poetry.

"'TIS HARD TO DIE IN SPRING." (From Blackwood's Magazine.)

["A short time after this he was laid upon his sick-bed, when a bright sun reminded him of his favourite time of year, and he said. I shall never see the peach-blossom, or the flowers of spring. It is hard to die in spring. 'God,' he said 'had placed him in a Paradise and he had every thing that could make a man happy.' Yet, eminently calculated as he was to enjoy such blessings, and nervous as his constitution was, he met the nearer approach of death with composure—with gratitude, and resignation to the will of Him whose beneficence had given, and whose pleasure it now was to take awar." -Memoirs of Robert Surtees, Esq., by George Taylor, Esq.]

"Tis hard to die in spring!" were the touching words he said, As cheerfully the light stole in—the sunshine round his bed. "Tis hard to die in spring, when the green earth looks so gay: I shall not see the peach-blossom." "Twas thus they heard

"God placed me in a Paradise!"-so spake his grateful heart, As grateful still from all he loved when summon'd to depart: And blessed he in life and death, to whom so call'd 'twas given Before aught faded here, to pass from Paradise to Heaven.

VISCOUNT EXMOUTH. (From the Church of England Magazine.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

It would be quite impossible, without going beyond ferred to Osler's account of Lord Exmouth-a book ployed in the latter part of 1796. which will well repay him for his trouble in reading it

third time in that single year that sir Edward had those on board perished miserably. placed his own life in peril, that he might preserve that of other men. But there is one noble act of this for the English nation than the attempted invasion of tells us that, "It is much to be feared that in many notice and peculiar praise.

It was in the beginning of the year 1796, when sir Edward was on shore at Plymouth, and was going out to dinner with lady Pellew, that he observed a crowd, and found, upon inquiry, that the "Dutton," a large vessel with soldiers on board, bound for the West Indies, had got upon a shoal, and, having lost her rudder, was beating about at the mercy of the winds and waves. All her masts were gone; and she was lying in a deplorable state, at no great distance from the shore. Having heard this, sir Edward sprang out of the carriage in which he was sitting, and went off with the rest of the people to the beach where crowds were assembling. He could scarcely see how the loss of nearly all on board, between five and six hundred, could be prevented. They had no commander; for the captain had landed, from illness, only the day before-so all was confusion; and, although the officers had succeeded in getting a rope to the shore, by which several of the people had landed, yet this was a slow and difficult operation at a time when each moment was precious; for night was drawing on, and the wreck was fast breaking to pieces. Sir Edward wanted to send a message to the officers, and offered rewards to pilots and others to carry it; but no one liked to venture to board the wreck; so he exclaimed, Then I will go myself!" By means of the rope he was hauled on board through the surf-a very dangerous adventure; for the masts were in the way, having fallen towards the shore, and he was hurt on the back by being dragged under the main-mast; but although the wound was bad enough to confine him to his bed for a week afterwards, he disregarded it at the time, and, as soon as he got on board, declared who he was, and took upon himself the command.-He assured the people that all would be saved, if they would quietly attend to his orders, promising to be the last to quit the wreck, and at the same threaten-

ble action had been completed, the wreck went to On this occasion the freedom of the town of Plymouth was voted to him by the corporation; the mer- stowed by the general upon any Roman soldier that had saved chants of Liverpool presented him with a valuable the life of a citizen. service of plate; and in the following March he was tuna sequatur."

himself, to whom, under Providence, they all owed

created a baronet,* and received an honourable addizion to his family arms; namely, a civic wreath,† a stranded ship for a crest, and a motto† signifying a wish that, God assisting him, fortune might follow him in his undertakings; which modest motto he him in his undertakings; which modest motto he him in his undertakings; which modest motto he him in his undertakings; the communion, while the great him as much contempt as his heart could wish.

Iives are commonly sacrificed only when a mistaken humanity shrinks from duty till the proper time for fact, that although the large majority of the people action has gone by. Twice did sir Edward, by his prompt and firm conduct, stop the spirit of mutiny on his journey, and assisted in laying the foundation stone of the first Methodist meeting house; in May, 1739. Some longing or attached to its communion, while the great who superintended this received an honourable addizion as they were before. And it is an extraordinary fact, that although the large majority of the people action has gone by. Twice did sir Edward, by his prompt and firm conduct, stop the spirit of mutiny on only to go to Epsworth and practice his oxford singularities, and he would ensure him as much contempt as his heart could wish. him in his undertakings; which modest motto he chose rather than one that was proposed in terms more flattering to himself. It was in the same year (1796), that a beautiful French frigate, the "Virginie," was taken by the "Indefatigable," after a very brave and skilful resistance. Bergeret, the French captain, was much affected at his misfortune, and wept bitterly, when a boat was sent to bring him, as a wept bitterly, when a boat was sent to bring him, as a wept bitterly, when a boat was sent to bring him, as a close of the was informed of the inchest communion, while the great mass of the Presbyterian dissenters, who have emanated from its own bosom, are now its avowed and determined enemies. There is not a single country in Europe which abounds more with sectaries and dissenters and dise to know to whom he had struck his colours; and, boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of to know to whom he had struck his colours; and, upon being told that it was to Sir Edward Pellew, "Oh," said he, "that is the most fortunate man that ever lived! He takes every thing, and now he has taken the finest frigate in France." Bergeret was for some time the guest of Sir Edward and his family, and was afterwards offered in exchange for sir Sidney and was afterwards offered in exchange for sir Sidney and was afterwards offered in exchange for sir Sidney and out to be too true; and that vessel was chosen to take the lead in a proposed mutiny.—

Sir Edward Pellew, was chosen to take the lead in a proposed mutiny.—

Sir Edward was in his cabin dressing, before he went that we sold preach to a people not yet "beguiled by would be among the Indians, and he flattered himself that he would preach to a people not yet "beguiled by would be among the Indians, and he flattered himself that he would preach to a people not yet "beguiled by hill preach to a p Line say.

Take the finest frigate in France.

Bergeret was for only in perfect the finest things for sense:

Among the pleasant places, where Goth his bit lade cast. They wanted a boat to send a letter to the admiral, was fereward wending by innumerable schisms, is now displayed a part of the sense of the part of the s the harshness of its cruel character?

discontent prevailed among the Bonan catholics very extensively; and, in fact, things were ripening towards the great rebellion of 1798, in which hundreds of protestants were basely murdered by their misguided neighbours and fellow countrymen. France, taking advantage of the state of Ireland, had resolved upon at this principle was a correct one—that time-politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings at this trying time; and the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance of the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance of the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance of the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings are politics, that we have along the success of his conduct tides are politics. The had no time to the with the politics are politics, that we have protestants were basely murdered by their misguided neighbours and fellow countrymen. France, taking advantage of the state of Ireland, had resolved upon sending a large fleet, to land an army in that country, hoping for the assistance of multitudes of the people, and looking forward to the prospect of gaining a value.

DIALOGUE

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BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR.

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DIAL the limits of this sketch, to follow Sir E. Pellew hoping for the assistance of multitudes of the people through all the changes and actions of a life spent in and looking forward to the prospect of gaining a valuthe sea-service, and so the most remarkable only can able province, as well as of causing terror and confube noticed; while, for the other not less amusing and sion among the English nation. It was in checking improving passages of his life, the reader must be re- and opposing these endeavours that Pellew was em-

Sir Edward was stationed off Brest, to watch the After many adventures undergone, and much service French fleet; but, though closely watched, it contridone to his country, sir Edward, in 1796, was com- ved to escape all hindrance, and make its way sucmanding the "Indefatigable"-no bad name for a cessfully to the shores of Ireland; where, instead of ship belonging to such a captain; and here he had very early lots his life in an attempt to save that of others. It was Sunday, the weather was bad, that some of the ships of the captain was at dinner with his officers, when a bustle was heard on deck; and on running towards the spot, two men were seen in the water who have when the spot, two men were seen in the water who observe "the word were seen in the water who had, that some of the ships of the captain was at dinner with his officers, when a bustle was heard on deck; and on running towards the spot, two men were seen in the water who had found unhooked, in the state of the soldiers, were forced to return again, having met with every kind of disappointment at the very distingtion of the subject, which has occupied so much of my thoughts of late.

Mr. H.—Where did we leave off, Mr. Clayton?

Mr. C.—The last time that I was here we had being to smile upon them. This is not the first time that I was here we had being to smile upon them. This is not the first time a large minority of success appeared to be beging into the water who have turned aside from the Synnd, under the title of "the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster." At the present time a large minority of success the proper without whose consideration of the state of those bodies into the small wheely into the small wheely in the present time a large minority of the state of the shops of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the ministers.

Mr. H.—Where did we leave off, Mr. Clayton?

Mr. C.—The last time that I was here we had being the title of "the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster." At the present time a large minority of success the present time a large minority of the same Church and the third which, if he intended it to exprese anyth ship belonging to such a captain; and here he had landing the troops and taking possession of the counthough his officers persuaded him not to run the risk.

