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THE RESTORATION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

And Barzillal said unto the King, How long have I to live, that I should go up with the King unto Jerusalem?—2 Sam. xix. 34. As when the Paschal week is o'er, Sleeps in the silent aisles no more The breath of sacred song, But by the rising Saviour's light Awaken'd soars in airv flight, Or deepening rolls along*;

The while round altar, niche, and shrine, The funeral evergreens entwine, And a dark brilliance cast, The brighter for their hues of gloom, Tokens of Him, who through the tomb, Into high glory pass'd:

Such were the lights and such the strains, When proudly stream'd o'er Ocean plains Our own returning Cross;
For with that triumph seem'd to float
Far on the breeze one dirgelike note
Of orphanhood and loss.

Father and King, O where art thou? A greener wreath adorns thy brow, And clearer rays surround;
O for one hour of prayer like thine,
To plead before th' all-ruling shrine
For Britain lost and found! And het, whose mild persuasive voice Taught as in trials to rejoice, Most like a faithful Dove, That by some ruin'd homestead builds, And pours to the forsaken fields

His wonted lay of love: Why comes he not to bear his part, To lift and guide th' exulting heart?-A hand that cannot spare Lies heavy on his gentle breast: We wish him health; he sighs for rest,

And Heaven accepts the prayer. Yes, go in peace, dear placid spright, Ill spared; but would we store aright Thy serious sweet farewell, We need not grudge thee to the skies, With thee for ever dwell.

Year after year my native Land Her royal offering brings, Upon the Altar lays the Crown, And spreads her robes of old renown Before the King of Kings. Be some kind spirit, likest thine, Ever at hand, with airs divine The wandering heart to seize; Whispering, "How long hast thou to live,
"That thou shouldst Hope or Fancy give
"To flowers or crowns like these?"

Till then, whene'er with duteous hand,

KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR. The organ is silent in many Churches during Passion week: and some it is the custom to put up evergreen boughs at Easter as well ead Fell's Life of Hammond, p. 283—296. Oxford 1806.

(2.) It is to be shown, in the next place, that they also recognized the ordinary and lawful vocation, by choosing to represent their own calling as altogether confederates will appear to be widely separated from their successors in the present age, who, as is well known, do not scruple to assert, without any hesita-

one sentence we have a full surrender of the whole

is sufficient proof that there may be such a departure tom the ordinary method. So that he, in common

pressly, that the obligation which compelled them to

He was obliged, as their advocate, to say some-

Atque omnino extraordinarium fuit hoc munus, quod

whole University of Wittemberg, a great number of tain persons amongst ourselves.† priests and of turn ties, with bishops and archbishops in Grand weden, and in Denmark, weden, and in Denmark, some even in Francisco in the whole body of the bishops in England."* In ne concludes the chapter by saying, that their vocation was "ordinary," in re-

even then—as if not quite satisfied himself with that opinion which he proposed to others—he says, that if "the ordinary ministers" choose to undertake the work, "we must always yield to that order of things which has been already legitimately established." He which has been already legitimately established." He into turn a kingdom upside down, and to leave it lan-

to us when He made use of our labours in the forming church, being either taken away or scattered; and These our reformers!

* Défense de la Réformation, 2de partie, chap. iii, pp. 123, 4. † Or if there be still any doubt, we may judge by what they with Calvin and the whole school of inventors, did not even pretend that their preachers were called by the ordinary divine appointment; but would have it bedience, and appointment; but would have it bedience, and the fashion of Moses and the Prophets!

But Beza sometimes forgot to maintain this high character, and was content to pass for a common manage, and reasons from it thus: "Just as, at such a fine, once thing alone is thought of, and every one runs but out the flames, nor is it much heeded either hot the assistants may be, or whence they come; and much more at this moment, when all Christandom is on fire with intestine divisions, I judge that is not to be censured who lends his aid in these is not to be censured who lends his ai

hing, and perhaps this was the best he could say.

that Episcopacy is of Apostolic institution, and therefore of Divine right. It is acknowledged even by them that want it." Novelty of Popery, Preface.

Ch. Bayle, art. Calvin.

Dictinus unam ease ordinariæ vocationis formam, et aliam, of the foreign communities with English Presbyterians. Next principles is now a matter of history. The limitations under which they were first proposed, however sagaciously contrived, were they, at first, from using the language now community of the first proposed by their disciples.

Language of the foreign communities with English Presbyterians. Next principles is now a matter of history. The limitations under which they were first proposed, however sagaciously contrived, were they, at first, from using the language now community of the foreign communities with English Presbyterians. Next principles is now a matter of history. The limitations under which they were first proposed, however sagaciously contrived, were they, at first, from using the language now communities with English Presbyterians. Next principles is now a matter of history. The limitations under which they were first proposed, however sagaciously contrived, were they, at first, from using the language now communities with English Presbyterians. Next principles is now a matter of history. The limitations under which they were first proposed, however sagaciously contrived, were they, at first, from using the language now communities with English Presbyterians. Next principles is now a matter of history. The limitations under which they were first proposed, however sagaciously contrived, were they at first, from using the language now communities with English Presbyterians. Next principles is now a matter of history. The limitations under which they were first by the seetaries "teterrimum nomen;" ubis upon the two did the treatment of the Independents.

Diodaticalls the title assumed by these sectaries "teterrimum nomen;" ubis upon the hovel, and indeed unmeaning title, Bishop of New dother the subject of the Independents.

Diodaticalls the title assumed by these sectaries "teterrimum nomen;" ubis upon the hovel, and indeed unmeaning title, Bishop of the foreign c

Zurich, and that the former was a professor of theology. And the world is not ignorant that they who
joined themselves to them to promote this design,
of the proved, it cannot at least be for lack of evidence. It churches, so she might not be far bening them in suris plain enough, surely, what these divines, who did
ferings also.

Canterbury Catherbury Catherbury Canterbury that you must display all the national impetuosity, and
the Black Prince, and King Henry IV., in Canterbury
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THE GREAT REBELLION AND THE RESTORATION. (By Dr. Waterland.)

Now, if he or his friends had thought as our mo- bours of the same kingdom, and brethren of the same weight of the ensuing calamities. circle the pastoral office. The consent of those whom he should convert being superadded, we should account his vocation complete and authentic." He is a should some as the stripped, plundered, and undone.—Under pretence of espousing liberty and property, the should account his vocation complete and authentic." He is a should of the faithful friend whom they questioned.—In the f a witness for us as if we had put the words into his guishing, and well nigh expiring in its miserable dis- their crimes had made desperate, and who were left I travelled through La Vendée in the year 1803. Prelates in this See; though by reason of wars and feuds performed that office for him, as he had with great farther than the other. Our excellent Church was heads, hearts, and hands in the Restoration; though monuments of its loyalty. good will promised to do, if God had not taken him soon vanquished and trodden down, after the King, its they had most of them again and again entered into away. And then," the Prince adds, "there was no nursing-father, had lost his head in defence of it. - solemn resolutions, and repeated oaths, covenants, and other bishop in these parts who would consent to do When monarchy once failed, episcopacy could not long engagements to the contrary. What could ever have extraordinary. On this point, too, Calvin and his confederate and the confederate and or go without ministers. And they chose the former a victim to misguided zeal and blind popular fury. suddenly, so irresistibly, but an Almighty arm presid-

† Or if there be still any doubt, we may judge by what they

be is not to be censured who lends his aid in these difficulties of the Christian world, even though he go beyond his calling." So that, after all, these pseudosuccessors of the prophets are nothing more, by their own confession the confession that the convention were enacting liberty and to describe the gradual decline from one folly wrote from Geneva, in the name of Presbyterians of the vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisia Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati ty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and reply to the Presbyterians of the Vestfrisa Pietas, pp. 65 and 113. John Diodati t The confession, than a sort of ecclesiastical firemen."

The confession, than a sort of ecclesiastical firemen. More celebrated M. Claude, in his "Defence of the color reaction," uses similar reasoning. He quotes, out of Theodoret, the answer given by a monk to the employed many to the color and extravagance to another. History of America, book x. Works, vol. ix. pp. 305, 6.

Works, vol. ix. pp. 406.

Works vol. ix. pp. 406.

Works vol. ix. pp. 406.

Works vo witness against Romish corruptions constituted their

The College Seem to have been more fortunate "Both the Prince of Turenne (a Protestant) and the Due de la Force had their chaplains ordained by a Bishop." And then the writer, He words of a writer already quoted, "against these men, to testify their chaplains ordained by a Bishop." And then the writer, He words of a writer already quoted, "against these men, to testify their chaplains ordained by a Bishop." And then the writer, He words of a writer already quoted, "against these men, to testify their chaplains ordained by a Bishop." The champions of the horror in which the Reformed Churches of France held deserts of Africa and Asia. The champions of the their sentiments and their actions." Histoire des nouveaux their sentiments and their actions. Historic des nouvella. Presbytériens, chap. xii. Cf. Regii Sanguinis. Clamor ad Callum, cap. vii. p. 118, ed. Hagæ, 1652. Even the violent Salmasius derided these people, openly ridiculed their affectation of sanctity, and declared that "the French and Swiss Protes-Alque omnino extraordinarium fuit hoc munus, quod minus nobis injunxit, dum opera nostra ad colligendas Ectias usus est." Calvini Epist. exc. Sereniss. Regi Poloniæ, tave no Bishops." L. Du Monlin, ubi supra. And so, in their of sanctity, and declared that "the French and Swiss Protestave no Bishops." L. Du Monlin, ubi supra. And so, in their of sanctity, and declared that "the French and Swiss Protestave no Bishops." L. Du Monlin, ubi supra. And so, in their own "Confession of Faith," they excuse themselves by saying, "the state of the Church being interrupted, God hath raised up some persons in an extraordinary manner." Art. xxxi. Quick's History, vol. i. p. 13.

Set times, said he, God stirs up extraordinary Pastors and lastly, the "Remonstrants" from the Synod of Dort protest against being thought "so presumptuous as to reject the Angeliate." Apolog. pro Patribus Ecclesiæ, contra Dallæum, torum Vocatione, pp. 283, 286, 292. No opinion has been expressed upon the kind of defence here alleged by these persons, nor is it necessary to offer one. The tendency of their

The stream of th

His own convictions, however, were too strong to be controlled; and he concludes his argument by endeavouring to prove that, after all, many of them had the lawful ordination. "Is it not true," he asks, "that ordination the convictions, however, were too strong to be cism has termed catholic and royal appears one day to be inconsiderable; the next it becomes an object of the Church, when there is no order, or to teach us, by dear-bought experience, to set the lawful ordination. "Is it not true," he asks, "that order has fallen into the convictions, however, were too strong to be inconsiderable; the next it becomes an object of the Church, when there is no order, or to teach us, by dear-bought experience, to set the lawful ordination. "Is it not true," he asks, "that higher price and value upon good order and regularity; when the convictions, however, were too strong to be inconsiderable; the next it becomes an object of the University the magnificent ivory model of the Taj Mahal.

PROJECTED MISSIONARY COLLEGE AT CANTERBURY.

were also in public offices in the Church,—as, the own case, would have said of the "vocation" of cer- vidence may be, one thing however is evident, that exert all the power and resources which the republic of Government. God's avenging justice was particularly seen in those times of trouble; justice upon a sinful nation, upon all orders and degrees of men, upon all kinds, sects, and parties; as all, more or less, contributed either to announced a short time before that La Vendée no anno God's avenging justice was particularly seen in those can command. La Vendèe is still La Vendèe." the rise, or growth, or continuance of them. Faults there were, many and great, on all sides; and all in prodigies, had surnamed the Vendeans the race of the Warming of Churches, remarks, "That cast-iron stoves are inadmissible in Churches, we deliberately believe, and have ever maintained. Their unsightly and spect of the obligation upon all men, both lay and Whoever will be at the pains to peruse the black their turns suffered for them. The churchmen and giants. clerical, to preserve the faith from destruction; and history of those rebellious times, will there find such royalists, many of them, for being too full of heat and Women competed with men, in the eager devotion they generally cause to the roofs, walls, or windows, their "extraordinary," in regard of the extreme and urgent amazing circumstances of distraction, horror, and connecessity which compelled them to act as they did:" fusion, as are scarce to be paralleled in any Christian beginning, and making use of unseasonable severities, guarded their homes with arms in their hands, whilst jections which more or less apply in every instance, necessity which compelled them to act as they did.

"á l'égard," to use his own words, "de la nécessité extrême et indispensable qu'ils ont eue de faire ce qu'ils ont fait."†

"and some unusual stretches of prerogative; which their husbands were fighting the battles of their country; but, less fortunate than the Laconian dames, they shame, among Christians, neighbor of their enemies camp, and those which introduction strongly to be reprobated." It gave great offence, and first paved the way to our try; but, less fortunate than the Laconian dames, they shame, among Christians, neighbor of their enemies camp, and those which introduction strongly to be reprobated." It gave great offence, and first paved the way to our try; but, less fortunate than the Laconian dames, they shame, among Christians, neighbor of their enemies camp, and those which is their husbands were fighting the battles of their numbers. The latter hands, which is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country; but, less fortunate than the Laconian dames, they shame, among Christians, neighbor of their enemies camp, and those stores.—

The country is the country of the introduction strongly to be reprobated." It gave great offence, and first paved the way to our try; but, less fortunate than the Laconian dames, they shame, among Christians, neighbor of their enemies camp, and those stores.—

The country is the country of the introduction strongly to be reprobated." It their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is their husbands were fighting the battles of their country is the country is

not say boldly at once, "we had the true apostolical ordination, and we wanted no other?" But it is evident that they did feel their want most acutely; and it was not till their first righteous emotions of doubt and distress had passed away, that they found courage and distress had passed away, that they found courage and distress had passed away, that they found courage and distress who accompanied the soldiers.

They were remarkable their discipline, and crown and crown and crown and the three data of the tree data of the second and the three data of the second and the tree data of the second and the sec

"Who are lawful Pastors?" said Beza, in conference with some of the Catholic party. "They who are lawfully called. It remains, then, to determine some kind of vocation which is extraordinary."† And then, being are lawful, and are commended and approved, what is extraordinary."† And then, being desired by the learned Despence "to refer to a single example to mak cession might not in such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the apostolical such a case be disregarded? He case?—whether the failure of the case?—whether the case is the case?—whether the case is the case of the case

Theodoret, the answer given by a monk to the emperor Valens, to whom he excused himself for going ing that a solution of the Arian heresy, by say-would be justified in running for water to put it out."

And then, far from attempting to defend the mission of his friends as an ordinary one, he maintains expressly, that the obligation which compelled them to the same remarkable admission.

