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A CHARGE DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF QUEBEC, AT THE

BY GEORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, (ADMINISTERING THAT DIOCESE.) Published at the Request of the Clergy. [Concluded from our last.]

And now, my brethren, having done my best, not in the way of injunction imposed, but simply, of assistance offered, to clear away certain embarrassments which might possibly, in some instances, be found to perplex you in practice, and in others to create difficulties of a conscientious kind, and having attempted to set in their just light, some questions of principle which greatly agitate the Church,-I shall proceed briefly to notice some points connected with our liturgical performances, in which a closer adherence to rule appears both feasible and desirable, or in which an mproved attention is to be recommended to exterior

Upon the whole, I believe, that a much nearer approach has been made in this Parish than in any other within the Diocese, (although we are but very weakhanded for the performance of all our public duties, and are without any one of the materials of a Cathedral-establishment,) to the full observances of the Church in the matter of public worship.\* But we do not in all points afford an example to be cited as a model. I am much disposed, for reasons which cannot require any other statement than that which is prefixed in the prayer-book to the office of baptism itself,-to recommend the administration of this sacrament, after the second lesson, choosing the evening service for the purpose whenever the clergyman serves the same congregation twice in the same day. But although there are Chapels in this Parish-one of them is left to us-in which this practice has been established, it has not yet been introduced in the Mother-Church itself, chiefly because the existing arrangements which you observe for placing the font, and which it is not quite easy to alter in a satisfactory manner, would exclude a very large portion of the congregation from the benefit of witnessing the rite. The baptism of children in health, except in places

remote from any Church, should never be adminis-

tered in any other building: and the same rule will apply to the solemnization of marriage. With reference to the other Sacrament, I am of opinion that the practice of monthly Communion might be established with advantage in every Parish and Mission in the Diocese, except where things are so new that the religious habits of the people remain to be formed; and in these, the establishment of the rule might be prospectively entertained. More than this it does not appear to me that you could wisely attempt: less, I regard as constituting a deprivation to which a company of believers ought not to be subjected, presumed to hold that high and scriptural view of this sacrament which is maintained in the Articles, Homilies, Liturgy and Catechism of the Church. Weekly communion I do not think that we could attempt with success, -nor do I well see how the form of notice would be in all respects appropriate to an occasion understood to recur with every celebration of the Sunday: but it is well known that, in primitive days, the Communion was always administered in publie worship; and with regard to the notion of modern times, that the solemnity of the ordinance is better

preserved by making it of rare occurrence, it is worth remembering that Calvin, a great authority in the eyes

\* The Cathedral is used, without any distinct services, as there are always two services with sermons,) for the congrega-tion attending it, are as follows: -Early morning prayer (at \( \frac{1}{2} \) past 7, A m.) on every Wednesday and Friday throughout the and a Lecture of Catechetical Exposition, on every Wednesday and Friday j. Lent. There is also a monthly afternoon serwith a Lecture, on each Friday before the Communion. Of these week-day celebrations, the Passion-week and other nt services, as well as those on Easter Monday and Tuesday, are performed in the Cathedral; the rest in All Saints' Cha-

pel, within the Cathedral-yard. To some persons living at a distance from Canada, this might not appear much, and additions to it may in the course of time be made. But, besides other considerations which might be daily service, unless there were some endowment out of which to provide for all the extra expenses to be incurred in warming the church, keeping open the approaches to it, &c. &c.

The practice which prevails, or did till lately prevail, in some

1845) for a more correct observance of rule in this hehalf.

The Church of England speaks constantly of the Lord's Supper as being a memorial, and that it very prominently has this character is obvious from the words—"do this IN REMEM-BRANCE of ma." But it is equally evident from Scripture that to treat it barely as a memorial, is a sadly low and inadequate view of the ordinance, and nothing can be more glaringly repugnant to the view taken by the Church of England. In the 25th Article the two Sacraments are declared to be

tain sure witnesses and effectual signs of Grace by the which that to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the Lord's Supper, the bread which we break is a partaking of the body of ist, and likewise the Cup of blessing is a purtaking of the In the first part of the Homily of the worthily receiving

reverend esteeming of the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, the following passage occurs:

Thus much we must be sure to hold, that in the Supper of the Lord there is no vain ceremony, no bare sign, no untrue figure of a thing absent, but, as the Scripture saith, the table of the Lord, the bread and cup of the Lord, the memory of Christ, the annunciation of his death, year the communion of the body and blood of the Lord in a marvellous incorporation, which by the operation of the Holy Ghost, (the very bond of our conjunction with Christ.) is, through faith, wrought in the Thus much we must be sure to hold, that in the Supper of our conjunction with Christ,) is, through faith, wrought in the souls of the faithful, whereby not only their souls live to eternal life, but they surely trust to win to their bodies a resurrec-

In the Communion-office, those who refuse to partake are represented as separating themselves from their brethren who come to feed on the banquet of that most heavenly food; prayer is made that those who receive the bread and wine may be partakers of Christ's most blessed body and blood; and thanks are offered that Coal may aisles, absolutely offered that Coal may aisles, absolutely are to the congeries of the Church there is a desire evince.

The communion-office, those who refuse to partake are to get a connect to read the prayers, and, yet to escape from the open acknowledgment of religious faith and feeling which they import, and to discharge them in a manner more accommodated either to the blocks up the perspective of many aisles, absolutely offered that Coal may aisles, absolutely forbidding.—I am pained that you should still see a offered that God vouchsafes to feed those who have duly re-Ceived these holy mysteries with the spiritual food of the most s body and blood of his Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. In the Catechism, the body and blood of Christ are said to De verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful, in the

These statements of the views of the Church are very familiarly accessible, but the exhibition of them collectively is useful, and, when guarded by the explanations with which they stand in conjunction, constitutes all that Churchmen can want, to be distinctly assured of what she teaches. The error, for sxample, of imputing to her, from the language just quoted from the Catechism, the maintenance of notions approaching to the dark to the doctrine of Transubstantiation, is apparent not only from he strong, explicit, and reiterated statements of an opposite ference is here made, but, most plainly, from the Catechism itself, and from the very part of it in which the expression is found. In the found. In the question and answer immediately preceding, the body and blood of Christ are stated to be the inward part or THE. or THING SIGNIFIED, in opposition to the outward part or visible sign. And the limitation of the communion of the body and blood. and blood to the faithful, manifestly excludes the doctrine of a change in the elements. This also corresponds most exactly with the language of the 28th Article. There is no mistake to be made about the sentiments of the Church of England on the subject of the subject of the sacraments, except where men are desirous of making it. Any thing which differs from the plain statements and

of some parties who hold this very view respecting the ing and conveying to men the Grace of God which are set apart to God. which any respectable householder in the same com-

munity would blush to exhibit in his own dwelling.

among the prevalent evils of the present times. A ant of prudential restraints, and that there have even mee secondary place, have sanctioned and allowed of religious instruction for the young, and much good, of error and superstition which may not unreasonably it may be hoped, is thence effected, as much piety, no account for the existence of suspicion and alarm in felin with practices which, though exceedingly modern doubt, is there enlisted: but it is a good not always other quarters; -and it is with much regret that I in he history of the Christian Church, had, before unmixed with objectionable ingredients, nor is there have seen one passage in a pamphlet sent round\* (I ther day, obtained the ascendancy, and were found any other method of laying the foundation, as the Apos- know not by whom, nor do I question their motives, tle speaks, and communicating the principles of the whoever they were,) to all the Clergy of this Diocese, ductrine of Christ to persons of yet tender years, at all in which the use of images in churches, is spoken of comparable to that of the direct oral instruction of the at least in a very unguarded manner. The predileclawful pastor set over them, their relation to whom tion of Queen Elizabeth for images which is there noshould mix itself with all their religious associations, ticed, produced, it is well known, the most earnest and mould their religious habits for life. It is thus remonstrances from the Archbishop and Bishops, their that the bonds of Churchmanship are formed in their authorities being taken "from the word of God, from stability and strength, and that, under the divine bless- sentences out of the ancient fathers, and from other ing, a tone and consistency is given to the character weighty considerations;" and the Queen herself was of the christian, which other methods of training, more brought to view the subject in the most opposite light; replete with excitement and exhibition, can rarely be- in fact she went into the extreme of objecting to pictorial illustrations of the prayer-book.† Even histo-It is to the restoration of the office of Deacons in its rically, therefore, the statement in question conveys original separate efficiency, that we must look for any impressions which are not correct; but, apart from extensive accomplishment of this and many other this consideration, such endeavours as those to which inprovements in the Church: but the unaided pastor, I here allude, are precisely calculated to obstruct the in the mean time, -unaided, I mean, by this apostolic very object which they are designed to promote. In miation which it serves to open, should be explained provision, -should do what he can, and I could cite the minds of a vast multitude of persons, they tend to to the people. To the observance of these days, I examples in which the clergyman, presiding himself invest all idea of the maintenance of Church principle think that that of the Festivals of the Ascension and over the whole proceedings of the Sunday-School and and all just concern for the reverence of the sanctuary, of All-Saints day might everywhere be added,—the personally both guiding and drawing out the minds of with the character of an approximation to Romanism; the children, is very effectually building up the lively and they thus afford a handle to the adversary, of which purposes as the real anniversary of a signal and glostones as a spiritual house. The plain Catechism of it is sufficiently certain that full advantage will be made. rious event in the history of our Redeemer, and a the Church, although by no means to be made ex- In itself, however, it is truly a strange idea that it is markd point in the series of commemorative obserclusively the matter of instruction, ought never to be symptomatic of corruption in religion to be solicitous vancs which relate to that history,—the latter (Alllost sight of; and in fact there is no topic of Scrip- for the beauty and majesty of the House of God, or to Sains' day), because it furnishes the opportunity of cially of prayer for divine grace—and the doctrine of tant places of worship and their secularity of archi- potion, be done. the sacraments. And I have known excellent and, I tecture and arrangement, the irreverence of feeling believe, abiding effects produced by constantly calling the sacraments of practice and arrangement, the irreverence of feeling the sacraments of practices and arrangement, the irreverence of feeling the sacraments of the connected with the sanctuary, the slovenliness of practices and arrangement, the irreverence of feeling the sacraments of the connected with the sanctuary, the slovenliness of practices and arrangement, the irreverence of feeling the sacraments of the connected with the sanctuary, the slovenliness of practices and the pregnant policies of the connected with the sanctuary, the slovenliness of practices and the pregnant policies of the connected with the sanctuary of the connected with the sacraments. pack the youthful mind to that with which the Cate- paration for the work of the service in the house of cened in several of the points upon which I have displayed." chism sets out, the fact of solemn admission in infancy to the privileges of the Christian covenant and the tures of those who go their way into his gates. I be-I shall not further notice the two opposite errors of stiffer adherence of Romanists to their own system, sattered sheep of Christ and meet them, a few here disproportionately exalting and irreverently depreciatand the defection of many persons, not confined to the and a few there, for divine worship, in the log-built hend, is that with which you will have to contend, feeling of David, who longed to build a suitable tem- even in situations like these, the grave decencies of of Chillingworth are as follows:rather than the former; and there is often much dif- ple to the Lord, and grieved that the ark of God was the English ritual and the simple distinctive appennotion that it is an evidence of spirituality to make of the Gospel? Would it be otherwise than a chrislight of ritual observances, and is thence rendered in- tian and acceptable work, if any powerful monarch be given: the system of the Church established in its accessible to any proper recommendation of them, as with a princely mind for other great undertakings, proceeding from a party pre-judged, from the very were, in humble devotion, and in visible testimony be- up with its advance. But however humble, however fact of offering such a recommendation, to be imper- fore the world of the value of the Faith in his eyes, to fectly enlightened. To administer the corrective of imitate the example of Solomon, and to expend freely such mental distempers, requires much of what, in of his treasures for the erection of some vast and magthe phraseology of the world, is called tact: it de- nificent Cathedral? The yoke of Jewish ordinances mands the full exercise of that wisdom of the serpent is broken, and the large and unfettered liberty of the which we are charged to couple with the innocence of Christian Church in framing the exterior appointments of divine worship leaves them susceptible of adapta-One thing, I believe, is certain, that we can never tions, according to the language of our 34th Article, make head against this description of error by com- to "the diversities of countries, times, and men's manmake head against this description of error by compromise and concession; by explaining away the language of the Church in accommodation to the views guage of the Church in accommodation to the views which we are to be guided in matters of this nature, and men's manners'—but with reference to the general principles by which we are to be guided in matters of this nature, and men's manners'—but with reference to the general principles by which we are to be guided in matters of this nature, and men's manners'—but with reference to the general principles by which we are to be guided in matters of this nature, and men's manners'—but with reference to the general principles by which we are to be guided in matters of this nature, and men's manners'—but with reference to the general principles by what to each singly is the same thing, the end of life.

Anostles, that Irengens was a disciple of Polycarp. guage of the Chorch in accommodation to the views which was a disciple of Polycarp, of such parties, or assimilating her practices, as far as in what part, I beseech you, of the New Testament access to this writer,)—"such as like of these rites do himself a disciple of St. John and that Tortullian sacrament, professes himself at a loss to know who ostensibly in the second century and the posterity for laws. But to flourished in the second century and the beginning of day, and which Scripture bids you look for each never knows any thing about the Church of Eng- ness and dignity of the house of our God, or to hold munion, but has no difficulty in fixing upon Saton as land knows that she is a Church distinctly and in cheap the exterior demonstrations which naturally violably maintaining for herself, within her own pale, serve to represent, among such creatures as men, the with whatever charity she may regard the deviations inward feelings of awe and reverential love? The the Parish Church. The services performed, (besides those of the Sundays and of Christmas-day and Good Friday, on which sion, and repudiating all ministrations which do not som of the Saviour by the dishonour done of old to carry this stamp;—a Church not made at the Refor- his Father's house: the approbation with which he despise the commandments of God and establish them mation, but simply purified, in that struggle, from her received the manifestations of popular feeling when canons of their own" i. e. of course, as of authority corruptions, being the same Church which existed in the crowd spread their garments in his road, and, in the British Isles before those corruptions began; a the train which they formed to attend him, carried Church hanging high in her temples the lamp of the branches of palm in their hands: the rebuke which he word of God and giving to her people the same bless- gave to those who checked the disposition of the woed light in their dwellings, -but at the same time a man to honour him by the costly offering of ointment Church with a hierarchy, with a venerable ritual, with of spikenard, (an incident which is admirably applied forms and usages retained from early days, with a to our present purpose in a passage cited, in the strongsystem of doctrine and of worship in which the digni- est terms of commendation, from Sir Edwin Sandys, ty, the sacredness, and the efficacy of the sacraments by the great Protestant champion Chillingworth, but appointed by Christ, are studiously kept in view. too long to be here introduced!): the Apostolic di-These features of the Church we may fancy that it is rection that all things in religious assemblies should our policy to disguise—but how can we do it, if we be done decently and in order, applied in times when would?—there they are; they belong to her: they the Church is at peace, and Christianity is professed stand out among her salient characteristics and hold by great and powerful kingdoms and by communities The practice which prevails, or did till lately prevail, in some Cathedrals at home, of reading the early prayers in one of the side Chapels of the building, may be applied as a good precedent for the use of All Saints' Chapel for some of the minor public services.