Just then, the ship made a deep plunge, the boat was broken, and the captain left in the midst of the waves, very much hurt, and bleeding profusely, having been dashed against the rudder, and his nostril torn by a hook in the tackle. However, he calmly called for a hook in the tackle hook in the tackle hough in the destroyed the power and the church of the general rule which I have been taking measures for establishing another, to be conducted on orthodox principles, until, follow-have been taking measures for establishing another, to be conducted on orthodox principles, until, follow-have been taking measures for establishing ano haul away. As soon as possible a boat, with an offiheir original formularies; and, as a body, they give
that Socinianism has extended so much in that unbled yet the English succeeded in saving theirs while
happy country

and others; but they generally profess to nond to
their original formularies; and, as a body, they give
happy country cer and crew, were hoisted out, and the two men were bled, yet the English succeeded in saving theirs, while no countenance to the same open avowal of Soc

kind performed by him, which deserves more especial Ireland; for the danger that threatened them was not only upon their shores, but from their own peoplefrom the very men to whom they looked for defence. In 1797 the mutiny of the fleet at the mouth of the of duty, or some powerful interposition of Providence, Thames, called "the mutiny of the Nore" took place; before they come to full maturity, inevitable ruin must and, at such a time of peril, the abilities and power of a man like Pellew were sure to make themselves conspicuous. He could combine firmness and kind- themselves. In some of the most populous districts ness, prudence and courage, in no common way; and, of Scotland, where the middling and lower ranks of the besides this his quickness was astonishing. Nothing like doubtfulness was ever seen in him, "His first of their religious duties, not occasional neglect only, but order," said an officer who long served with him "was a constant derision, and an avowed contempt of these always his last;" and he has often said of himself, that he never had a second thought worth sixpence. In the mouths of most men this would be an absurd boast; but it is an important declaration from one from the 'laver of regeneration'; and men and women whose whole life was a course of success without fail- count the blood of the covenant wherewith they are

French were getting ready still larger forces for the rit of grace."* Again, the same writer adds: "Such attack upon Ireland; but this scheme gave their enethat nothing was better than to overturn what they character of a great majority of its inhabitants; very found prepared; so the sailors were discharged, the much resembling the state of things in the Jewish fleet dismantled, nay, some of the ships were sold, Church at the time of our Saviour's first coming in and the mighty affair ended in nothing. During this the flesh, when the true religion was either totally set one year, sir Edward's squadron took no fewer than aside by the infidelity of the Sadducees, or sadly corfifteen cruising-vessels; on board of one of which they found twenty-five priests, who had been condemned for their principles, by the French revolutionary government, to perish in the unhealthy colony of Cayenne. Sir Edward restored these poor men to liberty and comfort, setting them on shore in England, and giving them a supply for their present wants. Among the other prisoners were the wife and family of a banished gentleman (Monsieur Rovère), who had been that nothing has been said or done on our part to proallowed to join him, and were going out with all they had, amounting to £\$,000; the whole of which sir Edward restored to the lady, paying from his own

ing to run any one through the body who might disobey him. His well-known name, with his calmness About this time captain Pellew exchanged the and firmness, united in giving hope and confidence to "Indefatigable," which he had so long commanded, the despairing crowd, who received him with three for another vessel; and, going on board of his new cheers, which were heartily returned by the thousands ship for the first time, he was met by the boatswain, that stood upon the shore. Meanwhile, assistance who said, "I am very glad, sir, that you are come to was brought from Pellew's own ship and from a mer- us; for you are just the captain we want. You have need there is of a revival of religion amongst us; and chant-vessel, so that the ends of two additional ropes the finest ship in the navy, and a crew of smart sai- in general it may be observed, that there is such an were got on shore, and then cradles were contrived to lors; but a set of the greatest scoundrels that ever appearance of indifference or deadness in spiritual be slung upon them, with travelling-ropes to pass for- went to sea." He checked him on the spot; and ward and backward between the ships and the beach. afterwards sent for him to the cabin, wishing to know Each rope was held on shore by men, who watched what he meant by thus addressing him. The boat- plain and numerous to be mistaken by any." And the rolling of the wreck in the waves, and kept the swain had served under him before, and pleaded old ropes tight and steady. With much difficulty, one or recollections in excuse; but, after receiving the retwo small boats were worked near enough to the re- proof which sir Edward thought it needful publicly to mains of the "Dutton" to receive the more helpless give him, he informed his captain that the crew were of the passengers. Sir Edward, with his sword drawn, all but in a state of mutiny, and that for months past directed the proceedings and kept order-no easy he had slept with pistols under his head. A spirit of task, since some of the soldiers bad got at the spirits mutiny was at this time extremely common; and gobefore he came on board, and many were drunk, even vernment seemed more inclined to dally with it than at that awful time, when every fresh wave was threat- to put it boldly down, and then make a fair and ening them with instant death. The children, the searching inquiry into any grievances stated to exist. sick, and the women, were landed first; and nothing This would have been the wisest mode of proceeding, cannot with propriety be introduced into Christian more impressed Sir Edward than the struggle of feel- and it was this that sir Edward advised. His plan ing which took place in the case of one woman, the was, that a ship should be manned with officers and mother of a child only three weeks old, before she with sailors that could be fully trusted, which should would trust her infant to his care; nor did any thing be ready to attack the next vessel that mutinied, and, give him more pleasure than the success of his at- if necessary, sink her in the face of the fleet. The tempt to save it. The soldiers were next got on mere display of such a resolution would most likely Scotland. It is this; that, whilst in other countries,

their safety; and presently, after this daring and no-* It is almost needless to state that a knight and baronet are both alike entitled to the "sir" prefixed to their names; but differ in this, that the knight bears the title for his life only, while it goes to the baronet's eldest son. † A civic wreath was a crown formed of oak-leaves, and be-

The motto was, as usual in Latin: "Deo adjuvante for-

whole scheme brought to nothing. The same stern regard for duty, the same strict enforcement of obergard as it is, I conceive it to be by no means as sad, as a few years more will exhibit them. ed was to protect from invasion the coasts of an important part of the British dominions. In Ireland at this trying time; and the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in discontent prevailed among the Roman catholics very shows that his principle was a correct one—that time-

CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-CESSION.

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

No. VII.

Mr. Hooker.-I am glad to see you again, Mr. Clayton. I trust that you are quite well. Mr. Clayton .- Quite well, I thank you, Sir. I have called again to pursue with you the considera- But this would not do; and when they found it ne-

saved, as well as their commander. This was the the French vessel became a mere wreck, and most of ism, which we have had to regret in Geneva. Still, the symptoms in the religious state of Scotland are

> parts of the kingdom the seeds of irreligion and licentiousness have been so plentifully disseminated, that unless their growth be checked by a returning sense LETTERS TO A METHODIST, by a Presbyter of the Diocese be the consequence. Already," says he, "do the presages of such fatal consequences begin to exhibit people were some years ago exemplary in the discharge duties, have now taken the place. The rites and ordinances of the Gospel are exposed to every species of scorn and ridicule. Children are wilfully withheld ure. While the mutiny was raging at the Nore, the sanctified an unholy thing,' in pure despite of the spi-

as I have described it," reverting to the general conmies little trouble, for, those that had planned it being displaced from power, their successors thought land in which we live, with respect to the religious rupted by the vile hypocrisy of self-conceited Phari-

> Mr. C .- But does not Bishop Skinner therein condemn his own communion also?

Mr. H.-No! he says in the same work: "In the midst of this confusion, this melancholy departure from primitive truth and order, we, of the Episcopal communion, have the credit and comfort of reflecting, mote or encourage such wild deviation from the paths of true religion, the ways of unity, peace and love, which our blessed Redeemer marked out for all his purse that part of it which was the prize of his crew. faithful followers.";

Mr. C .- But is the Bishop the only writer who testifies to such a state of things in Scotland?

Mr. H .-- No! we have the testimony of others to the same fact. The Rev. James Burns, minister of Brechin, says: "It may be necessary to show what concerns, that the need of a revival is very great .-The marks of this indifference or deadness are too then he goes on to specify some of them; as, amongst others, "the neglect of the worship of God in families, which is indeed, alas! very common amongst us." § "It is curious," says another writer, "that in many parts of Scotland the people to this day have a very great objection to hear the Lord's prayer said, or the Scriptures read in public;" and the same writer tells us that "an eminent minister of Edinburgh (Dr. Andrew Thompson) gravely maintained that "the Lord's prayer is a Jewish and not a Christian prayer, and

Mr. C. Why, surely, this is a curious light in which to view that inimitable prayer, and savours somewhat of the modern German divines. Mr. H .- There is one thing very remarkable in

shore, then the ship's company, and lastly the hero have spared the necessity of firing a single shot; for the separated and schismatical bodies are altogether diverse, both in doctrine and discipline, from the Church, with which they refuse to dwell, in Scotland

Bishop Skinner's "Primitive Truth and Order." Intro-Idem, p. 18. † Idem, p. 19.
The "Scottish Christian Herald," vol. ii. p. 728.

Lawson's History Scottish Episcopal Church, p. 51. ¶ Lawson, p. 51.

has been in Scotland, by those influences, which have hitherto exercised a salutary influence over it in "the establishment" of their fathers. As early as 1721, establishment" of their fathers. As early as 1721, the secession of "the Remonstrants" took place.—Again, about the middle of the century eight congregations withdrew. After this term the Synod of Ulster." At essey in the secessary to re-establish their rule, which required to be amenable to any except the state of conduct, he refused to be amenable to any except satical conduct, he refused to be amenable to any except satical authority, and as for the other counts, he required they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and inconsistent at in his chequered career—the attempt to consecrate Bishops for America. In the Methodist of extensive the same possible. After waiting four months, and inconsistent as the other transfer of consecrate Bishops for America. In the Methodist in the Southern Provinces of North

(The remainder of this No. in our next.)

Communications.

CHURCH BOOKS.

of Maryland. Re-published by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Church Depository: 7 dd. bound, cloth-(continued.) (From a Correspondent of The Church.)

No man ever left more ample and complete materials for the biographer than John Wesley. From the 23rd to the 88th year of his restless, bustling life, undeterred y difficulties of situation, or by the harrassing and wearying nature of his multifarious employments, he never led to note down in his diary, in an exceedingly truthful and vivid manner, the most minute account actions and opinions; a striking example of that power and intensity of will in which few of the world's heroes ever excelled him. Our object in the present sketch is not to draw inferences, or to deduce principles, but merely to give an outline, derived from works of authority, of the chief events of a most eventful life.

