parochial Associations in connection with this District report as follows:-

CLARENDON.—The Annual Meeting of this Parochia Branch, was held at St. Paul's Church on the 12th Jan. ast, when the persons who held office during the preceding year were re-elected.

The Annual Subscriptions for the past year Collected for Widows and Orphans Fund....

Do. do. General purposes of the Society 0 15 0 Total raised for Church Society the past year £6 7 6

The Missionary, the Rev. J. Neve, writes that his Church being still unfinished, and the grave yard unenclosed, his people are desirous of accomplishing these necessary objects with the first funds at their disposal; and nence the small amount of subscriptions for this year. AYLMER .- The Report from this Mission states that

axion engaged in lumbering; and also, to the exertions the people have been obliged to make to complete their Church, little has yet been done for the Church Society. Annual Subscriptions and Donations the past

The Missionary expresses his hope that another year ill exhibit a much larger amount. The Church in this ission remains unfinished. GRENVILLE .- The Rev. Joseph Abbott, Rector, having moved last fall to Montreal, the Rev. E. J. Sutton was

appointed Curate. He writes that a Parochial Associan is in operation in the Mission. Annual Subscriptions for the past year £6 5 0
Collected for Widows and Orphans' Fund ... 0 12 10
Do. do. General purposes of the Society 0 12 4½

Total raised for Church Society the past year £7 10 3 Gore.—Annual Subscriptions this year £10 10 Q VAUDREUIL.—In this Mission a Parochial Branch of

VAUDREUIL.—In this Mission a Parochial Branch of the Church Society has now been in operation three years. It has been steadily increasing the number of its Subscribers, and the incumbent hopes, ere long, to have all his people, old and young, on its lists. Thirty additional subscribers were enrolled during the past year.—The Church in this Mission though still unfinished, has been made improved by painting the interior. The Church in this Mission though still diffusion, has been much improved by painting the interior,—a carpet has also been procured for the Chancel, from the well known English Manufactory of Gilbert J. French: the thown English the purpose were taken from the weekly offer-ory collections. The cut-stone pinnacles for the Tower,

re now being prepared, and will be put up this Summer.
The Church is not yet pewed. Annual Subscriptions and Donations the past

Do. do. General purposes of the Society Total raised for Church Society £17 2 91 St. Andrews .- A Parochial Association was formed this Rectory in the month of January, 1844. Several additional Subscribers were obtained during the past

Annual Subscriptions and Donations the past Collected after Sermons 6 10 10½

Total raised for Church Society £15 7 The Rector states that his congregation has lately been called upon to contribute largely for the purchase of an Organ, and that it is intended to enlarge the Church immediately h

persevering and praise-worthy exertions in co-upwards of £100 during the year, for finishin

The Missionary at Grenville says that £57 10s, has been subscribed there for procuring an Organ.

Last Summer the members of the Church at St. An-

drews, purchased an Organ, for which they paid £100.

The Sunday collections and Pew rents in this Church amounted last year to £36 5s.

At Vaudreuil where the members of the Church are

for the most part poor, upwards of £180 was realized for building the Church there.

Thus much has come to the knowledge of your Committee; and no doubt, in other parts of the District simi-lar praise-worthy efforts are being made on behalf of the

The total amount then of monies subscribed by this District Association, through its several Parochial Branches, during the year ending 27th May, 1846, for the special purposes of the Church Society, is as follows:—
Clarendon Parochial Branch£6 7 6 Grenville

£58 10 2 To this amount if there be added the monies raised for local Church purposes, in the several Parishes amounting to £473 15 0

There will be a total of £532 5 2 raised by the District for purely Church objects, and

chiefly within the last year.

This statement does not include the collections after Sermons, at Aylmer and The Gore, the Secretary not Lyon a review, then, of what has been actually done for the Church, within the bounds of this District Association, your Committee think there is just cause of engagements.

shown, by their contributions, their willingness to do what they can; and we may therefore trust, that, through to his service will not diminish, but merease and their means increase. The Church Society is engaged in a great and blessed work. It seeks to honour God and begreat and blessed work. It seeks to honour God and benefit man, through the extension of that Holy Church ordained to bring "Glory to God in the highest," and salvation to sinful man. It is not mere temporal interests, which being bound up with this world, must with it too perish, which our Society desires to promote, but it is the spiritual and eternal interests of our fallen race—restored in Christ-interests which extend far beyond the present temporary state of being, into the life everlasting —interests which are as lasting as eternity itself. To be an instrument, however humble, in promoting so good and glorious a work, is not merely a duty but a great privilege—a duty, because the Gospel com-mands us to "do good unto all men, specially to them that are of the Household of Faith,"—and a privilege, that are of the Household of Faith, —and a privilege, for the same divine word assures us that "they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever." There can be no doubt, therefore, as to the course we should pursue. The efficiency of the Parent Society, in a very great measure, depends upon the exertions of its District and Parochial Branches. Let this consideration, then, excite both Clergy and Laity to do individually and collectively what they can in their respective localities, to further the holy cause of the Church Society. Let them do what they can themselves, and use their best endeavours to persuade others to do likewise. By such general co-operation among the members of the Church, may we hope to see her sacred borders enlarged, and her usefulness increased among us. Then we may hope for God's blessing upon our country, our families, ourselves. For Christ loves His Church, and is always present with it,—and where He is, there are blessings, protection and peace.

With this assurance your Committee would earnestly commend the Church Society and its pious labours to the prayers and zealous endeavours of old and young,

rich and poor-of all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth, and desire the extension of His blessed kingdom on earth; reminding all of the declaration of the Lord by His prophet, "Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me, shall be lightly es-

All which is respectfully submitted.

The following is a list of the Resolutions passed: 1. Resolved, -That the Report now read be adopted, and published in the Montreal Courier, and Church news-

2. Resolved,-That the members of this Branch Asso ciation, feel bound to express their gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of success with which it has pleased Him to bless the labours of the Church Society in this and the sister Dioceses; and humbly pray that the Lord may citill continue to bless and watch over the work of ove in which they are engaged.

of our people in the cause, and should encourage us to general the course of the cours whose we are, and whom we serve; "who alone can or-der the unruly wills and affections of sinful men, and the end of its labours is the Glory of God, and the promotion of man's truest happiness in this world, and in the world to come; and that the members of this Branch Association here assembled, will aid the Society, as far as they can, in the furtherance of its sacred cause

to the Rev. James Pyke, for his very abie and orthodox Sermon, and regret that a large portion of the Congregaion was deprived of its advantages.

5. Resolved, — That the thanks of this meeting be given

o the Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers District Association for their services during the past year; and that they be requested to continue in office till the next Annual Meeting. Several appropriations of monies in the hands of the District Treasurer were then agreed to.

The Treasurer was ordered to pay one fourth of all onies received by him for the several Parochial Sub-Committees, together with the balance remaining unappropriated in his hands, and the amount of collection made that day, into the hands of the Treasurer of the General Society.

The Rev. J. McMaster was appointed to preach the

Sermon at the next Annual Meeting.