Theodoret, the answer given by a monk to the emperor Valens, to whom he excused himself for going ing that a sum of the emperor Valens, to whom he excused himself for going ing that a sum of the Anglican Church, is entitled Responsum ad Contains enthusiastic comment. He dates and all the Anglican Church, is entitled Responsum ad Contains of the Anglican Church, is entitled Responsum ad Contains enthusiastic comment. He dates and all the Anglican Church, is entitled Responsum ad Contains enthusiastic comment. He dates and contains enthus enthusiastic comment. He dates and contains enthus enthus carried the first armies of the cross into the burning deserts of Africa and Asia. The champions of the altar and the throne seem to have imbibed the spirit of ancient chivalry, and to have chosen the knights of the said See .- From the Gazette. old for the models of their prowess. Their standards are adorned with devices which recall the intrepid are glad to find that, in future, the Colonial Sees will, in achievements of that romantic era."

Another republican general wrote to Merlin of Thiquishing the world." Is it not singular that the republican general should say of the peasants of La

were ecclesiastics, whom the duties of their office obliged more especially" (every sentence is an admission) "to purify religion? Every one knows that Luter and Zuingle were not only priests, but also ordinary preachers, the one at Wittemberg, the other at Zurich, and that the former was a professor of the Zurich, and that which is extraordinary, has set the former, and that which is extraordinary, has set the former, and the content of our excellent Church, and such practices as tend to overthrow them. Terpolated the content of the Gospel in the crusades, has the spectacle been with the crusades, has the spectacle been with the Church, and such practices as tend to overthrow them. The been will be out of order; and that which is extraordinary, has some and such practices as tend to overthrow them. The been will be out of order; and that which is extraordinary

enemies were Frenchmen. Many were slain on the Bristol Journal, derns do, why take all this needless trouble? Why household; and all this with such a glozing show of deadly St. Jude's Church, Bradford.—The Incumbent of dent that they did feel their want most acutely; and it was not till their first righteous emotions of doubt and distress had passed away, that they found courage to teach new doctrines and contradict themselves.‡

Moses Amyraut adopts the same line of defence.

Moses Amyraut adopts the same magnaninity was developed and to new model our religion.

Mose Amyraut adopts the same magnaninity was deviced by the pri Suppose, he says, some Christian in a private startion should find himself alone amongst barbarians, sacred or civil; to involve three kingdoms in a dreadtion should find himself alone amongst barbarians, sacred or civil; to involve three kingdoms in a dreadted his talents to the attainment of their native language. whom he might convert to the knowledge of Jesus Christ; we are of opinion that he would be suffi-

adds, that if afterwards he should be able to be con- length what kind of liberty it was that they affected; of their true and only cure, the Restoration. The heart. "Surrender your arms," said a revolutionary firmed in his charge, by communicating with some liberty to imprison, banish, plunder, and destroy all Sovereign resumed his throne; the nobility their soldier to a peasant: "Do you restore me my God!" regular church, it who have been created about the year 550.—
regular church, it who have been created about the year 550.—
so was the fear peasant: Do you restore me my God:
that had either loyalty to provoke their resentments,
ancient grandeur, and seats in parliament; the bishops
was the fear peasant: Do you restore me my God:
About the year 550.—
About the year 525 Danial ap Dunaud, Abbot of Bangor this could not be, then "the law of charity, which or revenues to supply their avarice; liberty first to their sees; the loyal gentry their estates and privithis could not be, then "the law of charity, which compels every man to save his neighbour from the peril of destruction," would be a sufficient call. And even then—as if not quite satisfied himself with that even then—as if not quite satisfied himself with that

ADMISSIONS OF ADVERSARIES

ADMISSIONS OF ADVERSARIES

ON THE EPISCOPAL GOVERNMENT AND SUCCESSION.

(From "Notes on Episcopacy," by the Rev. T. W. Marshall.)

Continued from our last.]

The population were not then resettled. Skeletons and made desperate, and who were left to repine in this See; though by reason of wars and fends mouth.

The population were not then resettled. Skeletons and its impurpation were not then resettled. Skeletons and its rections and most deplorable confusions. Such was to repine in this See; though by reason of wars and fends mouth.

The population were not then resettled. Skeletons and its rections and most deplorable confusions of wars and fends mouth.

The population were not then resettled. Skeletons and its rections and most deplorable confusions and most deplorable distinguished Prelates in this See; though by reason of wars and fends tractions and most deplorable confusions and most deplorable confusions and most deplorable distinguished prelates who were net the sad and most deplorable distinguished prelates who were net the sad and most deplorable distinguished prelates who were net the sad and most deplorable distinguished prelates in this See; though by reason of wars and fends and

Labesse, a French minister, defending a thesis before the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the Conference of Saumur, supposes the case of all the bishops and presbyters of a province, or of Saumur, supposes the case of all the bishops and most awakening manner and sound knowledge; novelty over antiquity; confusion over order; schism, heresy, and the very hearts and wills of men? I need not proceed for the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the conference of Saumur, supposes the case of all the bishops and presbyters of a province, or of some particular than to urge.

"This office," said Calvin, "which God committed to use the broad to represent the forming of the work which is in the house of the Lord; and let them give it to the doers antiquity; confusion over order; schism, heresy, and the broad to represent the house of the Lord; and let them give it to the doers antiquity; confusion over order; schism, heresy, and the broad the broad to represent the house of the Lord; and let them give it to the doers antiquity; confusion over order; schism, heresy, and the very hearts and wills of men? I need not proceed farther in describing the happiness of the Restoration. I have been doing it in effect, and perhaps in the church of England consider the efficacy of the bap-ther the forming and sound knowledge; novelty over antiquity; confusion over order; schism, heresy, and farther in describing the happiness of the Restoration. I have been doing it in effect, and perhaps in the church of England:

This was refuiring and sound knowledge; novelty over the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the Lord; and let them give it to the doers for the happiness of the Restoration. I have been doing it in effect, and perhaps in the Church of England:

The very hearts and wills of men? I need not proceed farther in describing the happiness of the Restoration. I have been doing it in effect, and perhaps in the very hearts and wills of men? I need not proceed farther in describing the happiness of the Restoration. I have been doing it in question in dispute. And the admission is repeated by most of his brothern.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has presented £25, and the case?—whether the failure of the apostolical suction in the case?—whether the failure of the apostolical suction is a calculated at the case?—whether the failure of the apostolical suction is a calculated at the case?—whether the failure of the case? Openly, that God's dealings at that time by the hands of teachers like himself was "a certain extraordinary and unusual dispensation." The instances of "extraordinary" vocation which he cites are those of the calling of Moses and the Prophets; which, he says, is a certain extraordinary to the received in the containing of Moses and the Prophets; which, he says, is a certain extraordinary to the received of teachers like himself was "a certain extraordinary and the time by the hands the calls—with too much truth, as we shall see did wickedly, traitorously, rebelliously, was by the did wickedly, traitorously, rebelliously, and even graciously permitted. Perhaps as well as after the conclusion of the charity will have the calls—with the calls—with the calls—with the calls—with the calls—with the conclusion of the charity will have the calls—with the cal mean what she can prove; and what she can prove, Religious Statistics.—The census of 1841 gives as Seeing then it hath pleased Almighty God thus miraculously to heal our breaches and to bind up our wounds, what remains but that we "rejoice in the day which the Lord hath made," and that we endeavour "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child hath made," and that we endeavour "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child had been supported by the control of the series of the prove, and what she can prove she which the Lord hath made," and that we endeavour proper and suitable returns of praise and adoration, of obedience and service to Him?

LA VENDEE.*

(Translated for "The Church" from the French of Chateaubriand.)

"Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this church is regeneration no substantive reality? Is it a mere ideal possibility, a contingent something which faith cannot apprehend? No, we beg you to listen to the following words:

"Let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits." Here undoubtedly is a return of grateful rers of England and Ireland to the dissenters. Scotland, 2,624,587. Guernsey, Jersy and Man, 124,076. Exclusive of army and navy, merchant seamen, and travellers. From the above census we find by a rough calculation, that, adding the Episcopalians of Ireland and Scotland to those of England; and selding the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland to the dissenters. Scotland, 2,624,587. Guernsey, Jersy and Man, 124,076. Exclusive of army and navy, merchant seamen, and travellers. From the above census we find by a rough calculation, that, adding the Episcopalians of Ireland and Scotland and Ireland and Ireland and Ireland and Ireland and Ireland is regenerate," &c. But is this regeneration no substantive reality? Is it a mere ideal possibility, a contingent something which faith cannot apprehend?

No, we beg you to listen to the following words:

"Let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits." Here undoubtedly is a return of grateful the presbyterians and least seven times as numerous as the Presbyterians and prayer, not for a fiction or idea, but for positive and least seven times as numerous as the Presbyterians and Of the leaders who commanded the loyalists of La Vendée, some were of noble birth; others had occupied a less elevated position in society: talent alone discriminated rank. The nobleman obeyed the peasant, and the peasant the nobleman, according to peasant, and the peasant the nobleman, according to merit; and whilst the Convention were enacting liberty and equality by establishing despotism, liberty and equality were found only in the royal and catholic of the old life by original sin in the first Adam? No

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK .- The Queen has been pleased to con-

By an extract from the Gazette, inserted elswhere, we

accordance with the ancient and Catholic practice be ur-ban, not, as has hitherto been the case and development onville, after the rout of Savenay,—"I have seen them well, examined them carefully: the troops which have defeated Frenchmen like these may count upon van-

the majority of those who laboured in this reformation were ecclesiastics, whom the duties of their office were ecclesiastics.

Times.

THE BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR.—The Bishopric of Ban-

Rector of Illogan, preached the last sermon in the parish Church, which is about to be taken down and rebuilt on sood will promised to do, if God had not taken him away. And then," the Prince adds, "there was no other bishop in these parts who would consent to do his." † They must, therefore, ordain themselves, or go without ministers. And they chose the former course. ‡ Then began conceited ignorance to triumph wide and Labesse, a French minister, defending a thesis before the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the confector to the learned Lewis Capelle, at one of the magain and again entered into a capellation to the must of them again and again ent

institutions. We mangle no sacraments, nor pretend to know what makes more for the honour of his blood than he did himself. We pretend to no skill in expiating men's sins when they are dead, nor in turning the bottonless it interests. tomless pit into the pains of purgatory by a quick motion of the hand. We do not cheat men's minds with false

THE OFFERTORY IN MADEIRA.		
1844.—All Saints 1	0	6
22d Sunday after Trinity 3	2	5
23d Sunday after Trinity 4	18	103
24th Sunday after Trinity 4	8	6
25th Sunday after Trinity 4	17	0}
S. Andrew 1	6	7
1st Sunday in Advent*34	7	23
2d Sunday in Advent 5	i	2
3d Sunday in Advent ; 9	5	11
S. Thomas Apostle 1	1	7
4th Sunday in Advent 4	8	8
Christmas-day 6	19	10
S. Stephen 0	19	4
S. John Evangelist 0	11	31
Holy Innocents 1	3	114
1st Sunday after Christmas 3	15	0
1845.—Circumcision	13	63
2d Sunday after Christmas 5	10	0
Epiphany‡ 1	8	5
1st Sunday after Epiphany51	19	7
Septuagesima	10	0
Conversion of S. Paul 1	0	5
Sexagesima 5	18	94
King Charles Martyr 0	16	9
Quinquagesima 4	19	101
Ash-Wednesday 7	7	113
		2
Total of 14 weeks £179	11	31

edition of the Latin Classics, in 185 volumes, has lately strikes foreigners with such astonishment, is mainly to

still in the hands of the Church; and if to them is added the abbey and monastery lands, they would by this time ever one thing—the practical impossibility of finding the requisite funds to support the institutions neccessary to ile the population in the manufacturing districts ism, the growth of civilised heathenism in the state.— The Poor Laws dated from the dissolution of the monasthe gratification of secular rapacity, which has been the cause of the chief religious and social evils under which Great Britain has ever since laboured; and it is it which are made for their removal. - Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—The Restoration of the | Baptism and Regeneration.

Royal Family. Royal Family,
Admissions of Adversaries.
The Great Rebellion and the Restoration.
La Vendée.

The Moor and the Spaulard.

held, at Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of no means of confronting or refuting them. June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busiat I o'clock, P. M.

appear in their robes.

attested in the ordinary manner.

tion of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to hold Confirma- of the Church universal? tions, during the ensuing summer, throughout the And here we cannot have any apprehension that

Brockville Statesman, we promised to notice again what respect and reverence the superstructure which earnestly and distinctly than he appears to do upon and protest against Popery. the principles and polity of our branch of the Church Catholic, certain opinions which favour rather the tenets of the Romish communion than those which are

for other people, or presume to be the apologists of nooth. We have said enough to testify our strong individuals, the secrets of whose breasts no human sense of the sinfulness and the impolicy of this boon scrutiny can penetrate; but we can venture to answer to a corrupted creed,-standing not in rivalry merely, for ourselves, and may be bold enough too, at the same but in hostility to the Church of the Empire; -of time, to speak for that numerous and intelligent class this training up of champions of error, this furnishing of Churchmen who avow, upon this and kindred sub- of weapons and of every munition of war by which jects, the same opinions which we ourselves entertain. to sap and subvert the foundations of the altars and

the Sixth Article of the Church :-

thought requisite or necessary to salvation."

of the Church, the Romanists affirm that, in addition per annum from a generous and excellent Society, to the Canonical Scriptures, Tradition is to be held as whose object is the Propagation of the Gospel amongst a co-ordinaterule of faith, and they pronounce an anathema on those who do not receive Tradition and Colonies, and at the same time appropriate more than Scripture as of joint authority. This tradition they double that amount per year to the sustaining of a affirm to be doctrines and precepts orally delivered by Popish Seminary. The Government of this Protesthe Apostles, and, though not contained in the New tant Empire can allot that annual boon to the enemies nal happiness: they further believe that these doc- of the realm has been constructed, and yet avail itself trines and precepts have been faithfully transmitted of a quibble in law or a defect in legislation, to deto the present time; and that there is an infallible authority, vested by Christ in his Church, to judge of their correctness, and to distinguish those which are them. These are the anomalies in the statesmanship true from such as are false!

Nothing can be more clear than the distinction upon this point, between the corrupt Church of Rome, and our Anglican Church as reformed from the superinduced errors and superstitions of that communion .-The Church of Rome adduces "tradition," so called, as of joint and co-ordinate authority with the Word of

can be proved from thence. itself. Even the Holy Scriptures are, in our view of otherwise be to us mysterious and inexplicable.