The father of John Wesley belonged originally to a dissenting sect, which he forsook through conviction and joined the communion of the Church of England; soon after, he was ordained, and after having suffered much persecution from the sect he had left, he obtained two persecution from the sect he had left, he obtained two small livings in Lincolnshire. He had three sons, Samuel, John, and Charles, and several daughters. Samuel entered into holy orders, and lived and died a consistent member of the Church; he appears to have been a very pious and learned man, and he totally disapproved of the irregular conduct of his brothers, although he never permitted his feeling of disapprobation to interfere with the mitted his feeling of disapprobation to interfere with the warmest brotherly affection. The whole course of Charwarmest brotherly arection. The whole course of Char-les's life was very nearly being changed, by an offer made by an Irish gentleman of the name of Wellesley, who took a fancy to him, and offered to bequeath him the whole of his fortune, if he would consent to live with him in Ireland. The young man, however, after having him in Ireland. The young man, nowever, after naving hesitated for a time, declined the proposal, preferring his prospects in College, to living in a state of dependence; the favour of Mr. Wellesley was in consequence transferred to a son of Sir Henry Colley, who assumed his name, afterwards became Earl of Mornington, and was the grand-father of the Duke of Wellington.

John Wesley was born in the year 1703. It is probable that the faney of a goblin, which during his youth, was supposed to have haunted his father's house, and performed very extraordinary and unmeaning pranks there, laid the foundation of that excessive credulity and superstition, which were marked features in Wesley's character. In early life he gave tokens of that brilliancy of imagination which accompanied him through life, and which was a powerful agent in the effectiveness of his He received his school-education at the harter House, whence he removed to Christ Church College. Even at this early age, he appears to have his mind tinged with romantic speculations, he sighed for a still greater retirement than his College could afford, and once was on the eve of accepting the mastership of a small school in Yorkshire, where he thought he could devote himself more fully to spiritual contemplations. After his ordination, he remained with his father as curate for two years; he then returned to Oxford, where ne was appointed Moderator of Logical Disputations, and Greek Lecturer. He was wont to regard with much elf-complacency his logical attainments, whereby he was enabled to detect the fallacies of his opponents," though unfortunately through it he never appears to have been able to discover his own errors. During his two years' absence from Oxford, his brother Charles had gathered round him a number of young men deeply imbued with piety, who made a point of receiving the sacrament weekly at St. Mary's, and assembled daily at each others' rooms for the purposes of prayer and study. Immediately on the arrival of John Wesley, from his being in orders, and on account of his superior age, he was at

At this time they had not the remotest idea of separating from the Church, indeed they were more inclined to Popery than to any Protestant schism, which endency led them into excesses of austerity, regretted by Vesley in after life, and which caused the madness of Mr. John Morgan, one of their members. They never received any opposition at Oxford, except from some of the undergraduates, and their conduct in visiting the prisons and hospitals, received high commendation from the Bishop of Oxford. Indeed they appear to have re-tained the regard and good-will of their ecclesiastical superiors, until their inventor conduct and dectained superiors, until their irregular conduct and doctrines,

excited opposition.

After a short residence at Oxford, John Wesley had

down without a word." The crew soon returned to prisoner, on board of the Indefatigable. He wished to know to whom he had struck his colours; and, no board of the Indefatigable. But, afterwards, the words of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the appointment, he anticipated that his chief labour to the the lead in contract the struck his colours; and, who without a word." The crew soon returned to their duty. But, afterwards, the words of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be to

hook in the tackle. However, he calmly called for a rope; and, slinging himself to one of those thrown out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to victory was gained, and both ships were much disation.

Indicate the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the tendencies of the Ireland of the Irel ship by the authorities of the Moravian prethren, at the Church; he saw the schismatical nature of his cruyery time he was carrying out the ultraism of his Church ther's proceedings, and did not scruple to declare that he

views. From them he obtained the custom which he practised through the whole of his life, of referring the died in the 80th year of his age, endeared to all who difficulties, whenever they occurred to him, either to trial by lot, or to a system of divination, by studying the tendency of the first verse he might chance to meet with in opening the Bible.

Wesley, like almost every other man we have heard of, who was daring in his theories, was very timid and subwho was daring in his theories, was very timid and subject to impressions of bodily fear. During his passage home, he appears to have been in a very gloomy and un-

happy state, his want of success in his Mission preyed on his mind, he compared his own unhappy sensations with the tranquillity of the Moravians, who were occupied and had no leisure for morbid fancies, and he came to the conclusion that his troubled mind was caused through his tunity, "for time," he said, "has shaken me by the conclusion that his troubled mind was caused through his not having a full and perfect assurance of his acceptance with God. Upon his return to London, Wesley became a zealous friend and admirer of Peter Bochler, a Moravian Missionary, at that time preaching in London. When Bochler, however, declared to him, that his faith must be instantaneous.* instantaneous,* as well as a free and direct operation of the Holy Spirit on his mind, his reason revolted, and provoked the rebuke from Bochler, "Mi frater, mi frater, excoquenda est tua philosophia!" But after some more struggling and self-tormenting, Wesley at length forced his own account that his conversion occurred on the 24th were so great, that it was thought prudent, for fear of acome person was reading Luther's preface to the Romans in his presence. Being still, however, "sawn asunder" could not be kept entirely search and several income. with misgivings as to the perfectness of his fancied assurance, he determined to proceed to Hernnouth, in Germany, the head-quarters of Moravianism, in the hope that his troubles would there be speedly dispelled. But he was disappointed, nor did he gain much internal peace until his great energies, which had long been rusting, obtained full employ in the founding and managing of his rectant. He was always a substituted the word father; and the feeling with which he did this was such that the congressions. system. He quarrelled with the Moravians, and the reach was made still wider, by a strange notion which Wesley had now imbibed, of the possibility of a man attaining sinless perfection in this world.

In the meantime, Charles Wesley had become a convert to the doctrine of Bochler, even before his brother, and had collected a small congregation in London, who were well disposed to place themselves under the ministry

Among the original fifteen Methodists of Oxford, there was a youth named George Whitefield, who surpassed all the others in the fervency of his zeal and warmth of derotion. He was admitted to orders, and, after the return of John Wesley, he was appointed to the mission of Georgia, which appointment he accepted, although Wesley, after having resorted to his usual method of divination, declared he had better not leave England. After an absence of three months, he returned in time to co-operate with the two Wesleys, who had been in the meantime

on Friday obligatory on all their disciples. Preaching in the open air was now commenced, and the extravagant by human agency?"

Without entering into all that is expressed or implied. enthusiasm which was displayed by the converts, surpassed any thing that had ever been heard of since the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious charged by the care and the spurious charged by the care and the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and the spurious miracles an heathen shrines. The most fearful howlings, gnashing tions: 1. God having charged himself with the

In 1739, Whitefield requested Wesley to join him in of infallibility. Bristol, where he had been preaching very successfully. On the reception of this request, he tried his wonted divination by the Scriptures for favourable omens, but all the texts he stumbled on were dismally discouraging, full of allusions to death hurial and sufferings accordingly the

* The great danger in the use of the word instantaneous, as ap-fied to conversions, is, lest what does sometimes happen incidentally o sinners and unbelievers, should be considered as the exclusive way if salvation, thereby omitting the most common dispensation of the Almighty, wherein the seed sown at baptism grows up, and is After a short residence at Oxford, John Wesley had an offer of the living his father was about to resign; this he declined, remaining inflexible to his father's solicitations and the reasonings of his brother Samuel. He feared to undertake the spiritual care of so large a parish,

Of savation, thereby omitting the most common dispensation of the another of the living his father was about to resign; this he declined, remaining inflexible to his father's solicitations and the reasonings of his brother Samuel. He feared to undertake the spiritual care of so large a parish,

Of savation, thereby omitting the most common dispensation of the morning grows up, and is transient feelings and raptures are wont to supersede the testimony of Scripture and conscience. In the words of a modern divine, "Wesleyamism for justification by faith, has substituted assumed of their subject matter, must give them an extensive circulation."

formed him that they could not tell whether he was a Protestant or Papist, as they had never heard of such a religion before.

The most erratic, however of all his actions, was his behaviour to a Miss Causton, to whom, after a long courtship, he proposed marriage, and was refused; shortly after, the lady married a Mr. Williamson. Not withstandium his religion, he continued to keep a close.

his expectations of evil from the licentiousness of a wicked

the assistance of some other prelates.

Charles Wesley was much dissatisfied with his brother's assumption of Episcopal power, and, on hearing of it; wrote the following epigram:-

" So easily are Bishops made, By man's or woman's whim, Wesley his hands on Coke hath laid;

But-who laid hands on him?' But at this time Charles Wesley had withdrawn himself from the Methodists, and beco

The approach of old age did not at all diminish the restless energies of John Wesley, he continued his labours to the very week of his death, which took place March 2d, 1791, in the 88th year of his age. A few weeks before he wrote a long letter to America, in which he enjoined

interment, and there lay in a kind of state becoming the person, dressed in his clerical habit, with gown, cassock and band: the old clerical cap on his head, a Bible in one upon his venerable features, was that of a serene and heavenly smile. The crowds who flocked to see him cidents, to accelerate the funeral, and perform it between could not be kept entirely secret, and several nundred persons attended at that unusual hour. Mr. Richardson, who performed the service, had been one of his preachers almost thirty years. When he came to that part of the feeling with which he did this was such, that the congregation who were shedding silent tears, burst at once into loud weeping.

So ended the career of John Wesley, a character to which there are few resemblances to be found in history, he was ardent; enthusiastic, and strictly in earnest in his religious sentiments, but marred his many noble qualities by that headstrong self-sufficiency and want of deference to authority which has unhappily caused thousands to self-excommunicate themselves from the Church, the only appointed ordinance of God for the salvation of man,

THE CLAIMS OF ROME TO INFALLIBILITY CONSIDERED .- No. I.