The thanks of the Meeting were then conveyed to the Chairman, and the proceedings closed with the Benedic-

From our English Files.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD STANLEY'S SPEECH ON THE CORN

THE FAMINE ARGUMENT.—Now with regard to the famine, I must beg to call your lordships' attention so far back as the period of October and November last. The noble lord has told as that the famine was not the inducing cause of this alteration in the corn law being proposed. With all respect for my noble friend, I will venture to say-and I am confident I shall not be contradicted by any single member of Her Majesty's Government—that if it had not been for the apprehension of scarcity in Ireland, and the supposed failure of the crops, your lordships would never have been asked—in the course of this session at would never have been asked—in the course of this session at all events—to alter or repeal the corn-law. (Hear, hear.)—
When the Cabinet was called together in the close of October last, it was for the purpose of considering the state of Ireland.
Papers were laid before us representing the failure of the potato crop, the anxiety that was felt, the reports of certain learned professors—which reports by the laws to deliver the corn. ed professors—which reports, by the bye, tended mainly to aggravate the difficulty, and with all respect for them, if their advice had been followed I believe the evil would have been aggravated. (Hear, hear.) We were called upon to consider what steps should be taken for the relief of Irish distress—and it was for the relief of Irish distress, and it was in consequence of the supposed failure of the potato crop that we were the ports by Order in Council, and thereby to suspend the operation of the corn-law. (Hear, hear.) My lords. I was of opinion then, and I continue of opinion now, that at the close of October, in the first place, the real state of the case with regard to the famine, or the apprehension of scarcity in Ireland, was wholly unknown to the Government or to any one else. Not above a third of the potatoes had at that time been examined. Further, I believed then, and I believe now, that there never was a season in the history of Ireland when, so far from there being either famine or scarcity, there was so large a supply in the country of all descriptions of food for the consumption of the people. (Hear, hear.) We were also told that foreign countries were taking steps to prevent the export of their supplies, that crops upon the continent were short, and that if our supply failed we should have no means of renewing them from abroad. I certainly thought there was an additional reason against taking such a step as opening the ports, because the effect of this step under such circumstances would be to stimulate consumption at a time when, upon the hypothesis, is was desirable rather to discourage it, and that to stimulate con sumption would be likely to aggravate the evil of distress, if indeed distress and scarcity existed. (Hear, hear.) But I entreat your lordships to bear in mind the wide and manifest distinction that there is between scarcity or famine, and great local and individual distress. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I speak of the famine as a vision, an utterly baseless visi (hear, hear,) which hausted the imagination of the Govern-

MANUFACTURES .- Will any man tell me that the corn law has failed in the essential points of keeping us, in the main, independent of foreign supply, in securing cheanness and steadiness of price, and in providing for us an abundant foreign supply in case we should require to make up any deficiency in this of an Organ, and that it is intended to enlarge the Church immediately by the erection of side Galleries.

When this necessary object is accomplished the Rector hopes to render his Parochial Association more efficient.

This statement however shows but a part of what the This statement however shows but a part of what the which this country has made in commercial and manufacturing

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with respe (Cheers.) cate the h you sacr to 55,500,000(); and in the coarse of those years the import of cotton alone had increased from 127,000,000(b. fo 721,000,000(b. fo 721,00 of the constitution, to be looked upon only as the registrars of the cotton alone had increased from 177,000,000lb. to 721,000,000lb. In the course of the period since 1814, while the value of landed property, as shown by the property-tax paid in respect to schedule A, has increased from 39,300,000L to 45,750,000L, being an increase of about 16 per cent.; the increase of schedule B, showing the profits of trade, manufactures, and professions, has increased from 35,800,000L, in 1814, to 64, 40,000L, in 1842, being an increase of no less than 84 per cent., against 16 per cent. increase in the value of land. (Hear, 444,000L, in 1842, being an increase of no less than 84 per cent., against 16 per cent. increase in the value of land. (Hear, Haer.) It is for the purpose this great experiment? (Hear, hear.) It is for the purpose this great experiment? (Hear, hear.) It is for the purpose the construction can hardly have been deemed to have provided for stitution can hardly have been deemed to have provided for such a contingency—to protect the people, not against their such an opinion; but it is yours—though the constitution and hardly have been deemed to have provided for such a contingency—to protect the people, not against their such as for the purpose, of still further expanding the manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty of the coparty of t

THE HOME MARKET.—Now, my lords, I have spoken of the home market. Don't let your lordships, and don't let the country, undervalue the importance of the home market. If you were to believe the cotton manufacturers—if you were to you were to believe the cotton manufacturers—if you were to believe what has been put forward in another place—you would believe that two-thirds of the whole quantity of cotton goods is exported, and that the consumption of cotton goods among the population of this country only amounts to 4s. per head. I doubt the accuracy of that statement, when I find that in 1840 the consumption of the West Indies was not 4s. per head, but £1 6s. per head of the population—(hear, hear.) I cannot believe, that when the West Indies consume £1 6s. per head of your cotton goods, the population of this country consume only 4s and head. Now I had head to contribute the foreign as 40 to 17. In the year 1820 there were exported 428, 000 yards of cotton made up into cotton goods. In the year 1844 there was an increase of fourfold in their total amount, and the year goods are total amounts. while there was only an increase of one-fourth in their total value. In the year 1823 Mr. Huskisson estimated the value value. In the year 1823 Mr. Hussisson estimated the value of cotton goods consumed in England at 32,000,000t. sterling, and at present 40,000,000t. is the lowest estimate I can form of the value of the cotton goods worked up for consumption in this country. If you take cotton, wool, silk, coals, culm, and other articles, the value of the exports of these amounts to 48,-100,000t., while the total amount produced is 250,000,000t.—
(hear, hear).—leaving 200,000,000t. out of 250,000,000t. for home consumption.

ULTERIOR OBJECTS .- There may be those, my lords, who ULTERIOR OBJECTS.—There may be those, my lords, who hope, by giving their consent to this measure, to put an end to agitation, and to give satisfaction to the members of the Anti-Corn Law League. When, my lords, was an organized agitation put down by concessions extorted from its opponents? Depend upon it, that when this body shall have once tasted the cup of political power, the draught will be too sweet to induce them to relinquish it. I agree with my noble friend, that that is only one of the measures which one after another will be the object of the Anti-Corn Law League. Why, my lords, there is no secret made of it. I do not say that every member of the Anti-Corn Law League enters fully into those opinions, for I believe that there are many excellent men who have joined that body with none but commercial objects, who sincerely believe that free-trade will be a benefit to the country and to themselves, and who would withdraw if there were any attempt to carry those objects further; but recollect the origin of their to carry those objects further; but recollect the origin of their complaints, and hear the language which was used at a public meeting, at which Mr. Lawrence Heyworth was in the chair, and which was held, I believe, in this town. After talking of meeting, at which Mr. Lawrence Heyworth was in the chair, and which was held, I believe, in this town. After talking of the miracles which had been wrought by the conversion of Prime Ministers—(cheers,)—the speaker said, "They must have something more than a free trade in corn." He asked, why were they levying taxes in this country pressing severely on the people, and whether it would not be better to put a tax on the people, and whether it would not be better to put a tax and 16,751 wine gallons, and 267 brandy gallons.

of Christ should be under the trammels of the state; and he predicted that the formula data to would be one of the glorious results of feet trade."—(Cheers)

The tander of the generally understood as the aristocracy—not even mainly of the body which I am now addressing. I speak, my lords, of the great body of the landed aristocracy of the country, not ennebled by rank, and many of them undistinguished by great wealth. But, as lords, they and their ancestrate the contres of their respective counties; they conduct the business of their respective neigh bourhoods; they exercise a medest and decent hospitality;

by they we will be under the trammels of the state; and he predicted that the formula distinguished by Dr. R. McDonald, when a verdict was given in eccordance with these feets of the day, mr. Swann held an imquest at the formula of in the manner already described. An inquest was held by Dr. R. McDonald, when a verdict was given in eccordance with these feets of the property of Contract.—On These tooks who are generally understood as the aristocracy—not counting the death of Elizabeth Meakin, aged eleven months. The mother of the deceased, who is a single woman, had been in the habit of giving her child Godfrey's Cordial from its birth; and on Saturday last the child had its usual dose (three-quartic contracts).