Stand out among her salient characteristics and how their places among her inalienable distinctions; and in which the arts have reached their highest advanced for from seeking to keep them in the shade, we should ment, and when all which meets the eye in opulent problems. Some arrangements, however, are now in agitation, (Aug. truth committed to our hands. I do not mean that gulated with a fastidious exactness:—again, the queswe should be perpetually harping upon them or ob- tions (in their most natural acceptation,) of the same trusively and boastfully proclaiming them; once Apostle, What! have ye not houses to eat and to drink rightly understood by her people, they ought to be re- in? - or despise ye the Church of God? - these surely garded, in a manner, as things of course—as common are testimonies not calculated to favour the idea that established and recognized vehicles, and aids not it is a censurable superstition to impress some outward

needing to be loudly insisted upon, for communicat- and peculiar character of sacredness upon things which oringeth salvation; but in order to their duly working I trust, therefore, that we shall not be met by any God doth work invisibly in us, &c. In the 28th it is affirmed this subsidiary part, we must present them in their such objection if we make it our aim, so far as our proper aspect and invest them with all their legiti- means will go, to establish a correct architectural taste mate force and effect. The Church has most care- and to study all proper ecclesiastical effect in the confully stamped upon them all a character of external sruction and interior arrangement of our churches. I literate all this:- the beautiful significancy, the de- time, in most places, to be tolerated, I hope that it corous solemnity, the consentaneous fervour of her will not be so long before every church even in this many Churches they refuse to let their own voices be other requisite appendages for the proper celebration heard at all in the responsive accents of devotion; of divine offices. And I am happy to think that the few only in the congregation, can be brought to bend huge enclosed pen (for I do not know by what more the knee before their God, and in all the forms and appropriate name I can call it,) in which our Clergy observances of the Church there is a desire evinced have long been doomed to read the prayers, and, yet prejudices of a party or to the ways of the world. In forbidding-I am pained that you should still see a perhaps encumbered with unsightly objects or dis- performed within the communion-rails, so that many figured by shabby and decayed articles of Church fur- parents, for example, may attend a confirmation withniture, or meanly provided with the coarsest and most out being able to see their own children confirmed,-

\* It will be most readily understood that no reflection is in-

The utter loss in many places of the practice of catechizing the youth of the flock, and the obstacles which lie in the way of effectually establishing it, are which lie in the way of effectually establishing it, are the present times. A confess that there have been some instances in the Church at home, of a zeal in such matters unobservant the present times. A confess that there have even the present times. A confess that there have been some instances in the confess that there have been some instances in the confess that there have even ow myself to occupy, and that, longo intervallo, a move them. I am sorry, indeed, to be obliged to confess that there have been some instances in the confess that there have been some instances in the confess that there have even ow myself to occupy, and that, longo intervallo, a move them. I am sorry, indeed, to be obliged to confess that there have been some instances in the geerally prevalent in the temples of the national es-

roduce in any one of his congregations many additimal observances of this nature. There is, I do hope, nocure now in the Diocese in which Christmas-day, Ah-Wednesday, and Good-Friday are not kept .-The Commination-service should be always used upon An-Wednesday, and the intentions of the Church in An-Wednesday, and the intentions of the Church in franing that service and appointing the season of humilation which it serves to open, should be explained to be people. To the observance of these days, I think that that of the Festivals of the Ascension and of Al-Saints day might everywhere be added,—the former because it may be improved to very edifying purposes as the real anniversary of a signal and glowing purposes as the real anniversary of a signal and glowing and the control of the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein which is due to so Sovereign Majesty and Power: which those whom the use thereof cannot persuade into, would easily, by the want of it, be brought to confess; for which cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall" the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein the

associations. And the habits of the Church ought to regularity, in the infancy of settlement, so as to grow rude, may be the scene of your labours, you have higher things in your hands as ministers of God, than any which relate to mere external auxiliaries of devotion or venerable forms. And God forbid that in upholding the usages of the Anglican Church or pleading the precedents of ecclesiastical antiquity, we should emble those zealots who are described by an early historian of the Church :- "Such," he says, "as like of these rites," (i. e. these in particular of which he is customes thorowout cities and countries, would be a the third, Origen in the beginning of the third. very tedious piece of work, and scarce, nay un-possible to be done." And again he speaks of some who, neglecting the precepts of the Gospel, "yet contend

superior to that of the word, or co-ordinate with it. judgment bestowed upon me, steered clear, through whatever odium might threaten on the one side, inion, can hardly, à fortiori, be adverse to our hold- Jews and Gentiles." her very sacraments, in a manner calculated to dis- Building Acts, and other authorities."

of Charity Maintained," prefixed to his "Reli-gion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation."— Referred to in the foregoing Charge.

For what, if our devotion towards God, out of a desire what, if our devotion towards God, out of a desire that He should be worshipped as in Spirit and in Truth in the first place, so also in the Beauty of Holiness?—What, if out of fear that too much simplicity and nakeduess in the public service of God may beget in the ordinary sort of men a dull and stupid irreverence; and out of hope that the outward state and glory of it, being well-disposed, and wisely moderated, may engender, quicken, some places, a total disregard may be observed of the reverential care which should be shewn for the house reverential care which should be shewn for the house the solemn ministrations, of different kinds, which are the solemn ministrations, of different kinds, which are disposed, and wisely moderated, may engender, quicken, increase, and nourish, the inward reverence, respect, and Papists may be won over to us the sooner, by the removing of this scandal out of their way; and out of an holy lousy, that the weaker sort of Protestants might be the common vessels for the administration of the sacraments,—its appendages altogether being in a style

will soon every where give place to a less encumbered,
more seemly, and I may surely add, more edifying

will soon every where give place to a less encumbered,
more seemly, and I may surely add, more edifying

of our characteristics. of our Church, more of late than formerly, have set themselves to adorn and beautify the places where God's honour dwells, and to make them as heaven-like as they All such tendencies as these, it is our duty, with a lemost readily understood that no relection is it tended upon another pamphlet which, without the privity of its author accompanied the publication thus sent round, and All such tendencies as these, it is our duty, with every manifestation of gentleness and prudence, but yet with earnestness and zeal, to counteract. And in the cultivation, in particular, of a combined devotional feeling in our Congregations, and the use of those helps which are calculated to promote it, one thing to be especially recommended is the improvement of Psalmody. The day I hope is coming on when in all the episcopal Churches, whether British or foreign, the sound of the solemn Chant will be constantly heard in the praises of God; and wherever the means of introducing this practice are at

nourish the inward reverence, respect, and devotion which is due unto sovereign majesty and power. And, although I am not ignorant that many men well reputed have embraced the thrifty opinion of that disciple, who thought all to be wasted that was bestowed upon Christ With respect to the frequency of public worship, it is sufficiently evident that from the nature of the clihate, from the scattered state of our country congrgations, from the number of detached stations at which the same minister is often obliged to officiate, from the scanty provisions at command for the maintenance of service, and from other local peculiarities. in that sort, and that it were much better bestowed upon teance of service, and from other local peculiarities, it's very generally impracticable for the clergyman to but the most we can get, no rule of expense, but to the but the most we can get, no rule of expense, but to the this place, profess to believe in earnest the faith of utmost pomp we list. Or that God himself hath so enriched the lower parts of the world with such wonderful varieties of beauty and glory, that they might serve only to the pampering of mortal man in his pride; and that in the service of the High Creator, Lord and Giver (the outward glory of whose higher palace may appear by the very lamps we see so far off burning gloriously in it)

ages now remaining. Ignatius uses only the name  $\theta v\sigma$ life, whatever odium might threaten on the one side, or whatever applause might invite upon the other, of any surrender, any compromise, of Church principles by identifying myself with the proceedings of the great popular and mixed Associations of the day,—the supporters of which will, I hope, at least extend to us who porters of which will, I hope, at least extend to us who cannot co-alesce with them, the benefit of their own principles, which, recognizing and countenancing all reating with equal indulgence all new peculiarities of bloody sacrifices, which was the use of them both among

though in no feeling of harshness, in no haughty arro- in an official opinion recently rendered by Dr. Philli- bling-block in the way of many, among whom may be gation of exclusive privilege, in no contemptuous se- more, that "the Church of England has used the some of your readers. They may like to see it in verity of judgment,—here I stand entrenched: hie words Table and Altar as synonymous terms both The Calendar. murus aheneus esto: but let my tongue be palsied, let before and since the Reformation, as is manifest from The witty Earl of Rochester happened to be in my right hand be withered, if ever I speak or write on the writings of Divines of that and of a later period, company with King Charles II., his Queen, his Chap-

THE DAY OF THE LORD. (From Sermons by the Rev. C. Girdlestone.)

engrossed by sense, seduced by the world, and taken God in Christ glorified." testants, and this glorying of Papists, should have been captive by Satan at his will, so as to hearken to him censured for it, as making way and inclining to Popery. now, and to dwell with him in torments hereafter?— His words to this purpose are excellent words; and because they shew plainly that what is now practised was approved by zealous Protestants so long ago, I will here set them down. They call them the truths of eternity. They attend not. He repuls asynder the feet of them down. of making it. Anything which differs from the plants of outling this practice are at ments and definitions to which reference is here made, is not the doctrine of the Church. And if there is a seeming difference in the occasional language of some theologians whom she found, upon closer and more careful examination, to disappear.

See the Extract at the end of this Charge. A similar ments of introducing this practice are at sagment might be drawn from the manner in which Joseph of the doctrine of the Church. And if there is a seeming difference in the occasional language of some theologians whom she befound, upon closer and more careful examination, to disappear.

See the Extract at the end of this Charge. A similar ments of introducing this practice are at supproved by zcalous Protestants so long ago, I will be drawn from the manner in which Joseph of the doctrine of the Church. And if there is a seeming difference in the occasional language of some theologians whom she honours, where they are writing in a looser kind of way, it may be found, upon closer and more careful examination, to disappear.

They come not. He calls them.

They come not. He calls them.

They come not. He calls them.

They come not. He reveals to them the truths of set them down:

"They hear not. He reveals to them down:

"They hear not. He reveals to them the truths of set them down:

"They hear not. He reveals to them the plants and Nicodemus testified their feelings togeth."

They hear not. He reveals to them the plants and Nicodemus testified their feelings togeth.

They hear not. He reveals to them the plants and Nicodemus testified their feelings togeth.

They hear not. He reveals to them the plants and Nicodemus testified their feelings togeth.

They hear not. He reveals to them.

They hear not. He reveals to them the plants and Nicodemus testified their feelings togeth.

They hear not. He reveals to them.

They hear not with John the finest linen, or the choicest set them.

They hear not with plants and Nicodemus testified their fe

great deal is done by other and more popular modes been manifestations of a love for practices savouring some of the arrangements in churches, which now we their ceremonies, yet this outward state and glory being solved; and to consider what manner of persons they veture to condemn; but it was simply because they well disposed, doth ingender, quicken, increase, and ought to be, in all holy conversation and godliness.— Or looking around no longer on others, let us look to ourselves. What shall we think of the state of our own immediate neighbourhood, of those many thousand souls, who, as one parish, should be one religious com-

God's word. To you, as to a Christian congregation, the rest are apt to look, and to judge from your conduct of the effects of Christian doctrine. To every one of you, therefore, your minister would now apply these words of the apostle. What manner of person

which cause I crave leave to be excused by them herein, if in zeal to the common Lord of all, I choose rather to word of God Himself, that "the day of the Lord shall commend the virtue of an enemy, than to flatter the vice and imbecility of a friend." and godliness? do you look for, do you haste unto the These remarks were not written, as would appear coming of that day? How often do you seriously ture which it may not serve to introduce—for it di- study solemnity of effect in framing the appointments exhitting collectively before our people the general from an examination of dates, by Sir Edwin Sandys, think of its arrival? How often, how seriously, do you wides itself, in the scheme of Religion which it sets of worship. I believe that those who attentively note objet of all the different Saints' days, which, for the Archbishop of York, although he was a strenuous Probefore the mind of the neophyte, into four grand all the influences which act upon man, will find that reasons just stated, may, in some places, be found too testant, and a sufferer in the cause, but by his son when God shall make new heavens and a new earth? heads—the points of belief—the points of practice—the Protestant faith has received deep and most exthe necessity, nature, and efficacy of prayer, and spethe necessity, nature, and efficacy of prayer, and spetensive prejudice from the meanness of many Frotesadantageously situated, more may, of course, in pro"Europæ Speculum, or a view or survey of the state"
tion, do you practise a holy conversation and godliof Religion in the Western parts of the world: where- ness? In what sense of speed, by what zeal and dili-

If after honest examination you must acknowledge The remarks of Chillingworth which follow his ex- yourselves, each severally, to be far from what you tract from Sir E. Sandys, relate to a question which ought to be; receive in conclusion the following direcduties springing from that early dedication to God. lieve that these causes have largely contributed to the sprins, the waste howling wilderness, seek out the is revived with much heat in our own day,—the question of using the word Altar to describe the Commu- on your guard against the particular temptation, which nion-table. A matter, as I apprehend, indifferent in results from your seeing all things continue as they ing the sacraments and outward ordinances of our less enlightened classes of the community, from the shool-house, or the unpainted and unfinished wooden itself, although when the word is employed in any were from the beginning of the world. Let your holy Religion, than to point out the necessity of your ranks of the pure Protestant faith. But, in itself, and hurch, with its rough and temporary fittings,—cannot quarter with a leaning to superstitious views, it may familiarity with this their settled order never tempt diligently guarding against the growth of either. In independently of all consideration of incidental effects, afford to be distressed about all the niceties of order be prudent to decline the adoption of it, (as the you either to mistrust, or to overlook, the certainty of most parts of this diocese, the latter error, I appre- what is the correct view of this subject? Was the or the materials of solemn and dignified effect. Yet Church herself has done in the Liturgy). The words their final dissolution. Reflect once at least every day, I would rather say once every hour, on the fixed "Again, what if the names of Priests and Altars, so decree of God, that these things must pass away.ficulty in dealing with it—because the mind which conceives it, is apt to be puffed up with a delusive notion that it is an evidence of spirituality to make the first of the Gospel? Would it be otherwise than a chrisworks that are therein, as devoted to be burned .argument of their conformity, which is but nominal, with the ancient Church, and our inconformity, which the Pray frequently that your affections may be set on Governors of the Church would not have so much as no- things above. Direct your thoughts earnestly to the minal, may be taken away from them: and the Church hope of a future life in heaven. And endeavour to of England may be put in a state in this regard more justifiable against the Roman than formerly it was, being thereby enabled to say to Papists (whensoever these names are objected) we also use the names of Priests and Altars, are objected) we also use the names of Priests and Altars, and yet believe neither the corporal Presence, nor any proper and propitiatory sacrifice?"

the corporal Presence, nor any proper and propitiatory sacrifice?"

the corporal Presence, nor any proper and propitiatory sacrifice?" whilst you work with diligence, and design with pru-That the word Altar was used in the earliest times dence, bear in mind how soon the day cometh when Christianity to describe the holy table, is shewn all these things shall pass away; how entirely it distinctly by Bingham, in the eighth book (cap vI.) depends on the will of God, whether all you purpose of the Antiquities of the Christian Church.—A short shall not be cut off by the end of the world, or by,

> pen in paper the infinite and divers ceremonies and flourished in the second century, and the beginning of of your lives; and the hour of death, which if Christ come not first, is sure to overtake you ere long.-"Great dispute has been raised in the last age about When that hour arrives, it is, to them that die, the the name of the Communion-table, and whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, or an Altar. And indeed any thing will afford matter of controversy to men in a distance whether it was to be called the Holy Table, and the about holidaies as it were for life and death; they despise the commandments of God and establish them in the primitive Church. For the ancient writers used both names indifferently; some calling it Altar, others the Lord's Table, the Holy Table, the Mystical Table, the Tremendous Table, the Holy Table, the Mystical Table and Altar in the same sentence together. Mr. Mede thinks it was shall have died will approach at once to the day of final judgment. Set then that day ever before your of our fathers, and I have, in the exercise of the best usually called Altar for the two first ages, and that the eyes. Look for it with faith and hope. Hasten unto name Table is not to be found in any Author of those it with devotion and love. For, whatever the tongue

> > A DIFFICULT TEXT. (From the Calendar.)