Mr. Editor-My attention was lately called to this important subject by reading an article in Brownson's Review, (published at Boston), for October, 1845, intituled, attaining a great popularity. Up to this period they were permitted the use of several Churches, but having given much offence by the sort of new birth they were preaching, as necessary to salvation, the privilege was withdrawn. Wm. Law, Wesley's ancient monitor, now wrote to him a letter of admonition, in which he told him "that the head can as well amuse itself with a living and justifying faith in the blood of Jesus, as with any other notion, Reformers, separated themselves from what had been the and the heart, as being the seat of self-love, is more de-The Archbishop of Canterbury command, to reconstruct the Church upon its primitive ceifful than the head." The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London also gently remonstrated with him on the tendency of his proceedings, but without success; he felt his power over the mass, and would not bend to the authority of any one.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Riskop of London also gently remonstrated with foundation, and after the primitive model? Is not this what they tell us? But if they had believed that the Son of man came to minister and not to be ministered unto; that Almighty God had instituted His religion for the appropriate of the primitive model? Is not this what they tell us? But if they had believed that the Son of man came to minister and not to be ministered unto; that Almighty God had instituted His religion for the While the Wesleyans were thus gradually estranging themselves from the Church, they actually quarrelled with Bishop Gibson for not approving of the re-baptizing of dissenters, and endeavoured to make the weekly fast on Friday obligators on all their dissiples. Presching in

of teeth, blasphemous ravings and frightful convulsions, maintenance of the Church, can never suffer it to need of teeth, biasphemous ravings and inightful convensions, hitherto the inheritance of pagan imposture, were now the usual accompaniments of Methodist conversions.—

The Love-feasts, also, from the frantic scenes enacted Church is infallible. And the Reviewer, throughout his

during their progress, gave great offence to sober-minded review of Professor Park, in the same number that the Church has, from God, the unqualified warranty

allusions to death, burial, and sufferings, accordingly the not contained in them, or perfectly in harmony with their contents." At page 466, that the Church "simply teacher At page 466, that the Church "simply teaches what she has received, and been commanded to teach, and which she has no authority to alter, add to, or take from." In the July number, at pages 373-4, he admits of the free

them, and are to be taken as first principles; this we admit and contend. But the question, Whether God has prise, though all ought to be watching as men that watch revealed them or not, is open to investigation." revealed them or not, is open to investigation. If we admit divine revelation at all, we must admit it as ulti-know its meaning, and open to Him immediately. The know its meaning, and open to Him immediately. The church is called Babylon, from the confusion that preadmit divine revelation at all, we must admit it as utilimate on all matters which it covers." And that "the Church discountenances the investigation of first principles or articles of faith for the purpose of ascertaining their intrinsic truth." In this discussion I shall avoid doing so, and rather appeal to Scripture as "historical testimeny." a report of facts—"as ultimate on all mattestimony,"-a record of facts,-" as ultimate on all matters which it covers," taking the facts as they stand in ters which it covers," taking the facts as they stand in Scripture; taking them as "first principles," and giving them the place, value, and relative importance that may belong to them; because Scripture facts do set forth and declare first principles. It is said that "law runs with practice,"—that "practice develops law." Facts enacted of God are by some law, or first principle, which no wise man admits to be a "wind of dearring" but something permanent: and hence facts enacted of God in the Church, and recorded of God for our learning and instruction, are to be regarded as the outacting of first principles or law, which the Church may not "alter, add to, take from," or vary from. Thus, our Lord is unchangeably the Head of the Church; and the Church is unchangeably His body; and unity in or under headship is His unchangeably and unity in or under headship is His unchangeable order unto everlasting; and the headship is "from above," and by no possibility "from beneath."

I shall have occasion to use two classes of Scripture facts; one developing God's law of dealing with men in covenant with Him, while they are under trial and preparation for the ultimate purpose of God by them; upon which law the following words are best in With the following words are best in With the following words are best in With the following words are best in the following words are the following word law the following words are based:—"With the pure thou wilt shew thyself pure; and with the froward thou wilt shew thyself froward." The other class of facts I shall use are such as God enacted for our positive blessing in and under His express gifts and ordinances as positive means of grace, in their unchangeable import and application to the Church and to the world. If the papacy can be shewn to be at fault in either or both of these points, her claim to infallibility goes down; and I choose to shew it in both, because two witnesses are esteemed

better than one.
I shall further attempt to shew that the so-much-harped upon words of our Lord, "Lo, I am with you always, &c., do not imply the unconditional or papal sense of infallibility, and that there is ample room for their literal to foot with "wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores."
To the froward He ever says, "Ye shall know my breach of promise," (Numb. xiv. 34); and no plea of assured in fallibility, in the papal sense, can be set up without gross presumption, for it takes away man's free agency and responsibility, or rather those of the Church as a body

corporate.
I claim it as a "first principle," that the canon of Scripture is complete in the Old Testament. This requires that we regard the New in no other light than as explanatory of the Old. Every thing was prophetical until the Incarnation. With that fact commenced the fulfilment of prophecy—the realization of types and shadows—the bringing to pass what had been forefold in word, and prefigured in typical persons and forms,—in all the "types and shadows of good things to come." And this "first and shadows of good things to come." And this "first principle" is amply supported by the New Testament.-Our Lord, "beginning at Moses and all the prophets, expounded unto them (on the road to Emmaus) in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself." Afterwards Scriptures the things concerning himself." Afterwards He said to the disciples at Jerusalem, "These are the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the Psalms, and in the prophets, concerning me. Then opened he their understanding, concerning me. Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures," in order that from them they might preach the Gospel, and in the light of them build up the Church. The early Church knew no other Scriptures. Hence St. Paul testified before King Agrippa that he "taught none other things than Moses and the prophets did say should come;" and every reference made in the New Testament to "the Scriptures" is exclusively to those of the Old. The Gospels and Epistles are never called "the Scriptures;" and, in a primary sense, they are not; no, nor even the words of our Lord: for He constantly refers to books as such which had long been given. He came not to give original Scripture, (that been given. He came not to give original Scripture, (that He had done by the prophets), but to fulfil both word and type to the jots and tittles. Unto the prophets "it was revealed, that not unto themselves, but unto us they did minister the things which are now reported unto you by them that have preached the Gospel unto you with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven," as St. Peter teaches us. To this "first principle" Justin Martyr also bears witness in his exhortation to the Greeks, saying, "It may be objected by some that these books belong, not to us, but to the Jews, since they have been preserved in their synagogues; and that we cannot justly lay claim to them as the oracles of our religion. Let such learn, from the

If the letter of the Old Testament contains the Gospel, and the whole Jewish economy was a body of types and shadows, whose fulfilment can be no where but in the Church; then the House of Israel was typical of God's house, the Church, as is further shewn by the names transferred from the Old Testament and appropriated to our Lord and to the Church, and by His selecting twelve men to be foundations in His house, according to the number of the Jewish tribes. They being a typical peonumber of the Jewish tribes. They being a typical people, their history is essentially a typical history, having its antitype and fulfilment in the history of another people. In their history is developed the law of God's dealing with those in covenant with Him preparatory to their final perfection, or while they are under trial, as every individual Christian now is, and as the whole Church in her corporate capacity is. This law dates in its operation from the rection of many and those who refers to himdead by it. creation of man; and those who refuse to be judged by it set themselves above even our Lord himself, who submitted to it. And the typical Church being under it, and dealt with accordingly from first to last, of necessity it passed upon the Church in the antitype; and so the rule, "with the froward thou wilt shew thyself froward," ap-

tions having privileges.

This principle is so important that I shall illustrate it

from the New Testament. Job said, "Shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil?" The Church, with its priesthood, came under the condition of being dealt with in all respects essentially as

Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June. the Jew was dealt with; and so the sin and the punishme of the typical Church are pointedly set forth as types of the sin and the punishment of the antitypical Church, at the same time that she is warned against falling into the their intention to offer themselves, and to be present exception can be taken: sin. "Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples, (Gr. types); and they are written for our Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come.

Wherefore, let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."-1 Cor. x. In Romans xi. the Church is at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required emphatically warned against that cruel treatment which the Jews have received most signally at the hands of the Si Ovic attested in the ordinary manner. papacy; and since it boasts itself so much in its assumed papacy, and some prerogative, let not the Romanists evade the responsibility of it as set forth in the following words of the Apostle to the Romans: "Boast not against the branches. thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but the root thee. Thou wilt say then, The branches were broken off that I Well; because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not high minded, but fear; for if God spared not the natura branches, take heed lest He also spare not thee. Behold places of Confirmation, in that and other Districts, the goodness and severity of God: on them which fell, as soon as it shall be in his power to do so. severity; but towards thee, goodness, if then continue in His goodness: otherwise THOU ALSO SHALT BE CUT OFF." It was under such limitations and conditions that God "charged Himself with the care and maintenance" of the will be found the Report of the Committee to whom Church, and not as the Reviewer intimates and the papacy claims. The Church stands by faith and obedie keeping the charge of the Lord, and not by a fate which precludes the possibility of the light that was in her bewhich is Christendom, including Greek, Roman, Protes- of the Reserves allotted to that Church. tant, the three parts into which the great city is divided, besides scattered portions in Asia and Africa: and so off, the Jews will be "graffed in again," according to the destroyed, but kept them as "beloved for the fathers' sakes," in order to their final restoration and establish-

Apocalypse is taken up with visions of dreadful evils about to be manifested in the Church, the conclusion of which is by a dreadful work of excision by supernatural means, "as it was in the day of Midian." Our Lord tells any thing unreasonable.

Criticizing them with any exactness; and we must, therefore, content ourselves with a very brief notice of what is said to have been exceeded.

appeal to the Scriptures as "HISTORICAL TESTIMONY" to us that the time of His coming shall be the time of the matters of fact. At pages 450-1, he says: "The articles great tribulation; and that "in the day when the Son of faith are received on the authority of God revealing man is revealed," it shall be as it was in the days of Noah o hear their Master's knock at the door, that they may vails in it; not because God has no people in it who love and fear Him. It is also "spiritually called Sodom and Egypt;" which word "spiritually" fixes those epithets the Church, or "city," because God recognizes n
"anigitaal" neonle. We may be "carnally-minded; ther "spiritual" people. out that makes no change in the nature of our calling, which is to be spiritual and sit in heavenly places.