Captain Scarrow, of the brig Blucher, which arrived here this morning from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, brings interested by the conduct the business of their respective counties; they are the feet of the deceased, who is a single woman, had been in the habit of giving her child Godfrey's Cordial from its birth; an influence the opinions and feelings of their respective neigh bourhoods; they exercise a medest and decent hospitality; they preside over tenantry who possess hereditary claims to their respect and affection. My lords, these are the true aristocracy of the country—(cheers.) Reduce these men in the scale of society, and you will inflict an irretrievable and irreparable injury on this country. God forbid I should say that our successful manufacturers and our princely merchants should not take their place among our aristocracy; such an infusion adds vigour and strength to that class. But if you sweep away at once an aristocracy with so many associations in history, and substitute a new body of capitalists, who shall come among an unattached tenantry, with no associations connected with an unattached tenantry, with no associations connected with their name to exercise a moral influence, you will suffer an ir-retrievable loss. I am satisfied that never was there so great a delusion as that the loss caused by this measure will fall sole-ly upon the aristocracy. A fall of 10s. per quarter on wheat is 40s. per acre on wheat land, and if that is accompanied by a is 40s. per acre on wheat land, and if that is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the price of other articles, it will est up all the rent of the land. But the fact is, the loss will fill—and they know it will fall, on them, as they showed by their meeting the other day—the loss will fall mainly on the tenant-farmers—(Cheers.) And the first step they take will be to suspend improvement, to discharge their labourers, to reduce wages, and to force their population into the manufacturing districts, there to enter into hopeless competition with the population of those districts. They will carry their own wretchedness and misery into the manufacturing towns, and will press down the wages as well of the manufacturing districts as the agricultural—(cheers.) I will assume the case

auccessors from a distance—bring them from the Anti-Corn-Law League (hear)—encourage them to expend their capital and then you will be able to recover from all the effects of the and then you will be able to recover from all the effects of the injury you have sustained from a reduction in the price of corn. Perhaps you might, but the law imposes the burden upon you of maintaining all the poor of the manufacturing districts as well as your own. I have too good an opinion of the landlords to believe that they will take this advice. They will go on giving employment to the poor on their estates, for they have to deal not with stocks and stones, but with men having the same affections and attachments as themselves, and I won't believe that they will adopt the cold, calculating, and selfish doctrines of political economy and free-trade—(cheers.) also told that the export of tere short, and as of renewing as an additional

wan your personal interests; you are the trustees for your country, you are the trustees for posterity, you are the trustees for the constitution of the empire. (Cheers.) My lords, you, each and an of you, live amongst your neighbours, by whom you are looked up to as the guides for their political opinions; from you your neighbours, the cheeks the constitution of from you your neighbours take the colour of their opinions and their views; to you they look, to your opinions a respectable deference is paid, and it is you who have encouraged and promulgated the opinion that for the great interests of this country, agricultural protection is essential. With what feeling, my lords, with what face, having voted for the destruction of all projection to agriculture, can you show they were the contraction of all projection to agriculture, can you show they are the contraction of all projection to agriculture, can you show they are the contraction of the contractio

THE HOUSE OF LORDS .- You are the trustees for far more

the surveilence of a body of permanent commissioners, to be paid by contributions from the funds of the charities themselves, and invested with summary powers, has been unfortunately thrown out by their Lordships, upon the second reading. We are really sorry for this result, because, although the bill itself contained some objectionable provisions, yet the adoption of it in its integrity, would, to our judgement, have been far preferable to leaving the innumerable charities throughout the kingdom in their present helpless condition, a prey to abuses and frauds, for which there is virtually no redress. It is true that the Court of Chancerry is onen, and will impartially and points in the Chancellor's bill might have been amended in Committee, and thus the due administration of the trust funds of these charities would have been properly secured. The administrators of many charities which would have come under the operation of the proposed bill, were very forward to petition against it. The principal reason for doing so, seems to rrise from a desire to enjoy the impunity which the sole power of appeal to the chancery actually throws around them. The best conducted charities, whether large or small, could not have suffered from the exercise of that constant, cheap and efficient supervision to which the proposed bill would have sujected them and those whose administration is abused, stand in immediate need of some such remedy as the one introduced. We trust ere long, the remedy so loudly called for, and so eminently necessary, will be supplied by the Legislature.—Nottingham Journal.

Colonial

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 13th June, 1846. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:-

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, to be Superintendent of Schools in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, under the Act of last Session, intituled, "An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada."

James Dunbar Pringle, of Cornwall, Esq., and William Ely Painter of Standard Cornwall, Esq., and William Ely Pointer, of Stamford, Conveyancer, to be Notaries Public in Upper Canada.

wretchedness and misery into the manufacturing towns, and will press down the wages as well of the manufacturing districts as the agricultural—(cheers.) I will assume the case of a landlod who is entirely unencumbered, and free from debt. I don't know whether there are any such cases (a daugh), but I will assume there is. He discharges a certain portion of his establishment, and turns upon the laid, I think, to the charge of the landed proprietors of this country, as a class, that they are given to accumulating and hoarding wealth. So far from that, I think they will be found to spend it at least as fast as they get it—(a laugh,). We are told how their losses are to be made up to them, if they will only adopt the real principles of free-trade. They are to discharge their uscless and unprofitable hands; they are to make a profit to themselves. They are to have no consideration, and the duties to be visited as least there were in 1814. Turn them adrift, Their teasuresseors from a distance—bring them from the Anti-Corn-Law League (hear)—encourage them to expend their capital.

ing the service, and Brother, the Rev. H. McAlpin, preaching a discourse; which was not only eloquent and well delivered, but highly appropriate to the occasion. The estimation of the bre hren was afterwards shewn, by their adoption of a resolution to have the sermon printed. It is an admirable one, and we hope it may be widely circulated.—Toronto Colonist.

Colborne District.—By the polite attention of the Clerk of the Pence, W. H. Wrighton, Esq., we have been furnished with the following Census of the population of the Colborne District, taken in the year 1845. By a reference to the able work of Montgomery Martin, we find that the returns in the year 1833 gave, for the different townships, then part of the Newcastle, but now constituting the Colborne District, a total of about 7,000 souls. The increase, therefore, in twelve years, amounts to nearly 19,000, thereby much more than doubling the former number, and affording the most satisfactory proof of the growing prosperity of this part of the Province.

-Peterboro' Gazette.

to those they dislike, that it will not be suffered to go unpunished.—Belleville Intelligencer.

nished.—Belleville Intelligencer.
Investigations have been going on before Magistrates, and the result has been the committal of a man named Maybee and his wife, and from what we hear we believe the evidence is full and conclusive, if so, we trust an example will be made which

charged your darty consecutations of power, and that you have beard, as yet, of but two casualties occasioned by and fearlessly proceeded to save your country from this great and hazardous experiment. The best reward, my lords, that you can have will be this approval of your own consciences in having done your duty; but there will be another reward in the approbation and the thanks of a grateful and admiring people, who will then justly exclaim—"Thank God we have a House of Lords."—Cumbridge Circuited.

Chartable Transr's Bill.—The measure introduced into the House of Peers by the Lord Chancellor, by which all the House of Peers by the Lord Chancellor, by which was owned and the surface of the surveylence or a bood of your own consciences in having left the surveylence of a bood of the charities themselves and into the House of Peers by the Lord Chartable trusts in the campring about nine o'clock; and was occasioned by this accident, but from all that we can all that we can all the works. Six other magazines were equally unprotected the best was the overey divantage thus in the works. Six other magazines were equally unprotected and liable to be blown up. But with every advantage thus in the works. Six other magazines were equally unprotected. SHAW ARMOUR, Agent for the property.