The following anecdote is told on the authority of a correspondent of the London Christian Observer, for g ourselves apart in our original position, and main- In accordance with what is here seen to have been September. Whether the story be true or not, it extaining intact our primitive regimen. Here, then, al- the language of the primitive Church, it is pointed out plains a passage of Scripture, which has been a stum-

behalf of the Church, her ministry, her ceremonies, as well as from the Coronation-service, the Church lain, and some of his ministers of state. After they had been discoursing on public business, the King, of place or disparage the direct, broad, earnest, unshrink- The use of the word Altar at Heb. XIII. 10. al- a sudden exclaimed—" Come let us unbend our ing proclamation of salvation by the blood of my Sa- though it cannot be understood to favor the idea of a thoughts from the cares of state, and give us a generour and by that alone, or the constant and faithful repetition of the one sacrifice once for all offered upon ous glass of wine which cheereth, as the Scripture urgency of appeal to the hearts of hard-hearted world- the Cross, nor, in any sense, of a proper, literal sacri- saith, both God and man." The Queen hearing this, ngs and unthinking sinners, -of whatever privileges, fice, yet can hardly be understood otherwise than as modestly said she thought there could be no such attaching to the new covenant, they may have been referring to the representation of that one sacrifice in text in Scripture; and that the idea seemed to her reverence and order, and given them, at the same have no hesitation in avowing myself one of those who time, a meaning and a spirit by the part which she time, made partakers,—to go immediately to God himself; the Eucharist and the Communion of it enjoyed by the little less than blasphemy. The King replied, that them up by a reference to the word of God, simply in his Scripture reading. The Chaplain was appealed with the view of allaying any prejudice or disputatious to, and he was of the same opinion with the Queen, excitement to which the mere use of the word Altar, Rochester suspecting the King to be right, and being worship is lost in the manner of its performance: in poor Diocese is provided with a decent font, and all Extract from Chillingworth's "Preface to the Author on the one hand, or the rejection of it, on the other, no friend to the Chaplain, slipt out of the room, to enquire among the servants, if any of them were conversant with the Bible.-They named David, the Scots cook, who always carried a Bible about him; and David being called, recollected both the text and where to find it. Rochester ordered him to be in "Seeing then that all these things shall be dis- waiting, and returned to the King. This text was solved," and seeing that the day when they shall be still the topic of conversation; and Rochester moved dissolved is "at hand," "what manner of persons to call in David, who, he said, he found was well acought ye to be, in all holy conversation and godliness, quainted with the Scriptures. David appeared, and looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of being asked the question, produced his Bible, and Ought ye to be taken up so entirely with the read the text, (Judges ix. 13.) The King smiled, the thoughts of this world, as seldom to reflect on the Queen asked pardon, and the Chaplain blushed .next? Ought ye to be known as Christians only by Rochester now asked the Doctor, if he could interpret name; whilst ye seldom think of the life, the death, the text since it was produced; but he was mute. He the resurrection, or the second coming, of that Saviour, therefore requested David to interpret it, who immethrough whom alone ye can hope to escape the wrath diately replied, "How much wine cheereth man, your to come? Looking indeed around us on the whole Lordship knows; and to show you how it cheereth God race of mankind, or looking only on those who profess I beg leave to remind you, that, under the Old Testato believe in Jesus Christ, and in his Gospel, we can- ment dispensation, there were meat offerings, and not fail to see that most men are far from what they drink offerings. The latter consisted of wine, which ought to be. Heirs indeed they are of immortality. was typical of the blood of the Mediator; which by a But are they not also, in great part, servants of sin, metaphor, was said to cheer God, as he was well and therefore devoted to eternal death? Called indeed they are to a new and lively hope of a better re- whereby his justice was satisfied, his law fulfilled, his surrection, to a life of holiness on earth, and of happi- mercy reigned, his grace triumphed, all the divine ness in heaven. But are they not also, in great part, perfections harmonised, the sinner was saved, and

PLAY.

\* Socrates Scholasticus, Hanmer's translation. not. Their thoughts are engaged with that which is Diversion signifies a turning aside from the main

with business? - Jones of Nayland.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1845.

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The Sunday Scholar.

A misconception is implied in the following short paragraph of our contemporary the Statesman, which,

and we do so the more readily, because a similar error appears to be very extensively entertained, -not, as truth, that there is no excess of food produced on the we were always induced to hope, amongst professed globe. With the exception of wine, there is no article members of the Church of Eugland, but by those who are strangers to be tenets or hostile to be principles.

to any Sovereign or Parliament is, in the first place, incorrect; because, with very few exceptions, the materials of which it is composed were for many centuries in so many parts of the United Kingdom, is, however, no in existence,-being drawn from Liturgies which were slight deficie in existence,—being drawn from Liturgies which were slight deficiency. The potato is the lowest and cheapest in use from the earliest ages of Christianity. And it article of human food; and the difficulty of providing is a gratification to know that the sources to which deprived of their habitual subsistence, is increased by the our Reformers appealed in the compilation of this inental Liturgies,-those, for instance, of Jerusalem, Antioch, Ephesus, and Alexandria. It was, there-Antioch, Ephesus, and Alexandria. It was, there-fore, not a new work which they undertook, but the and in the Baltic provinces, bands of famishing peasants collection and adaptation of prayers and offices which are said to scour the country, and force the barns in which Apostolic age.

reign or Parliament. When the Reformation was commenced in England in the reign of Henry VIII., a Committee was appointed by the Convocation,not by the King,-to compose a Manual of devotions; their own growth is drawn to better markets abroad. which was accordingly done under the title of "The godly and pious Institution of a Christian man."pressed in its preface, it "was set forth by the King, with the advice of his Clergy; the Lords, both spi-

In the reign of King Edward VI. further reformations were made; and these, as before, were effected by the Bishops and Clergy of the Church. In 1547, pointed to compose an "Uniform Order of Communion according to the rules of Scripture, and the use

our Reformers in England having been overturned in the reign of Queen Mary,—a Committee of Divines was appointed to review the two Liturgies published in the reign of King Edward, and to frame from them both a new Book of Common Prayer. This Committee consisted of Archbishop Parker, Bishop Grindall, and Bishop Sandys, with six other learned and pious divines; so that it was not the Sovereign or the Parliament, but the Church herself, in the person of her chief officers, who entered upon and completed this great work.

The revision of the Liturgy at the Hampton Court Conference in the reign of King James I. was conducted entirely by bishops and other divines,-the obducted entirely by bishops and other divines,—the object of the Conference being to consider the scruples shrivel into the nothing from which it rose." of such of the Clergy as were denominated Puritans.

A further revision was made in the reign of King Charles II.; when an equal number of Episcopal and Presbyterian divines were appointed to make such reasonable alterations in the Liturgy as they might jointly agree upon. No agreement, however, -- as might have been anticipated, -resulted from this conference; but the lawful authorities of the Church made certain additions and improvements which brought our Book of Common Prayer into the state in which we now possess it; and the Liturgy thus revised, having been unanimously subscribed by both Houses of Convocation of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, was sanctioned by the King and Parliament. It was, therefore, the work of the Church,-ratified, as suitable for national use, by the temporal power. How rash and untrue, then, is it to say that we are

indebted for our Liturgy either to King or Parliament! In the words of a living divine, the Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, "its origin was always strictly ecclesiastical, and its establishment, from time to time, entirely catholic. It was composed and compiled under the sanction of royal authority by the apostolic governors and ministers of the Church, and then was ACCEPTED by the lay members of the Church, in parliament assembled: and since we learn from Scripture and history, that Christian princes have authority in ecclesiastical matters so far as they act not contrary to the law of God; since the crown did not exercise an unlawful authority in promoting the changes of the Liturgy, and since that Liturgy received the approbation and assent of the Church, it is not schismatical, uncanonical, or in which afflict the world, and "learn righteousness" any manner illegitimate; but, on the contrary, is in- when these visitations from a Divine hand, in the univested with that sacred and spiritual authority to versality of the desolation they are made to bring, which Christians are bound to yield their devoted and reach and distress themselves. affectionate obedience."

The following eloquent article from the London Times is so much in keeping with the reflections which the present aspect of things induced us to offer last week, that we very gladly give it this prominent

"The world has seldom exhibited a more strange and startling contrast than that which now presents itself be-tween the intemperate pursuit of artificial wealth, and the stern incurable deficiency of the most essential products If any one should come amongst us unprepared by the renown of this great country for the astonishing spectacle of human activity which it presents, he would ask with a sort of wondering fear for the meaning and the purpose of this infinite perturbation, this ceaseless running to and fro, this intricate and restless mechanism of fortune. He would see fictitious holders of fictituation of fictitious prices; and by the side of this ima-ginary opulence, inflated by the premature excesses of unreal luxury, he might watch the steady approach of want in its worst form, imposing on every man who breathes the breath of life, duties of self-denial and pubof the community is wrapt in a sort of frenzy by the discoverers of some new mode of creating inexhaustible wealth, we are reminded that these great magicians of the age are powerless against the canker-worm or the

purpose of a journey, to see something that is curious for the chastisement of mankind; and whilst they are an eternal world, will testify that the dealings of the on the subject; and indeed the world surmises that he has and out of the way. Amusement means an occasional forsaking of the Muses, when a student lays aside his books. Recreation is the refreshing of the spirits when exhausted by labour, so that they may be ready in time to resume it again. From these considerations it follows that the idle man who has no work can have no play; for how can he be relaxed who is never bent? How can he turn out of the road who is never in it? How can he leave the Muses who is never with them?

How can play refresh him who is never exhausted

the general fever of activity which pervades every class of the community, are circumstances which tend to augment rather than to diminish the danger of scarcity; for they manifestly increase the amount of present consump-tion, they encourage habits of indulgence, they drive off the day of privation and self-denial. The time when a nation may have most need to husband its resources, may also happen, from causes quite independent of the scarcit of food, to be that at which it is most lavish of them. has yet to learn the mockery of wealth which canno rchase sustenance for the population of the world.
"At the present time of year, in the months imme diately succeeding harvest-time, these forebodings may seem unnecessarily dark; for, except by a slight augmen-

tation of price, no real pressure is felt in the provision market. But we hope the country will learn in time that these cautions and this augmentation of price are the checks which can alone moderate the evil hereafter.— We are under no anxiety for the supply of food in the second or third month of the year, but our anxiety and our foresight ought already to embrace the probable condition of Europe in the eleventh and twelfth months If it be necessary to support the population of any given country, or of all the countries of Europe, upon eight or "We base not our religion upon the Forms which this Sovereign, or which that Parliament may have adopted;" and we do so the many down the source of the more equally the privation is distributed over the whole year, the less source of the more equally the privation is distributed over the whole year, the less source of the more equally the privation is distributed over the whole year.

"In ordinary years it may be assumed as a general are strangers to her tenets or hostile to her principles.

The assertion that we are indebted for our Ritual

diet, a very slight deficiency is immediately felt, because

our Reformers appealed in the compilation of this in-estimable Ritual, were not the Roman, but the Ori-most part of a higher and more costly description than that which it replaces. But in the great corn-growing countries the scarcity seems already to be felt with equal had been composed, if not by Apostles themselves, at least by learned and pious fathers very near to the upon authority which we cannot discredit, of the most inconceivable hardness and indifference to the fate of this Nor is the compilation, any more than the composition, of these Prayers to be ascribed to any Sovefrom such a trial. Their primitive agriculture is less able to resist the inclemency of a bad season. The want of means of transport prevents the distribution of food. All supplies from foreign markets are shut out; and even

"Their habitual and entire reliance on their own prudence for their total subsistence, is now their total ruin. This, a few years afterwards, was revised, and published under the name of "A necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian man;" and, as was exabroad, we are far better provided with the means of palliating it. In spite, or rather in consequence, of the in-feriority of climate, the agriculture of England and Scotritual and temporal, with the nether House of Parlia-ment, having both seen and liked it well." Now that the unscriptural dogma of the Pope's supremacy was we believe it will be found that we have suffered less by abolished, the King was acknowledged as the temporal Head of the Church; and when a Committee of of exchange. Already orders for food have been sent Clergy completed this Book, it was sanctioned by the within the past few weeks to every part of the globe; and we have no doubt, assuming that the laws regulating the importation of grain have been meanwhile adapted to the wants of the people, that the supply at the present prices will be abundant.

"The Irish peasant starves because his whole subsisa Committee of prelates and other divines was ap-pointed to compose an "Uniform Order of Commuthe necessaries of life elsewhere. The price of these articles is, so to speak, indifferent to him who has nothing. of the Primitive Cherch;" and amongst the persons engaged in this work, were Cranmer and Ridley.—

ticles is, so to speak, indifferent to him who has nothing. He lives upon what he possesses, or he remains destitute. The condition of many of the corn-growing states of Eu-This work was revised and improved the following year, and set forth "by the common agreement and Poland, is precisely the same as that of the Irish peasant. In losing their crops, or even that portion of the Parliament and Convocation their crops which is destined to support their own labouring population, they lose at once their ford and their the person chiefly employed in its composition. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, -all the work of famine. In England, on the contrary, the laws of com-I known more than a comparative scarcity; but, added that great writer, with a solemnity not inappropriate either to that or to the present occasion,—'We, the people, ought to be made sensible that it is not in breaking the laws of commerce, which are the laws of nature and con-sequently the laws of God, that we are to place our hope of softening the Divine displeasure to remove any cala-mity under which we suffer, or which hangs over us.'