If the papacy will say, "I am, and there is none beside me. I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall not see sorrow, neither shall I know the loss of children;"—if it

sorrow, neither shall I know the loss of children, will claim to be exclusively the Church, "THE TEMPLE OF GOD," it must take the consequence of claiming also exclusive property in "that man of sin" who is to "be revealed, the son of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God SITTETH IN THE TEMPLE OF GOD, numsell above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God SITTETH IN THE TEMPLE OF GOD, shewing himself that he is God." And finding this tremendous announcement of what is yet to be, I dare not link my name to any sect or fragment of the Universal Church and say, We are the Church,—exclusively the Church, and all beside are aliens outside of the covenant. For whoever claims this pre-aminance of polyidary and Church, and all beside are aliens outside of the coverant. For whoever claims this pre-eminence of privilege must encounter that pre eminence of apostacy and wickedness, and consequent damnation, "when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with His mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." For "the mystery of iniquity" works on until "that wicked is revealed, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of His mouth, and destroy with the brightness of His coming." Certainly a reflecting man would rather admit that Greek, Roman, Protestant, Nestorian, rather admit that Greek, Roman, Protestant, Restorain, Copt, Abyssinian, all that hear the Christian name, go to make up the Universal Church, and thus divide among them all the fearful responsibilities laid upon the Church, and the sin that is manifested in her, than claim all the nonours, and meet, in a small compass, the concentrated indgment and perdition. Safer far were it to confess protherhood with all, and all to plead guilty before God; for then might they be hid in the time of His anger, and delivered from "the wrath to come."

With two observations I close the present article:—

1. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on and are punished." What is the sharp-sighted infallible Church about that she discovers sharp-sighted infallible Church about that she discovers not this fearful monster, this son of perdition, hatched in her own bowels, and nourished up by the gradual working of the mystery of iniquity unto such fearful magnitude and maturity in wickedness as to usurp the prerogatives and claim the worship of the Almighty? Can it be that "the Chair of Saint Peter" will ever be filled by such a one? for that by the Romaniets is regarded as the throne one? for that, by the Romanists, is regarded as the throne of all Christendom—the highest seat in God's temple, the Church. 2. This prophecy is not a mere case put hypothetically, as something possible but not probable; but the Church is expressly told that such a monster is already conceived within her own bowels, and will be no abortion, but against in the and by long resemble in the and by long resemble. conceived within her own bowels, and will be no abortion, but actually in the end, by long growth in concealment, come to maturity, and manifest himself in all the characteristics of the Leviathan of Job, and be strong and terrible in the glory and power of Satan; that no hand can reach him to do him hurt but the hand of Him who destroys him at His glorious appearing. But the papal dogma of infallibility would nullify the prediction, for it would render the growth and manifestation of this Goddenying monster an impossibility! As Mr. Brownson says, God has charged Himself with the maintenance of His Church; and so it can never need reforming.

says, God has charged Himself with the maintenance of His Church; and so it can never need reforming.

In a future number I shall shew, that though the Man of sin was begotten in the lifetime of St. Paul, yet that subsequently he was auickened in the papacy, where he begins to act on a definite principle, the character and tendency of which for a long time lies hidden, as a snake in the grass, "after the working of Satan," who works under "the deceivableness of unrighteousness," through false principles, in order to gain his end.

Antipas.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1846.

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The Catholic Churchman and the Romenist Student. The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated

they teach is the doctrine of the Christians, and not of Church Society of this Diocese, will be held in the pants of the Reserves which could not be expected City Hall, at Toronto, on Wednesday the 3rd of June

The Chair will be taken by the Right Reverence

The Clergy who have it in their power to be present, are requested to attend in their canonical dress. The Laity of the Diocese are also earnestly invited

to be present. W. H. RIPLEY.

Toronto, May 11th, 1846.

In accordance with a standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that of England; and we hope, therefore, that the Adtwo of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,—the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special the quick and the dead; for He will judge nations as purpose, is fixed for Trinity Sunday, being Sunday, the 7th of June next.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at pathies or opinions can concur. The following pas-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

We are directed to state that the Lord Bishop But if of Toronto, in consequence of sickness in his family, will be unable to commence his pastoral visitations in the Niagara District so soon as was announced in previous numbers of this journal. His Lordship will cause a statement to be published of the dates and as soon as it shall be in his power to do so.

Under our head of local Parliamentary intelligence, was referred the Petitions adverse to the claims of members of the Church of England, that the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto coming darkness. Judgment begins at the house of God, should be entrusted with the management of the share

This Committee are pleased to express a regret Christendom must be judged as one house, though it be that an agitation, as they term it, of the Clergy Rein ruins. The Apostle shews that the whole Church is serve Question has again been commenced by the in danger of being cut off as the Jews were; and the present distracted state of Christendom, in addition to the dreadful cruelties we have inflicted in times past on the Jews, shews the danger to be imminent. If we are cut without public meeting or excitement of any kind,premise, for which end God has not suffered them to be touching, too, a contingent portion of the subject under discussion, and not affecting the principle or vitality of the question itself. And if it should have hap-In the light of these words of the Apostle may the pened, that the members of the Church of England In the light of these words of the Apostle may the Church read her prophetic history in the law, the prophets, and the Psalms—in the threats of judgment for disobedience, and in their fulfilment on the Jews. St. Paul, in 2 Thes. i. and ii., in 1 Tim. iv., and 2 Tim. iii. and iv., most expressly foretels a fearful "falling away" (2 Thes. ii. 3, Greek, apostacy, or departure from the standing) about to take place in the Church; which is confirmed in full by St. Peter and St. Jude. The latter firmed in full by St. Peter and St. Jude. The latter quotes the prophecy of Enoch, and applies it to the future for some local and temporary advantage. They feel quotes the prophecy of Enoch, and applies it to the future condition of the Church in connexion with the coming of the Lord to judgment; foretelling of those who should deprived of any portion of the Clergy Reserves; and perish in the sin of Cain, Balaam, and Korah. St. Paul, if, on being allotted about a fourth part of what was in Heb. iii. and iv., shews the forty years in the wilderoriginally deemed to be wholly and inalienably their ness, between the exode and the passage of Jordan, as corresponding with the time and state of the Church previous to the second Advent. The greater part of the of a ruinous mismanagement and waste of that comparatively little remnant, by farming it for themselves, criticizing them with any exactness; and we must,

happily into litigation; and if, rather from a conde- salvation of mankind, is the result of a very strong and scension to popular clamour than from any just or lively faith in the vast efficacy of the Saviour's atoning satisfactory adjudication, it was determined at last that | blood. he should be contented to give up about three-fourths It is true that the efficacy of this atonement can

of that property, the world at large would hardly blame him if he should contend, with a vigour and person can be accounted a true believer who rejects zeal which some might mistake for agitation, to retain what he pleases of the Divine revelation, or so wrests in his own hands the management of that residue, ra- and perverts its doctrines as to make them comport ther than have it committed, we will say, to the Ma- with feelings and wishes which human nature, in the gistrates or Municipal Council of his District. The depth of its corruption, is so ready to encourage. It he would himself exert, to render its returns as large I that faith to assert that this can ever happen without as possible, and compensate as much as might be for repentance and a godly life, and to deny or doubt that the loss he has sustained in his unexpected deprivation of so large a proportion of his original patrimony.

We may now proceed to consider briefly the object tions that are advanced by this Committee against the petitions of the members of the Church of Eng-

It is affirmed that an enormous expense must be incurred in valuing these lands, antecedent to making the division required; but it appears, very strangely, to be forgotten that this valuation has already been made, and right earnestly did Churchmen protest against the "enormous expense" incurred in the mode adopted to effect this object. It could have been done, at scarcely any additional cost, and much more quitably and satisfactorily, by the resident Crown Land Agents of the several Districts; and as to any rivalry about choice and location, we are prepared to say that the members of the Church of England would be quite satisfied to have this adjudication made by ballot. And as they, of all the claimants concerned, have the largest stake in this property, a method of allottment like this which throws the chances as much against as for them, and in larger proportion than could affect other parties, could hardly fail to be acquiesced in by the religious community in general.

The objection as to the want of responsibility in Ecclesiastical Corporations, appears to us very gratuitous; as the petitions of the members of the Church imply very distinctly that they are entirely willing to be bound by any usual or reasonable restriction, in reference to that part of the question, which may not so doth a man the countenance of his friend. have the effect of cramping their vigorous and independent management of the property. The assertion that such Corporations would "dispose of them to their own advantage, and without reference to the general good," is, we must confess, hardly intelligible o us; for we apprehend that the Government themselves, in a faithful discharge of this trust, would feel themselves bound to look to the advantage of the several religious bodies, rather than, in the indefinite manner here expressed, to the general good. The good sought for by the possession and disposal of these lands, is of a spiritual and moral kind; and surely none can be so competent to achieve this as the religious bodies who are desirous of having these lands ommitted to their own management.

The objection stated in the succeeding paragraph, n regard to the unwillingness of Corporate bodies to sell their lands, is most satisfactorily replied to in the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council upon this subject,—namely, that, "from the Darlington, the following Resolution was carried unanimoment the lands should become vested in any such Society, as proposed, they would become chargeable with the assessments imposed by law, and this would of itself be a very great security against the lands remaining long unoccupied."