Agent for the prope having left the house but a few minutes before the catastrophe occurred. Prompt assistance was immediately rendered by the neighbours, and the body disinterred from among the ruins. A number of rafts, we have just learned, have been broken

that the Court of Chancerry is open, and will impartially and effectually redress all grievance and malversations of administions which are brought before it; but the delay and expense which the forms of the court involve amount almost to a denial of justice. The costs of the investigation are also in general visited upon the funds of the unoffending charity, whose object the legal expenditure almost entirely defeats. The objectionable points in the Chancellor's bill might have been amended in Committee, and thus the due administration of the trust funds of these charities would have been properly secured. The adversarial expension of these charities would have been properly secured. The adversarial expension of the court involve and will be a so cold that stoves were leated, and grate-frees in general visited was so cold that stoves were leated, and grate-frees in general request. Persons who went abroad donned their winter-coats, and wore them when walking out yesterday; the same chill temperature requiring them. The thermometer on Sunday was at 46! The hurricane was productive of considerable damage among rafts and shipping. We have heard that very many of the former have been broken up; several at the coves adjacent to the city, others at different points up the river; one or two, we are told, in St. Croix Bay.—Quebec Mercury. or two, we are told, in St. Croix Bay. - Quebec Mercury,

with 275 men, detachments for several of the Regiments serving in Canada, arrived here on Friday evening last. They were put on board the steamer Queen on Saturday afternoon for Montreal, to join their respective corps. On Saturday the bark Horatio also arrived from Cork, with 9 officers and 154 men, detachments for the 46th, 52d, 60th and 89th Regiments. A detachment of the 89th landed here yesterday afterno They were played up to their quarters by the band of the Regi-

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, a child of about 5 or 6 years old—the daughter of Mr. Mattice, near Dickenson's Landing—met its death in the following most singular and remarkable manner. Having followed the servant guia (who was milking the cows.) she seized one of the cows by the tail, and began amusing herself, by separating the hair which was knotted or entangled towards the tip.—The servant girl, who had repeatedly warned her to desist, went in with the

the three successive years, 1816, 1817, and 1818. On the first occasion 130 houses were burned, the pecuniary loss amounting to upwards of £100,000, and 1500 persons driven to seek for habitations.—Quebec Gazette

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

We hope to receive some contradiction to this melancholy We hope to receive some contradiction to this melancholy statement. Halifax papers to the 18th (nine days after the fire is said to have taken place,) are in town, but they make no mention, whatever, of the fire. This is not to be taken as proof of the untruth of the report given as above, as we understand, the communication between Newfoundland and Halifax is very irregular and unfrequent.

We have conversed with several gentlemen who have visited St. John's, who describe the town as consisting but of two principal streets, the backs of the houses of the one nearest to the water, joining a line of whereas, on which the cill yets are

water, joining a line of wharves, on which the oil vats are placed. The opposite side of the harbour, which is bound, and

We can scarcely imagine that fifty soldiers have fallen victims to this calamity. The force at St. John's consists but of three companies of the Royal Newfoundland Corps, and one of the Royal Artillery. The task of blowing up the houses would not have employed more than six or eight Artillerymen.

We regret to state however, that the storm was attended with a serious accident, which resulted in the injury of a number, and the death of one individual.

tified castle of San Juan D'Ulloa at Vera Cruz. By misfake
the article got into our paper without any expression of dissent
from the writer's positions. We believe a vigorous prosecution
of the war with Mexico is the surest mode of obtaining peace,
but so far from approving the particular measure recommended,
we fully believe it would end only in defeat, and a great loss of
life. No sea attack upon a land fort was ever successful
unless the vessels carried an immensely superior weight of
metal, or the fort was weak, with an exposed managine or demetal, or the fort was weak, with an exposed managine or demetal, or the fort was weak, with an exposed managine or demetal or the fort was weak, with an exposed managine or demetal or the fort was weak, with an exposed managine or de-

metal, or the fort was weak, with an exposed magazine; or defended by an inefficient force or incompetent engineers.

Col. Totten, the able head of our Engineer Department, in a report upon the defence of the Atlantic frontier, made in 1840, alludes at length to the capture of San Juan d'Ullos by the French. From that it appears the French force consisted of these hours firsters and one sloop of war, carrying in all one may have a salutary effect in checking this growing crime.—
Cobourg Star.

VIOLENT EASTERLY GALE.—On Friday morning last an easterly gale commenced, which went on increasing during Saturday and yesterday, particularly during the past night, when it blew with alarming violence. To-day it has become moderate, and there are indications of a return of favourable moderate, and there are indications of a return of favourable weathers.

the French. From that it appears the French force consisted of three heavy frigates and one sloop of war, carrying in all one hundred and eigty-eight guns, and two bomb ketches anchored, each with two large mortars. All these vessels were towed to the most favourable positions by steamers without interruption from the Mexicans fried but nineteen pieces of Artillery, yet with this disparity of force, it is doubtful whether the Castle would have been taken but for the fast, that we of their magazines were reather.

We have heard, as yet, of but two casualties occasioned by blown up by the French bombs, to the great destruction of life

A number of rafts, we have just learned, have been broken up by the gale between the Coves and Lake St. Peter.—Quebea Gazette, 23d June.

A furious gale from the eastward commenced on Saturday evening last, and continued, with but little intermission, until

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the plaza mayor of the present city of Mexico.—So vast was this great construction that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded ample room for 30 knights to run their courses, in a regular tournay His father's palace, although not so high, was so extensive that the visitors were too much fatigued in wandering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it. The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble it. The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighbouring hills played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble baths in the interior of the palaces.—Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls or loitering away their hours in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the ceilings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the skin of wild animals, of gorgeous draperies of feather work wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colours. Clouds of incense from golden censers diffused intoxicating odors through splendid apartments occupied by the wives and slaves of Monsplendid apartments occupied by the wives and slaves of Mon-

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire.—
The city of Mexico in that day numbered twice as many inhabi-He answers—(clasers,)—the speaker said, a large trace of the cows,) where they levying taxes in this country pressing severely on the people, and whether it would not be better to put a tax appears there are no taxes and noduties." (Lauphter)—He said further, that he would not have the friends of free-trade relax in their exertions; they must remember that the House of Lords yet where they would be strengling for something more than a commercial policy. After the settlement of the free trade question the people would have more time to agitate for universal policy. After the settlement of the free trade rought, although in the south because of the colonis of 3 leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed

Aztecs to the immediate relief of their monarch. So vast was
the collection of the birds of prey, in a building devoted to
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the collection of the birds of the until the middle of the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father. The great cypress trees, under which the Aztec sovereign and his associates once held their moon-light revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but as yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, render sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans the bill of Chapoltepec. Natural decay and a waning population now mark the seat of power of the great Montezuma.—

Thompson's Recollections of Mexico.

> The Annual Meetings of the Parochial Associations of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at York Mills, on Tuesday, the 7th July, at Noon.

Thornhill, do. do. in the Evening.

Markham, on Wednesday, the 8th July, at Noon.

La Morena Scarbon. La Moreau, Scarboro', do. do. in the Evening. Christ's Church, do. on Thursday, 9th July, at Noon. Whitby, on Friday, the 10th July, at Noon.

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 7th, at 3

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Kingston, June 16, 1846. Secretary,

The next Quarterly Meeting of the STANDING COMMITTEE of the Newcastle and Colbonne District Branch of the Church Society, will be held, (D. V.), at Cobourg, Wednesday, the 15th July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M .-The attendance of Members is requested.

JONATHAN SHORTT,

BRITISH AMERICA

Port Hope, 25th June, 1846.

Fire and Life Assurance Company.

OTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in for the balf year ending the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th day of July next.

The Transier Book will be closed accordingly, from the lat

to the 13th day of July, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director. 467-3

Wiocesan Press.

Toronto, June 18th, 1846.

BY JOHN BREAKENRIDGE. HE Subscribers to this Volume are hereby notified that they can obtain their copies on application at the following places: Subscriptions payable on delivery.

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Kingston, Ramsay, Armour & Co.
Toronto, H. & W. Rowsell. Belleville, W. Fitzgibbon, Esq. Niagara; Davidson's Bookstore.

St. Catherines, John G. Stevenson, Esq.
Cobourg, "The Church" Office.
Sandwich, A. O. McLean, Esq.

The lists sent to Bytown and Hamilton not having been turned, no copies have as yet been forwarded to those places. A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and Intreal.

A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and Intreal.

Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Kingston, June 2nd, 1846.