As to the authority and value of tradition in this more correctly be termed the testimony of the Church universal, as expressed in the writings of individual Christians, and in the acts and decrees of General fer giving the natural comments upon it in the words Councils,—we claim nothing more on behalf of any of the John Bull, of the 28th April: tenet which is peculiar to the Anglican Church, than

mony of the Scriptures themselves: for says Hooker, the abbey and monastery lands, they would by this time have amounted to a very large annual sum, probably not less than six or seven millions a-year. In Scotland, it is well known, the Church lands at the Reformation were about a third of the whole landed property. They would now, therefore, have produced 1,700,000L a-year, as the entire rental is somewhat above five millions. What a noble fund here existed, formed and set apart by the piety and charity of former ages, for the service of the altar and of the poor—two causes which God hath joined, altar and of the poor—two causes which God hath joined.

To things necessary, the very cherest is to know what books we are to esteem holy, which point is confessed did recollect with at when I was called upon to make that declaration, I did recollect who are the day before I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I that when I was called upon to make that the hout a the when I was called upon to make that when I was called upon to make that the mouth of a proper with a did recollect what a message of peace to Ireland. This is Dan's thunder. This is Dan's thunder. This is Dan's thunder, and that when I was called upon to make that the mouth of a proper when the when I was called upon to make that the mouth of a proper when the did recollect what when I was called upon to make that the mouth of a altar and of the poor—two causes which God hath joined, and no man should put asunder! What incalculable good lateral and auxiliary evidence, is all-important; but would it have done, if it had been preserved sacred for for the convincing of the adversary, for the satisfaction

spread for want of funds to erect and endow Churches; from the decrees of Synods; from the testimony, in quence, part of the people took refuge in the divisions of Probably the ablest, as it is the most elaborate work well nigh a match for a world in arms. dissent, part in the oblivion of practical heathenism - upon the credibility of the Gospel History, is from Thence the multiplication of sects, the spread of pauper- the pen of Dr. Lardner, a Dissenter; and upon what teries; the forty-second of Elizabeth stands a durable species of testimony the value and necessity of which nectady, New York, has been elected Bishop of the record of the real origin of that burdensome tax. It was we are insisting upon. He examines minutely the Diocese of Pennsylvania, for some time vacant by the the appropriation of the funds of religion and charity to writings of the Fathers from the earliest times, and resignation of the Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk .-still presents an invincible obstacle to all the efforts which very Scriptures which we now affirm and believe to Bowman; but as this vote was not concurred in by authenticity beyond the reach of doubt or cavil.

Here then is a testimony of antiquity, -or tradition, if men will call it so,-from the importance of which we do not think our intelligent contemporary of the ther column, that the Rev. H. Patton, the highly es-Statesman will dissent, but of which we are persuaded teemed Rector of Kemptville in this Diocese, proceeds that he will at once confess the value and the neces- to England on leave of absence for a few months.sity. Without it, in short, we should be at the mercy The Address and Reply which we publish to-day, are of heretics and fanatics. They might, in that case, an evidence of the kind and happy feeling which exappeal to what they liked as Scriptural truth, and ists between this excellent Clergyman and his flock: establish the wildest doctrines from what they would The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated affirm to be the genuine Word of God, -and, without

But with the help of the same testimony we are ness of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church, enabled to go further. The wildest fanatic, the most and judgment as well as zeal, the warm attachment grievous heretic, professes to derive his religious of all his people is a most gratifying proof. The Clergy who may attend are requested to opinions from the very same Scriptures which we our-The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine perverse, and irrational; but when appeals to common nistry most sincerely value and esteem. permission, hold his next General Ordination in the sense and a sober judgment are of no avail,—when we Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twentyninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether pious of our own times, how important is it to be of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to sal in its primitive and purest days,—at periods borbe present for Examination on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si-Quis deemed in allaying the conflict of opinion, and bringing about a oneness of faith and practice? How We are requested to state that it is the inten- conducive, when all other means fail, to the harmony

District of Gore and the several Districts above it, our position will be misunderstood. In the view we with the exception of the few places visited for that have assumed and affirmed, the difference between purpose during the preceding year. His Lordship the Anglo-Catholic and the Romish doctrine of trarequests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about dition is marked and obvious. We only adduce it as to be visited,—whether resident or travelling Mis- confirmatory of the true meaning of Scripture: they Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of sionaries, -as have established new missions, or sta- assert that it is also supplementary to Scripture, contions, at which it would be desirable that Confirma- veying doctrines which in the word of God are omitted. tions should be held, would signify the same to him We hold the Scriptures as the foundation, the ground at their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange of the truth, so that every doctrine maintained by his journies as to include them in his list of appoint- the Church must be found therein and proved thereby: they profess to hold and to build upon another foundation in addition to that which the Word of Goo In some recent remarks upon an article in the supplies, and maintain as having equal claims to we deemed a misconception in the mind of the Editor built upon both. Here then we are at issue; and lo of that paper upon the subject of "Tradition." Not no man, either in ignorance or from wantonness, be that we believe him to entertain any views upon that rash enough to assert that, in affirming the value an point adverse to the principles of the Church of Eng- importance of tradition, -or to use a more correct land; but we are induced to revert to the subject, phraseology, the testimony of the Church universal, because he seems to impute to those, who insist more __we are narrrowing the ground of our dissent from, St Paul's Church, Toronto, per do.

Under our head of English Intelligence will be promulgated in our own formularies and standards. found the noble letter of the truly Conservative Duke We cannot of course pretend to speak decisively of Newcastle, on the subject of the grant to May-The rule of faith is thus very clearly laid down in the throne of our father-land. But there is one point Church at Chippawa, per Churchwarden..... 7 12 6 in the letter of the noble Duke which we feel con-"Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to sal- strained once more to advert to: it is the contrast he vation: so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may draws between this liberality to a hostile institution, be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that and the meagre and stinted aid which is allotted to be proved thereby, is not to be required to the Faith, or be any enterprise of piety or charity in which the Church of the realm is concerned. The Government of this In contradistinction to this sound and wise decision Protestant Empire can abstract a pittance of £16,000 Testament, to be indispensably conducive to our eter- of the very principles upon which the Constitution prive five or six of our laborious Missionaries of the triffing stipend which was felt to be guaranteed to of the day which give pain to the reflecting, and cause alarm to those who look beyond the expediency of the passing hour to the calamities of the darkening future.

In the recent attempt to throw open the University of this Province, and strip it of every wholesome religious influence, we discern no slight correspondence with the political atrocity which has been enacted God: the Church of England appeals to the Word of in the case of Mayuooth. In the one case, just as God as the only authority, and admits of nothing as an much as in the other, it is putting arms into the hands article of belief but what is either contained therein, or of those who will exercise them against the battlements and the foundations of religious truth and order. The word "tradition" cannot, indeed, be considered We have, in the scheme proposed amongst ourselves, a separate or distinctive term as adduced or employed no security against any shade of error, the worst and by the Church of England,-it cannot be brought for- the wildest: we should, by that loose principle, when ward, as used by her, in contradistinction to Scripture brought into action, be as much exposed to the gross corruptions of the Romanist, as to the melancholy the case, a tradition,—handed down, transmitted to delusions of the Mormon. And in this, as in all other us, entrusted to our faithful keeping, and demanding meditated aggressions upon the foundation and inour reverential obedience. But there is a species of tegrity of our Church, we should be wise in adopt-TESTIMONY which we of the Church of England eming the Duke of Newcastle's caution to "petition." ploy, not as of co-ordinate authority with the Word On the subject of our University we should emphatiof God, not as possessing any inherent or self-derived cally say to every son of the Church, "Let no time authority at all; but we hold it as valuable and important from the support and exposition which it furnishes on much that, in the revealed Word, might hearts, the State will not be so rash as to look upon

with indifference or treat with contempt. One very distressing feature in the debate upon the legitimate and unexceptionable sense,—or as it should Maynooth grant is the affirmation of a feeling on the part of Sir Robert Peel, which we should think any Englishman would be ashamed to avow. But we pre-

"There was no portion of Sir Robert Peel's speech

be ascribed, as well as the immense mass of civilised For how is it that we ascertain that, as believers in ference to the time of bringing forward his conciliatory measure. He had no sooner done so than, to use his own be ascribed, as well as the limited the last the century was growing up in the island, to the iniquitous confiscation of the property of the Church which took place at the Reformation. It is well known that the proportion of the tithes of England which belongs to lay impropriators, is more considerable than that which is still in the heads of the Church and if to them is added to the formation of the Scriptures themselves: for says Hooker, tained about the Oregon territory. Sir Robert then referred to what he had said of our resolution to maintain our rights if they were invaded, and added, 'I own to you "of things necessary, the very chiefest is to know what that when I was called upon to make that declaration,

We are aware that attempts have been made to remove the effect of that declaration by mystical explablights and paralyses all the efforts now made, whether by individuals, voluntary associations, or the State, for the attainment of those truly godlike objects? Is it not inspired Scriptures of God. And from whence is this testimony derived except its gallant and attached sons and subjects were ever Reverend and beloved Pastor, from the voice of the Church universal,—from the grapple with the evils, on a scale at all commensurate to their magnitude? The Established Church could not writings of the Fathers, from the acts of Councils, spread for want of funds to great and and an an an appear of the same and subjects were every prepared. The chances and contingencies of war are innumerable, but in a good cause we may hope for the blessing of heaven; and with the blessing of heaven, short, of individual and collective Christians? ___ the strength and resources of the British Empire are

> We perceive by the Episcopal Recorder, just redoes be construct his argument? Upon the very ceived, that the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., of Scheadduces evidence from each to shew that they held, Several other nominations had previously been made, because they quoted and advanced as authority, the | - the choice of the Clergy falling upon the Rev. Dr. be authentic. He employs them, in short, as wit- the Lay members of the Convention, it was necessary nesses to prove the Canon of Scripture,-to establish to proceed to another election, when Dr. Potter having it as the genuine volume of inspiration, -to place its received a large majority of the Clerical votes, the Laity unanimously concurred in that nomination.

Our readers will perceive from an Address in anono minister could have laboured more faithfully and assiduously than he, as the formation of three nume-CHURCH Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be that testimony of Christian antiquity, we should have rous congregations, and the erection of as many churches through his instrumentality, bear testimony; and that his labours have been pursued with kindness

We heartily join with his affectionate congregations selves hold to be genuine and true. They affix to in wishing a safe return to one so much endeared to them an interpretation which we deem to be distorted, them, and one too whom all his brethren in the mi-

> We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop will (D. V.,) consecrate St. James's Cemetery. on Thursday the 5th June, the day following the General Annual Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

The ceremony will commence with Divine Service at the Cathedral Church at 11 o'clock A. M., after which his Lordship, accompanied by the Clergy and officers of the Church, will go in procession to the

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS

this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity

300	with the Circular of the Lord Dishop, dated	12.00	o car
y	April, 1845:—		
-3	Omitted in the last—		
r	Trinity Church, Toronto, per Churchwardens, £9	147	4
d	Previously announced, in number 10, in am't £62	4	1
0	Church at Nassagaweya, per Rev. G. Graham 0	7	13
S	St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, per Churchw'dn 2		0
t	Church at Colborne£1 15 0		
	Do. at Grafton 4 2 3	T.	
e	—per Rev. J. Wilson 5 1	7	3
d	Church at Caradoc, per Churchwardens 1 1	6	6
t	D. D. D. D. D. M. D. D. J. O.		31
200	O. T. I. O. I. M. V. ACHI.		200

St. John's Church, York Mills, per Church Church at Belleville, per Rev. John Grier ... 8 10 0
Trinity Church, Thornhill ... £6 7 6
Station at German Mills ... 1 12 6 Do. at Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris. 0 10 St. Paul's Church, Fredericksburg £0 13 3\frac{1}{2} St. Paul's Church, Adolphustown 0 6 84 -per Rev. Job Deacon

Church at Franktown £1 5 0
Do. at Smith's Falls 110 0
—per Rev. J. Padfield St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, per Rev. A. N. .. £137 18 8 31 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL,

28th May, 1845. Treasurer. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septua-gesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:—

Previously announced (in No. 135) in am't...645 1 04 St. John's Church, Ancaster, (additional)—through the Rev. Wm. McMurray The Church in Hillier-through the Rev. P. 1 10 0

136 Collections, amounting to.....£646 18 6½ The Treasurer has also received from the Pa-Gwillimbury-through the Rev. F. L. Osler, 31 0 0

The Rector and Church Wardens of St. Peter's Church. Cobourg, beg to acknowledge, with their best thanks, the receipt of £325 5 6 from the Ladies Patronesses of the Bazaar held in this Town on the 22d inst., in aid of the funds for the enlargement and improvements recently effected in that Church. Accompanying the contribution of this large sum, was an intimation that a considerable pount was likely still to be available as the proceeds of the Bazaar; there being several small sums still to collect, and a large quantity of valuable articles on hand which they felt assured they should be able to dispose of without thanks of the clergyman and whole congregation are due, and are hereby cordially tendered.

The Rev. J. Wilson begs to acknowledge with very sincere thanks, the sum of Twenty Pounds, currency, from G. W. Allan, Esq., of Toronto, kindly and generously collected by that gentleman in aid of the Church ow in course of erection in the Village of Colborne

To Mr. Allan and the kind friends who have thus liberally contributed towards the erection of the Church, the thanks of the congregation are justly due, and are cordially tendered.

The Rev. J. Wilson begs that all letters and papers o his address, may be directed to Colborne, as much inconvenience is frequently experienced by their remaining in the Grafton Post Office.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. HENRY PATTON, RECTOR OF KEMPTVILLE. Reverend and beloved Pastor,-

We the undersigned, your Parishioners, having learned that you purpose soon to visit the land of your nativity, cannot permit you to depart from this the field of your early ministerial labours, without expressing to you in the warmest and most affectionate manner the high sense the warmest and most affectionate manner the high sense we entertain of your superior talents, piety, and Christian been chiefly in that District the past winter; and that the fatigable Pastor, a sound and uncompromising Churchman, one ardently endeavouring to promote the spiritual and temporal interests of all around you. And we in particular who reside in the more remote parts of your parish, as well as those who, having been once under would be essentially requisite to prove the authenticity and genuineness of the Holy Scripture themselves.—

sensible of the hardships and difficulties which you have had to encounter for nearly sixteen years, in travelling over some of the worst of roads, in the midst of storms of rain and snow, to fulfil your various appointments, which you have invariably done with the most scrupulous punctuality. And now, beloved Pastor, believe us
—one and all—that it is not as a matter of mere form that we now address you, but from the conviction that by your absence (even for a limited time,) we are deprived of the society of one whose solemn and beneficial ministrations, parental solicitude, and Christian graces, have justly entitled him to our esteem, and have secured for him our most affectionate regard. And here permit us, as some token of our love and gratitude, to sol acceptance of the accompanying Purse,* the willing of-

fering of your parishioners. And now, dear Pastor, praying that in your journey to the land of your fathers you may be preserved "by land and by water,"—that prosperous gales may safely waft you across the billows of the mighty ocean,-and would it have done, if it had been preserved sacred for its proper destination—sacred from the corruptions, mummery, and despotism of the Romish Church, but preserved inviolate for the support of religion, the relief of suffering, the spread of education! What is it which of suffering, the spread of education! What is it which of suffering the adversary, for the satisfaction nations; but no after apology can extenuate its impact of all, it is not the available, nor the all-sufficient testimony. We must have some means of distinguishing between the genuine and the spurious, apart from indication. Were it true,—but we have of suffering, the spread of education! What is it which of suffering the available, nor the all-sufficient testimony. We must have some means of distinguishing between the genuine and the spurious, apart from indication. Were it true,—but we have of suffering the available, nor the all-sufficient testimony. We must have some means of distinguishing between the genuine and the spurious, apart from indication. We must have some means of distinguishing between the genuine and the sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony. We must have some means of distinguishing between the sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony in a sufficient testimony is a sufficient testimony. The sufficient testimony is a s a point of weakness and humiliation for which none of at last removed to an everlasting habitation, "eternal in

Very truly your's,
(Signed) Wm. H. BOTTUM and BENJ'N DICKINSON,
Church Wardens of Kemptville,

HENRY BURRITT and H. C. BURRITT,

Church Wardens of Marlboro', JOHN L. READ and E. H. WHITMARSH, Church Wardens of Merrickville, and 386 others.

Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Kemptville. * Containing £31.

My beloved Parishioners .-Believe me that it is with a full and overflowing heart that I receive your very kind and affectionate Address. For the expressions of good will contained in it,-for the prayers it breathes for my preservation "by land and by water,"-for my safe return to you,-for my comfort in

REPLY.

only for a season, it is most grateful to my feelings to receive this testimony of your affection and good will. And yet, beloved friends, permit me to remark, that your too partial and indulgent estimate of my behaviour among you, has led you to express yourselves in language by far too flattering. I can with sincerity assure you, that for a long time nothing has more tended to humble me in ter of the Gospel. I feel very sensibly that this is a re- His wife, daughter and sister, are with him. The Clergy presentation, not of what I your unworthy Pastor am, of the vicinity are watchful and attentive, and the ables

However much your friendship and kindness may cause you, in this the hour of parting, to overlook my manifold deficiencies; my own heart, more faithful to its trust, friendly reminds me of my great unworthiness. When indeed the duties and the solemn responsibilities of a quoted says "the whole country is in a state of deep soli-Minister of the Gospel are considered, we may well ex- citude. in much feebleness and human infirmity, and therefore do I the more gratefully acknowledge the kindly manner us, and beg them to advise us daily.—Gospel Messenger. in which you have received my imperfect ministrations. I thank you also most sincerely for the very acceptable purse presented with your address. On the eve of a long and expensive journey, I am certainly not in a condition to disregard the pecuniary value of your gift; and yet be assured, my dear friends, that its value is very greatly conveyed, and the affectionate expressions of esteem that accompany it. I receive it as the free-will offering of parishioners, endeared to me by many arrival. oners, endeared to me by many previous proofs of

their attachment. There can be no greater comfort to a Christian Minis ter than to find that his labours of love are appreciated by his people, and owned and blessed of God to the good of their souls. If any such blessings have attended my feeble ministrations among you, let all the praise and all the glory be ascribed unto God. And now, brethren, "whether I come and see you, or else be absent from you, may I hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel." May I hear of your continued advancement in the divine life; of the increase of your faith; of your constant attendance on the ministry and sacraments of the Gospel; and of your faithful and conscientious at tachment to your Church, "the Church of the living God the pillar and ground of the truth." Should the Almighty, who has hitherto led me all my life long, spare me to return to you again, I hope I may find that you have all "continued stedfast in the Apostles' doctrine and fellow-ship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers." Finally, nds, I bid you, one and all, an affectionate fare well. With fervent prayers, do "I commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified." "The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord cause his face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up the light of his coun-

tenance upon you and give you peace, now and evermore.' HENRY PATTON. Rectory, Kemptville, May 21st, 1845.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Pursuant to public notice, the stated meeting of the Central Board of the Society was held at the National School House, Quebec, on Wednesday last, at two o'clock P.M.—Present, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the Chair; the Hon, Messrs, Cochran, Walker, and Sheppard, Reerend Official Mackie, Wm. Dawes, Seand Sheppard, Reerend Official Mackle, Will. Dawes, Secretary; M. Willoughby, R. R. Burrage, William Bond, C. L. F. Haensel; T. Trigge, and T. B. Anderson, Esquires, Treasurers; H. Jessop, J. Bonner, J. B. Forsyth, Wm. McTavish, Esquires.

The Meeting was opened with prayer. The Secretary read the minutes of the last Meeting. Submitted, Report of T. R. Anderson, Esc. Treasurer at Montreal, show.

of T. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer, at Montreal, showing a balance of £341 19s. 9d., in the Bank of Montreal at this date, including £50 for the special benefit of Trinity Chuch Christieville. Submitted, Report of T. Trigge, Esq., Treasurer at Quebec, showing a balance of £238 19s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., in favour of the Society, in the Quebec

The Lord Bishop of Montreal stated that the Parochial Association in connection with the Church Society is in full operation in the Parish of Quebec.

The Secretary read a letter dated 15th February, re-

lating to the dissolution of the Montreal District Associa-The Secretary submitted Report of a Committee respecting a proposed junction of the Montreal Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge with this

Report of the Lay Committee was read by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, and adopted; the latter recommendation contained therein, respecting the parish of Nicolet, ap-plying to the 8th Section of the 13th Article of General

By-Laws having passed, the sum of £100 was appropriated towards the endowment of Nicolet Church. The Secretary read Report of a Committee to consider the means of Establishing a Book and Tract Department;

received, but consideration of it deferred. Proposed by T. B. Anderson, Esq., and seconded by H. Jessopp, Esq., Society, which will be held in July next in Montreal, and that the Treasurer of the Society be requested to address a letter to the Treasurer of the late Montreal District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, calling upon him to furnish a statement of his acount and list of books on hand.

ollected in his Church after sermons in 1843 and '4, was granted on his application towards the enlargement of Read letter from Rev. R. Anderson, of Upper Ireland,

and Resolved that, in order to the accomplishment of the prayer of his petition the Secretary be instructed to put Read letter from Rev. A. Balfour, of Waterloo, Shefford.

elating to the endowment of the Church in that Mission Resolved that he be informed in reply, that the Board regret that they are not able to entertain his proposals, inasmuch as they have no legal power to dispose of the present parsonage, and the funds of the Society would not admit of the advance of the sum required. Resolved that a grant of £12 10s. be made to the Rev.

R. G. Plees, Missionary at Russelltown, formerly supported in part by the Montreal Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among destitute settlers.

Resolved that the sum of £10 be granted to the Secre-

tary, for the payment of incidental expenses.

Several vouchers, put in by H. Jessopp, Esq., to the amount of £12 4s. 8d., were approved by the Board.

Resolved that the salary of the Rev. C. Rollitt be made £125 per annum from the time of his appointment, and that it be a recommendation to the Megantic District Association to contribute what they may be able toward sum of £125 per annum be the Salary fixed henceforth

Read Report of the Members of the Finance Committee resident in Montreal, 5th May, 1845. Read Report of Members of Finance Committee resident in Quebec, 14th May, 1845.

Adjourned to one o'clock to-morrow. The meeting was closed with prayer.

UNITED STATES.

ACCIDENT TO BISHOP DE LANCEY.—After a state of ense anxiety, we are most humbly and heartily thankful to the God of all Grace and consolation, that we are permitted to give some record, which we trust will be eived with as much interest as we have in imparting We do it indeed, in a very hasty and imperfect manner, as we find communications on our table, after an absence of two or three days of duty, and the press cannot

Bishop de Lancey met with an alarming accident on Frilay afternoon, the 16th inst. As various, and in some cases, exaggerated statements have gained publicity, we deem it proper to present a brief account of the accuracy of which there can be no doubt, as our information is from a member of the Bishop's family, an esteemed brother in the ministry, who is much of the time with him, and what is of great and gratifying importance, the conversation of Dr. Webster, of the Medical Faculty of Ge-

The circumstances are these:—The Bishop was in the pen waggon of Mr. Martindale, who was driving from Batavia to East Bethany, some seven miles distant, where the Bishop had made an appointment for that afternoon. When near the place of destination, from some cause not mentioned, the horses became alarmed and attempted to run; in their agitation, one of them thre this leg over the tongue of the vehicle, and the answer was a consequent plunging of the animals, which created anxiety on the part of the Bishop. He rose in the waggon to look over Mr. Martindale's shoulder, that he might see what the difficulty was. While in that position, to use the words of the Rev. Dr. Shelton, "the horses plunged violently, and literally twitched the vehicle from under him, and he was thrown back making a complete revolution, so that he struck with his whole force upon his forehead and face. There is not a scratch upon his body." For several hours he was insensible, and the supposition was that the

Through the infinite mercy of God, and for which we doubt not the hearts of all the friends, of all the member of his Diocese, and of all kind Christian people, will as-cribe most devout thanksgiving, the Bishop came not only to sensibility, but to clearness of intellect, and we gather from the learned and able Surgeon before mentioned, that all his symptoms are very favourable, and that he may, humanly speaking, be considered out of danger, so far as present appearances are concerned.

time, and for my happiness throughout eternity,—accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

About to depart from you for a season, and, as I trust, the Bishop can be expected to discharge the It must be some time, in the nature of things, before duties announced in the late numbers of the Messeng and therefore we shall suspend the list of his appoi ments for a season. In the meantime, let the prayers of the Diocese be humbly and fervently offered, for a blessing upon the means employed for the entire restoration of our beloved Pastor, the able prelate, the consistent

It will be gratifying to know that Bishop De Lancey has every kind of attention that his situation can require but rather of what I ought to be.

However much your friendship and kindness may cause

medical advisers are in attendance. He is at the house of the Presbyterian Minister of East Bethany, the Rev.

claim, "Who is sufficient for these things?" For myself, I am conscious that I have gone in and out amongst you in much feebleness and human infirmity, and therefore thanks to the several friends who have communicated to might be found true to the great cause of Protestantism, and We shall keep our readers advised of the situation of

From our English Files.

We laid before our readers last week a brief summary of the stelligence received from England through the Mail Steamer Brittunnia. Our own Files have arrived since our last publication; and from these the items which follow have been se-

THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.

House of Lords, Monday, April 20. The Earl of Ropen said, he had a great number of petitions on that absorbing subject which now occupied the Protestant mind of this country. They, however, differed in their effect, some of them being directly opposed to the bill now in progress in the other house, and these he should not present to their lordships at that time, but should reserve until the period when the bill should be before their lord-hip's house. He had other petitions of a general nature, praying their lordships not to agree to any endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and also petitions praying their lordships to appoint a committee of their lordship's house (prior to their agreeing to a committee of their lordship's bouse (prior to their agreeing to the second reading of the bill) to inquire what were the tenets, dogmas, and class-books taught at that callege. With respect to the petitions connected with this last subject, he confessed determinedly—insist on attention being paid to your national o the petitions connected with this last subject, he confessed that he could conceive nothing more fit, more natural, or more right than that their lordships, before consenting to such a measure as was now in progress in the other house, and against which so large a portion of the Protestant population had enumber of the protestant population ha tered their dissent, should appoint a Committee up stairs to inquire into the tenets which were taught at Maynooth College (hear,) and which it was now proposed should be taught to a greater extent by the means of additional funds given for that purpose. It was desirable that a committee should be appointwhat it ought to be, but had interfered in many respects with the well-being of the country at large (hear, hear). On the other hand, if this were not the one in the country at large (hear, hear) that the country hear that other hand, if this were not the case, a committee of inquiry would afford an opportunity of disproving the allegation to that effect, and this would tend very much to allay that very great excitement which now prevailed in the Protestant mind throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. Should it, however, appear that the tenets and class-books taught at Maynooth College were highly detrimental to the best interests of the country, then he thought that her Majesty's ministers in that house would not venture to carry this bill into a law. He did not he say whether what was taught at Maynooth was right or wrong; but the best means of arriving at the truth was by such second reading, that a committee be appointed up-stairs for inquiring into the subject. The noble lord then presented

wish to say anything that would excite discussion, nor would appointing a committee of inquiry before the second reading of the bill in their lordship's house, and with that view it was his intention (if he should have the opportunity) to propose, before petitions to the effect stated, from congregations of Protestant Dissenters and other bodies in Bethnal-green, Belfast, Halifax. Coleraine, Armagh, Edlington, Newry, Sheerness, Queenborough, Stafford, Derbyshire, Frome, Bridgewater, Carrickfergus, Antrim county, York, from a paish in the county of Down, and another from the city of Dublin, sigued by 1600 individuals (both praying for inquiry). The noble earl also presented two petitions from parishes in Ircland, praying to be her surprise at the immense proportions of this apartment. relieved from the expense of building union workho

by some reflections from Lord Brougham, delivered in a strain of sarcasm and ridicule. He expressed himself in favour of the appropriation, and treated with much levity the objections of the Atlantic," to which most condescending address the Atlantic, to which most condescending address the Atlantic, to which most condescending address the Atlantic of the Atlant those who petitioned against it. The Earl of Roden was supported by the Earl of Mountcashell, the Bishop of Down, and the Marquis of Breadalbane; but the debate was only a cursory and incidental one.

Albert inquired at what period it was intended that the Britain should make her first voyage; and on Lieut. Hose and incidental one.

Having discussed, in detached portions, the one great debate which has occupied the House of Commons during the whole week, as better suited to our columns than a continued commentary, which had we given it, could not have embraced a tithe of the multifarious aspects under which the momentous question has presented itself, we shall here confine ourselves to a few general reflections suggested by the various speeches; commencing with the memorable words of Lord W. Russell on the scaffold—"I did believe, and do still, that Popery is breakthe scaffold—"I did believe, and do still, that Popery is breaking in upon, this nation, and those who advance it will stop at nothing to carry on their designs; and I am heartily sorry that nothing to carry on their designs: and I am heartily sorry that so many Protestants are giving their helping hand to it." In the palmy days of Whiggery, a favourite tosst at its political orgies, was "the cause for which Hampden bled in the field and Russell died on the scaffold." Modern whigs are apostates repay the young foreigner in the same coin, and to

Read letter from Rev. W. B. Bond; amount of 111.7s. 71/2 of the Exchequer, Mr. MACAULAY, and indeed all the supporters of the Bill, steadfastly deny that it is a religious question. It is easier to deny than to disprove the fact. But what then is it? Let us suppose a case. Let us suppose the course of education at Maynooth to be equal or superior to that of the English, that he did not understand the Spanish Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, or Westminster. Would Sir Robert Peel or Sir T. Freemautle, send a son there to be educated?—
And if not, why not? Because they would shrink from the idea of their sons becoming Panish. But why shrink? Because idea of their sons becoming Papists. But why shrink? Because they deem the Roman Catholic religion to be full of idolatry, superstition, and immorality. Can it then be the later of the superstition. superstition, and immorality. Can it, then, be the duty of the state to unhold, promote, and endow such a religion?