As for the apprehension expressed in regard to the interests of the occupants, the Petitions of the Church of England very explicitly contain a wish that enactments should be made which would ensure the fullest respect to the reasonable or undoubted claims of such parties. If the Government should, in any instance, as is here implied, concede advantages to the occufrom other holders of the property, we can scartely help entertaining a fear that this must be done at some sacrifice of the interests of the religious bodies we think,-appears to be expressed, that "private parties," in contradistinction to the Government, would "sell at the highest prices, and receive the highest rents." Upon the whole, then, we discern nothing in the

Report before us, -and this our readers have the opportunity of perusing for themselves,-that can be considered to militate against the validity and force of the claim preferred by the members of the Church dress,-predicated upon an assent to that claim,adopted by another Committee, and the substance of which, it will be perceived, is so entirely concurred in

It is seldom that we find any thing in the pages of our contemporary the Banner, with which our symsage, however, connected with a complaint that so few attended a late meeting of the Bible Society at Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, Toronto, gives expression to a sentiment to which no

"Sectarianism, it is much to be feared, has done its work here. The isms are the bane of the Christian Church, when they dry up the very springs of Christian affection, and paralyze the hands which should be united

in strong efforts to forward a common cause." This is a feeling so catholic and correct, that we would fain persuade ourselves that the Banner henceforward will second, rather than disparage or strive to weaken, our humble efforts to promote that union of Christian exertion for which, upon any sound or enduring principle, there can be no security unless in a return of all the sects and parties which are worrying and devouring one another, to a cordial and united adoption of "the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship." If the Banner would join us, with all his influence and powers, in causing these various isms, as he terms them, to abjure the novelties which they have superinduced upon primitive and catholic usage, and persuading them to adopt the faith and order of Christianity as it existed in Britain universally before the introduction of Popish supremacy and corruption, and which it now presents in the pure and reformed Church of the Empire, he would soon perceive an improvement in our moral, spiritual, and social condition that would well repay his labour, and cheer and soothe him as the termination of his mortal pilgrimage drew on. But if men will employ their talents and energies in promoting the conflict of opinion and fostering a diversity of religious persuasions, they can never expect to be gratified by a picture of public tranquillity, nor hope for peace to their own breasts at the last solemn hour Lord, amid all the trials and difficulties that could engratified by a picture of public tranquillity, nor hope when an account is to be rendered of all human ac-

Religious division is so melancholy a thing, -a little community divided into half a dozen of congregations shunning communion with one another, and avowing dence at least that their labour has not been in vain in nothing in common which can cause them to walk as if agreed, is so contradictory to every thing that the Word of God teaches or the history of primitive Christianity reveals, that it is only to be reflected upon with that reference to practical coldness and strife which has awakened the remarks of the Banner, to induce a renewed vigour in striving that all may "hold the faith in unity of spirit, and in the bond of peace."

We cannot so far rely upon the accuracy of speeches

If the property, we shall say of Mr. Petrie, the Chairman of this Committee, should, from the cupidity or jealousy of certain of his neighbours, come unthat the belief of this religious sect in the universal that you and many others in this place may form my joy and crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord.

only be imparted to the true believer; but surely no latter would, no doubt, be directed by the strictest is part of a genuine faith to be persuaded that God integrity in the discharge of their trust; but they will have all men to be saved,—that he willeth that could hardly be expected to feel the same interest that none should perish; but it is wholly inconsistent with that faith to assert that this can ever happen without repentance and a godly life, and to deny or doubt that the impenitent and unbelieving will be condemned to everlasting punishment.

It matters not that the belief of an universal salvation is a comfortable one: we know sufficiently well that, as respects the welfare of society and the happiness of the world, it is not a safe belief; and it is certain that, if we take God's word in its simplicity, it is not a correct nor a justifiable belief. A most who are endeavouring to give strength and permanence to an error so unscriptural and fatal as this, by permitting its advocates, as the legalized holders of property, to assume the consistency and influence of a religious association.

We trust that the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan

We trust that the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan

We trust that the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, which is announced above, will have that interest for its friends in general which will induce them, from far and near, to attend. We are very sure that it would prove, in a high degree, gratifying to themselves, and be a means of benefit to the unbroken forest, and have held divine service in a schoolause by strengthening and diffusing correct impreshouse, and returned home five miles the same evening. sions of the vast importance and utility of this excellent Society. There is always much elicited in the course of the addresses of those who move and second resolutions, independent of the valuable information contained in the Report to be presented, which must serve to quicken the zeal and animate the exertions of its friends; while, on such occasions, we feel the force of the wise man's saying,-"As iron sharpeneth iron,

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall, ill, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to paris of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the business of this Office. It is requested that our several Agents on whom he may be enabled to call, will be kind enough to pay him over the amount of any subscriptions they may have in hand, and that the several Subscribers who may be in orrear, will be pleased to settle with him the amount of their respective dues.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

That the Rector do, on behalf of the Members of this Church, gratefully acknowledge, through the medium of the Church paper, the receipt of the following donations from friends of Frederic Cubitt, Esq., in aid of the par-

Dowager Lady Suffield...... £5 0 0 Mr. S. Parmeter..... Miss Parmeter

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. April 2-Collection, Quinquagesima Sunday, St. Giles, per Rev. J. Flanagan, second remittance 6—Do. at Sherbrooke, per Rev. W. W. * 16—Do. Lennoxville, per Rev. L. Doolittle 3 0 0

"—Do. Rivière du Loup, en haut, per

Rev. N. Gucrout....

NOVA SCOTIA.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. W. COGSWELL. To the Reverend William Cogswell, A.M., Curate of St Paul's Parish, &c. &c. &c.

We the undersigned, Parishioners of St. Paul's, having received the unwelcome intelligence that the state of your health requires that you should absent yourself for a pe-riod from the scene of your labours and usefulness, feel incumbent upon us to express to you our sincere and deep regret that any event should cause your separation us, even for a short period. But more especially so when we reflect, that those very labours and your ex-treme anxiety for the temporal and eternal welfare of others, have been the cause which have rendered such a

With these feelings we respectfully solicit your acceptance of the accompanying Purse, not for its value, but with the wish that its contents might be expended in the purchase of some slight memorial, which may be retained y you as a mark of the high esteem and affection we have for one who has laboured so long, and we trust so sefully, amongst us.

And that Almighty God, in whom alone is our trust,

may protect and preserve you in your intended journey and grant you a safe return, with renewed health, to you family, and the flock with whom you have been so long onnected, is the sincere wish, and will be the fervent prayer of your affectionate friends. [Signed by upwards of 60.]

REPLY. Dear Friends and Brethren:

The expression of kind and affectionate feeling which my approaching separation from you for a short period has called forth, has taken me completely by surprise.— I desire to recognise in it an additional cause of thanksgiving to the Lord, and to place it as a thank-offering upon the altar of our God.

I cannot be so ignorant of myself as not to know that the kindness and affection which I have at various times experienced, and particularly whenever the hand of the Lord has been laid upon me, rests upon no personal grounds. I am well aware that no extent of natural taents, no range of varied acquirements, no grace of manner in public, no attractiveness of deportment in private, no eloquence in the pulpit, nor, I regret to add, any amount of personal and familiar intercourse with you from house to house, forms my claim upon your regard. I can only attribute it, then, to my having been enabled during the course of my ministry, constantly to preach Christ crucified, as the only source of the sinner's peace—the only foundation of the sinner's hope; and to hold Him up before you, who has declared that He, if lifted up, will draw all men unto Him.

I desire, then, beloved, to accept your present kind and affectionate address as a testimony of your wish to honour the Master in the person of His servant; and I would ascribe all the praise of it to Him, by whose grace alone I have been taught and enabled to minister among

you the word of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Yet while the Minister of Christ, whose heart is in his compass him, the best and most self-denying of His servants have always regarded such marks of the accept ance of their ministry as this with which you have nov favoured me, as comforts and encouragements in their the Lord. They are encouragements to persevere in the same preaching of the Cross of Christ, which the Lord

has already blessed.

It is then, beloved, with sincere gratitude and comfort and thankfulness to God, that I accept at the hands of you among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God the gratifying Address with which you have favoured me, and the present which accompanies it. This gift will enable me to make an acceptable addition to my little stock of books; which, while it will remind me continually of your kindness and affection, may also return in some measure, I trust, through the future exercise of my

ninistry, in blessing upon your own souls.

And now, dearly beloved, I commend you to God, and

If the property, we shall say of Mr. Petrie, the rable Member on the reading of a Bill for the endow-

Your affectionate Pastor, W. Cogswell. Halifax, April 18, 1846.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN ENOWLEDGE. 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, March, 1846.

The Rev. Dr. Russell in the Chair.
A letter was read from the Rev. J. Jones, of Stanbridge, in the diocese of Montreal. The following are

"I have to request that you will have the kindness to lay the cause of Farnham before the society, and to beg the favour of their kind assistance towards building a

by emigrants from different parts of England and Ireland, chiefly protestants, and contains a population of nearly three thousand persons, without a church, without a minister, and without a school. At the request of the Bishop of Montreal, I began to visit them nearly three years ago, and since that time I have visited them on Sundays, after serving my first and second church in Stanbridge, travelling sixteen miles, through the forest, to give them a Sunday evening service in a private house, fearful responsibility must, therefore, attach to those who are endeavouring to give strength and permanence who are endeavouring to give strength and permanence to their habitations in the wilderness. They have raised

feet by fifty, besides a chancel at one end, and a steeple at the other. The people have been kept on the tiptoe of expectation for three years, and are now building on the faith of my success in England.

"On Mondays I have gone forward, or rather in a circuit to Pyke River, twelve miles through an almost

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Montreal approving of Mr. Jones's exertions towards obtaining aid for this object. The Board agreed to grant 50l. towards the church at

Prayer-books to the value of 5l. were placed at the disposal of the Rev. M. Willoughby, on his application, anxiety:

The Rev. C. Brancroft, of St. Thomas's, Montreal, re quested a gratuitous supply of Bibles, Prayer-books, and Tracts. These were granted to the value of 8l.

for distribution in Montreal.