THOSE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS for one year, favourable terms.

Separate, or the whole Premises to one Tenant, so well Cobourg, June 10, 1846. separate, or the whole Premises to one Tenant, so well situated for business, opposite to the Stores of J. V. Boswell & Co., and lately occupied by Thomas Eyrs, Merchant, viz.:

The Dwelling House is commodious for a large family, under good repair, has 10 Rooms, 2 Kitchens, and with a good Well senging Yard and Stabiling Stable Out, buildings &c. Well, spacious Yard and Stabling, Sheds, Out-buildings, &c.

Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Bastard ... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 do. ... E. half 11 do. ... E. half 11 do. ... If 17, W. § 27

Hamilton, (Town of) \$ 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 3 & 4, 18, 22, 24 & 34 23 28 } front \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 } 12, 17, 18 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 34 ... W. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 19 ... W. ½ 19 ... 15, & E. ½ 25 ... W. half 30 . S. half 28 ... W. half 19. Huntingdon ... 13, W. half 14 E. half 9 North Crosby Nassagaweya Notawassaga Orillia South W. half 14 Do. do. Victoria Sidney N. half 19 Warwick For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of sever at Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Township.
Bathurst....
Brock
Brooke Lot. Con, 7 11 & 12 21 6 District. ... 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 ... 20, 21, 22 Part 25 18, 20 do. do. Manvers W. half 1 W. half Vassagaweya.... THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of VIOLENT STORM.—Our city was yesterday forenoon visited with one of the most violent storms of wind which we have known for a long time, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail, and thunder, and lightning. The streets in many places were completely inundated, and boxes, barrels, and goods that happened to be out doors, danced many a fandago of fun in the street.

Western ... Plympton ... 128 11 150
27 3 2000
Com'r. Road ... 200
THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of Com'r. Road ... 200
The Church, an Instalment of Five per Cent. (being the Fifteenth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective Shares on or before the 10th of July next.

A Divident Storms of wind which we have South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76
Bathurst ... South Sherbr

TO LET. bet, and the death of one individual.

The gable end of the School House of District No. 9, on Parker street, was blown in, and great injury done to the children. The roof on one side was completely torn off, and a large part of it carried some 300 feet.

The west end of the School House was occupied by the Female Department, and we regret to add that about fifteen of the children were injured by the falling of bricks—some five or six of them pretty severely—and that one was killed!

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS.

BY JOHN BREAKENRIDGE:

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses, &c.

Thought a serious accident, which resulted in the injury of a number, and the death of one individual.

The gable end of the School House of District No. 9, on Parker street, was blown in, and great injury done to the children were superior style with Show Windows, for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS.

BY JOHN BREAKENRIDGE:

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights

modious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneal Bank, consisting of a commodious and west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear.

At Wellington Terrace, Kingston, June 25th, the wife of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, of a daughter.

At Peterboro', on Saturday, the 27th ult., the lady of B. Y.

McKeyes, Esq., of a source, with Show Windows, and Hand-Glasses, with Store underneal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Show Windows, and Hand-Glasses, with Store underneal Bank, consist

PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf MASONIC ARMS INN.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who Toronto, March 19th, 1846. JOHN T. SMITH. may visit it.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respec-Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

Article 3.—The rivers, ports and harbours, north of 49 deg., BURN'S BOOK-KEEPING NEW SUMMER GOODS

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND BRAPER, AS just received a large and choice assortment of SUM-MER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. They consist

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Plain and Figured Cossimeres.

All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2; Wellington Buildings,

Cc. attached.
The Shop has Counters, Shelves, Fixtures, &c. &c. Back Store is fitted up to hold several bundred bushels of Grain, &c. Good Cellars under the whole depth of the Shop and Store, and for a family are 6 apartments, kitchen, &c. &c. above the Shop. Possession can immediately be given.

SHAW ARMOUR,

Agent for the property.

Cobourg, 1st June, 1846.

LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe.

No. 2; Wellington Buildings,
(successor to t. J. Preston.)

RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to receivs; begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Grood Britain and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all.

N.B. - Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in the most correct manner. Toronto, May 18, 1846,

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, S Cases Christy's best Black and Drait Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE.

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

Merchant Tailor.

TO BE LET; A LARGE and commodious Brick Dwenting-House, is the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, commanding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garden, Coach-house, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached: oach-house, Stables, Outhouses, oc. Co.,
Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq.
463-5

EDUCATION.

M RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited frame ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated——

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

427-tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON The Royal Wail Steamers

CITY OF TORONTO. PRINCESS ROYAL AND SOVEREIGN.

WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon; (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock. RETURNING-Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 o'clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston. Toronto, 4th May, 1846.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock; noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant.

From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin.... Deck ... From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin. From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin Deck BETURNING.

The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-cepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846. Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT, WILLIAM GORDON,

AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo. Toronto, May 7, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

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

at Nine o'clock.

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg: Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON,

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'cluck; will leave Gundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

Toronto; May 4, 1846.

Elizabeth Analy, School Elizabeth Alary, School Elizabeth Analy, School Elizabeth Alary, the 25th alt., at Christ's Church, Etobicoke, by the Rev. C. Dade, Mr. E. C. Fisher, only son of Thomas Fisher, of Millwood, Esq., to Sarah Maria, fourth daughter of E. W. Thomson, Esq., Warden, Home District. On the 22nd ult., at Richmond-square, Montreal, Annie Jameson, eldest daughter of Wm. Hepburn, Esq., aged 9 years

SMITH. and 11 months.
On the 7th May, at Madeka, James Henry Barelay, Esq., Ensign in H. M. 93rd Highlanders. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 2d

Rev. I. Hellmuth; Rev. Dr. Lundy; P. Laurie, Esq.; Mr. R. Jones; G. P. Kerly, Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto, (2); T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. J. Shortt; Rev. Dr. Bethune.

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Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

LVIII .- THE FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. C. M. The Collect

O Gop, the protector of all that trust in Thee, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy; Increase and multiply upon us Thy mercy; that Thou being our ruler and guide we may so pass through things temporal that we finally lose not the things eternal: Grant this, O heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake our Lord. Amen.

O God, our Guide! the sure Defence "Of all that trust in Thee!" Thy strong right hand and holy arm
Alone from sin doth free.

II. a We pray Thee, Lord, so rule our hearts And guide our steps aright, That we, through TIME may safely pass, And reach THE REALM OF LIGHT!

With eye of faith Thy "children" see "The Glory" treasured THERE; b
And deem the weight of present woe As light beyond compare. Awhile, enwrapt in cumbrous clay,

We groan" in toilsome strife But trust Thy Love! and "wait" till "flesh" "Be swallowed up of Life!" v.d May Love like Thine and Grace Divine To us in earth be given, To make "the sons of God" reflect

Their Father's face in heaven! VI. O FATHER, Grant the "perfect heart!" e The holy, heav'nly mnid!—
Lord, make us pure as Thou art pure! f And kind as I hou art kind ! q

a. The Collect.
b The Epistle (Rom. viii. 18, &c.), 2 Cor. iv. 17, 18.
c The same (verses 21, 22, 23,) 2 Cor. v. 1, 2, 3, 4.
d The Gospel (Luke vi. 36.)
e Mat v. 48.—Ps, cl. 3.—2 Cor. xiii. 11, and Heb, xiii. 20, 21.
f 1 John iii. 2, 3.

g Luke vi. 35, with 36, (being first verse in the Gospel.)

SIMON PROUD, OUR PARISH PLAGUE. (From the Evergreen.)