"Such a calamity calls for public wisdom and public virtue; but before the country can be prepared for the make nobly whenever they are required of it—we must be rid of the tricks of gamblers and the dreams of dupes,

"No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous," are words of an inspired Apostle : few, even amongst thoughtful and disciplined Christians, hail with becoming composure and resignation the visitations of the Almighty; and we have too much cause to know what a fretfulness of the heart and impatience of the spirit is wont, in the mere worldly man, to accompany the contemplation of calamities and disasters which proceed confessedly from a Divine hand. But while to the one it affords an opportunity of evidencing the soundness of their profession, and the reality of their faith, it may mercifully prove to the other an instrument of withdrawing them from the all-absorbing interests and speculations of time, to give more of thought and preparation to the claims of a boundless eternity.

In the perpetual sunshine of God's favour,—in the unvaried possession and enjoyment of his bounties,in the working, as we may term it, of an annual miracle for the sustenance and comfort of his creatures, HE, the great Bestower of all, is too commonly overlooked and forgotten. But if the careless and the unthankful, as was said to Moses, "will not hearken to the voice of the first sign"; if they will not be moved by the manifestations of a never-varying bounty and beneficence,-thinking them, perhaps, the result of chance and a kindly fortune, or the effect of their own industry and skill; if they are indifferent to these appeals to their gratitude and affection, "they will believe the voice of the latter sign." They will hearken to his voice of warning, declared in the judgments

It is much to be lamented, that the scarcity which is apprehended is likely to fall with so much severity upon the poorer portion of the population in Ireland; and yet it cannot be wondered at. People that leave their honest callings and their virtuous toil, to forward the schemes of a profligate agitator; who contribute their hard earnings to build up a giant scheme of selfishness, and throw a divided nation into an intenser animosity of party and faction; people who shew themselves so indifferent to real duties while they grasp at illusory blessings, are only dealt with, as a kind and unforgetting parent would deal with his weyward children, in being reminded, by the stern chastisements of a heavenly arm, how grievously they

are sinning against God. Not but that the fault lies primarily and chiefly at the door of those who are the deceivers of the ignorant, and the defrauders of the credulous; but in the general manifestation of Divine anger, and in the national misfortunes which that anger provokes, it must tional misfortunes which that anger provokes, it must ever be that the innocent will suffer with the guilty. And if there should seem an inequality, in the misery endured, proportionate with the guilt which provokes it, we know that this cannot be otherwise, if the order of nature would be preserved; yet have we the assu-

further particulars of the demise of our value(and lamented friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev. . G. career of usefulness and promise, was typhus fver, contracted by visiting a poor family affected with hat malady. Hopes were, almost to the last, entertined appeared to have place in his own breast: fronthe first he seemed to feel that the death-stroke was pon him; and took occasion often to observe to the amous attendants about him, that the Lord had no futher work for him to do, -repeating frequently in th intervals of delirium, portions of the burial-service as if death and eternity were the themes continully the teaching of the Church embraces "all that a Ch present to his mind.

We cannot dwell too strongly upon the loss ustained by his family, by society, and by the Chuch, in the demise of this exemplary Christian and deoted Minister; for amongst his latest words, as shwing that his thoughts even in sickness and suffeng dwelt upon his labour of love, was the repeated xpression of anxious and affectionate concern for is

Mr. Lindsay had entered his thirty-seventh yar; and as a testimony of the regard which, whereverhe was known, was felt for his worth, persons attened his funeral from a distance of thirty miles. The bas of any clergyman at a time when the whole number of our ministers is so disproportionate to the work that is to be done, is much to be deplored; but he loss is incalculably magnified, when it includes a clergyman so high in general esteem, and so successions. There also occurs, in the same paragraph, a mis-quotation of the Twentieth Article, which does not say that the Church "hath authority in matters of faith," which is not quite the same. ful in his labours, as the late excellent Mr. Lindsay.

In another column will be found an advertisement of a little work, published, we understand, by atable and promising young clergyman in the United Sates, entitled "Religion as seen through the Churh." We have already quoted from this interesting ittle volume; but on our fourth page, will be found a larger and more satisfactory specimen of the wrk. We trust that the few copies for sale here will son be in the hands of the young of our communicain this neighbourhood.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Messrs. Rowsell's Sheet Almanac, as also of a vey useful and neatly got up work which is designed as a Register of daily transactions or memoranda. Boh are highly creditable to the enterprising publishes, and will meet, we trust, with a ready sale. The 'Sheet Almanac' is surmounted by a beautiful engraving of the New Royal Exchange in London, which

#### Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Rev. Sir,-In times when the Church of England is exposed to much invidious animosity, the utmost caution is necessary with respect to the line of reasoning adopted in advocating her cause. Resting upon proofs and arguments, which all the skill and wisdom of her adversaries, during three centuries past, have not been able to overthrow, it is only by an injudicious management of her defence, that parties, disposed to cavil at the Church, can

be enabled to obtain even an apparent advantage.

This obvious idea suggested itself on perusing, in your number of the 14th instant, a communication written, evidently, with the praise-worthy intention of shewing that our Church is deserving of the affections and adherence of her children, and with the design of warning all against the rocks on which Newman and other separatists have split: and, trusting that it will be ascribed to a bet-er motive than mere officious captiousness on my part, I would endeavour to point out one or two feature rticle, which gave rise to the reflection of the value discrimination, especially in statements and arguments bearing upon such important topics as the claims of the Church, and the defection of men who had been intrusted with the responsible office of ministering and teaching

cipated beneficial effect of a well-meant warning against any particular danger cannot but be in some measure neutralized, if the evil be ascribed to causes with which its connection is not readily apparent, or cannot be | Sales in Depository rery clearly established; and one point in your corres-condent's article that seems open to a little objection, is condent's article that seems open to a little objection, is of this character—that the reason assigned for Newman's efection does not appear to be one that would naturall

In speaking of the peculiar views which the writer considers as accounting for it, there appears a vagueness and inaccuracy of expression, tending rather to confuse than to elucidate the subject. For instance, the following expressions occurring in different places-"the notice that conscience is supreme," "setting up conscience as an infallible tribunal," "private infallibility," "leaving the Church because of a fancied irresistible impulse," "from an erroneous notion of the power of conscie Mr. Newman has left the Church," "presuming on Mr. Newman has left the Church," "presuming on the strength of his own private judgment,"—appear to be used as convertible terms to describe some particular tenet to which his defection is owing; but indeed it is difficult to conceive of, or to call to mind any one doctrine that possesses such mutable qualities, or that presents so many different phases.

First, as an inference from his error, we are warne gainst the doctrine of the supremacy of conscience in all nings, even in regard to abstract religious truths. Now, f he really did entertain this conviction, one would sup e that he must have resigned it uncondi he could acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope; for it is really incomprehensible how he, or any one else, could deduce from it the duty of giving in his adhesion to the most gigantic system of spiritual despotism that ever existed,—a system which exacts the most implicit surren-der of private judgment, and whose power ebbs or flows exactly in the ratio in which it succeeds in chaining down inscience, reason, judgment, and every nobler faculty of the soul, in the fetters of papal infallibility.

In the next place, "setting up conscience as an infalli-ble tribunal," and asserting "private infallibility," are rather different from a man's following the dictates of conscience as his supreme guide; for surely it is possible for an individual to abjure the arrogant idea of his own ience,-that is, his internal judgment on moral and religious duties, - being infallible, and yet justly consider imself at liberty to exercise his reason and judgment in oming to a decision for his own guidance on subjects of the highest interest, not excepting the question "whether the Church is right or wrong." If a man do this, thoroughly examining every accessible source of infor-mation, duly weighing the arguments on both sides, dehe is setting up private infallibility; the very assertion of such a claim would argue a man as incapable of discri-minating the operations of the understanding, as deficient

in Christian humility.

Further, "impulse" is very different from con and judgment, so that acting from a supposed irresistible conscience." Impulse means some impelling power, ome actuating influence, operating upon the will, distinct from the calm dictates of reason, judgment or conscience o that acting from conscience, or upon reasons, is one thing,—acting from impulse quite another: also, impulse may be either from within, through new light breaking upon the mind, or through some new idea evolving self in the course of reflection, or it may be communi

cated by sudden impression from external circumstances Again, "an erroneous notion of the power of conscience not synonymous with any of the preceding expressions is generally admitted that conscience cannot be too owerful; the evil being, that, with all persuasives, we annot obtain for it sufficient authority; we may be wanting in our degree of submission to it,—we may entertain a mistaken idea of its influence over ourselves, but can ardly err as to the degree of power that it ought to have earing in mind that, in searching for another person's ons and motives, a degree of approximation is all that we can expect, the natural conclusion from this review of e several expressions is, that Newman could not have of his own conscience being his supreme guide in religious matters, for he has surrendered that, as every man must who takes his step—he has laid it at the feet of the Pope;—not from a conviction of his own infallibity, for he declares now that he has been long under a great mistake in a very momentous point; and having, moreover, acknowledged Papal infallibility, he cannot hold both;—not palmer-worm, which are emphatically called God's army rance that a future recompense, the punishments of from impulse, for probably he has reasoned and reflected

been thinking about it for a long time;—not from an erroneous notion of the power of conscience, for the con-Since our last we have been furnished with ome rther particulars of the demise of our value and of influence; therefore it only remains to consider, whether "presuming on the strength of his own private judgment" is applicable to his case. But, unless he turned Beek Lindsay. The disease which has cut shot his Papist at the bidding of another, he must have done it on the strength of his own judgment," and it becomes a question, was this presumption? To this I should feel much inclined to answer in the negative, having been always accustomed to consider the right of private judgment as that the native soundness of his constitution would triumph over the disorder; but no such expection committed fearful errors; but this is no argument against the privilege, inasmuch as false conclusions do not necessarily belong to the right of private judgment, though they often arise from the manner in which it is exercised.

The general tone of your correspondent's article seems o import that some restriction is necessary in the exertian ought to know and believe to his soul's health," and thus the question involved becomes a very serious one.-

Reserving this, however, for some future opportunity, I will briefly notice a few inadvertent oversights in the ommunication alluded to of the 14th instant. said by the venerable Hooker (Preface, cap. iii. 3,) that matters of religion, authority is requisite to guide men's dgment." These words are not in that section of chap, nor any where in the text; but what is quoted as an axiom laid down by Hooker is only the heading of the page in which the third chapter begins. Whether the words are Keble's, in whose edition they appear, or those of a former editor, they are, evidently, from the different style, not Hooker's, whose own headings to his chapters are given in the margin: the axiom is merely the editor's summary, and I should be sorry to take Hooker accord-

Further on it is remarked of the Church of England, that "she does not profess to be infallible, but yet she affirms that she is more infallible than any of her children." When the Church affirms any thing, she does it in somewhat more correct language than this. Can there be degrees to such a negative as "infallible?" Infallibility be absolute, perfect, unqualified, or it ceases to be of her children," it would have been a reasonable proon, but it would have reduced the question of authority, upon which the writer seems tender, to this, -that there is less probability of the Church being mistaken, than of any individual.

We also meet with this, stated as a "solemn truth, that it is not enough to be sincere, to feel that we are right." What is sincerity but acting and speaking according to mind, that his outward professions do agree with his inward sense of what is right, he is sincere. However, the the converse of the proposition is true enough,—it is not enough to be right, to feel that we are sincere,—and indeed, from the context, this might have been what the writer intended, but there is some obscurity about the whole paragraph. It is more gratifying to observe, soon after, a clearer definition of the nature and province of we may denominate number two of the "Rowsel had this definition been adhered to somewhat more closely Gallery,"—a collection which, from past specimens, it will be very desirable to possess. The "Diary for with reason and judgment, it would have obviated a little 1846," is so excellent and useful, that we feel our ambiguity, and would have assisted towards a more lucid editorial position to have brought us no little advantage in causing us to be favoured with a copy of it. correspondent's communication, but from the interest excited in my mind by a warning addressed to "Clergymen as well as others;" and one, who writes so well of the temptations to which "curious and scholarly men" tion in the way of a body of men among whom, he might have anticipated, there would be some "curious" enough to scan his article with a critical eye, and, with due humility be it said, "scholarly" enough to note such inaccuracies as have been permitted to creep into it.

Upon the subject of "Private Judgment," as it has thus been broached, I may be induced to trespass once,

and but once more, upon the indulgence of your readers.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, Toronto, November 5, 1845. The Society met on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

The LORD BISHOP in the chair.
The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the table, shewing a balance of £540 (s. 61d. The receipts during the past month have been-

170. ALISSION FURN	. 0		· ·
Toronto Parochial Association	. 12	10	0
Rev. Mr. Huntingford	2	0	0
Mr. John Askin, for Missionary purposes	2	0	0
(see inclident which is admirably applied	300	14	9
The payments during the same period hav	e be	en-	7 100
	£	S.	d.
Paid, as per audit 1st October, 1845	. 23	17	61
Grant to Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury	9		0
Four shares in Bank U. C. stock, 11 per cent	1		
discount		5	0
Rev. J. Grier, from Sept. Fund, on loan for			
the completion of parsonage	50	0	0
Rev. Robert Harding, to 30th Sept	0	10	11

The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the other republics possessed; on their shores the early settlers planted the Standard of Reformed Christianity; and men of the following accounts: Thomas Champion, salary ...... £10 8 Boy's wages ...... 1 13 4 12 1 Gas and Water Company, to 31st Dec.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, it was agreed that the Society should memorialise his Ex-Patents may be issued for the lands which have from time to time set apart by the Government as glebe

The Standing Committee recommended, that the Clergy throughout the Diocese should be requested to forward etitions to the Legislature, from their parishes, praying Report made by the Select Committee House of Assembly, to whom the petition of the Society, praying that the United Church of England and Ireland y have the control of her share of the Clergy Reserve nds, was referred, may be taken into the favourable tions which may be made concerning these lands, due care should be had to preserve the interests of the present occupants, and also provision made, that these lands should not remain unsettled, to the detriment of the township in which they are situated.

It was ordered, that the sum of £12 10s. be granted to

the Rev. G. C. Street, to improve his parsonage, and that he should be recommended to insure it.