Mr. PLUMPTRE truly observed that it was a religious feeling, and nothing but a religious feeling, which animated the great majority of the petitioners. So entirely, indeed, is it a religious question, that for ourselves we do not see how the Established Church in Ireland can continue to be maintained in its present state, if, as Mr. Gladstone contends, the future endow-ment of the Roman Catholic Church is settled by this proposed grant to Maynooth. We say, if you reinstate Popery you are bound to restore to her what she was despoiled of at the Reformation. You are bound to give her back her own—[We would respectfully suggest that the expression of our esteemed contemporary is scarcely correct and judicious. The Church of Rome cannot justly call a foot of Irish land her own. All her revenues, when she possessed them, were usurped; and these, at the Reformation, reverted to the original Church of Ireland,-to the Church as it was before Papal domination had corrupted and enslaved it, -were restored in short to the lawful heir and claimant.—Ep.Church.]—and upon the principles now asserted, to support the Church of the minority out of the for the Travelling Missionaries employed by the Society.

Lord CASTLEREAGH mentioned that he had received a letter from a relation, who characterised the measure as one "which

House—a man whose large mind exceeded the whole of their united intellects—Lord Bacon—tells us that "Kings must make religion the rule of Government, and not to balance the scale; for he that casteth in religion only to make the scales even, his own weight is contained in these characters—Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin. He is found too light—his kingdom we must not lose sight of one circumstance—the elements of which the House of Commons is composed. Some there be there whose religion it would be extremely difficult to discovers others, who hold what they call their religion in subjection to It has been made painfully known to the public, that lishop de Lancey met with an alarming accident on Friay atternoon, the 16th inst. As various, and in some Catholics themselves, who, by virtue of their religion, are negative. cessarily in favour of the measure. Of such motley, of variegated materials, the majority of Sir Robert Peel will be composed, - John Bull



The following letter of his grace the Duke of Newcastle has been extensively circulated :-Clumber, Sunday evening, April 13, 1845.

My dear fellow-countrymen,-In the sincerity of my heart, and under an anxiety which overwhelms me, may I address to you a few hurried lines which are intended to exhort you to adopt the most decisive measures, ere the fit time for action be passed? It is now late in the afternoon, and I have only just looked cursorily over the contents of this day's post; my observations must therefore be very brief indeed. I would have might be found true to the great cause of Protestantism, and that in him might be supplied another among the too few and and able champions of the neglected and almost persecuted Established Church of England. Alas, you have only to choose between submitting to be trampled upon, or making a loud demand by your nublic rains. oud demand by your public voice.

You must rouse yourselves as one man. Those who are attached to the Protestant faith—those who wish to preserve the predominance of the Protestant protection and safeguard of these realms—those who will not submit to the submit to the imposition of the income-tax, by which means a surplus is extracted from your pockets, that is, to pay a sinful endowment of a rebellious Popish seminary, Maynooth in Irland, and this, too, when the smallest portion of a pound is denied to your own pure and truly Christian Church—look well into this prefiding a second in the smallest portion of a pound is denied to your own pure and truly Christian Church—look well into this prefiding a second in the smallest position of a pound in the smallest position of t into this perfidious proceeding; see with your own eyes—judge with your own good understanding—act from the stoutness of your own noble British hearts. But be quick! Lose not a instant! Call county meetings—require your representative to represent you in reality, and call upon them to support you petitions. You are betrayed; you are sacrificed in more stances than one—you are the victims of some deep scheme which is not yet sufficiently developed, but be beforehand with the schemers, although they may think themselves safe in their parliamentary.

feelings to your love of God, and love of country. Petition! Petition! Do this with zeal, pe fulness and order, but with perseverance and determination

tention that you may be forewarned of what may happen, by a factious demagogue, but by an unflinching Conservative of all our most loved and valued institutions of church and state. Allow me to sign myself, your ever faithful friend,

VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen and the Prince then, accomhaving inspected the wine store, sleeping-rooms, and diving loon, went to the upper deck and inspected a working model the engines, and a section of the midship portion of the the particulars of which were explained by Mr. Brunel. Royal party then proceeded to the engine-room, where Harman, the engineer, was in attendance. His Royal ness took a great deal of interest in the inspection of the machinery, making several inquiries, which were answered by Mr. The Queen and the Prince frequently expressed their supprise in the course of increation, evaluating the course of increation, evaluating the course of increasing evaluations. their surprise in the course of inspection, exclaiming, an immense length!" The Royal party then returned to the promenade deck, passing through the captain's cabin. Queen sat for about ten minutes on the handsome chairs in the saloon, where, in a splendid mirror, her Majesty could see her surprise at the immense proportions of this apartme. The Queen and the Prince then went on deck, when her The remarks made by this excellent nobleman were followed jesty, most graciously addressing Lieut. Hosken, said am very much gratified with the sight of your magnificent ship, and I wish you every possible lant commander made an appropriate acknowledgment.

Albert inquired at what period it was intended that the

MR. PEEL. - The subjoined paragraph is extracted from the greatest speed. columns of El Clamor Publico:—"Toledo, April 15.—Yeste day evening the son of the celebrated English Minister, Robert Peel, who is an attaché to the British embassy at Maria de la company at the celebrated English embassy at Maria de la consideration of the celebrated English embassy at Maria de la consideration of the celebrated English embassy at Maria de la consideration of the celebrated English embassy at Maria de la consideration of the celebrated English embassy at Maria de la consideration of the celebrated English embassy at Maria de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister, service de la consideration of the celebrated English Minister duty approached in order to examine it. Without an erremony, Sir Robert Peel's son presented to the carabipair of double-barrelled pistols. In return for this delicant tention the carabineers rushed to their arms, being anxious Sir Robert Peele, Sir T. Fremantle, the Chancellor the Exchequer, Mr. Macaulay, and indeed all the suprets of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that it is supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that it is supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that it is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that it is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, that is not a supported by the control of the Bill, steadigstly depy, the contr with very unpleasant consequences, had it not been put a strp to by the interposition of the civil employés. The political chief being informed of what was man, when the latter said, with the candour which carac and that he had presented his pistols to the carabineers !

his Royal Highness remarked, "Oh you want to escape not equinoctial gales," when he informed the Prince that was ages in

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, May 17, 1844. Montreal, May 17,
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Montreal, May 17,
Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, May 17,
Montreal, appoint the following Persons to be the Medical Board, to examine all Licenses to practice Physic, &c. &c. in Upper

Doctors Christopher Widmer, William C. Gwynne, Robert Sulli-Hornby, Walter Telfer, William Durie, K. H., Henry Saint van, John King, William Beaumont, George Herrick, B. Nicol, and Joseph Hamilton.

the Herald of yesterday says, that there is a report in be city that Mr. Taschereau, the Police Magistrate, is Isolicitor General, East, and that Mr. Daly goes to the Legistative Council to make room for him in Megantic; also, that Mr. Grieve, who is in ill health, resigns his seat for Rivers, to make way for Mr. D. R. Viene. We have heard RUMOURED APPOINTMENTS .- A Quebec corresp Rivers, to make way for Mr. D. B. Viger. We have he much more astonishing rumours of official changes than the within these three days.—Montreal Courier.

THE MILITIA LAW.—Among the laws that have been ab ceived with laughter. We know not who the laughers were, but an incomparably greater man than any who sit in that le of their

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and starving

f of my deep on your at-happen, not Conservative church and friend, nen, accommenade, and dining sa in monade, and dining sa in model of the vessel, true. The where Mr. Acoyal High of the markered by Mr. It was to the cabin. The cabin. The chairs in the prince and the market in the market the design of August 100 coyages in feet with the said or voyages in feet with the said in the coordinate of the chairs in the case of the chair and the case of the coordinate in the case of the coordinate in the case of the c

cted from the 15.—Yester Minister, Say at Mariot and foreigner's arabineers on at any other carabineers as delicate ato to make him tot a sluggish een attended en put a step political the English hearactises ish languages to be paid on seatisfactory th! if he had

17, 1844. en pleased to Board, to ex-&c. in Upper

yet been given, but we presume that when the men are informed that they cannot this year be forced to make asses of themselves, they will hardly do so voluntarily. The Militia Law was a grievous burden—many of the men having to go several bill purporting to be issued by the Branch Bank of Montreal, boys who congregated from far and near to witness the "Sojering." The late law has been found totally ineffective, and has given general dissatisfaction. We congratulate both men and officers on having got rid of it .- British Whig.

> CIRCULAR. Kingston, May 20th, 1845.

considering how this energy and enterprize can be best exerted ged at one against which another was lodged-he was in a and most beneficially applied, and they have come to the con-clusion that the most advantageous thing which could be done to serve the interests of the inhabitants generally, would be the establishment, in some convenient and roomy spot, contiguous to the water, of a STEAM POWER COMPANY—which power may were—the whole three were struck down by a limb of the tree, be applied, amongst others, to the following purposes:—
An extensive Flour Mill,

A powerful Saw Mill,

A Nail Cutting Machine, with Trip Hammer, &c. A Turnery, &c. &c. &c., together with any and every other

manufactury where a moving power is required.

A preliminary meeting of persons favourable to the above

meeting took place at the Court House yesterday morning.

Colin Miller, Esquire was called to the Chair, and Douglas Prentiss, Esquire, was requested to act as Secretary.

The advantages of the proposed Company were fully and ably discussed, and the meeting were unanimous in their opinions as to the benefits which the inhabitants generally would derive from its formation—and it was also considered that the Stock ald prove to be very desirable.

Our readers will perceive from the above proceedings, that at length Kingston is about to arouse from its lethargy and to feel, as the Circular expresses itself, "that if the Inhabitants wish to see their Town improved they must not rely on assistance from Government, or from any other source than their own energies and enterprize."—Chronicle & Gazette.

All accounts agree that a most important change for the better is taking place in Great Britain, in the productiveness of the Land by the recent improvements in Agriculture. About 17 bushels of Wheat per scre, has long been considered the average produce throughout England and Scotland. It is not common now, to hear of 40, 50, 60 and even 80 Imperial bushels per acre—in consequence of the two important im-provements of draining, and of the application of Guano and other manures which are applied. But in nothing more than in a perfect knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the dif-ferent.

To Liebig, mainly, are British Agriculturists indebted for new light thrown upon this, until now, abstruse subject. The great English Landholders have found it their interest to take advantage of the great improvement of draining—and many thousands of pounds are annually disbursed—and the occupiers getting rich by the operation, notwithstanding that they have to pay 5 per cent. per annum for all money expended.

We beg leave strongly to recommend our Canadian Farmers

have had a good deal to do with the present low prices of grain; and it must be recollected that if a Farmer can make one acre of land produce 30 or 40 bushels of grain instead of 15 or 20, he can well afford to sell his grain cheap; because as the price of labor is always dependent upon the price of grain, the Farther gets the advantage in every respect. A small quantity of well managed is far better than a large breadth ill managed. The former will pay a profit—and it is because the latter sys tem is almost universally adopted, that we have poor, and needy ousequently complaining Farmers .- Kingston Chronicle

WHO AND WHAT ARE THE FARMERS? - In answer to this interrogatory we reply, they are the main-spring of the whole linery of civilized life in the colony, the foundation and support of all and every other class of the community; the mechanic and the merchant, the ship builder and owner, the forwarder and carrier are alike dependent on the continued exertions of the Farmer. He promotes their operations, rewards their enterprise, and makes their fortunes; in fact the Farmer is the very alpha and omega of the alphabet of Colonial properity, the sole producer of the real wealth of the country. is by the labor of his hands that all our vast importations with all their customs imposts are paid, and an overwhelming bal-ance of exchange prevented; and the interest on the loan which is employed on all our internal improvements must come from

Look, Sir, at the wharves, the ships, the mills, the mer chants' stores, the hotels, and the private mansions of the mer-chants' stores, the hotels, and the private mansions of the mer-chants—from what source did they spring, from what mine came the means to erect these goodly edifices? All, all was turned up by the plough, and came from the barns and granary of the Farmer, while but a small unremunerating portion is left for him who has been the cause of the prosperity, confort, ease and luxury of his neighbors. Why then should the Farmer be held in abeyance? is there not among them as a class as much integrity of principle, honesty of purpose, and independence of spirit? Yes, and as great a portion of intelligence, too, as will be found among some other classes who are apt to claim precedence as the magnates of the land. Place, then, for the Farmer, for we are far from sure that they could not from their class very advantageously displace some of our legislators, who proudly tack M.P.P. to a name otherwise unknown,

Wealth the Farmer may never hope to attain, but his con-Wealth the Farmer may never hope to attain, but his con-tinued energetic exertions can scarcely fail to produce for him (what he is followed by the respondents, although it has been contended on their behalf at the bar, that the con-(what he is fully entitled to expect) a sufficiency of the necessaries and comforts of life at all times, and, (to say the least) the respect of all good men and true .- Communicated to the

Ep. Ch 2

The subscription list of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad has been circulated in town during the last few days, and £25,000 already appears upon it from the citizens. We observe by the last Sherbrooke Gazette, that £12,500 have been some subject to the serve by the last Sherbrooke Gazette, that £12,500 have been subject to the subscribed in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, which, with £25,000 from the British American Land Company, makes the amount as yet subscribed £62,000.—Montreal Herald.

EARL CATHCART .- Lieutenant General the Earl Cathcart, appointed Commander of the Forces in North America, will proceed to Quebec, en route to Montreal, in the Vesuvius, steam-sloop. Major Donglas, 79th Foot, will accompany the steam-sloop. Major Douglas, 79th Foot, with gallant Commander as his Lordship's Aide-de-campgallant Commander as his Lordship as his Lordship

The second division of the 60th Royal Rifle Regiment arrived here yesterday from Quebec, in the Sydenham, and went board the Prince Albert immediately, en route to St. Johns. The 60th is a splendid corps, but the appearance of the men is completely spoiled by the abominable Albert caps; it looks even more hideous on them than on the red coat regiments. The officers are a very fine, gentlemanly looking set of men. This corps ought to be great favourites on this side the Atlantic, for the very constant of the completion of the contract was made on that it, for the very constant of the proposition of the contract was made on that it is admitted on all mands that the warehouse arrived, it is admitted on all mands that the warehouse arrived arr tic, for they were originally raised for service here, and for many years bore the appellation of the "Royal North Ameri-

Helen's Island .- Montreal Courier, May 20.