This Simon resided in a neighbouring parish, and was accounted a man of wealth. He owned large farms, had fine carriages and horses, lived in much splendour, dressed fashionably, gave costly entertainments, insomuch that he was esteemed the chief among the chiefest. There were a goodly number of highly blessed with the good things of this life as he was; but these he considered beneath his noticeindeed, he scarcely spoke to them when he met them in the public highway, and if he did essay to give them a passing salutation, it was with such stiffness and reserve, such indifference and contempt, that the individual no donbt wished he had saved himself the course of time, that, like the prodigal son, Simon wasted away his living, and became as poor as the poorest. His fine carriages and horses, his large and elegant farms, his splendid furniture, little by little, changed owners. Yonder was one of his old neglected

Evergreen), made his appearance in Simon's neighbourhood, and having heard of the calamities which had befallen him, and having satisfied himself as to the cause which produced them, he immediately paid him a visit, for the purpose of consoling him under his misfortunes, pointing out to him his errors, and the departure of Simple Jack, ere Mr. Simon Proud was heard to console himself somewhat in the follow-

ing strain :-

"Well, things have come to a pretty pass! Simon Proud, Esquire, has to submit to the jeers of every interloper who thinks proper to assume the office of councillor and anmonisher! Came to give me good advice, to admonish me! Why the dog!" and Mr. Proud stamped the floor furiously,-"'Twas all right for me; happened for my good, and hereafter I would know how to conduct myself towards my fellow-men! And there I stood, yes, there stood Simon Proud, Esq., dumb, mute, speechless! before the impudent fellow. I can't stand it-no, I will not stand it,"-and Mr. Proud stamped still more furiously on the floor,-"I will not remain here to be pestered by such an unwelcome visitor. And he said he would call and see me again! Very kind in him indeed! but I'll disappoint the gentleman for once! Yes, yes, I'll disappoint him. I'll not remain here to be buffeted and rebuked by him. No, Simon Proud, Esquire, will be

himself again! And Mr. Proud made good his threat. He had some things yet remaining of his costly wardrobe; all your days, an unhappy acquaintance with Simon these he gathered together and made ready for his exit. All of a sudden he took his departure, none knew whither. It was rumoured that he departed between two lights, (that is, reader, in the night,) and the neighbours said that Simple Jack was the cause of it; that he had rated Mr. Proud pretty roundly for his profligacy and his unchristian conduct, and that, as he knew every thing that Simple Jack had said to him was true, rather than acknowledge his errors and amend his ways, he had fled from the scenes of his folly and disgrace; and to this day the name of Simple Jack is reverenced for that good deed.

every congregation, whenever divine service is performed, particularly on the Sabbath, and the regular congregation, being accustomed to their appearance, deem it nothing uncommon or unusual; but it is not so in the country, at least it was not so in olden time. Each person knew, personally, every member of the congregation to which he was attached; and if a stranger made his appearance, all were, of course, anxious to know who he was and whence he came.-Now, it so happened, that a few Sundays after the events recorded above, a stranger made his appearance in our old parish church. His head was well powdered, his garments of new and singular cut, his cravat and collar majestically arrained, his hands neatly covered with delicate kid all the way from Paris; 'twas, indeed, a strange phenomenou in our old parish! No wonder, then, that Simon Proud (for it was the veritable gentleman himself) was the observed of all observers. For the first time in all his life the good old rector had to call the attention of his congregation to the holy duties in which they were about to engage. the same source. The remaining three, Antigua, Guiana, the holy duties in which they were about to engage.

Nearly every eye, instead of gazing on the PrayerBook, as had been customary, was now turned upon

and Colombo, have been endowed by means of a different distribution of the funds at the disposal of the imperial or colonial government for ecclesiastical purposes. Mr. Proud. And there he stood, exulting in the attention paid him, wrapt in all the majesty and dignity he could assume; and Mr. Simon Proud rejoiced that and the Committee have much satisfaction in reporting, and the Committee have much been contributed and the Committee have much been contributed in the could assume.

of a man!" escaped from many a lip. And then the templated) within the British possessions in the Chinese young men, how dissatisfied they looked! Ever and anon one would cast his eye at the lordly Simon, and then examine himself-his own veritable exterior.-A half-suppressed sigh escapes. Ah, Simon, Simon! methinks this is a sad day for our old parish!

And so, reader, it proved. The young men became dissatisfied with their rustic apparel, and he who could procure the finest clothes was deemed the better man. And the young ladies, no longer content to walk to church, or go on horseback, soon pestered their mamas and papas for handsome carriages and outriders; and they succeeded. And then commenced a rivalry, who should obtain the most splendid equipage-who should procure the most fashionable bonnet-who could spend the most money in dresswho could give the most costly and elegant entertainments! Gradually the old church was forgotten; few frequented her sacred services, and of the small number that did so, the most of them had mainly in view the exhibition of a new carriage, a new suit of clothes or some such thing. In vain the good old rector raised his voice against the folly and the growing vices of his parishioners. Mr. Proud was possessed of an influence more potent than his. And, indeed, many said that the old rector was himself getting a little too much inclined to favour some of Mr. Proud's notions. Time was, it was said, that he vlsited, alike, all his parishioners-knew no distinctions; but now, since Mr. Proud's appearance, he had been somewhat partial in his visits. This one complained of being neglected, and that one sighed and lamented that the rector and his good lady had not been to see them for a year and upwards. These are only traditions which have been handed down to us, and we do not vouch for their truthfulness, but rather on the contrary, wish that they were fictions.

But Mr. Proud's doings did not stop here. He banished charity, love, and Christian sympathy from our old parish. Men began now to have bickerings with each other-law-suits and lawyers became fashionable-and while they were engrossed in the cares of life, each striving for his brother's possessions, they had no time to devote to other objects, and the poor and needy were forgotten; winter's desolating blasts, the iron grasp of pestilence and disease, hunger, woe, and anguish, in all their multiform appearances, in all their direful effects, were allowed to stalk abroad, to do their work of death and destruction; there were none to pour the oil of cladese icts the control of cladese ict their direful effects, were allowed to stalk abroad, to none to pour the oil of gladness into the mourning heart, none to stop the cry for bread! And the old parish church mourned "because none came to the solemn feasts," as they were wont in by-gone days; religion became a something to be talked of-to be speculated on-rather than to be practised; while vice, irreligion, and impiety, though not extolled, were certainly sought after and caressed. Then came little social distinctions, founded, not on virtuous merit, but on artificial show; and Mr. Such-anpeople in Simon's neighbourhood, who were not so to himself; and Mrs. Such-an-one could not visit her neighbour, because she belonged to another order of beings! God created all equal and alike, but now the race had degenerated, and there were several species from the parent stock. It was of no use for the old rector to preach against all this, and recall their minds to the good old times when such things were labour of noticing him. But it so happened in the Simon had said it must be so, and Simon governed; not so much as heard of. It was of no use, we say, for Simon was a lordly man, and Simon certainly knew what was right-at least, so said the people.

clung to his opinions, becoming offended at the old neighbours comfortably situated on his richest farm, and of procuring the services of another rector. But while another drove to church every Sunday in one of this was impracticable; in fact, they found, upon trial, his splendid carriages, and another and another, here that it was impossible. Here, then, they were at a and there, possessed his costly furniture. Simon's stand; but Simon's inventive genius proposed a remewealth had all passed into the hands of his rustic dy. "Leave the old church," said he, "and build neighbours! Sad change indeed! and the consid-one yourself, and make your own minister. A plague eration that he was a man who knew nothing of for-on the old rector! I would not give a fig for his sertune's frowns, had never once in all his life tasted of vices, when I can have a minister of my own choosing, the wormwood or the gall which embitters the cup of a man after my own heart, one who will preach such About this time an individual named Simple Jack, the minister chosen, and those who had fallen out with whom the reader is acquainted (there having with the old church and rector withdrew to it. But been a sketch given of him in the last number of the they were not contented—they did not live happily. Simon was constantly suggesting new plans and alterations-introducing new ceremonies and doctrines -until they finally divided and subdivided, and fell so to wrangling among themselves, that they might be compared to the ocean "driven by the wind and tossed,"-not knowing what they were doing, or whither directing him to the road of amendment. Of what they were tending. What will be their final end I passed between the two gentlemen, we can give the know not. Many of them, having seen their error, reader no certain knowledge, but it was not long after have returned to the old church, and promised to do better for the future. But there are a considerable number of them yet in the parish, and they rail at the old rector as harshly as they did when first they com-

But Simon stopped not here even. Several who

menced their career. Perhaps Simon will die one of these days, and then I hope that all these troubles will die with him. At all events, I feel confident that Simon will be the plague of our parish, until, in some way or other, we get rid of him. I have not yet recounted half the ills and evils he has been the author of; but I have said enough to convince any honest person that Simon Proud is a very wicked individual. And my advice to the reader is, should he ever be so unfortunate as to happen in his company, to get out of it as soon as possible; for his very breath is contamination, his touch certain destruction. He is a very winning and fascinating gentleman, particularly to the young, the gay, and the giddy; and when once they make a comion of him, it is no easy matter to get clear of him. He lays hold with an iron grasp; no earthly power can break the fetters with which he binds his followers. Be guarded, then, dear reader, against his first, his every approach, or you may have cause to mourn Proud, our parish plague.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS FUND. THIRD REPORT.