On the recommendation of the Land Committee it was

greed-That the thanks of the Society be given to Guy arleton Wood, Esq., for his donation to the Church ociety of the Diocese of Toronto of the north half of No. 18, in the 7th concession of Plantagenet, containing 100 acres, in trust for the benefit of the Ottawa District

that could be settled Missionary, then for his benefit.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Peter Diehl, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of the west half of No. 4, in the 10th School concession of Fenelon, containing 100 acres, in trust for the endowment of St. James's, Fenelon Falls.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Seneca Ketchum, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of lot No. 1, in the 1st concession, and east half of lot No. 1, in the 2nd concession of Mono west, containing 300 acres, in trust for the endowment of the township of Mono; and also for his donation of the west half of No. 2, in the 2nd concession of Mono west, containing 100 acres, in trust for the maintenance of

That the thanks of the Society be given to Thomas Sutherland, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of part of lots No. 30 and 31, front concession of the township of Moore, for the site of

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. Wm. Maw Shaw, B.A., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of part of lot No. 9, in the 3d concession of Emily, containing 3 acres, and on which a house has been built in trust for the benefit of the Incumbent of Emily. W, H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionar Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced, 107 collections, in am't 349 14 101 St. James's Church, Dundas ..... £4 18 9 St. John's do. Ancaster..... 6 1 3

—per Rev. Wm. McMurray

St. Philip's Church, Markham ... £1 7 6

St. Stephen's do. Vaughan.... 0 12 6 Stephen's do. Vaughan.... 0 12 6
-per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer Fenelon Falls-per Rev. T. Fidler ...... 1 0 0 112 Collections..... £363 14 101 T. W. BIRCHALL, 9th Dec., 1845.

The Rector of Chippawa acknowledges, with feelings of sincere thankfulness, the receipt of £11 10s. currency, from Col. J. B. Estcourt and family, as a contribution owards the purchase of an Organ for the Church of the Holy Trinity at that place, and whose former liberality, so freely extended to them when rebuilding their Church, he desires to add, is still fresh in the grateful remem-

brance of his parishioners. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. SPECIAL FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE

Previously announced..... ....186 17 0 Point Levi-per Rev. R. R. Burrage ...... 3 1 10 New Liverpool—per do. ...... 3 Eaton—per Rev. J. Taylor..... 0 Nicolet-per Rev. H. Burges ... Paspebiac-per Rev. G. Milne ..... 

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Nov. 27. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, has een pleasel to make the following appointment, viz ; James Macaulay Higginson, Esquire, to be his Excellency's

We see by the Boston papers, that His Excellency Lord Metcalfe and suite, arrived at Boston on Saturday, the day before the sailing of the packet. We have yet had no private information how his Lordship stood the arduous journey,—Mon-

sketch of the plan forwarded to Lord Aberdeen, suggesting a sary for their protection, put in force, which I for one, in as fall means for the adjustment of the Oregon question—a subject as lies in my power, am determined to do. which has occupied a large space of public attention during the past few months. Its atthor is a gentleman possessing the confidence of both Governments, and has long been favourably known as a diplomatist. Saould it be adopted, and the proposition therein contained made to the President, by the Home Government, there can be little doubt that, failing its acceptance, it will have the effect of detaching many of his chief supporters, as throwing the question of war wholly upon himthought fit to give it publicity, that its merits may be consid-

It is proposed that the Queen name four American citizens, from whom the President shall select two, and that the President name four British subjects, the Queen to select two .-The four thus chosen, to be Commissioners for adjusting the Oregon question, with power to name an umpire. Provided such an arrangement of the Territory cannot be made as would be calculated to give sausfaction, the said Commissioners are displayed themselves; and as there was no clause in the Cus to designate such part or parts of the same, as shall be regarded

Both England and the United States to have equal privilege in the said territory as to trade, &c.

The foregoing plan is not the production of a moment, it is the result of much experience and a thorough knowledge of political expediency. Although at first sight the democratic principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the result of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the results of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the results of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the results of the particular suggestion which is the results of the particular suggestion which is the results of the particular suggestion with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a least results of the particular suggestion with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a least results of the results of the particular suggestion with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a least results of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable. party in the United States. There has been a great deal of bluster on this question in the United States, and many of its citizens, no doubt, whose occupations and interests are migratory, are rejoicing in the prospect of a war which would be to them a rich harvest of gain, but the great body of respectable men in that republic condemn that opposition to amicable ad-justment evinced by their infatuated countrymen, and which is itself opposed to the dearest interests of the country at large. There are even some among them whom it has been our go ... 160 6 111 fortune to meet, who eners a recting of reverence of and her institutions, and many whose pecuniary interests are dependent on the existing friendly relations between the two Montreal Herald. fortune to meet, who cherish a feeling of reverence for England

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.—Under the old constitutional monarchies of Europe, there is a power which has no existence even in the best regulated Democracy; nay it is one which in principle they repudiate-I mean the conservative power of the

That institution, which, although like all things human, is liable to abuse, is still all powerful for good. The "great ex-periment," as it has been termed, has been tried in the new orld, and with the exception of the United States of North America, (and they have their glaring defects,) in all other cases it has proved a most decided failure; has failed in prolucing that ne plus ultra of experimental politicians, a perfect epublic, affording "the greatest amount of happiness to the £139 5 51 greatest nui The North American States have had advantages which none

educated in the British School of order and morals, and many of Conservative politics, were amongst their later settlers.

Conservative pointies, were amongst their later settlers.

They possess with the language of Britain her immense store f Literature, her Laws, and her Religion; even her history, down to the period of unnatural separation is theirs. These are no mean advantages, no small stock in trade for a young beginner: like the son of an old and respectable setting up in the world for himself, the odour of his father's rood name hangs around him, his father's honesty is imputed to him, and if he possess but common prudence and good principle, his success in life is certain. S ellency the Governor General in Council, praying that has been the case of the United States, but they have failed in one particular, and that I consider the most important,-they have thrown the whole management of their public affairs into the hands of the lowest of the people; in other words they are ruled by the mob.

That there is a class of men in the United States who may be very properly considered as occupying the place of an aristocracy no man at all acquainted with that people can deny: men of great wealth, amassed by themselves or fathers, by the honest exercise of good business talents,-men of education, learning and piety, and although last, not least, in my estimation, men councils of their nation, certainly not in the mob gatherings of Tammany Hall; no, these men live in the seclusion of private life, too pleased to escape the constant turmoil and rude strife of Democratic politics. Had such men their proper place assigned to them, they could by the weight of their position exert a powerful influence for good; but as it is now, they feel ing but disgust at the political quackery termed government, and are rarely to be found taking any part in the politics of the day. One result of this state of things, is a want of confidence in their government felt by foreign nations, and a want of respect towards the same, constantly exhibited by their

ful of the great experimental republics, and such the causes of that comparative success, and such the great defect which will ultimately produce her downfall .- Correspondence of British

G. & J. GOUINLOCK'S GEOGRAPHY. - A copy of this School Book has been sent to us by the publishers. We have long wanted a Geography for the use of Schools in this Province. It has long been desired, that Olney's Geography should be superseded; and the great difficulty has been to procure one that would accomplish this end. We like the system of the volume now before us, and it is hoped that those masters who employ Gouinlock's Geography, will pay some attention to the instructions contained in the preface.

We regret that the compilers have not paid greater attention to the peculiarities of this country. In speaking of the seasons, they tell us that spring and autumn are almost unknown. Divinity Students, the life interest of himself and his wife therein being secured.

Surely neither of the gentlemen have spent an autumn in Catherein being secured. beautiful and delightful season is not experienced in any country, than the Autumn or Fall in Canada.

The next error we come to is in the population returns of Canada West. Of course it will surprise the inhabitants of this County to learn, that, in 1842, the population of the District of Victoria is set down at 5,214 souls, about 9000 less than the actual number. Where the compiler obtained his look forward to an active business in the spring in than the actual number. Where the compiler obtained his nformation we know not, but assuredly it was not from a nadian copper regions, to be carried on by both companies. cusable under any consideration,

We think in giving descriptions of Towns in British America, the compilers have not done justice to Canada. Many important places are omitted, while Amherstburgh heads the list. British America is disposed of in four pages.

We would suggest to the compilers, to commence at once to revise the edition now before the public, and to profit by many of the hints and remarks which have been thrown out by the Press of the Province, and while they are revising and co ing errors, we would recommend to them, to discard all politi-cal feeling from their remarks, and to publish nothing, that may be construed into a bait to certain popular feelings or desires. In compiling a work like a Geography, it should be remembered, that we are preparing the first impressions for the youthful mind, and great care should be had, that nothing is set before them as a lesson, whereby they may be taught to hate certain classes and orders of society. Such lessons but engender hatred, and often embitter whole lives. For example take Ireland. A question is put in the exercises.—" What is faulty in the mode of farming?" Referring to the remarks we find the following:—"the mode of farming is bad." But surely this was not intended for the answer to the question: nd we are obliged then to put a forced construction on the following sentence to obtain an answer at all.

"The land is, in the first instance rented, rented from the proprietors by persons called middle men, who let it to farmers, and they again parcel it out in small portions to an inferior set of tenants. Each of the higher classes oppresses and grinds its inferior; and the ground is occupied by men without capital to improve it, &c. &c." Yet the question to which this is an answer instead of heigh gas the label and the labe answer, instead of being as above quoted, should have been-"What is there faulty in the mode of leasing farms?"-Whereas, as the question and answer now stand, the impression must be made on the scholar, that the higher classes grinding and oppressing the inferior, is the fault of the present

We have thrown out these bints for thebenefit of the compilers, and would advise them, to scan all their remarks and questions closely, for there is plenty room for improvement, and much which needs correction, before they issue another edition .- Belleville Intelligencer. River Trent, 1st December, 1845.

Mr. Editor.—Will you allow me through the medium of your columns, to call the attention of the public, particularly lumbermen, to the fact that a large quantity of American timber passes yearly to the Quebec Market, and is shipped to England without paying either the import, or the expart duties.—This is an unfair competition, inflicting a serious injury on the manufacturers of Lumber on the Canada side. How this has so long escaped the notice of the proper authorities I am at a loss to conceive. The import duty on American Timber is Id. per foot, and the export duty 6d., yet American timber has for years passed to the Quebec Market on the same terms as Canadian timber. Now, however advantageous this may be to the buyers at Quebec, any one must perceive that the Manu-facturers on this side, must suffer to a great extent. I am told that this year immense preparations are being made along the different streams on the American side, and that next summer there will be a larger quantity than usual taken (in all probability duty free) to the Quebec market. Now the Timber trade is unquestionably the most important trade of this province, and anything affecting it must affect the general interests of the country. It would be well, therefore, for the Canadian Manufacturers of Lumber who are more immediately interested, THE OREGON QUESTION .- We have been favoured with a to see to this, and exert themselves to have the laws so neces-I am Sir.

> Your very obd't ser't, A LUMBERMAN.

A SEIZURE .- We stepped into the Custom House warehouse, on Browne's wharf, a few days ago, and observing some men overhauling a quantity of apples, we made inquiry as to their ownership, and had for answer, in rather quaint language, that the journals of the United States and this Province: we have into port, from the neighbouring States, for a noted character, known by the name of John Montgomery, who was at one time distinguished as a General Commanding, or something of that sort, in the Patriot Army of Loafers, got up for the it sion of Canada. The officers of Customs, having received information that the barrels contained something more than apples took the liberty of emptying them out, and as they prod to designate such part or parts of the same, as shall be regarded as neutral ground until 1860, or until such time as said neutral territory shall contain 100,000 inhabitants of five years standing, who, (in convention to be arranged by the Commissioners) by a majority of two-thirds shall determine whether they shall be independent, annexed to England or the United States. The lands to be open for settlement to both. No settler to have more than 200 acres; if within one mile 50 acres, oneavigable waters, 100 acres; if within one mile 50 acres, one out to him the building known as the Home District Gaol, ob s:rved, that, he thought the quondam-general had been in simi

a foot, and sleighing has begun in full activity. The cold during this period has been intense. No ice, however, has yet made its appearance on the Bay, although the Great River All our steamboats are laid up for the season in their different winter quarters. The Benry Gildersleeve and the Canada re-

main here.

The forwarding business of his year has greatly exceeded in magnitude that of 1844. The quantity of wheat and flour received in Kingston since the opening of navigation has been immense, and has exceeded that of the prevous year by nearly one third. The surplus harvest of this description of produce this year, and the high price offered by speculators induced by the failure of the potatoe crop and the under average produce of the wheat harvest in Europe, may have had in a great measure the effect mentioned on the business transactions of the Forwarders. Notwithstanding, there has in a certain propottion, been a considerable increase of carrying business in other of the tion, been a considerable increase of carrying business in other articles of commerce this year when compared with that of the last. By the last accounts from Albany of the 1st December. the Canal and River were about closed, the former in some

The suddenness with which the navigation was closed, after

and boats were plying .- Kingston Chronicle.

cause of the detention of many parties on their return from Quebec to Montreal. None of the regular line of steamers left Quebec after Thursday evening, and passengers for Montres embarked on board the North-America, tow-boat, which are rived at Quebec in the course of Friday night, with two barges in tow, and left again about four o'clock on Saturday morning. which in many places extended from shore to shore. When about seven miles below Three Rivers, she came up with a schooner in a sinking state, with a crew of five hands, and s was bound from Montreal to Three Rivers, but had been cal in two. She was fast settling down, when the North America ately sank in shoal water near the beach. Had she not fortunately been rescued from her perilous situation by Captain Armstrong, it is probable that those on board must have per ished, as the temperature was at several degrees below zero and she was almost entirely under water. A considerable quantity of flour was washed overboard before she reached Three Rivers. On the arrival of the North-America at Three Rivers, it was decided by Mr. Hughes, the agent at that place, that she should endeavour to proceed to Sorel that night. this point, several of the passengers left the steamboat, in order to proceed to Montreal by land, rather than incur the risk of passing through the ice on the river. The North-America reached Sorel shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday evening, after encountering very large fields of ice, some of which were at least three inches in thickness, and many of them a quarter of a mile through. The passengers took up their quarters it Sorel for that night, and the next day (Sunday), it was an nonneed that the St. Louis would make the attempt to reach Montreal early on Monday morning, but the Captain was deterred by a tremendous snow storm, which raged with little intermission during the whole of Sunday and Monday. length the detained travellers succeeded in crossing the Riche lieu in different directions; some on Tuesday and others on Wednesday morning, when that river became practicable for The snow drifts between Sorel and St. Ours, where some of the parties crossed, were tremendous, and numerous overturns ensued in consequence. They all reached Longueuil by way of Contrecœur, Vercheres, Varennes, and Boucherville, on Wednesday evening, and after many "hair breath'scapes," landed safe in Montreal, yesterday morning, after a somewhat difficult and dangerous passage through the ine in capacity from difficult and dangerous passage through the ice in canoes from Longueuil to the Cross. - Montreal Gazette, Friday, Dec. 5. LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES .- A friend at Sault de Ste. Marie has sent us a rich specimen of copper ore, from the

Canadian shore of Lake Superior. We intimated some time ago, that Col. Prince, M.P.P., for Essex, had been applying to the government, on the part of a joint-stock company, for a lease of lands upon Lake Superior, for mining purposes, and it appears that the application has been complied with; for our correspondent informs us that Col. Prince's party have returned from their survey on the shores of

Lake Superior, and that they have been very successful in their search, having discovered some valuable veins. We learn, further, from our Corespondent, that another Company, composed of enterprising individuals in Montreal, have been exploring the country at Lake Superior, and have been even more successful than Col. Prince's party, in dis ering some very rich veins, nearer to the Sault de Ste. Marie

source to be relied upon. Such error in a modern work, pretending to set forth correct data and information, is hardly ex-

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Annexed are the copy of a circular addressed by Dr. Rees, Medical superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, State to any part of the said country; the only object of the the same territory. under date Oct. 1st, to the Sheriff of this District, with a long string of queries, all of which at the request of the Bench of Magistrates, we publish gatuitously for the information of those

The following is a copy of the circular:-

"SIR, - As a means of obviating delay, and the inconvenience

eligibility of the patient for admisssion will be communicated.