Tracts. These were granted to the value of 8t.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—
The Annual Meeting of the Hornsey Parochial Association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was held in Crouch-end Chapel, on Tuesday evening, George Buckton, Esq., Tressurer, in the chair. After the usual prayers, a report was read, by which it appeared that the Hornsey Committee had remitted £218 to the parent society in the course of 1845. Resolutions were then moved and seconded by the Archdeacon of Surrey, Dr. moved and seconded by the Archdeacon of Surrey, Dr. Dealtry; the Revs. A. M. Campbell, R. Burgess, T. Sale, J. Jackson, R. Harvey; and J. D. Dickinson and H. Warner, Esquires. The several speakers strongly enforced the claims of the Society upon the Christian public; and expressed their regret that the state of its finances should be so depressed at a moment when the blessing of God seemed especially to rest upon its labours. An interesting description of the religious state of the diocese of Toronto, was read by the Rev. W. M. Shaw, formerly a Missionary of the Society. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the room was crowded to excess; and, although the meeting was entirely composed £18. 16s. 6d.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica preached in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Good Friday, when the sum of £157 was collected.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES .- The Rev. William Woodcock has proceeded, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to St. John's Adelaide, South Australia; and the Rev. Jas. Pollett has proceeded, in connection with the same Society, to Mount Barker, South Australia. Mr. Woodcock was rector of Witherslack, Westmoreland; and Mr. Pollett, rector of Lindale, Lancashire. Both the bene fices have become vacant by the reverend gentlemen's missionary appointments.

PARTIS COLLEGE .- The founder of this institution, the retreat in age for thirty decayed gentlewomen, subsequently transferred to the trustees a further sum of 4,000L, Lord Brougham, under whose auspices the Society was first and conveyed two other pieces of freehold for its use, and by her will has left for the same object, free of legacy duty, a sum of 11,000L, to which she is entitled under the will of her late husband, Fletcher Partis, Esq., of the same city—also leaves to the trustees a legacy of 2,000L the dividends to be annually applied for the repairs of the college, and the expenses of the anniversary dinner of the trustees, the surplus to be appropriated in extending the pensions of the objects of her benevolence—bequeaths to the college her dining table and fourteen of her parlour chairs, to be placed in the committee-room; and two marble figures, the one representing "Night," the other "Day," to be placed in the chapel of the college—directs her executors to present each of the trustees and the chapher executors to present each of the trustees and the chaplain with nineteen guineas for a ring, and to give each female member 51.—leaves 5001. to each of her executors, W. B. Ramsay, Esquire, Sir Charles Price, Bart., and the Rev. Dr. Holland; and appoints her nephew, the said W. B. Ramsay, residuary legatee. The funded and perment, and wholly free from all offensive assumptions of merisonal property of which she died possessed was estimated

CAMBRIDGE. CHANCELLOR'S MEDALLISTS.

On Saturday, March 28, the two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, given annually by the Chancellor of the University to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having obtained Senior Optime at least, shew themselves the greatest proficients in classical learning, were adjudged

1. Franklin Lushington (18th Senior Optime, 1st Classic), Trinity College.
2. Henry Fitz-Maurice Hallam (33rd Senior Optime, 9th Classic), Trinity College.

THEOLOGICAL PRIZE. The Vice-Chancellor begs to inform the members of The Vice-Chancellor begs to inform the members of the Senate, that a gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service has offered to the University of Cambridge, through the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the following Prize, to be addressed to the University, by judges apjudged to a graduate of the University, by judges appointed by the University:—The object of the proposal is to cause to be written "Such a Treatise on the Evidens of Christianity as may in substance and form be best ited for the conviction of Hindus, learned in their own ilosophical systems; together with such a refutation of nduism as may be necessary to establish the exclusive laims and authority of Christianity, as an object of faith and rule of life for the whole of mankind." To the writer of such a Treatise the sum of £500 is

offered, under the following conditions:
A Preliminary Prize of £100 shall be offered and adudged by the University to one of its Graduate Members and purpose—a change which must have been viewed by that or a Dissertation upon a subject preparatory to the above great architect with extreme regret.—The Builder.

vidences of Christianity as is described above; and shall int and publish it; on the event of which publication shall receive the further sum of £400. The subject of the Preliminary Dissertation shall be

The proposer of the Prize has drawn up a paper cone adopted in the Treatise, and of sources of information which may be consulted. These suggestions will be printed for the use of the candidates; it being understood that they are not at all bound to adopt the suggestions. A grace will be offered to the Senate at the second congregation in the ensuing term, to accept the above offer.

THE TIMES' SCHOLARSHIP.

We are pleased to find, that the result of the first apfund raised to commemorate our exertions in the detection of a great scheme of commercial imposition, and afterwards appropriated to the foundation of two scholar-

degree, the same proficiency in both studies conjointly which had obtained for him the scholarship, being in the to Bayonne, which he was expected to reach on the 11th or first class of the Classical Tripos and Third Senior Opok their degrees at the same time, were Mr. Pembroke, Second Wrangler; Mr. Brown, of Pembroke, of his health might be. second in the first class of the Classical Tripos; and Mr. tice to find the same b reported in the newspapers, as to feel justified in criticizing them with any exactness; and we must, therefore, content ourselves with a very brief notice of what is said to have been expressed by an honou-

and, we trust that "The Times' Scholarship," which has been thus efficient in the first instance in the object of promoting general education, will continue to prove a stimulus to the pursuit of classics and mathematics con-ointly, and to be, as it is at present, a most acceptable reward to the diligent and meritorious scholar who devotes his attention to both branches of study. We are happy to hear that another scholarship, to be denominated the "Pitt Scholarship," has been founded at the hospital by the members of the Pitt Club, which is to be devoted o precisely the same beneficial object as that which takes ts name from our paper. If there were two more scholarships of the same nature founded, so that one should become vacant in every year, it would be a valuable adlition to that system of encouragement of combined science and literature which is now happily becoming prevalent in the great schools of this country.—Times.

Trinity has this year surpassed all its competitors and obtained a monopoly of honours. The Senior Wrangler is of Trinity; the first Smith's prizeman is of Trinity; the Senior Classic is of Trinity; both the University Scholars are of Trinity; both the Bell Scholars are of Trinity; and both the Chancellor's Medallists are of the same College.

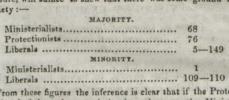
CHURCH FOR SEAMEN .- Lord Radstock has forwarded £200 as a second donation on behalf of the funds for the completion of the church for seamen in the port of London, now in the course of erection in Dock-street, near the Loudon and St. Katherine's Docks. The total amount at present subscribed is £6065 7s. 9d. The sum required

There are nearly £2000 raised already for the family of the late Bishop of Jerusalen

ROYAL ASYLUM FOR THE CLERGY .- Dr. Rudge, of Hawkchurch Rectory, Axminster, has proposed to her Majesty to found a royal college or asylum for poor and superannuated clergymen. He proposes that none of the clergy should be eligible for admission into such an hospital but those whose benefices are small, and whose inpital but those whose benefices are small, and whose in-comes are limited; and that for their support and main-tenance a fand should be raised from the first fruits and fee farm rents, now differently appropriated; or a whole, or a part, of the first year's income of all livings be ap-plied to this useful and merciful object.

From our English Files.

ENGLISH MINISTRY AND THE CORN LAWS .- During the last week rumours unfavourable to the stability of the Cabinet have again prevailed; and, mindful of the old proverb, we suspect that where there was so much smoke, there must have een some fire. The Irish Coercion Bill was generally assumed as the cause of the ministerial embarrassment; and a glance at the composition of the majority and minority in the first division which took place upon a preliminary stage of the measure, will suffice to shew that there was some ground for



From these figures the inference is clear that if the Protectionists had been less patriotic than they are, the Ministry might have been wrecked, and with it the obnoxious Corn Bill. The Protectionists might have urged, with much plausibility, that if the Government were so little anxious about the Coer-cion Bill as to insist upon postponing its enactment until after the Corn Bill was passed, although the latter is not to take effeet until after the expiration of three years, while the forme is described as of pressing and instant necessity,—they would not assist the Minister in getting over the difficulties which met him in limine, and then stop. Acting on this principle, they might have absented themselves from the division, as the Whigs would doubtless in such a case have done. But the Country Party are, we say it with pride, too high-minded to gain an advantage by such means; and so the Ministry continues to exist on sufferance, even as the degraded Whigs in tinues to exist on sufferance, even as the degraded wings in the last days of their reign, lingered on powerless and despised. Sir Robert Peel was wont at that time to heap taunts on the devoted heads of his crouching foes; how long will he consent to be a Minister "on sufferance?"

The real struggle in the Lords will be when the Bill goes

into committee. In that stage proxies are unavailable; and it is understood that the Government will lose far more than their adversaries by this circumstance, Before that stage has been reached we anticipate that remonstrances from Canada will have been added to those of the British farmer; and we again express our hope and conviction that the honoured Peers of England will, in the end, come forward and save the state.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOW-LEDGE, has ceased from its labours. An address from the committee, announcing this fact, is now lying before us. It is PARTIS COLLEGE.—The founder of this institution, the te Mrs. Partis, of Bath, in addition to the sum of 30,000% distorical dissertation and a didactic essay. Nevertheless, we have "a decided impression." as Six Bath. always a hazardous exercise of critical sagacity to detect a wri-

nd conveyed two other pieces of freehold for its use, established, in 1826. During its existence, it was the object It has also led to the formation of other societies having in view the same objects, and incited to action partly from a laudable desire to counteract the acknowledged defects of this So-ciety, and partly from a no less laudable spirit of commercial ment, and wholly free from all offensive assumptions of meritorious services. The good that has been accomplished is frankly but not ostentatiously insisted upon. The immediate cause of the dissolution of the Society is deficiency of funds, occasioned by the heavy outlay upon the Biographical Dictionary, of which seven half volumes, completing the letter A, have been published, leaving an excess of expenditure above receipts, amounting to 5,000l.; while a careful estimate has nonstrated that to complete the work would require, under existing circumstances, an additional sum of at least 15,000%. to be sunk .- John Bull.