Meanet Assizes.—The civil cases decided on Monday Presented little of interest. In one of them an action on a promise little of interest. In one of them an action on a promise little of interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear clear interest, and 15s, additional for a protest. The clear clear

miles to the place of rendezvous, and lose a day in the most hurried season of the year, to answer to their names, and stand for a couple of hours to be laughed at by all the truant school-boys who congregated for a couple of hours to be laughed at by all the truant school-boys who congregated for a couple of hours to be laughed at by all the truant school-boys who congregated for a couple of hours to be laughed at by all the truant school-boys who congregated for a couple of hours to be laughed at their own expenses, should reduce the most detection, though its worthlessness becomes obvious on the slightest expendence at their own expenses, should reduce the formation of the hours of the formation of the hours of the formation of the hours of the formation of the same of the formation of the hours of the hours of the formation of the hours of the hou genuine bill, and bears the signature of "B. Thorne" in a cramped hand, instead of the usual free flowing hand. It was

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- A correspondent of the Toronto Examiner gives the following account of a most distressing accident which occurred lately at Caledon:—"A man named If the Inhabitants of Kingston wish to see their town improved, they must not rely upon assistance from Government, or from any other source than their own energies and enterprize.

A few of its inhabitants have, under this conviction, been came out to see him cut down the 'big trees.' He was engaged. which lay across them-the eldest child almost literally cut in two, and all appeared quite dead. He was so horrified that he was unable to cut off the limb, but ran for help to the nearest neighbor, some distance off. While he was away, his wife re-Planing Machine,
The manufactory of the various domestic articles now supplied from the United States.

neighbor, some distance off. While he was away, his wife recovered from the stun, and what a sight for a mother! (herself nearly dead, and also under the limb.) She are her darling boy cut in two, and the other child covered with the blood. She thought she was abandoned in this situation, and she shricked most fearfully for help; the heart-rending tones will It is believed that if such a power could be created by a Joint Stock Company, there would be no difficulty in finding was sent for; he says that the youngest will probably recover, though it is severely cut across the forehead, but the mother's persons who would rent the various premises with the power, at remunerating prices—so as to pay a good interest for the Capital employed, and who would carry on extensive businesses, greatly advantageous to this town and neighbourhood—and for which Kingston from its central situation is so well adapted.

It is therefore proposed to form a Joint Stock Campany, with a capital not exceeding £15,000 in shares of 50 dollars each. The Company to be incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and the Share-holders to be liable only to the extent of their Shares. lar calamities, by making people more cautious.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE .-- Last night, as a party were will be held at the Court House on Friday morning celebrating the wedding of a daughter (by a former husland,) next, at 11 o'clock precisely.

In consequence of the above Circular a highly respectable sons, it is said 13 or 14, assembled to perform one of these acts so disgraceful to a civilized community, called a Chariveri. It seems that after being civilly treated, and once retiring, they must be affirmed with costs. returned again at a late hour, "like a pig to its wall the mire," to perform a repetition of their disgusting deeds. The females of the house being very much alarmed, Mr. Mor ris was induced to go out of the house, to endeavour, by remon strance and persuasion, to prevail upon them to desst and re-turn home, when, horrible to relate, a shot was almost immediately fired, which killed him instantly, the ball entering one

When will such disgraceful scenes, which so often terminate in fatal results, cease?—London Times.

At an Inquest held recently in Montreal, the Jury, feeling eply the responsibility which ought to attach to Apothecaries and Druggists, in selling or sending a poisonous substance to non-medical persons, recommended that the word "poison," along with the name of the poison, should be distinctly written upon every wrapper or envelope, and especially in the outer one, in addition to the address of the party for whom it is intended. This is a recommendation which, we rust, will be carefully followed by every vender of such substances.

for the City and County of Montreal, died yesteday morning.

The unfortunate gentleman was taken suddenly if on Saturday evening, and we helicon recognition of the City and County of Montreal, died yesteday morning.

The unfortunate gentleman was taken suddenly if on Saturday and endownent of Grammar Schools in the country of Grammar Schools in

Life.—We learn from the St. John New Brunswicker of the 6th instant, that the schooner Tom Cringle, Dean, master, ed comfort to the inhabitants—with an increased provision for which left Boston on Thursday last, for that port, went ashore on Sunday night on Dieppe Harbor Ledges in a thick fog, and moval of alleged complaints and grievances by the payment of

Possible that healthy wheat can grow hardy as that plant is.—
Much less can the fine and better grasses exist. We would
strongly advise our Agricultural Societies to recommend a good
charge entering his mouth caused instantaneous death. Mr. system of draining, without which all other attempts to obtain productive crops will be unavailing.

The increased produce from land in England is supposed to but not described.—Hamilton Gazette.

> Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration in Canada.
>
> QUEBEC, May 17, 1845.

Number of Emigrants arrived at this port, since the 1st in-From England,...... 14 226
 Ireland,
 4
 445

 Scotland,
 21
 78

 Lower Ports,
 0
 1
 To the same period last year, 55 163 A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. COUNTER vs. MACPHERSON and others :-

ber, to give judgment in the case of

COUNTER, APPELLANT, v. MACPHERSON AND OTHERS, RESPONDENTS.

From the importance of the question raised, their Lordships reserved their judgment. The judgment was delivered by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

In this case a bill was filed by the appellant in the Court of Chancery in Canada, seeking the specific performance of an agreement entered into by the respondent. The Vice-Chancellor made a decree in favour of the plaintiff. From the decision, the re-pondent appealed to the Governor General in Council, who reversed the decision of the Vice Chancellor, and dismissed the plaintiff's bill with costs. From this order the present appeal is brought. The terms of the agreement beween the parties are to be collected from a corresponde which began in the month of August, 1839, and terminated on the 3rd of January, 1840. That these letters constitute a tract is one with respect to which a court of equity ought not to interfere, and that the parties should be left to their legal rights and remedies. The case appears to be this: The appellant was the owner of a wharf and three stores at Kingston, in Great Meeting at Port Burwell,
May 8, 1845.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the townships of Malahide and Bayham, in the District of London;
Dereham, Norwich and Oxford, in the District of Brock; and Dereham, Norwich and Oxford, in the District of Brock; and Houghton and Middleton, in the District of Talbot, held this day at Port Burwell, in compliance with a previously published whose interest would expire on the 1st of April, 1840. In this day at Port Burwell, in compliance with a previously published notice, of the 14th of April, for the purpose of petitioning the Governor-in-Council on the subject of the immediate construction of of the immediate constr tion of Port Burwell Harbour, at which meeting 500 persons were present. [We regret that the length of the petition was finally agreed between the appellant and respondents that the appellant should "put in order the existing stores," and should build a new store or warehouse, according to a plan referred to in the correspondence, but not in the cause; that these works should be completed by the 1st of April, 1840, and that expended by the appellant in the erection of the new buildings should not exceed £600; and if the sum so expended should exceed £600, then at an additional rent, calculated at the rate of 12 per cent, upon the excess. Possession of the whole perty was to be delivered to the respondents on the 10th of April, 1840, and they were to engage to restore the premises at the end of the term in as good condition as that in which they were when possession was taken. It appeared also, that the appellant was to relinquish his forwarding business in favour of then said that he authorized Mr. Cunard to convey to his Exthe respondents. In pursuance of this arrangement, the building up the new warehouse commenced; but when the 1st of April arrived, it is admitted on all hands that the warehouse was ground by the respondents; and if time was the essence of the contract, we have no doubt that all right of objection on that The remaining division of the 89th embarked last evening or Quebec.

The right wing of the 14th also arrived at Lachine. They are to be statioued at Laprairie, and one company on the Saint Niagara Assizes.—The civil cases decided on Monday and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of things, on the 1st day of April, and the works in progress were continued with their approbation. In this state of

of June of every year. No official notice of the change has ever unpleasant it may be to the professional gentleman. - Ni- but while the works were in progress, an accident occurred, ed or materially injured all the stores. The appellant insisted that the respondents at their own expense, should rebuild and

been proposed to ask, appears to conclude the principle upon which our decision is founded. It was said that there were two modes in which substantial justice might be done; one was, by decreeing a lease to be executed on the 11th of April, 1840, containing covenants by the appellant, to repair and complete the buildings, and by the respondents to keep in re-pair and restore them at the end of the term; and it was said that there would then be a subsisting lease, and an action against the appellant for the non-performance of his engagement to build and repair. But, in the first place, the respondents never entered into any such engagement; they never agreed to accept the appellant's covenant to do the work after the commencement of the term; and if they had, the obligation of the appellant to complete the building, not withstanding the fire, would have remained precisely the same. Another mode suggested was this: that the lease should be dated as on the day of the fire, and that the respondents should be considered as taking the premises as they stood before the accident on that day, and ould undertake by some covenant an obligation to restore them to that condition; and that the appellant, on the other hand, should covenant to complete them when restored. Now, it is obvious that this is to impose upon the parties a contract which they never entered into, either by expression or implication; and although where a binding contract is subsisting the completion of which, in its exact terms, becomes impossible relief, the court of equity will struggle with points of form, it cannot for that purpose alter the substance of that agreement, or impose upon either party obligations totally different from those which by the agreement he had contracted. In this case equally innocent, and the only question is, upon which of them the loss arising from an inevitable accident is to fall. The claim to relief has accordingly been very fairly tested in argument by the appellant, upon the general principle that the buildings, when the fire took place, were, in equity, the property, and therefore standing at the risk of the respondents. For the

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Legislature was prorogued on the 24th ult. His Excellency Sir John Harvey closed the Session with the following Speech:—
Mr. Speaker, Honble. Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

Your assiduous attention to the business of the session and the liberality of your grants in aid of the public service entitle you to the thanks of our Gracious Sovereign, which I accord-

The present is not the proper occasion upon which to sum up the many benefits which Newfoundland has derived from its experimental Constitution, such a recapitulation will more properly belong to the close of the final Session of its Amalgamated Assembly—but it may not be irrelevant to the occasion upon which I address you to remark that, if no other advantages had flowed from it than those which connect themselves with the creation of good practicable Roads and Bridges throughout the more populous Districts of a Colony in which few or nonand endownent of Grammar Schools in the principal outports, together with an Academical Institution in the Provincial DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY Loss of LIFE.—We learn from the St. John New Brunswicker of the 6th instant, that the schooner Tom Crist Life. the poor and destitute generally, and I may add, with the re all the contingent and other charges which were unavoidably left unsatisfied by the late General Assembly. If, I repeat, no other benefits than these had resulted from the legislative labours of the body which I now address, surely no reasonable doubt can exist that many, great, and substantial are the advantages which it has conferred upon Newfoundland.

The actual number of Bills which have been presented for

sions, is comparatively small—but they are all of a character to be substantially useful to the Colony, and I doem the present a not unfitting occasion upon which to state to you (and to the country) that I have never felt desirous of urging any legislative action upon the General Assembly as at present constitu-ted, beyond what was called for by a due regard to the immediate and pressing interests of the Colony-but on the contrary I have seen with satisfaction the postponement of many mea-sures of undoubted weight and lasting interest, for further egislative decision under, it may be, very different circumstan-

With these observations, I relieve you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, until the period may arrive for convening you to hold the final Session of the General Assembly as at present constituted.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We announced in our paper of the 3d instant, that a meeting of the Executive Council had been summoned for the 8th, and that, among those who had been called upon to attend were the two gentlemen, (Messrs. Johnston and Hazen,) residing in this two gentlemen, (Messrs. Johnston and Hazen,) residing in this city, whose resignations had not been accepted, based as they were upon the appointment of Mr. Reade to the Provincial Secretaryship - an appointment which has recently been disal-lowed by Her Majesty's Government. We have since learned that the meeting took place on the 9th, and that in addition to COUNTER vs. MACPHERSON and others:—

Present: Lord Brougham, Lord Langdale, Vice Chancellor
Knight Bruce, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.
Their Lordships met at three o'clock in the Council Chamtaken place. On the contrary, we are led to believe, from an authority upon which we place every reliance, that the retiring Councillors declined resuming their seats mainly on the ground that a large majority of the Council consisted of persons against whom a vote of want of confidence had been recorded by the Assembly, including those who had been selected from the small minority in the House on the question against whom a small minority in the rotate of the december against a similar expression would of course attach. We cannot but appland the course thus taken by those gentlemen, for it is impossible to discover how they could have taken their seats with honour to themselves and satisfaction to the country at a Board, where almost the whole had expressed and maintained opinion adverse to their own, upon a question, in which the dearest rights of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects were so deeply inerested, touching the manner in which the patronage of the Crown ought to be exercised in appointments to office within the Colony—particularly when they had been, as it is understood, so promptly and satisfactorily sustained by Her Majesty's Mr. Wilmot, who retired upon the same occasion with the three gentlemen above named, did not receive a summons for the meeting of the 9th; for what receive a summons for the meeting of the 9th; for what reason the public is yet uninformed. Some of our contemporaries allege that his resigna-tion has been accepted by Lord Stanley, but this, we are in-duced to believe, has not been the case.—There is better ground for supposing that personal feelings, arising out of the discussions which have taken place since Mr. Reade's appointment, either on the part of his Excellency or some member or members of the Council, have caused the omission of his name.— Had he been called, we have no hesitation in saying that he would have agreed with the others in the opinion, that it would be impossible for them to resume their seats.

We cannot learn that the disallowed appointment has been filled up, although rumour has given it to many persons. In the present embarrassed position of the Government, it is able that both Mr. Read and Mr. Odell will continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until the subject shall have been again brought under the consideration of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and that such a re-organization of the Provincial Government will finally take place, and such appointments be made to the vacant offices as cannot fail to give ntire satisfaction to the people of this loyal Province. - St. John's (N.B.) Courier.

We are informed that the Hon. John Montgomery, one of for England shortly after Mr. Reade's appointment, and it w cellency his approval of that measure. We presume he has discovered his error.—Fredericton Loyalist.

out Colonial offices as proper objects for Colonial ambition to regara Chronicle.

Which has given rise to the present litigation. On the 18th of FORGERY.—The public will do well to be upon their guard

April, 1840, a fire broke out upon the premises, which destroy-If this view be correct, it is only saying in as many words, that the Canadian system is a mere experiment, of which, as yet, they do not see the complete working, and that, therefore, they wish it confined entirely to Canada, until its results be ascertained.