"3rd—Epileptic Patients and Idiots are in all cases excluded from the present Establishment according to the Rules. "A certificate signed by two Magistrates and a Clergyman,

attesting the insanity, must accompany each patient.
"Relatives or Guardians with the assistance of the Medical Attendant, or Magistrate, are required to give, according to the best of their knowledge, precise answers to the annexed queries, or as many of them as may be applicable to the case of the Patient proposed for admission.

1st. How long has the patient been insane? 2nd. Has the patient ever been treated for lunacy in any other public asylum or by any private medical practitioner. If so, how often; and how long on each occasion; where; in what state was the patient when dismissed. What treatment was pursued, and is the case now deemed incurable?
3d. Before the symptoms of lunacy became manifest, was there

any unusual depression or elevation of spirits; was any alteration observed in the temper, disposition, opinions, conduct, sleep, appetite, state of bowels, or health of the patient; and how long before lurger, were appeared to the patient. g before lunacy, were any precursory symptoms ob-4th. What have been the prominent features of the malady?

Has any obvious change in its form occurred; and does it appear to be increasing, or stationary?

5th. Are there lucid intervals, or any great remissions or exacerbations. cerbations; and do such changes occur at uncertain times

6th. Does the patient rave indifferently on various subjects,

of its precursory symptoms, had the patient been remarkable for any degree of oddity, eccentricity, or mental infirmity? Mention predominant passions or prejudices, religious impressions, and any habitual vice or intemperance?

12th. Is the patient subject to periodical attacks of any other malady, to converted.

malady; to any unusual discharge; or to suppression or ob-struction of any customary discharge, to sores, cruptions, to epilepsy or palsy? Specify any bodily infirmity or disease 13th. Did the present fit of lunacy occur, or has any former fit

occurred during pregnancy or in child-bed?

14th. Was the head of the patient ever severely injured?

15th. What is supposed to be the exciting cause of the malady?

16th. Has the patient ever had a quarrel with any one; or does he bear any malice against any particular person dead

17th. State the name and age of the patient; his profession, trade or ordinary pursuits; residence; from what country, and of what religion; address of friends.

Lastly.—State any facts connected with the case of the patient

which appear important, and which the terms of the foregoing queries may have failed to elicit.

COBOURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

me an attraction as well as an ornament to the town. The Committee would take this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who, by donations in books and subscriptions, have heretofore so materially aided this public Institution, and they would again appeal to their usual the subject in stitution, and they would again appeal to their usual liberality and kindness. They would also especially appeal to the mechanics and working-men of Cobourg, urging them by every motive of self-interest, as well as of love to their fellowmen, to lend their efforts in promoting the prosperity of an Institution which is truly their own: impressing on those who are masters, that it is calculated to make such as are in their are masters, that it is calculated to make such as are in their latter, that, by such Institutions, they may obtain that know-ledge which has been so expressively termed power, rendering

them wiser, happier, and more respected citizens. Scheme First-Evening Classes. These classes will be open twice a-week, (which will hereafter be advertised), comprehending Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Algebra, &c., Geometry, French, and Latin. Fees, for the first three classes, 2s. per aterials. The funds will be managed by a Treasurer, elected

Scheme Second-Museum.

To consist of specimens and curiosities in Natural History and the Arts. Donors to this will please to forward along with he articles as much information as possible, as to their nature and locality where procured. It is intended to have a course of Lectures during the winter; b if possible, a Soirce will be got up. Of both which due

Reported by order.

A. H. MOUAT, Secretary. Cobourg, Dec. 6, 1845.

to require any explanation :-Hayti. - Failure of the Black Government there. - We understand that Mr. Hagan, who recently returned from a secret expedition to Hayti, to which he was ordered under the admin-

stration of Mr. Calhoun, has presented a long and elaborate report on the condition of the Black Government in Hayti, and which will accompany the President's message to congress. The substance of this report consists of an historical sketch extending many years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and the progress of the negro race in Hayti and their utter incapacity for self-government. We are also in-med that a project is on foot amongst the Spanish population of that Island, or the white inhabitants, for the purpose of reduchas been made to the United States Government. The whole document will be a curious expose of the condition of Hayti, of the inferiority of the coloured race, and their positive incapacity

My attention was early directed to the negotiation, which,

on the 4th of March last, I found pending at Washington between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon December 21 the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon Territory. Three several attempts had been precountries by made to settle the questions in dispute between the two countries by proceedings of the Rocky Mountains, should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond them.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and procountries by negociation, upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

tans, should be extended to such that such that the greation in the principle of compromise; the cach had proved unsuccessful.

1824 and 1828, the two first under the administration of Mr. Adams. The negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, Munroe, and the lates under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, Munroe, and the lates under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian sgency, and such sub-sgencies as may be defined to accomplish the object, resulted third article of that convention, it was "agreed, that any countries, westward of the 20th of October in that year. By the America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together a America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together within its shown, where he will be demanded by the provention of the Stony mountains, shall, together within the same, be free and open for the term of term of the area from the date of the signature of the prosent convention, the vessels, citizens, and the subjects of the two Powers; it in gwell moderate and proved that the vessels, citizens, and the subjects of the two Powers; it in gwell moderate and proved the force the great and proved the section which is due to distant region, make it our duty as it is our interest, to cultivate anticable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose I recommend that provision be made for establishing and Indian sgency, and such sub-provision be made for establishing and Indian sgency, and such the residue that the subjects of the source of the 20th of October in that year. By the church Office in King Strater, before the 22d instant, objects of the Library.

For the provection of the 20th of October in that year. By the Church Office in King Strater, before the 22d instant, objects of the Library. The subscriber where the will be the besiness of any of bis old or new clients, who may be pleased t

"Sir,—As a means of obviating delay, and the inconvenience of writing to this Institution for information, the following is transmitted for the guidance of such District Officers and Magistrates as may be consulted or referred to, for the committal gistrates as may be consulted or referred to, for the committal of Insane Persons.

"1st—All Patients, the duration of whose affliction has not exceeded two years, and who are not subject to epileptic fits, are admissible on being brought to the asylum, accompanied by the subjoined certificate, and also such answers to the within queries as it may be found practicable to afford.

"2nd—Cases exceeding the above period require that the certificate and list of queries be previously transmitted to the delay of the Columbia river south of that latitude. The parallel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky mountains to its allel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky mountains to its allel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky mountains to its allel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky mountains to its and its was further convertion, the following is convention of the 20th of October, 1818; and it was further of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818; and it was further to the wisdom of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine where the expiration of the said term of the said term of the said term of organ.

The submitted to the visidom of Congress.

It is submitted to the visidom of Congress.

It is submitted to the contracting parts, to allel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky mountains to its intersection with the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an addition of a small

detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these prositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In October, 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and 1826.—

to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and 1826.—

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to make a simila to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and to to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and to wise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same vise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it terwards transferred to Washington; and, on the solution of my imgust, 1844, was formally opened under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiations, it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must eigenched a period when the na the two countries to the Oregon territory, with a view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the interest, is too clear to admit of doubt. establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean." Accordingly, on the 26th of August, 1844, the British plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon territory by the 49th parallel of north latitude, from the Rocky mountains to the point of its intersection with the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia river, and thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common by both parties—the country south of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain. At the same time, he pro-6th. Does the patient rave indifferently on various subjects, or chiefly on one; and what is that subject? Mention particularly any permanent or remarkable illusions.

7th. Has the patient ever made any premeditated or dangerous attempt to injure any other person, and how?

8th. Has the patient ever threatened or attempted to commit any act of self-violence and by what means?

9th. Is the patient prore to tear clothes, or to break windows or furniture?

10th. Is the patient ever insane?

11th. Before the commencement either of the malady or of any of its precursory symptoms, had the national particularly and the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of free principles, and our conference or furniture?

10th. Before the commencement either of the malady or of any of its precursory symptoms, had the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American plenipotentiary.

20th Is the patient married or single; and was any relative of the patient ever insane?

20th. Is the patient ever insane?

20th. Before the commencement either of the malady or of any of its precursory symptoms, had the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondation of 1826. This proposition of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American plenipotentiary. The position was submitted. This was the only proposition of free principles, and the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondation of 1826. This proposition of our settlements over our territories herewith the correspondation of 1826. This proposition of our settlements of the late negotiation.

22th Is the patient ever insane?

22th Is the patient ever insane?

22th Is the patient ever insane?

22th

part of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet, in deference to what has been done

At the General Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, and the Town Hall, 27th November, 1845, A. Pringle, the parallel of 49 degrees of north latitude, which had been At the General Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, held in the Town Hall, 27th November, 1845, A. Pringle, Esq., in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—A. Pringle, Esq., President; David Brodie, Esq., Vice-President; James M. Brodie, James M. Brodie,

It the objects of the Institution.

In compliance with the injunction of the General Annual ceting, the Committee now beg to lay their designs before the

duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now in habiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. The faith of treaties, in their letter and with the convention of the convention of the convention of the North American continent. spirit, has ever been, and, I trust, will ever be, scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that convention, year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the convention of the sixth of August, 1827.

convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have in consequence been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress, N.B.—Terms to Subscribers to Library are 2s. 6d. entry to the rights of membership for life.

with as little delay as possible, in the tun extent to British subjects in that territory, by their act of July the second, 1821, the rights of membership for life. civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America. By this act, Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects engaged in the fur trade in that territory. By it, the courts of the Province of Upper Canada ANOTHER PROJECT OF "ANNEXATION."—The meaning of require any explanation. The New York Herald is too clear thorized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all thorized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that Province, and to "sit and hold courts of record for the trial of criminal offences and Price—2s. 6d. misdemeanors," not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases where the cause of action shall not "ex-

ceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds." Subsequent to the date of this Act of Parliament, a grant was made from the British Crown to the Hudson's Bay Comgon Territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion "of the subjects of any foreign States, who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign states respectively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade."

It is much to be regretted that, while under this Act British ships and British large and Britis

subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens, in the same territory, have enjoyed no such pro-THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the 2nd Dec. inst., and we content ourselves with extractMy attention was read by President Polk at Washington
ing what relates to the Oregon Question:

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ing what relates to the Oregon Question:

We washed the washington of republican institutions for
themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that selfgovernment is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and pro tected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and

the vessels, citizens, and the subjects of the two Powers; it will be doing nothing more for American citizens and the subjects of the two high confacting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor

shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1818 was left unchanged.

The negotiation of 1826, having also failed to effect an adjustment by compromise, resulted in the convention of August the 6th, 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that it shall be competent, however, to either of the provided, that it shall be competent, however, to either of the provided, that it shall be competent, however, to either of the provided, that it shall be competent, however, to either of the provided, that it shall be competent, however, to either of the provided, that it shall be competent, however, to either of the provided, that it shall be competent, however, to either of the provided think fit, at any time

would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made, consistently with the spirit of

ther be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honour and

that north of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain. At the same time, he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory, north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's harbour inclusive, to Hood's canal, and to make free to the United States any port the columbia and to make free to the United States any port the columbia and to make free to the United States any port the columbia and the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, with the columbia and to make free to the United States any port the columbia and the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, and the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, with a trifling addition of detached territory north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, and the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, and the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, and the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States and the valuable harbours on the Pacific and the valuable harbours on the valu

when I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled conviction, that the British pretentions of title could not be maintained to any be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards. It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations recognized by nations, yet, in deference to what has been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that proposition of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding administrations to adjust the question on the parallel of fortynine degrees, and, in two of them, yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise. I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off. In consideration, too, that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given birth to the renewed discussion.

A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British plenipotentiary, who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expectations of the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two of them, yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation bad been commenced on the basis of compromise. I doministrations to adjust the question of the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and, in two of them, yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation between other governments. We have never nate ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigue, by diplomacy or by force. We may dependent with those of European Domacy or European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempted to the feature of the parties to their wars or thei proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application to the North American continent, and especially to

he United States.

We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny.

Should any portion of them, constituting an independent state, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be The number of volumes in the Library exceeds 360, consisting of an excellent selection of standard Philosophical, Theological, and general Literary Works. The office-bearers were strongly recommended to the office-bearers were as subjects for future colonization by any European n

This principle will apply with greatly increased force, shoul aceting, the Committee now beg to lay their designs before the subscribers and the public, trusting that these schemes, if efficiently supported, will conduce to the moral and intellectually improvement and interest of the community, and will eventually become an attraction as well as an ornament to the terms. The civilized world will accept, can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

The civilized world will accept, can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

The civilized world world. and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy.

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of our citizens now into the security and protection of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this d

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 7th, and Thursday, the 8th of January

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary, Mohawk Parsonage, 8th Dec., 1845.

quarter, or 1s. per month; for the fourth, 3s., or 1s. 6d.; for the fifth, sixth, and seventh, 3s. 6d., or 1s. 9d.; for the two last, 5s., or 2s. 6d.; each student providing his own books and material. The first three classes, 2s. per this manner, the convention of the sixth of the sixth of the fifth, sixth, and seventh, 3s. 6d., or 1s. 9d.; for the two last, 5s., or 2s. 6d.; each student providing his own books and material. The first three classes, 2s. per this manner, the convention of the sixth of the sixth of the first three classes, 2s. per this manner, the convention of the sixth of the first three classes, 2s. per this manner, the convention of the sixth of the first three classes, 2s. per three classes, 2s. HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION, The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V. convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of January

> York Mills, Dec. 9, 1845. RELIGION AS SEEN THROUGH THE CHURCH.

ALEX. SANSON, Secretary.

A FEW COPIES of this popular little work, handsomely bound in cloth, with gilt backs, are for sale at Messrs. GRAVELEY & JACKSON'S, in this town. Price 1s. 8d. Cobourg, Dec. 10, 1845.

> ROWSELLS' SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1846.

& W. ROWSELL have just published their SHEET ALMANAC for 1846, containing a large amount of ormation, and headed by a SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING

Price-2s. 6d.

For Sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co's., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; and at the Publishers'. H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto. ROWSELLS' DIARY,

LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER. Price-7s. 6d.

TUST PUBLISHED, a work with the above title, and which it is the intention of the Publishers to continue annually. It is of the size of letter paper, and contains a separate space for every day in the year, with the days of the week and month printed at the head of the respective spaces. The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is prefixed. In England such Diaries for registering appointments, business to be attended to on particular days, &c., are in general use, and the Publishers having frequently had demands for a similar description of work, have been induced to attempt the publicaon. It is printed on good paper, and substantially half-bound.