The Committe appointed to arrange measures in con-cert with Her Majesty's Government for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and Simple Jack is reverenced for that good deed.

A strange face in a country church, naturally excites curiosity. In large cities there are strangers in the commence their third report without an expression of joy and thankfulness and the progress which, by God's blessing, has been made in the commence their third report without an expression of joy and thankfulness are the progress which, by God's blessing, has been made in the great work since the time when it was committed

to their care.

During the past year the important colony of New
Brunswick, and the island of Ceylon, were constituted independent Dioceses, by the erection of Bishops' Sees at Fredericton and Colombo; and the Committee are happy in being enabled to state that Her Majesty the Queen has given her Royal consent to the immediate subdivision of the diocese of Australia into three distinct bishoprics, by the establishment of one See at Morpeth, for the northern Division of New South Wales, and of another at Mel-

Division of New South Wates, and of another at Mel-bourne for the District of Port Phillip.

These new Sees, which could not have been constituted but for a generous sacrifice of private interests on the part of the bishop of Australia, will derive a considerable portion of their endowment from the Colonial Bishoprics'

Thus, then, within the space of five years, which have erected. Of these, two-namely, Gibraltar and Fredericton-derive their endowments almost exclusively from the fund placed at the disposal of the Episcopal Trustees:

of this endowment fund, the sum of £5,000 has been most liberally given by two individuals (over and above their donation of an equal sum for the erection of a col-lege); £6,000 was raised by congregational collections in the diocese of London, under the authority of the bishop's pastoral Letter; a Grant of £2,000 was voted by the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge, and about an equal amount has been remitted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by individual contributors.—But a considerable additional sum will yet be required, and a special committee has been named to collect such forther finds. further funds as may be necessary to make a permanent

provision for the See.

Of the colonies still remaining without episcopal superintendence, the Cape of Good Hope and South Aus-TRALIA have been mentioned in preceding reports as presenting the strongest claims, and it would have been the duty of the Committee on the present occasion to re-new the appeal on their behalf, had it not pleased God to put it into the heart of an individual member of the Church, by an exercise of almost unexampled liberality, to guarantee adequate endowments for a bishopric in each of those colonies.

It is well known that the LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA is using the most strenuous efforts to obtain a subdivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric at Agra, for the north-west provinces. Such an arrangement is imperatively required for the welfare and extension of the Church of England in northern India; while the recent wonderful spread of Christianity in the southern provinces of Tanjore and Tinnevelly must, ere long, force attention to the importance of sending forth a chief parter for the special over the feet of the control of th chief pastor for the special oversight of those infant

The committee, before concluding their report, consi der it a duty incumbent upon them to specify those other posessions of the Crown which, from their importance, as well as their distance from any existing See, appear to require resident bishops. They are principally Sierra LEONE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, the MAURITIUS, and

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND. But it is obvious that a further subdivision will ere long be required in many of the carrier area even at present, the rapidly-increasing population of Canada, taken in connexion with its vast territorial extent, demands for the efficient administration of the Church within that province, an addition of at least two bishops.

Upon the whole, although the Committee do not look forward to an early termination of their labours, they cannot but regard the success which has hitherto been vouchsafed to them as an encouragement to persevere in the good work which they have undertaken, till the Church, by the Divine blessing, has been fully organized in every Dependency of the British Crown.

This important end, however, cannot be attained without a strenuous and united effort on the part of the Church at home, and the Committee feel essented that they are all the committee feel essented the committee feel essented that they are all the committee feel essented they are all the committee feel essented that they are all the committee feel essented the committee feel essented the committee feel essented the committ

tion and their continual prayers.

W. CANTUAR. E. EBOR. JOHN G. ARMAGH. RD. DUBLIN. C. J. LONDON. C. WINTON. E. DUNELM. G. ROCHESTER. J. LINCOLN.

Abstract of Receipts and Payments, from the commencement of the Fund, Jan. 1841, to May 1846. RECEIPTS.

SPECIAL FUNDS: Donations and Subscriptions:

79, Pall Mall,

May 18, 1846.

SPECIAL PUNDS: Donations and Subscript	ions:-	- 7		
For Ceylon	£ 79	12	0	
Cape of Good Hope	141	15	6	
Mauritius	62	0	0	
South Australia	363	11	0	
China	220	0	0	
Prince Rupert's Land	139		0	
rimce Rupert's Dand	103	10	U	1000 0 0
New Zeeland	9027	0	-	1006 8 6
New Zealand		8	0	
Tasmania	166	10	0	
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THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA. - We understand the Bishop has taken his passage in the fine ship Prize of Wales, Capt. Hopkins, to sail about the 26th of August for Bengal .- Allen's Indian Mail.

NEW PARISH CHURCH AT BURSLEM.—The inhabitants of this town have resolved to erect a new parish church, which shall provide 800 sittings in pews and 400 free sittings. It is proposed to erect the sacred dwelling near the present church, on the site of the intended burialand. We understand that John Wood, Esq, of Brown hills, has already subscribed the munificent sum of 1000/. the Rev. E. Whieldon, the rector, 3001.; and about 10001 have been subscribed by the committee. Grants of 1000l. are expected from the Church Building Societies.—Staffordshire Mercury.

FRETHERNE CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.-We have much pleasure in stating that a new church is in course of erection in the above parish, the old one being much too small for the population, and also in a sad state of dilapidation. By the exertions of the esteemed Rector, the Rev. W. Darrell, M.A., a considerable portion of the funds for this purpose has been raised, his own subscription being 110/. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has kindly given 101. The Dean of Worcester has also handsomely subscribed the sum of 101. for the same object .- Worces

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION. - A meeting of the governors of this excellent institution was held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern for the election of children into the school. In the absence of the President (the Archbishop of Canterbury,) the Rev. Dr. Shepherd was called to the chair, and the Court then proceeded to elect six boys and four girls, out of a list of 22 candidates. six boys and four girls, out of a list of 22 candidates.— The chairman then announced that a legacy of 1000l. had recently been bequeathed to the schools by a deceased and valued supporter; and Mr. Connop has sent an additional donation of 21l. in aid of the funds. He would also add, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had appointed Thursday next for the public examination of the children at the new schools. The funded capital amounts to upwards of 96,000l., and the average annual income (including interest on stock) to 5,000l., exclusive of a separate fund for apprenticing the children on leaving the schools. The whole number on the establishment is 140, and since the foundation of the society upwards of 1000 orphans have been clothed, maintained, and educated in a style suitable to the station of the parents. in a style suitable to the station of the parents.