If such be their motives we cannot but say that they are wise and prudent. The state of these Colonies is so entirely different cramped hand, instead of the usual receiving hand. It was unnecessary for us to enter into any discussion of these questions, forther than as an examination of the relief which it has of the different parties in the country, capable of assuming the direction of the Government, that no comparison can well be made between them. In Canada we enjoy rather better advantages in this respect than any other colony possessing a representation, because we have now a large population—over a million and a quarter—and it might be reasonable to expect, that among our leading parties a sufficient choice would be open n selecting heads of departments. But even in Canada the deficiency is too palpable. There is not here a class of men of independent fortunes, who take up politics for their only employment, as they do at home; almost every man in this com-munity is obliged to devote his time and talents to some kind business by which to earn a livelihood, and very few are willing to absent themselves from it, to fill public situations so precarious in their tenure, as the great offices of Government

Hence upon the resignation of a Ministry it will always be ound difficult to find men of respectability and influence ready all at once to assume the vacant chairs, and barely possible to find two or three batches from the same party. This will be a difficulty in Canada for many years, notwithstanding our un precedented advance in population and wealth. But we should think that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, (not to mention Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland,) with their 150,000 or 180,000 inhabitants, the difficulties would be still greater than in Canada.

We should consequently think, that the Imperial Cabinet shows a prudent regard for the welfare of the Colonies in postponing the time for placing them generally under the new system, until it be fully tried, and found beneficial in one of them, where the elements are perhaps most favorable for its develope-ment. We know not how far these motives may have swayed there is no reason why the Court, upon any principle of moral justice, should at all decline to inverfere. Both parties are

Her Majesty's Ministers with reference to the non-recal of Mr. Wilmot, but it is not inprobable that they may have done so in some degree .- Montreal Herald.

The Steamship North America returned here on Tuesday evening. She had a fine run to St. Johns, but her news was somewhat anticipated by the arrival at St. Johns of the Nep-

tune, of that port, which had fallen in with the Hibernia in the ice, and brought off late London papers.

A fearful gale swept over St. Johns, on Friday night before last. A boat was lost in the storm, having been among the ice reasons assigned, we are of the opinion that the principle is not applicable to the case, and that the decision appealed from and foundered. Six persons perished-two others were providentially rescued.

It was supposed that the Seal Fishery from St. Johns would not turn out so successfully as usual.—Halifax Post, May 15

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We learn from Capt. Daker, of the bark Falmouth, which left Matanzas May 9th, that the English mail steamer from Vara Cruz arrived at Havanna 7th inst., with despatches from Mr. Crawford, the British Consul, advising him that the boundary line of Texas had been defined and settled, and her Independence guaranteed by a convention between England, France and Mexico. Accounts by the same arrival state that Santa Anna has been reduced to the alternative of ten year's banishment, or a trial for mal-administration.

The above intelligence must have left Vera Cruz on the 2d or 3d instant, which is ten days later than our previous advices.

A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for the Spring business. The joint guarantee of Texan Independence, with a specification of boundaries, is a more definite form of the proposition sent to Texas from Mexico some weeks since, per Br. frigate Eurydice. The Texan government objected to that proposition, that is, specified no particular boundary; but intimated that if this objection were obviated, and a liberal boundary specified, the proposition would be presented to the people for adoption or rejection, simmultaneously with the Annexation project. We presume the line has been placed pretty far West, in the hope of inducing the Texans to acquiesce; but it will be in vain,—they are almost unanimous for Annexation, and Annexation will

By the annexed paragraph from the New Orleans Bulletin | most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to of the 12th instant, it will be seen that a British squadron has sailed for the Gulph,-doubtless to keep an eye upon Brother

BRITISH FLEETFOR THE GULF .- The ship Wabash, which arrived yesterday from New York, reports having passed the Hole in the Wall, in company with four vessels of H. B. M. navy, viz.:—a ship of the line; a frigate; a sloop, and a ten-gun brig. The Wabash fell in with the squadron on the 4th inst., and parted company on the 5th .- N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Annual Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Diocesan Press, will be held in the Church Society's House, at Toronto, on Thursday the 5th June next, at 10 o'clock A.M.; to examine the accounts of the Press, and to usider such other matters as are connected with the interests

The surviving members of the Committee of Management, appointed at the Visitation of the Clergy on the 7th June last, Rev. B. Cronyn; Rev. J. G. Geddes; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. H. Scadding; Rev. A. N Bethune; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. W. M. Herchmer; Rev. H. Patton;

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,

Toronto, May 20th, 1845. 410-2 THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be

CHURCH SOCIETY.

the year ensuing.

By order of the Board, The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto respectfully requests that, wherever it can conveniently be done, the Officers of the District Branches, having remittances to make to him, would pay the same into some Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, to the credit of the Church Socie of the Diocese of Toronto, taking care to advise him by post o ST Address T. W. Birchall, Esq., Treasurer of the Church Society, Toronto. May 15th, 1845.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS in the Bond A MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS in the Bond Head Harbour Company, will take place at Bond Head, on Monday, the 23d June, next, at noon. Bond Head, 20th May, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned bave received their usual SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c.

EARTHENWARE. Assorted, in Hhds. and Tierces, &c. &c. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronto,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels

arrived at Montreal his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, com sing a very complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. P. PATERSON.

Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

PAPER-HANGINGS.

HE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the W. Lushington, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold

W. Lushington, lately arrived at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.)

P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845. 1845.

EXTENSIVE SPRING IMPORTATIONS SUMMER DRY GOODS.

BETLEY & BROWN, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers would respectfully intimate to their numerous customers, that this Season they will be enabled to offer for sale the largest and most complete assortment ever opened out in Western Canada; and which they will dispose of for a remunerating profit—their usual liberal terms. They anticipate having a considerable portion of their purchases forwarded by the 15th May.

Their stock will include the latest and most fashionable

designs in Printed Goods: also, the newest styles of dresses, in Silk and Worsted Fabrics, to be met with in the London market BETLEY & BROWN.

1845. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have

No. 173, King Street, Toronto,

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY.

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment,

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of

Cobourg and the public generally, that he has opened an Office, opposite the Market Place, for the purpose of Register-

ing the names of Ladies and Gentlemen who may require Ser-

Wm. GREEN.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

AUCTIONEER.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

REFERS to JAMES B. EWART. ESQ., Dundas, C. W., A. McDonald, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank, Hamilton, C. W. Also, to Messrs. Thomas Clarkson &

Co., Toronto, who will make liberal advances on all consign-

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS.

THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally,

CUT NAILS,

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Mer-

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms.

IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS,

and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the

KING STREET, TORONTO.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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.

EDUCATION.

MRS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references:

Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis,

Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.)

.....

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, long accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage with a family as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She will undertake to give instruction in the usual branches of an English Education. Letters to be addressed A. B., Office

GOVERNESS.

Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each

Cornwall, April 7th, 1845.

In Toronto .- The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

Boy Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

Music

Tuition to Junior Clas es, under Ten Years of Age-

***UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d

DAVID BRODIE, Secretary.

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse,

Hamilton, 1st March, 1845.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845.

Cobourg, 1st May, 1845.

By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-

vants, and the names of Servants who may require places. All applications punctually attended to, and charges moderate.

Toronto, May 1st, 1845.

Cohourg, 15th May, 1845.

Cobourg, May 20, 1845.

ments made to him.

with their very superior

taken the Shop and Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Bowes & Hall, AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER.

CREIGHTON & HALL.

JOHN MITCHELL.

RICHARD JUSON & Co.

WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and rice versal, as follows:-Where they will open in a few days an extensive and varied assortment of LEAVE KINGSTON. FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Their Stock will be found to consist of English and French Goods, which they will dispose of at the smallest remuners-

LEAVE BYTOWN.

RIDEAU CANAL.

1845.

THE STEAMERS

408-2m The Aid,......Every Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Prince Albert, " Friday, at 9 A. M. Beaver, " Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between By town and Montreal

Kingston, 1st May, 1845. FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

ON YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump house, and other out houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile - a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Parm with im-provements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.)

HENRY J. FYFE. Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIER, 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.

FOR SALE. THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simone, Township of Georgina, being 407.2m "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 neces-sary 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-barbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander chaots of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on band a very extensive stock of be point

of the Steamhoat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Lund Agent, Sc., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River 399-4m Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on THESDAY EVEN-NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 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 mainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

RICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a NOTICE. The TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a complete Stock of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimers, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workers while and conducte prices to merit a share of multiple and the complete state of the Season, and hopes, hy strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. HAWKE for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able one, by giving a Mortgage.

one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial. N.B.—Having had considerable experience in University holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York. work, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, May, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS, TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

held in the Company's Office here, on Monday, the 2nd day of June next, at Twelve o'clock, Noon, when a state-FOR YOUNG LADIES nent of its affairs will be submitted and Directors elected for

AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; BY MRS. BEAVEN. Price 71d. each.

For sale by Ramsay. Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, IN SHEET FORM,

(PRICE 9d) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845.

Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

May Property and 15th of February.

TRENT CHURCH.

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 their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY. (Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY.

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

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February 20, 1845, BIRTHS. At the Rectory, Bath, on the 26th instant, Mrs. W. F. S

At Oakville, on the 22nd inst., the lady of the Rev. George Winter Warr, of a son. MARRIED.

At Colborne, on the 27th inst, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Wm. Buell, Esq., of Rochester, N.Y., to Mrs. Clarissa Powers, of the village of Colborne, C.W. On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, James Lukin Robinson, Esq., B. L., eldest son of the Hon. the Chief Justice of Canada West, to Eliza-beth, eldest daughter of John Arnold, E-q, of Sarsden, near Woodstock, Judge of the District Court, and Chairman of the

Quarter Sessions.
On Thursday the 8th inst., at the Bechive, Verulam, John Langton, Esq., of the Blithe, in the Township of Fenelon, to Lydia, second daughter of the Rev. J. H. Dunsford, by whom

the marriage ceremony was performed. DIED. At Kingston, on the 21st inst., at the residence of her son,

Charles Willard, Esq., Jane, relict of the late Levi Willard, Esq., formerly of the city of Montreal, in the 80th year of her age, after a protracted illness of several weeks which she hore with christian fortitude and resignation, and deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relations.

On the 8th of April last, at his residence, Elm Grove, in

the County Carlow, Beauchamp Urquart Colclough, Esquire, deeply and deservedly regretted. Deceased was the fourth son of Major Colclough, late of Kildavin, and now residing at

veastle has

my heart, address to ort you to action be e only just at: my ob-would have hed to see hed that he oo few and who are atto preserve irch as the ho will not

PART I.

my life, I thank you. church yesterday; and as I thought you were never Christ's disciples? absent when in health, I set down your absence to ill- P.-Do you mean then, sir, to say that it is our

your week's accounts, or a journey of pleasure, is ever prove us to be Christ's true disciples? a proper occupation on the Lord's Day.

I were to tell you the reason.

the truth is, that I kept away because I knew I should on his part, thus conveys to them.) not like your sermon

object, which you ought to have in view, in going to life than they ever led before. church. It is written, "My house shall be called the C .- And a stricter life than it is necessary for knows and approves of, in perfect unison with his as- to those who do. sembled brethren, and according to a prescribed plan | P .- No, no, I do not mean to say that. But surewhich is proper for the occasion. This opportunity Table make new vows of obedience and bind them-I say, and these main designs of public worship, every selves more solemnly than they have ever done before. member of our congregation secures to himself when | C .- I allow no such thing, nor would you enteryou to determine against this sermon of mine, before by which you are bound already. it was preached?

P.—Why, sir, if you remember, you gave us notice heard you on that subject before, and had much upon yourself at your Confirmation, andrather hear you on any other, I determined not to come. P .- Sir, I never was confirmed.

with those foolish people of old who said to their were received into the Christian covenant—the terms teachers-" Prophesy not unto us right things, speak required by our Lord himself and his apostles? unto us smooth things?"

P .- Nay, sir, I think you can't charge me with that; I am ready enough to listen to your sermons in vows, on your part? They were these-" First, that general, though they often tell me unpleasant truths; you should renounce the devil and all his works, the but the fact is, that I doubt whether you do altogether pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the preach to us "right things" on this subject of the sinful lusts of the flesh-secondly that you should be-Lord's Supper. I hope you will not be offended with lieve all the Articles of the Christian Faith-and me for saying so; but I do think that you and other thirdly that you should keep God's holy will and The striking peculiarity of the Moor is his lion-like clergymen are over anxious to get people to the sac- commandments, and walk in the same all the days of appearance. Often have I stood and gazed with adrament, and that you don't sufficiently distinguish, as your life." Is there anything in the other sacra- miration on a group of these swarthy turbaned chil-

C .- So for am I from being offended, that I re- ments. joice in an opportunity of hearing your arguments, P.--I am not aware that there is, and yetand answering them. I cannot, certainly, admit that hear him. I have no reason to doubt his sincerity, are already pledged? I said before, Powell, I rejoice in the opportunity of ving it, when we are unfit for it. dealing with your case individually, of learning pre- C .- What act of religion is there, Powell, which is vigour displayed in every movement, and his bold inly as possible between "the worthy and the unwor- of the church?" thy"-or, as I would rather express it, those who are P.-Sir, I do not understand you. fit to communicate, and those who are not—though I | C.—What I mean to ask you, is this—Is it a dan- Spaniard. Under proper discipline what a noble solam not content to leave the latter at ease in their gerous thing to say to God at the holy table, that we dier he would make! Patient of fatigue, reckless of state of unfitness, and have something to say to them "repent truly and earnestly of our sins, are in love hardship, temperate in his diet even to abstemiousness mistaken notions as to what is really required of those such feelings or intentions; and is there no danger in slices of water-melon, and he is satisfied. At present who come to the Lord's Table; and of the unwar- saying precisely the same things with the same insin- he is a daring robber, an indefatigable contrabandista rantable conclusions which are drawn from that pas- cerity, in the usual service of the Church? sage of St. Paul, in which he points out to the Co- P .- "Precisely the same things," sir! How can made him such. A change of circumstances would rinthians the consequences of their horrible profanation you show that? was living in wilful sin and disobedience to God? P.—No, sir, I can't say that I ever did.

who are invited by our Church? "Ye that do truly "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that He is no drunkard! He is ignorant and superstitious, and earnestly repent of your sins, and are in love and trespass against us," unless they are "in love and reckless and lawless, because he has not lived in a charity with your neighbours, and intend to lead a charity with their neighbours?" And who can justi- gospel land, nor under strict and impartial law. new life, following the commandments of God, and fy it to their conscience to "beseech God (in the | walking from henceforth in his holy ways, draw near general thanksgivingt) to give them that due sense with faith, and take this holy sacrament to your com- of all his mercies, that their hearts may be un-

that by speaking so often on the subject, and saying giving up themselves to his service and by walking so much on the "indispensible duty" of receiving the before Him in holiness and righteousness all their sacrament, the danger of neglecting it, and so on, the days,"-if all the while, they do not mean to pledge clergy are likely to lead some persons to the Lord's Ta- themselves to "lead a new life, following the comble, who ought not to go there; who are unprepared mandments of God, and walking from henceforth in and unfit. I feel myself to be unfit; and don't like his holy ways?" I specify these three prayers, beto listen to arguments which may perhaps persuade cause they are in the mouth and in the memory of

told of the consequences of remaining in that state of demanded from the communicant at the Lord's Table, unfitness (if such, indeed, be your state); for this is are equally demanded from him (being expressed or the point which the clergy have most occasion to insist implied) in every prayer prescribed for his ordinary upon; this is the danger, of which you would chiefly use. And as for the promise to lead a new life, the have been reminded, had you been present yesterday. promise of holiness and obedience for the future, Believe me, if we return to the subject frequently in which, if the truth be told, is the main subject of our discourses, it is not because we think less, but be- alarm to most of those who shun the sacrament of cause we think much more seriously of the case of the Lord's Supper, one would think that the very first real unfitness than many of our hearers do. And of sentence which they are accustomed to hear on enter- BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS my house, and give me your attention.