As only a very limited number of copies is printed for 1846, parties desirous of having them, are requested to forward their orders immediately to the Publishers,

H. & W. ROWSELL,

By order.
A. H. MOUAT, Secretary.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY,

COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Brooke ..... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 lot 26 E. half 11 19 do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 atle ... Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19
nl ... Camden East ... N. half 22, half 23
do, ... Broken lots 39 & 40
do. .... an ..... Cayuga...... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South .... Collingwood .. E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 ..... Broken lots 10 & 11 ...

Hamilton, (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 Hungerford.... \$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 Huntingdon .. 13, W. half 14

.... N. 17, W. half 12 16

E. half South half I

S. half 13 .... 11, S ½ 13, S. ½ 17 E. half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, free f postage, to

FRANCIS M. HILL. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentler

	Dathana	Lownship.	Lot.		con.	Acre
	Bathurst	. Bathurst		7	1181	2 36
	Title	. Brock		21		5 20
7		Brooke		16		
9	Midland	. Camden East	N. hall	5	1	
4	Do			47	8	
9	Western	Chatham	· State of the fire	10	14	
ä	Do.	Collingwood		22		
H	Brock	Dereham	22, 24, 25, 26	. 28	4	
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8	Colborne	Dummer		1	11	
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1	** ** ** ** **		15,	25	10	
1	Wastown	Manvers	MINES MALLA	7	8	200
1	Do	Moore		11	3	200
1	Do	do			5	
1	Do "				7	100
1	Do			9	8	200
1	Do	do		11	9	200
1		do	W. half		11	100
1	Do.	Nassagaweya	· (4) (1) (1) (1)	8	1	200
1	Do	do		7	2	200
1		do	•	26	6	200
1	Simcoe	Oro	· 10 Letter	19	7	200
1	wewcastle	Percy	. W. half		12	100
ı	Western	Plympton	THE REAL PROPERTY.	23	1	200
1		Portland		18	11	
ı	Home	Scott	A THE PERSON NAMED IN	27	3	200
ı	Coiborne	Smith	11, W. side	of)		
ı			Com r. Ro	ad (	-	200
1	Western	Sombra	. N. half		6	100
1	Do.	do	. N. half	7	13	
1	Bathurst	South Sherbrooke	Part	21	2	76
1	Wellington	Woolwich	Block No.	3. 0	n the	Grand

FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December, 1845. NOTICE. LANDS FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following

Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, advantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the

ourchase money down, and the remainder in annual instalment

The prices and numbers can be ascertained at his Office:-Manvers, District of Newcastle 10,000 acres. 1200 " 800 " Seymour, Hope, Clarke, 1100 Darlington, Cartwright, Cavan, Emily, District of Colborne, 800 Smith, Otonibee.

700 " The Subscriber has also Lands in the Eastern, Johnstown athurst, Midland, Victoria, Home, Simcoe, Gore, Loudon Talbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improve ments thereon, in the Townships of Hamilton, Heldimand, Murray, Cramahe, Hope, Otonibee, Smith, Emily, and Ops.—He has likewise for Sale several hundred

TOWN LOTS

in Cobourg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter Lots application is to be made to WM. B. Robinson, Esq., residing in Bond Head.

G. S. BOULTON. Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

Dec. 4, 1845.

COBOURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PARTIES holding Books belonging to the Institute will oblige by forwarding them on or before the 22d instant, from which date till the 5th January no Books will be given ont of the Library.

INSTITUTE.

THE Subscriber, having resumed the active pursuit of his profession, hereby acquaints the public that he has opened an Office in King Street, between the Church Office and that of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new clients, who may be pleased to intrust it to his management.

THE Subscribers to the Trent Church, residing in a bout Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and that of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new clients, who may be pleased to intrust it to his management.

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

February 20, 1845.

The Subscribers to the Trent Church, residing in a bout Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and that of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new clients, who may be pleased to intrust it to his management.

February 20, 1845.

The Subscribers to the Trent Church, residing in a bout Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and that of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and that of the Montreal Bank in this town.

Subscribers to the Trent Church, residing in a bout Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and the Montreal Bank in this town.

Subscribers to the Trent Church, residing in a bout Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respect and the Montreal Bank in this town.

The Subscribers to the Trent Church, where he will be about Cobourg, are requested

439 Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

FURS! HATS!!

JUST received direct from London, ex Lady Seaton, a splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets.

Squirrel do. do. do. British Sable do. do. do. Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutriæ Caps. -ALSO:-Paris Silk and Satin Hats. Beaver Ladies' Riding

RAL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Harness; 'Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Riding Whips; English Bridles, of every description; Spurs, Horse Brushes, Mane and Curry Combs, &c.

The Subscribers would also beg leave to call the attention of Lumber Manchante and colors at a distance to the case.

November 6, 1845.

\*\*RCCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.\*\*

\*\*JUST PUBLISHED\*\*

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND

Lumber Merchants, and others at a distance, to the great reduction that has been effected in the price of Saddlery in Cobourg, which makes it one of the cheapest markets in this section of the Province.

And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will

be equally solicitous to merit it. HENRY DAVIES. WM. PEARSON. Division-Street, Cohourg, 1845.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and America Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES.

Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and

those imported direct from England. An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and

ACCOUNT BOOKS. Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in a very superior manner.
All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and

at the lowest possible price.
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845. FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOHN HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant HISTORICAL SERIES:

J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of SMALL WARES: Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which

he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa-£ s.
tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of
the Globes Franch and Northwestern 200 the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2 Italian ..

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots
For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of ostage,—to

Guarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and Adelaide Street) March, 1845. EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number 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 undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobo JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require then King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, having engaged a very experienced and competent Assistant, is prepared to receive a few additional Day Pupils, and has also two vacancies for pupils as boarders in his family. Hamilton, 24th Sept., 1845.

EDUCATION. MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will instruct with her children, and to whose health and comfort her care and attention will be unremitting. A competent Assistant will be engaged. For Terms, &c. address Mrs. T. D. Campbell, Brockville,—

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of February 20, 1845.

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! G. S. BOULTON. upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings.

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC

FOR 1846, CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information. Price Fourpence.

Price Fourpence.

Beaver do.
Ladies' Riding do.
Children's do.
Do. Beaver Bonnets.
The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the Importers, and are warranted to be of the beat quality, and as low in price as any house in the Province.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,
King-Street.
Cobourg, 4th Nov. 1845.

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.
The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

DAVIES & PEARSON,
for the purpose of carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in the Town of Cobourg, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of GENERAL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Henral Saddles and Henral Saddles and Henral Saddles are selected to company the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip to the company to promoting the circulation of this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip to promoting the circulation of this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip as induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip as induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip as induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip as induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip as induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip as induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the princip as induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables th

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY:

CONSISTING OF A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON, THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one bundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants, Te Deums, &c. &c. &c.

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

Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or substantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers. For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walt-

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

PORTRAIT 416-tf OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

I T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845. EDUCATIONAL BOOKS. Reading Series, No. I.
Lesson Book, No. 1, per doz.
, No. 2, do. CATECHETICAL SERIES: 4. Scripture Proofs and Illustrations of the Church Catechism...
5. The Church Catechism with Scriptural Refe-

Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings Nos. 1 and 8 bound together, cloth bound, each No. 1. History of England, bound, each .....

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SCHOOL MAPS. ON CANVAS ON ROLLER, COLOURED. ditto ditto ..... North America..... South America.... England and Wales, 6 ft. 3 in. × 5 ft. 3 in....

Scotland .....

Ditto, outlines .....

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave Toronto, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and Lewiston, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Nisgara at 9 o'clock,

Toronto, November 20, 1845,

MARRIED. In St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on the 9th October, by

the Rev. H. J. Grassett, A. M., Mr. C. Lord Helliwell, of Hamilton, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. William Jones, late of the Upper Court, Lullesly, Worcestershire, England. At Fredericksburgh, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Job Dea-con, Mr. Walter Ross, Merchant, of Picton, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Henry Thorpe, Esq., of the former

DIED. In Toronto, on Wednesday morning, the 3rd inst., after a lingering and painful disease, which he bore with the utmost fortitude, Mr. William Wilson Paton, printer, (son of the late Mr. Alexander Paton,) aged 20 years and 6 mouths.

Mr. Alexander Paton.) aged 20 years and 6 months.

On Saturday, the 29th ult., at his residence, Wood Brook,
Township of Hope, Canada West, William Fortune, Esq., late
of Mount Mary, County Cork, Ireland, aged 74 years; a kind
affectionate husband and father, a sincere friend, an humble
Christian, and a steady Churchman. Having obtained and
anjoyed a good old age, trusting solely in the merits of a Crucified Redeemer, he passed into that state of blessedness which
is the undoubted inheritance of His faithful followers. Though
the weather was unfavourable, the funeral was most numerousthe weather was unfavourable, the funeral was most numerously and respectably attended. The line of vehicles extended beyond a mile, and when he was lowered to his narrow bed, duyou a fine, and when he was lowered to his harrow bed, during the performance of our sublime and beautiful burial service, the long drawn sigh that broke from many a breast, the silent tear that stole down many a cheek, the lingering of the many friends around the grave till the last shovel-full of earth was heaped on his lamented remains during one of the coldest and most inclement snow storms witnessed this season, attest how fondly he was loved, how deeply he is deplored.—Communicated.

At Morgan House, Ham Common, Surrey, England, on the 11th September last, Jane Farrel, relict of the late Charles Scott, Esq., of the Island of Ceylon. The deceased resided

Christian virtues endeared her in a singular manner to all classes in that community.

for several years in the town of Kingston, where her piety and

D. R. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Having supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beautiful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings.

Letters received during the week ending A. Beautiful Porcelain Teeth (Dec. 4); Rev. Wm. Leeming, rem.; J. Mountain, Esq.; B. Hayter, Esq. (Dec. 4) rem.; F. M. Hill, Esq.; Rev. S. Givins; J. M. Babington, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; T. Champion, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. J. Deagon tem. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 11: 426-tf Deaeon, rem.

(Letter.)

pres-asses esent

#### Original Doetrn.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

X .- THE THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. L. M.

The Collect. O Loan Jesu Christ, who at Thy first coming didst send Thy messenger to prepare Thy way before Thee; Grant that the ministers and stewards of Thy mysteries may likewise so prepare and make ready Thy way, by turning the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just, that at Thy second coming to judge the world we may be found an acceptable people in thy sight; who livest and reignest, with the Father and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

> Lord Jesu Christ! Before Thy face The Baptist John a prepared the way;
> The Advent-star of Truth and Grace b
> Declared the dawn of Gospel day.

May men of God, -of faith, -of prayer, Sent forth to serve in "holy things, Each erring heart c by grace prepare To bow before the King of kings.

Let heralds, sent before thy face, The word of life to all proclaim! And run to teach a sinful race To fear and love God's holy name.

Thou, "that shouldst come!"-" We look for" thee; d With signs of grace, confirm and cheer!
Again command the blind to see e
The dumb to speak, the deaf to hear!

May stewards, f left to fill Thy stead, g Set forth Thy true and lively word; All duly break the Household's bread And wait in faith their coming Lord, h

In them, O Christ, we hear thy voice; So let us, Lord, Thy voice obey, That all may now in God rejoice, Prepared to meet Thine Advent-day.

a Mal. iii. I—iv. 5, and Gospel (Mat. xi. 10). b John 1. 14—17. c Collect; and Luke i. 17. d Gospel (Mat. xi. 2, 3, 4, 5.) e Acts xvi. 17, 18, and Gospel. f Epistle (1 Cor. iv. 1, 2.) and 1 Peter iv. 10, g 2 Cor. v. latter part of v 20. h Luke xii. 42, 43.

#### THE CONVERTED INDIAN:

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION. (From " Religion as seen through the Church.")

"God reigneth over the heathen."-Psalm xlvii.

"The atrocities committed at Wyoming, and at several settlements in New-York, cried aloud for vengence. Congress, assembling an army of four thousand men, gave the command of it to General Sullivan. and directed him to conduct it into the country inhabited by the savages, and retort upon them their own system of warfare.

"Of this army, one division marched from the Mohawk, the other from Wyoming; and both, forming a junction on the Susquehanna, proceeded, on the 22d Powell was committed to the ground, in the hope of a it is no longer prayer, but a mocking of God, and of August, 1779, towards the Seneca Lake. On an glorious resurrection: and, though dead, his holy life, merely the words of your lips, while your heart is far advantageous position, the Indians, in conjunction and consistent walk and conversation, yet live in the from God." with two hundred tories, had erected fortifications to oppose their progress. These were assaulted: the enemy, after a slight resistance, gave way, and disappeared in the woods." General Sullivan sent for. upon our mind. ward a small body of troops, to see if they could discover any traces of the enemy in the thicket; while places which "once knew them, will soon know them the remainder of the army occupied themselves in no more." administering to those who had been wounded during the action.

Among those who had suffered severely from the fire of the enemy, was Lieutenant H-, a man pos- argumentation to prove, that in order to present sessing all the requisites of a soldier, while the virtues Christianity to them, with any reasonable hope of of the Christian and philanthrophist flourished in his final success, we must send them the Church; (not beautiful words by Montgomery, the servant announc-

dangerous to allow him to proceed further with the plete in all its parts-the Church, with its divinely army, a wagon was immediately prepared for convey- appointed ministry, of Bishops, Priests and Deacons ing him home. The Lieutenant had already been placed upon a bed in the vehicle, and the horses put in motion, when the shouts of those returning from the field of battle, attracted the attention of all.

As they drew near, two of the party were observed to bear on a litter the body of the young chief Powell, who had been wounded in the engagement. When Lieutenant H-saw the situation of the

Indian, he insisted that he should be put into the wagon, and carried home with himself. The chief was accordingly placed on the bed, and they slowly left the encampment.

Having brought General Sullivan thus far on his march, it seems no more than justice that we should inform our readers of its termination, which we shall do in the words of the historian quoted above.

"As the army advanced into the western part of the State of New-York-that region now so fertile and populous-the Indians deserted their towns, the appearance of which denoted a higher state of civilization, than had ever before been witnessed in the North American wilderness. The houses were commodious; the apple and peach trees numerous; and the crops of corn, then growing, abundant. All were destroyed; not a vestige of human industry was permitted to exist.

"Having accomplished this work of vengence-severe but deserved, and essential to the future safety of the whites-General Sullivan returned to Easton, in Pennsylvania, where he arrived about the middle of and therefore requested Martha to give us these." October.

The campaign being thus brought to a conclusion, we shall give our undivided attention to our friends, whom we left, a short time since, turning their faces homeward.

The wagon, containing the two wounded men, proan easterly direction, they arrived at the place of their destination

Gloom at first overshadowed the dwelling of Lieutenant H——; and the members of his family were feeting exhibition of the truths of redemption, is calculated to interest their hearts, while it informs their understanding; and

He had now become much attached to the LieuteThey listened to my address to them, interpreted by Mr. Wilnant, whom he regarded as his preserver, and reverenced as a father.