CLERICAL MUNIFICENCE.—It is gratifying to record the charitable bequests and pious sentiments contained in the will and codicils of that very benevolent and devout clergyman, the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M.A., Canon of Durham, late of Yoxall Lodge, Stafford, who has directed his executors to apply the clear sum of £1000 to religious and charitable purposes within the diocese of Durham; and expressed a wish that the different objects Durham; and expressed a wish that the different objects to be selected, and the relative proportion of assistance to be afforded to each, should, if possible, be fixed upon by the conjoint judgment of the Lord Bishop of Durham, the Lord Bishop of Chester, and the Dean of Durham. A portion to be expended in the building, enlargement, and endowment of village and district churches and chapels of the Established Church; another portion in aid of public infirmaries for the sick and lunatic; and the remainder for the encouragement of societies and associremainder for the encouragement of societies and asso tention paid him, wrapt in all the majesty and dignity he could assume; and Mr. Simon Proud rejoiced that he was himself again. And the young ladies, how they eyed him! "Who can it be? What a sample that the endowment of a bishopric (not originally contact the endowment of a bishopric (not origin

Stafford Church Missionary Society, the Lichfield Church Building Society, and the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews-£100 each. To the poor of Yoxall, the poor of Barton, the poor of Rothley-£20 to each place; and £10 to the poor of Cossington.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. - A very beautiful district church in the parish of Tiverton, Devon, has originated in the an honest yeoman of the neighbourhood, who offered the land, the stone, a considerable portion of the cartage, and £200 towards the work. He set the things carrage, and £200 towards the work. He set the things in order, but he was not permitted to see the building commenced. His sons are treading in their father's steps; the foundations have been laid, and the building is in progress. The "father prepared gold and silver, and brass and iron, timber also, and stone," but the sons are building the house. The Bishop of Exeter, in his late visitation, went to view the spot; he had previously taken great interest in the work, and he could not refrain, before those who were present, from contrasting frain, before those who were present, from contrasting the very humble dwelling of the chief founders, with the chaste and beautiful designs for the House of God which they were raising .- Quarterly Report of the Exeter Dio-

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—An anonymous individual signing "X. Y." has transmitted to the treasurer of the Church Extension Society, the munificent donation of £1,000, to be applied to the objects contemplated by the

PEMBURY NEW CHURCH .- On the 11th inst. the foundation stone of a new church was laid by the Marquis Camden, in the presence of a numerous concourse of spectators. The site of this church is in a field just beyond the Camdon Arms is church is in a field just beyond the Camden Arms from the Wells, and will be of very great accommodation to the villagers, who have now to go a very considerable distance to worship in the The edifice will be built entirely of stone, given by the Marquis Camden, and the expense of building, &c., will be defrayed by voluntary contributions. The estimated cost is about £1,900. The church is to be dedicated to St. Peter, and is intended to accommodate 271 adults and 95 children. Mr. E. N. Stevens, of Tunbridge Wells, is the architect, and Mr. Constable, of Penhurst, the builder. At the close of the ceremony on the above movioned day, J. W. Finch, Esq., gave a most splendid luncheon to between forty and for persons, the Marquis Camden and Lady Georgiana Pratt being amongst the number. Kentich Observer. the number .- Kentish Observer.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA. - A circular has been issued invoking public aid for the highly useful and meritorious object of erecting and endowing an English Protestant Church at Alexandria, the first in that great highway between Europe and India. The work has already been carried on to a considerable extent. subscription on a liberal scale was entered into by the British community in Egypt. Mehemet Ali, in an en-lightened spirit, made a munificent grant of a plot of ground for the new Christian Church, in the principal square of the city; and the walls have already been raised to a height of 16 or 20 feet from the surface. But, adds to a height of 16 or 20 feet from the surface. But, adds the circular, "the amount of subscriptions to the end of the year 1845, including a sum of 500l. from her Majesty's government, and donations from the Rt. Rev. the Bishops in India, from the Societies in England for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, falls short of 2000l., whilst the sum already expended exceeds 1500l., leaving still from 1800l. to 2000l. to be provided." To give effect to the appeal made for so laudable a purpose, we should add that a committee has been formed in London, in communication with the Church Committee at Alexandria.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—At a late Synod of the Scottish Bishops held at Aberdeen, their Lordships determined that, on the completion of Trinity College, Perthshire, the Scottish and English Communion Coffices shall be used alternately in that institution—the Scottish for the first three months, beginning with advent; then the English for the following three months, and so on in regluar rotation.—Morning Post.

Converts to Protestantism .- On Whit-Sunday a most interesting scene took place in the French Protestant Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where two (formerly) Roman Catholic ladies, firmly convinced of the truth ly) Roman Catholic ladies, firmly convinced of the truth of the Protestant faith, and converted under the pastoral guidance and instruction of the ministers of the Church, presented themselves for the purpose of publicly renouncing the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome, rejecting the delusions of Popery, to embrace the religion of Christ. The converts who were simply attired in the working release and lace valls joined in the Morning snow white robes and lace veils, joined in the Morning Service, and listened to an eloquent discourse, appropriate to the occasion, on the influences of the Holy Spirit, which was preached by the Rev. Francois Martin, senior Minister of the Church, who selected his text from Acts about to take place. On the conclusion of the sermon the new Protestant believers partook, with the rest of the congregation, of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, thus solemnly and eternally abjuring the unscriptural and heretical creed which they had formerly professed. Since the opening of the new Church in St. Martin's-le-Grande three years ago, no less than six persons have been thus gratifying to all friends of the Re critical times, when there exists so grievous a leaning towards old errors, and so lamentable a falling away from the pure doctrines of the Reformation, to behold some evidences of a more cheering character—to witness some proof that the good seed is not altogether scattered a-broad in vain. The new converts are now received as

members of the French Protestant Church. CAMBRIDGE, MAY 30. CAIUS COLLEGE.—Francis Nonus Budd, B.A., has just been elected a Fellow of this Society, on the Perse Foun-At the annual examination in anatomy and physiology,

in this College, held on Friday, May 22, the examiners recommended Drake for the Caian scholarship. At the examination in chemistry, recently held, the examiners recommended Hathornwaite (Richard) for the Mickleburgh scholarship.

NEW UNIVERSITY PRIZE.—It has been already stated that a gentleman of the Bengal civil service had offered to the University of Cambridge, through the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the following prize, to be adjudged to a graduate of the University, by judges appointed by the University. The subject of the preliminary dissertation The principles of historical evidence, applied to dis-

criminate between the authority of the Christian Scriptures and of the religious books of the Hindus."

The proposer of the prize has drawn up a paper, con-The proposer of the prize has drawn up a paper, containing suggestions of the course of argument which may be adopted in the treatise, and of sources of information which may be consulted. These suggestions are now printed, and may be obtained by candidates for the prize, on application at the Pitt Press, Cambridge, it be-

ing understood that they are not bound to adopt the sug-HORSE RACING .- The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge

has just called the attention of all persons in statu pupi lari to the following order, which was issued in the April Term of the year 1840:-Whereas many students have of late been engaged in

riding races and otherwise promoting racing in the neighbourhood of the university.

"We, the Vice Chancellor and heads of colleges, here. we, the vice Chancellot and heads of colleges, here-by order and decree, that if any person in statu pupillari be hereafter found guilty of either of the offences above described, he shall be liable to the punishment of rustica-tion or expulsion, as the case shall appear to the Vice Chancellor and heads of colleges to require."

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.—A new system has been ommenced this term at Exeter College, with the view of enabling the students to obtain a more economical and of enabling the students to obtain a more economical and convenient supply of articles of grocery and confectionary and of imposing a further check on temptations to extravagant and wasteful expenditure, the whole of which will be included in the battell bills. For this purpose a suitabe included in the officer.

ble storehouse has been fitted up within the walls of the college, and provided with a stock of the above articles the supply of which is superintended by two of the College servants. It is rumoured that other colleges have it in contemplation to follow the example. - Oxford Herald

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. id., first insertion, and 7 d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King Stand will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

parties advertising.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

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

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

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