PART II. C .- Now, Powell, "to the Law and to the Testimony." Sit down, and take that Bible in your hand, that no new promises are made at the sacrament; but and show me where it is said in the gospels, or in the if a person goes there in an unfit state, and if he writings of the Apostles, that our Lord and Master makes these promises then, and breaks them after-Jesus Christ requires a few of his disciples to keep wards, does he not "eat and drink his own damnaall his commandments, and permits the rest to trans- tion?" Why are those words of St. Paul brought gress them.

such a thing is said at all.

brance of me," He meant to say it not to all, but to a your visit to-morrow. portion only of those who had embraced or should in | P .- By all means, sir.

after ages embrace, the Gospel? P .- Certainly, I cannot show that. C.—Very well. Now let me remind you of what targed," &c. † "Almighty God, Father of all mercies," &c.

usually takes place in our parish church, when that Holy Sacrament is administered. Out of one thousand grown-up persons, who are present and have joined in the preceding service, one hundred per-Clergyman. -Good morning to you Mr. Powell; I places the proportion is much smaller.) All the rest am very glad to see you; I was afraid you were not well. (yourself among the number) walk away. Be so good haps offended by what I am going to say-but pray C .- I am glad to hear it; but I missed you in tell me how you can do this, and call yourselves

ness. I believe you are not one of those who think duty to go to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as if the tide had retired but yesterday, crosses a low that the business of your shop, or the casting up of however unprepared; and that the mere act would

C.—Nothing can be further from my intention, as P.—It is true, sir, I was not at church yesterday; I shall show you presently. But first, answer me the mass of fragments of trees, all converted into stone, and I am afraid you would not be pleased with me, if question-How can they call themselves Christ's dis- and, when struck by-his horse's hoof, ringing like castciples, who deliberately and wantonly refuse to do C .- I'm sorry to hear that, Powell; I wish you what He commanded them: refuse to "remember" however to tell me, because I dare say I shall be able Him, in that way which He particularly enjoined; reto convince you that it was a bad reason, or no rea- fuse to perform that act which He has made a distin-P.—Well, sir, I wish to be plain with you; and present, of the peculiar spiritual blessing which He, strewed so thickly together, as far as the eye can

C.—Indeed! That certainly was a bad reason, Supper is a more solemn act of religion than any were it in Scotland or Ireland, it might pass without inasmuch as the sermon is not the only, nor the chief other; that it binds men to lead a new life, a stricter remark for some enormous drained bog, on which the

house of prayer;" and it is one of the great advanta- them to lead, provided they abstain from that sacrages which we of the Church of England derive from ment? Is that what you mean to say? Then it bark are readily recognizable. The most delicate of our admirable form of prayer, that every member of would seem (in opposition to what you stated just the sap-vessels, and all the finer portions of the centhe congregation is sure of the opportunity of wor- now) that Christ has established one measure of obe- tre of the wood are perfectly entire, and bear to be shipping God, of praying to Him, of praising Him, of dience for one portion of his disciples, and another examined with the strongest magnifiers. The whole giving Him thanks, of offering up to Him every peti- for another; and that there is a license for sin given are so thoroughly silicified, as to scratch glass, and to tion which he can desire to offer, in words which he to those who do not receive this sacrament, but none be capable of receiving the highest polish.'

and arrangement, calculated to promote every feeling ly you will allow that they who come to the Lord's

he goes to church, whether he is pleased with the tain the idea for a moment, if you would read over the preacher's discourse or not. But tell me, how came | Communion Service attentively, and recollect the vows

P.—What vows do you mean, sir? C.—Why, have you forgotten the other sacrament on the Sunday before, that you meant to preach on that of Baptism? and the vows which were then two betwixt whom it is hard to decide which is the the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and as I have made in your name, and which you have since taken

C.—In other words, Powell, (to use a common | C.—Then your parents, your sponsors, and yourphrase,) it is a sore subject with you. Like many, self, have all to answer for the omission. But that many, of your neighbours, you live in the constant omission does not alter the case. Do you not profess neglect of that great Christian duty and privilege, yourself a Christian? Do you not use the Christian and you cannot bear to be told of the consequences. prayers of the Church? Do you not hope to be In staying away, therefore, from the sermon of yes- saved, as a Christian? and therefore do you not adterday, were you not acting much in the same way mit yourself to be bound by the terms on which you

> P .- Oh! certainly, certainly. C.—Well, then, what were those conditions, or

If I had failed to convince you before, you ought for yourself every time you say your prayers to God, (if a palm-tree beside the Diamond of the Desert, and that very reason to have been anxious to hear me you pray aright, and as the Church has taught you) Rubens would glory in the picture. again, and to know what more I had to say upon a -a renewed act of repentance, of faith, and of that The Spaniard, in his fanciful tunic, sombrero, and subject confessedly of the deepest importance. It is which necessarily flows from true repentance and live- sash, with breeches buttoned at the knee, and strong not, I think, too much to expect that, in such a case, ly faith, namely, devotion of soul and body to God leather gaiters protecting his sinewy legs, is very difyou should say to yourself, "Possibly I may be wrong" and his service. They, therefore, who are afraid of ferent from, and yet in some respects not unlike, his or, to go a step further-"probably I am wrong. partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on neighbour across the straits. His well-knit and fine-The minister has made these things his study; he is account of the obligations which it imposes upon ly-proportioned figure is spare and lean, and looks moreover, my appointed teacher, and I am bound to them are flying-from what? from that to which they sun-dried and withered. His arms and limbs are al

and his desire to bring this subject again before us. P.—I confess it never struck me so before. Yet I not an ounce of fat on their ribs: and his whole fram can only proceed from his sense of its importance, must still think there is something particularly solemn looks like cast metal; but his firm and elastic tread and of the necessity of putting us in mind." But as in this sacrament, and particularly dangerous in recei- his step free and unconfined (in spite of buttons and

cisely what your ideas are, and of endeavouring to not solemn? And can anything be more unreasona- trepid, and sometimes reckless air, give intimation of prove to you that I do preach to you "right things" ble or absurd than the conduct of those persons who powerful springs, both physical and moral, working upon this subject; that I am not, and cannot be "over are afraid of mocking God at the Communion Table, within his iron frame. Both he and the tawny Moo anxious" about it; and that I do distinguish as wide- but are not afraid of mocking Him in any other part are fine specimens of man in his half-savage state.-

C .- Did you ever hear me invite any but those sins?" Who can safely say in the Lord's Prayer, tue at least which ought to put you sadly to blush .feignedly thankful; and that they may show forth his P .- I believe not, sir. But what I think is this: praise not only with their lips but in their lives, by me to think less of that unfitness than I now do. every one; but look at our Liturgy throughout, and C.—Say rather, Powell, that you don't like to be you will find that the same qualifications which are

this I will try to convince you, if you will step into ing the church would act upon the same persons as a my house and give me your attention. signal for retreat, "When the wicked man turneth P .- With all my heart, sir: I cannot object to that. away from his wickedness, and doeth that which is

lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive." P.-Well, sir, I must admit that it seems clear forward to warn us, if it is not so?

P.—I am not so foolish, sir, as to suppose that | C.—You have now put a question, Fowell, which will lead me to speak at some length, and enable me for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with C.—Well, then—can you show me that an excep- to wind up the subject. But there is no time for this their patronage. tion is made with respect to one particular command- at present. If you wish to hear me further on this ment, and that when he instituted the sacrament of matter, and no longer object to a "Sermon on the of the Lord's Supper, and said, "Do this in remem- | Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," you must repeat

* " Almighty and most merciful Father, we have erred and

PETRIFIED FOREST ON THE NILE.

"There is," says a writer in the Bombay Times, "scarcely, perhaps, a spectacle on the surface of the haps remain to partake of the sacrament. (In most globe more remarkable, either in a geological or picturesque point of view, than that presented by the petrified forest near Cairo. The traveller having pass-Parishioner.—How so, sir? I never was better in to tell me—you will be startled, no doubt, and per- ed the tombs of the Caliphs, just beyond the gates of the city, proceeds to the southward nearly at right angels to the road, across the Desert to Suez; and after having travelled some ten miles up a low barren valley covered with sand, gravel, and seashells, fresh range of sandy hills, which has for some distance run SOVEREIGN,...... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, parallel to his path. The scene now presented to him is beyond conception singular and desolate. A! iron, is seen to extend itself for miles and miles around him in the form of a decayed and prostrate forest. The wood is of a dark brown hue, but retains its form in perfection, the pieces being from 1 to fifteen feet in reach, that an Egyptian donkey can scarcely thread P.-My notion is, that the sacrament of the Lord's its way through amongst them, and so natural that exhumed trees lay rotting in the sun. The roots and rudiments of the branches are, in many cases, nearly perfect, and in some the wormholes eaten under the

> THE MOOR AND THE SPANIARD. From a Visit to the Peninsula by the Rev. W. Robertson.)

Physically there is no finer race of men in the world than the Spanish peasantry. A walk of a few minutes from the Water-port to the Exchange of Gibraltar will convince us of this. Amid all the singular variety of tribes and nations with whose costumes and appearance we may become acquainted there, the eye distinguishes finer animal—the Barbary Moor and the Andalusian peasant. The Moor, especially when somewhat advanced in life, is a magnificent lion-like creature. He is rather above the middle size, stout built, large of limb, with great display of muscle, noble features, approaching to the Roman, an ample brow, a dark eye, and (in jockey pharseology) uncommonly fine action, has rung for starting.

The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, baned head, his loins girt with a red sash, wide white trousers, and naked limbs, as he moves along with his free unfettered stride he presents a remarkable contrast to the close-buttoned European, with his artificial manner and confined garb.

"That sew'd-up race-that button'd nation, Who, while they boast their laws so free, Leave not one limb at liberty, But live, with all their lordly speeches,

The slaves of buttons and tight breeches."

Twopenny Post-Bag St. Paul did, between the worthy and the unworthy. ment, which adds to, or goes beyond these engage- dren of the sun, squatted crosslegged, pipe in mouth solemn and silent, under shelter of the parapet wall or the King's Bastion, and wondered at the singular re-C .- It is simply a renewal of them-a renewal of semblance which their grave countenance, strongly you were justified in absenting yourself yesterday, the promises and vows made in your name at your marked features, and air of savage dignity, gave them even with reference to the sermon only; far from it. baptism-a renewal of the promises and vows made by to the lord of the desert in repose. Place them under

bone and muscle; his broad and sinewy chest shows breeches), the animation of his gestures, the ease and The Moor may be the nobler animal of the two to look at, but for energy and endurance too, give me the fiery which they do not like to hear. You have certainly and charity with our neighbours, and intend to lead a daring in spirit, and energetic in action, few could cope heard me speak of the groundless and unreasonable new life, following his commandments, and walking with him in a long campaign. Give him a bit of bread fears, by which some persons are kept away; of their from henceforth in his holy ways," when we have no and a few olives, a handful of roasted maize and a few or, more commonly, both in one. Circumstances have make him a fearless patriotic and gallant soldier. He of that holy rite. But did you ever hear me invite | C .- Why let me only refer you to the three prayers is ignorant and superstitious no doubt, and many vices any one to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, who which are probably most familiar to your recollection. he has, springing from these sources and from his law-Who can join without mockery in the general Confes- less life. But alas, my country! Scotland-enlightsion,* unless they "truly and earnestly repent of their ened, educated, Protestant Scotland—he has one vir-

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subseque nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. ea ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertic ind 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount and development and experience advertise by the year, or for a considerable tin From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of 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 parties advertising. 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,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W. H. EDWOODS. HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET. BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

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

Toronto, May, 1844.

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.



BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

> DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. CAPT. COLCIEUGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday, - At Noon.

> UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto.

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. .. CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Durlington, and Bond Head.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER, and paid for as freight.

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK!

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY ext, the 22nd instant. The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight. N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell

a firmness of tread peculiar to himself. With tur-on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Merning. Toronto, April 14, 1845. 404

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every popular (C. CAPT. JOHN GORDON, at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave *Toronto* for *Hamilton* at 3 P. M., touch-

ing at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

	Toronto, April 10, 1845. 405	1
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200 Street. 84 % 45 % 200 Warwick E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto, -(if by letter, post-paid.)

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CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET, King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and ntal Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

(LATE 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 strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuance of public patronge.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON.

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced siness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria | Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of

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

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

Toronto, May 30, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergman's Bobbs, from Abatt St. Engage Reb. Med. gymen's Robes, from Adam & Edes, Robe Maker to her Ma-jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe naking, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-

AT No. 94, YONGE STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished; Hearses and Palls kept for hire.

G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and inserts are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.' All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those

who have litherto favoured him, have experienced. CHARGES MODERATE. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public WALTER TELFER, Surgeon.
J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c.
JOHN KING, M.D. (Signed) ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician.

Toronto, Tebruary 7th, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. DR. PRIMEOSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

TORONTO. 402 DENTISTRY. PR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOU

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

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. 364 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.

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. 343

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. G. & T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] THOMAS WHEELER,

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

A. McMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about hall 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 ts run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

FOR SALE,

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

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 1½d.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845. 396-tf

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 F THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

Ecclesiastical Music.

March 1845.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL,

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

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

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 or comiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

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

November, 1844. Mome District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in

general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317 TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

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

All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coon it, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lamene

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hav's LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sores 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 Roor's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entir cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made, should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimular principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the genera HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hourseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by the surface.

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

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

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

will prevent or cure all incipiont CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge

Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually.

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstock

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The Church

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and Car391-1y No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.