It is not not solicitous attention; they received the laying on of hands, with such grateful humility; and participated

Spirit, who had sent friends to his relief. The young chief seemed to listen with great atten-

sirous of learning more and more of his Lord and 18-20. The exertions of his people being so warmly secon-

ded, he was encouraged to proceed, and determined to teach his pupil to read. This was a matter of no small difficulty, but by patience and perseverance, he small difficulty, but by patience and perseverance, he

Powell now accompanied his friend to a little church in the neighbourhood, where a faithful clergy-

admirably calculated to arrest the attention of the "No my dear child-I am not," replied Mrs. Lawyoung Indian, and he soon became acquainted with ford, and a tear stole down her cheek as she stooped them, and used his Prayer Book with great propriety. to give a kiss of delighted approval to each of her In this manner many months passed away, and the children, and she told them if they wished to wear din of war was still distinctly heard. The leaves were their straw bonnets for so good a reason, she certainly shaken from the tree of peace, and carnage and blood- could have no objection.

shed filled the land. he nations with its grateful shade.

Lieutenant H-, although he had become at- were not so gaily dressed." tached to Powell, did not think proper to detain him "My dear, you do not see many persons more rations for his departure. Previous to the treaty of peace, the old clergyman,

into the Church by Baptism; and, shortly afterwards, is paid on Sunday to dress, the time taken in onsidously and devoutly disposed") "the most comfortable | misemployed." sacrament of the body and blood of Christ."

field of battle, was now prepared to carry him home. would be useful in the cultivation of his corn, were again all the week." given to Powell, and blankets and other articles of a possessions, he set out, leaving his friends with evi- her dress." dent feelings of regret.

Time would fail us to describe the various incidents of the journey, and the joy with which he was such as will not easily spoil, usually keep a better welcomed back to his tribe; and we must hasten to dress, in which to appear respectably attred at more important matters.

tools which he had brought with him, and in the know- on that day, can but be thinking too much of their ledge he had acquired of the way of salvation. At appearance and must be very vain and silly people.first, they were disposed to treat him with ridicule; but But tell me; Lucy, did you try in Church this mornhe persevered, and finally triumphed over every ob- ing as much as possible, to think more of Him to whom

Each Lord's Day they assembled at Powell's wigwam, to hear more of these things; and "from many a dark bosom, went up a pure prayer to the Great one time, "and I never knew before," continued Ca-Spirit," that their sins might be forgiven, for the Re-

ceptible in their lives and conversation; and intem- mind, and I felt indeed, how sinful it was to be atendperance, to which they had been formerly subject, ing to anything but my prayers." was in a great measure abandoned.

In the midst of this apparent prosperity, a heavy for his recovery, proved unavailing.

sun shone brightly in the door of his wigwam, and had come to ask me?" Powell discovered in the glorious luminary of day an nblem of his Father and Friend.

"O Lord of Hosts!" said the expiring chieftain, line. "save us from among the heathen! deliver our souls from death, and finally bring us to thy kingdom in to God, who is the giver of all good, and the hearer heaven, through Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and of prayer, but not the prayers that proceed from the Redeemer!"

memory of his friends. We cannot leave the reader, without dropping one

or two reflections, which have impressed themselves The Indian race is fast dwindling away, and the

In view of this fact, what have we done-what are we now doing, to improve their spiritual condition?

We have not time nor space, to enter into a long form, what no man ever did) -but the Church, com- clinging to each arm, she led the way to the dr -the Church, with its holy rites and sacramentsthe Church with its time-honored Liturgy.

With a strong band of laborers, thus linked together, a firm foundation might at once be laid. Churches and schools would multiply around, and a native ministry soon rise up, to guide their brethren "in the way of truth.

Friends\* and opposers† are ready to acknowledge the excellence of the Church's system for the conversion of the heathen. Why then hesitate to use it? May true charity open the hearts of Christians to give, and love for the souls of men, stir up the clergy to do, what God requires at their hands.

love" (Heb. vi. 10); but bestow upon you "enduring riches," and make you the honored instruments of " bringing many souls unto glory."

# THE SUNDAY DRESS.

"Why did Martha put on your straw bonnets this evening?" inquired Mrs. Lawford, when Lucy and Caroline, dressed for Church, joined her on the lawn. A blush overspread Lucy's rosy cheeks, and a smile lit up the bright eye of Caroline, but neither answered, till after walking in silence for a short time, the latter

looked up in her mother's face and whispered. "We thought, mamma, after what you told us this morning, that we had better not wear our silk bonnets,

"And what was your reason for so doing, my dear?" "Because our others are so gay, and we feared we might think of them in Church.'

"Yes, mamma," quickly rejoined Caroline, "and that perhaps they would make other people inattentive, whilst these bonnets would not be so likely to attract ceeded at moderate days' journies, in accommodation notice; we thought too it might be wrong to wear to their situation. After travelling about a week, in any thing likely to do so. Are you angry with us,

thrown into great consternation, when they saw him brought back from the battle-field, wounded and weary. The Great Physician, however, who watches over all, gave efficacy to the means employed for his over all, gave efficacy to the means employed for his over all, gave efficacy to the means employed for his over all, gave efficacy to the means employed for his over all hundred assembled for worship; those who could be applied the professions. recovery, and he was soon restored to his usual health. read were furnished with books; and they uttered the confessions Powell also received his full share of attention, and the exertions in his behalf were not less successful.—

of the Liturgy, responded its supplications, and chanted its hymnos of praise, with a reverence and fervor which powerfully interested the feelings of the confessions. Lieutenant H—endeavoured to make him return thanks for his preservation, to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," and bless the Great

"The eighty-nine who were confirmed, had been well instructed by Mr. Williams; and none were permitted to ap-The young chief seemed to listen with great attention to all that was said to him, and soon became detion to all that was said to him, and soon became detheir Christian profession."—Journal of Convention, 1818, pp.

> In support of our position, we have only space for two brief extracts. Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, says:-"I am

man dispensed the word and sacraments to a few but faithful people. The services of the Church† seemed

\* Hale's United States History.

\* To show that this is not a solitary example of the happy.

\* Hale's United States History.

\* Hale's United States History.

\* To show that this is not a solitary example of the happy. To show that this is not a solitary example of the happy fluence exerted upon the minds of the Indians, by the services of the Church, we insert an extract from Bishop Hobart's address to his convention, after a visit to the Oneidas:

"In the work of their spiritual instruction, the Book of Common prayer, a principal part of which has been translated of the services of devotional phraseology, the elevated views of the Deity, and the explicit and full recognition of the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, were so many excellences, that a version of them into Chinese, as they were, was better than for me to now-model them."

N.B.—University work done in all its also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barriste most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

hed filled the land.

"Do you not think it a pity, mamma," said Lucy, on their return from Church "that every one should peace again put forth leaves, blossomed, and covered wear their best dresses on Sunday; I think we could be so much more attentive at Church if the people

longer, from his friends, and accordingly made prepa- gaily dressed at Church, than any where else; people dress according to their rank and station in lie, but frequently I must say much too gaily at Church. In whom I have before referred to, being convinced that | clean and decent apparel, it is quite requisite br pera change had taken place in Powell, had received him sons to appear there, but when any particular atention administered to him (being, as he supposed, "religi- ering what is to be worn, has certainly been greatly

"But I think, mamma," said Caroline, "tha most The same wagon which had brought them from the people wear their best dresses on Sunday; inleed I am sure many do-for Miss Danvers places a eather Several implements of agriculture, which were thought in her bonnet to come to Church, and takes it out

"If such is the case, my dear, we cannot helpthinksimilar nature, provided for him. With his Bible and ing she is much to blame; but I must at the same Prayer Book, which he considered his most valuable time condemn you for having taken so much noice of

"Those persons who from the nature of theirweekly employments are prevented wearing any clotles, but Church; continued Mrs. Lawson, "but persons who As soon as Powell had become settled in his wig- every day wear good clothes, cannot require any betwam, he began to instruct his friends in the use of the ter for Sunday :- And therefore the gaudily aressed you went to offer prayers, which, however attentive, must still be imperfect in His sight."

"Yes mamma, we did indeed," exclaimed both at roline, that the prayers and psalms were so beautiful; and whenever I found myself looking off my bok, the The benefits of religious instruction were soon per- words you said this morning came directly into my

"And I trust you will ever remember that paying is not merely reading the words-and looking pund blow was about to fall upon the tribe. The young the Church. Were you to come and ask any favoir of chief Powell was taken sick, and all the remedies used me, which you were truly desirous of obtaining, would you be thinking of something else all the time, or be Perceiving that his end was near, he desired to be talking to your sister, or looking at any one passing raised up in bed. The last rays of the setting along the road, and thereby almost forget what you

"Oh, no, mamma, I should not indeed, I am sure, I should be very earnest in all I said,"-replied Caro-

"Then how much more earnestly should you pray lips of those whose hearts and thoughts are bent only When he had thus spoken, he fell back upon the upon the things of this world. An earnest desire for bed, and his sun went down forever. The body of the blessings implored, must accompany the words, or

> Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, Uttered or unexpressed; The motion of a hidden fire That trembles in the breast, Prayer is the burthen of a sigh, The falling of a tear;
> The upward glancing of an eye,
> When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Prayer the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high.

As Mrs. Lawford repeated the last line of these mutilated as heretofore, with a solitary Priest, to per- ed that tea was ready, and with a child affectionately

#### THE SUNDAY SCHOLAR. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

A gentleman jumping from an omnibus in the city of New York, dropped his pocket book and had gone some distance before he discovered its loss; then hastily returning, inquired of every passenger whom he met, if a pocket book had been seen; finally meeting a little girl of ten years old to whom he made the same inquiry, she asked, "what kind of a pocket book," he described it, then unfolding her apron, "is this it," "yes, that is mine, come into this store with me."-They entered, he opened the book, counted the notes God will not "forget your works and labour of and examined the papers, "they are all right," said he, "fifteen notes of a thousand dollars each, had they fallen into other hands, I might never have seen them again, take then my little girl this note of a thousand dollars, as a reward for your honesty and a lesson to me, to be more careful in future." "No," said the girl, "I cannot take it, I have been taught at Sunday school not to keep what is not mine, and my parents would not be pleased if I took the note home, they might suppose I had stolen it." "Well then my child show me where your parents live;" the girl took him to an humble tenement in an obscure street, rude, but cleanly: he informed the parents of the case, they told him their child had acted correctly, they were "poor it was true, but their pastor had always told them not to set their hearts on rich gifts.' The gentleman told them they must take it, and he was convinced they would make good use of it from the principle they had professed.

The pious parents then blessed their benefactor, for such he proved, they paid debts which had disturbed their peace, and the benevolent giver gave him employment in his occupation as a carpenter, enabling him to rear an industrious family in comparative happiness. This little girl is now the wife of a respectable tradesman of New York, who has reason to rejoice that she was born of pious parents who had secured for their use, proves a powerful auxiliary. Its simple and af- their daughter's happiness by sending her to Sunday

# Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. cd., first insertion, and 7 id. each subsequent sertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. 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 profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to b widely and generally diffused. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champton, Esq., 144, King St and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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. RICHARD SCORE. FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and

RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B. - UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders: also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the 416-tf pets cut and made to order.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

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

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

CATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL. -30. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strictattention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuous of supplies natrons. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Ware: STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells,

Vials and Stoppered Rounds, Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes, &c. &c.

Painters' Materials. White Lead, several qualities, Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Purple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue, Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T.

Brunswick Greens, light and dark shades,
Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c.
Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash
Tools; Swan-guill Pencils and Camel-hair Pencils; Win
dow Gless associated sizes. Beilded and Bow Lienes Oil of

dow Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil. Dye Stuffs.

Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, and Dye Stuffs generally. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings Toronto, August 13, 1845.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, June, 1844. 364 EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: 332-tf LAND SCRIP

FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-tf FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL KING STREET, COBOURG. 418-tf

J. W. BRENT, MIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOU RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS,

MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER.

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

A. McMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, KING STREET, COBOURG. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and CarTO LET.

On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and exten sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land.

Possession given this Fall. Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity

with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River

on, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page

of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ing, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

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

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

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

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to me, by giving a Mortgage,
It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York

1944

357-tf

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

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

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can

be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Bullding Lots for sale, containing about hal an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

Farm for Sale. OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton;
Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Township. Lot. Con. Acres Johnstown ... South Crosby ...... Victoria ..... Hungerford ..... Newcastle ... Clarke Cartwright..... 6 ... 4 ... 200 Seymour..... Mariposa ... 8 ... 10 ... 200 1 ... 1 ... 200 W. half 5 ...11 Belmont ... Uxbridge ...... .S. half 25 ... 8 ... 100 ... S. half 26 . Do. ...S. half ...S. half Orillia South Do. North ... .S. half 7 17 & 18 .. W. half 19 .. S. half 26 .. . Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 1: Wellington .. . Garrafraxa E. half .. E. half Amaranth Do. .W. half 29 E. half 32 . Nissouri Talbot .... .Townsend S. half 20 Western ... Do. W. half 16 Dawn .E. half 29 Do .S. half 25 Sarnia. E. balf 11 ...11 Brooke Sombra .N. half 14 ... 10 ... 100 ..E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100

THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by

letter, post-paid.)

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. Car All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be lost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can onfidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as qual to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have been agaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this ty are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of

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the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will be himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their superior size. o give him their support.

PRICES the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.

Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. OMPRISING Statistical and General information connected with all parts of the Upper Province; Distance Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steamboats' fares; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steamboats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with descriptions of the leading features of each Township, as regards soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of other useful information, collected from the best authorities, verified by personal observation and enquiries on each spot.—The author having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlement in the Honer Praying for that average with the second control of the control of the second control of th in the Upper Province, for that express purpose.

Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid down every Village and New Settlement.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.

Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present Summer and Autumn. Subscriptions received at the Star Office.

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and of Messrs. H. & W.

Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. March 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 9d.) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

TO BE LEVIED

On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation PROVINCE OF CANADA,
FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. RIDEAU CANAL.

1845. THE STEAMERS AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:-LEAVE KINGSTON. 33 ... 8 ... 200 The Aid, ... Every Monday, at 7 A. M. 19 ... 10 ... 83 Wednesday, at 7 A. M. Wednesday, at 7 A. M. Beaver, ... Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN. " Prince Albert, "Friday, at 9 A. M.

" Beaver, "Monday, at 9 A. M.

" The above Boats ren is The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily ... 100 Line of Steam-boats and Stages between By town and Montreal .W. half 11 ... 2 ... 100 Kingston, 1st May, 1845. ...S. half 11 ... 4 ... 100 TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stell it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Versum that infest the heads of children in schools, are powerful or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK on it, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness tively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restor-old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nerve A & Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. cured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entire cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS, res and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will tap pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. and more nice and useful article was never made. All ear them regularly,

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: orinciple of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulate, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used wit LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, r to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gener

HEADACHE.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, billion Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general shiping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular remination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains es, hoarnessess, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it-

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin-SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. here is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed a li this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it from to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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