FREEMASONRY AND ARCHITECTURE. - Freemasons had been supposed to exist amongst the Greeks and Romans.— Corporations of architects were established by Numa, called Collegia Fabrorum, and Collegia Artificum. They had a religious character, and had the right of framing laws amongst themselves. Subsequently, they greatly contributed to the extension of the Roman power, and were invested by the emperors with peculiar privileges. Hadrian attached a corps of architects to the cohorts. At the end of the eighth century, Lombard kingdom by Charlemagne, dispersed themselves over Europe. They succeeded in obtaining peculiar privileges from the Pope, and concealed their knowledge by mysteries. The Freemasons, probably of Como, were invited to England by Alfred, and subsequently by Athelstan, who gave them a charter in York, the original of which is said still to exist in that city. It notices the history of architecture from the time of Adam, the building of Babel, the Temple of Solomon; Hieram, Pythagoras, Euclid, and Vitruvius, are also quoted. In 1717 Sin C. Wren was the grand-master in England, but shortly after that period the fraternity altered its original form

escribed Treatise, or fitted to form a part of it.

The person to whom this Prize is adjudged, shall, if equired by the University, write such a Treatise on the vidences of Christianity as is described above; and shall vidences of Christianity as is described above; and shall vidences of the property of which publication.

Beautichtet with extreme regret.—The Builder.

Spain.—Events of importance succeed each other in Madrid with such rapidity that it is not easy to keep pace with them. It is hardly a fortnight since we had to announce the success of an intrigue by which Narvaez had contrived to upset the existing Cabinet, and to reinstate himself in power; and a few days afterwards we were surprised to find that same Narvaez again ousted from office, and his place filled by the very man whom he had himself turned out. Since then events have marched "The Principles of Historical Evidence, applied to discriminate between the authority of the Christian Scriptures and of the religious books of the Hindus." with rapidity, and the disgrace of Narvaez is now not only complete, but he himself is an exile.

It appears that on the 5th instant, M. Isturitz, immediately

after being installed in office, sent for Gen. Narvaez, and in formed him that the public tranquillity required his absence from Madrid, and that the new Government was determined that he should leave the capital at least for a time. He then offered him his choice, whether to proceed to France at once as a private individual, or to accept the post of Ambassador for

Spain at the Court of Naples.

General Narvaez declined the embassy, and declared that if
he were obliged to leave Madrid, he should do so on his own resources; but he said that he had just been bled, and that his health at that moment was in so bad a state that it was impospointment that was made to the above scholarship (which, sible for him to undertake a journey. Isturitz, however, would so our readers will remember, was established out of a not listen to any excuses, and on the night of the 6th Narvaez sible for him to undertake a journey. Isturitz, however, was on his route to the frontiers of France, escorted by a body of Spanish cavalry. By accounts of the 9th, from Bayonne, it appears that on the previous day Narvaez arrived at Burgos ships for the promotion of education), has entirely answered its beneficial object. The first holder of it, Mr. Romanis, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who was elected to it whilst a student of the hospital, after an examination equally classical and mathematical, has recently evinced, on taking his B.A. The other students from Christ's Hospital, who self, as a minister, was to order the Infante Don Enrico to leave Airey, of the country on twenty-four hours' notice, whatever the state It appears a species of retributive jusPROV

The Bill to Mr. Attorne the Bill to ame Mr. Attorne the utmost imprecessary that were unfortun Bankrupt Law pire it was the fore the House might think n might object t Lower Canada much and ser said it would ! force upon one the Bill be refe Mr. DE WIT ford a protection

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, May 1. The Bill to amend the Judicature Act of Lower Canada.

Mr. Attorney General SMITH moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Attorney General Smith said a Bankrupt Law was of the utmost importance in a commercial country, where it was necessary that the Law should afford relief to persons who were unfortunate in their commercial transactions As the Bankrupt Law which had heretofore existed was about to expire it was the duty of the government to bring the subject be-fore the House, and propose any amendments to it which they might think necessary. He added that some of the members might think necessary. He added that some of the members might object to the law being in force in Upper, as well as in Lower Canada. This he considered would be productive of much and serious inconvenience, as most of the business in Upper Canada was transacted in Moutreal. He said it would be better to throw out the Bill than to limit its force upon one section of the Province. He would move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to propose amend-

Mr. DE WITT thought the law could be modified so as to afford a protection to the creditor, as well as to the debtor.

Mr. Attorney General SMITH would state that the Bill should receive the most careful consideration; and he was

dote: A short time since, a young man of good address obtained goods on credit from different Montreal merchants, to the amount of £2,500. He went to a country village and opened a store. The payment for those goods were made, and he obtained a store. tained a renewal upon similar terms of credit. On the expiration of the period when the money was due, this young person called upon the merchants and said he should be unable to pay his debts, unless he obtained four years credit. This was naturally objected to; and a friend of this young man (to whom he

owed about £50, but which was no doubt well secured to him) placed him in the Bankrupt Court. His assets were made out: he had no goods, but a few debts, which were sold at auction for about £15. He shortly after obtained his discharge, and, within two months after, opened in the same place a larger shop, and was supposed to possess property to the amount of £3000. This evil, he contended, the present Bankrupt Law could not prevent. He should therefore oppose the second reading of the Bill, unless the hon. mover would consent that, on being referred to a select committee, protection should be given to the creditor, and some measure introduced to remove e evils which he (Mr. Drummond) complained of. He believed the Board of Trade was opposed to the present Bank-

Mr. Attorney General SMITH said some of the members of the Board of Trade had suggested to him certain amendments; and from this he had understood, that in the event of those amendments being made, they would be estisfied with the Bill. Mr. M'DONALD (Cornwall) did not consider that the country was in a fit state for a bankrupt law, especially in Upper

Mr. Attorney General DRAPER said that the Bankrupt Law had been a subject of discussion in many countries. As far back as the reign of Elizabeth, and again during the reign at condense the reign of Elizabeth, and again during the reign of Charles the First, it was found necessary to provide means which would prevent any fictitious conveyance on the part of the debtor. He believed that the Bankrupt act protected the creditor, and not, as had been asserted, encouraged fraud. It fraud could be shewn, there were means in that act to punish the highest processing the proposed transfer of the Rankrupter it. could be no argument against the utility of the act. Another principle before a Bankrupt Law existed was, that he who principle before a Bankrupt Law existed was, that he who came first, had, perhaps, twenty shillings in the pound, and frequently, he who came after, had nothing but a bill of costs to pay. The bankrupt act, on the contrary, equally divided the property of the Bankrupt amongst his creditors. He resollected, while in the Legislative Consollected, while in the Legislative Consollected in the Legislative Consollected while in the Consollected while in the Consollected while in the Consollected while in the Legislative Consollected while in the Co collected, while in the Legislative Council in 1841, his attention was directed to this subject and he devised measures to obviate the laws between debtor and creditor in Upper Canada, that many legal gentlemen said, "If you pass that Bill, you'll ruin our profession." And from official returns he could show, that since the passing of the Bankrupt Act in Upper Canada, litigation had decreased but he was not prepared to

show that it arose from that cause.

Mr. Moffart did not like the present Bankrupt act, but should have no objection to its being referred to a special Com-

Mr. MERRITT made some remarks upon the evil of impris-

Mr. Attorney General SMITH said, from the remarks made Mr. Attorney General SMITH said, from the remarks have by some hon, members, he considered the necessity of a Bankrupt act established. Under the former system or before the passing of the Bankrupt act, he contended that there were means by which a Bankrupt could hold his property in defiance of his creditors. He recollected a creditor having expensions led one hundred pounds to obtain an estate held unjustly by a Bankrupt, but was unable to do it. This difficulty was also

removed by the Bankrupt act. Mr. LAFONTAINE said he was opposed to the principle of the Mr. Munko considered that it required many amendments

Mr. Drummond said he would move in amendment that the second reading of the Bill be deferred to that six months. Mr. M'DONALD (Cornwall) said, as the Attorney General Mr. M'Donald (Cornwall) said, as the Attorney General had consented to amending the Bill at a select Committee, he should not oppose its second reading, with the proviso, that should the Committee not make the amendments he considered necessary, he would oppose the third reading.

Mr. Ermatinger said, under those considerations, he should also vote for the second reading.

The amendment was put to the vote—Yeas, 18; Nays, 40.

Mr. Attorney General Smith moved that the Committee

composed of Messrs. Moffatt, Drummond, Leslie, De Witt,

and Macdonald (Kingston). Passed. Mr. CAYLEY moved the House in Committee relative to the duties on stills. He stated that it was the intention of Government to impose a duty of 2d per gallon on the whiskey

The clause was carried without a division, and the various additions to the Bill gone through without debate. The committee reported progress.

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston,) moved the House in Com-

The proceeds to be devoted to the administration of

mittee, on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Kingston.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILLIAMS gives notice, that when the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Merritt, in relation to the Agriculture and Com-merce of the country, are taken into consideration by this House, he will move in amendment, that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :-

Resolved, -That this House view with the most serious apprehension and alarm, and as detrimental to the future peace and prosperity of this Colony, the adoption of that proposed principle of Commercial intercourse, now under the con

Resolved,—That this House has seen with unmingled satisfaction, the happiness and prosperity of the people of this Province, advancing in steady and successful progression, under that moderate system of protection on her staple productions

(Grain and Lumber,) which the fostering hand of the Parent State so wisely conceded.

Resolved,—That this House is of opinion that the abandonment of this protective principle, is not only calculated materially to diminish our productions but seriously to impair our ability to purchase the manufactured goods of the Kingdom;

inevitably tending to results, alike prejudicial to this Colony

and the Parent State.

Resolved,-That this House, grateful for the liberality of the Imperial Government in guaranteeing the repayment of a loan of £1,500,000, to be expended in improving our internal communications, did cause the same to be appropriated to Works of greater magnitude and stability on the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, and otherwise to facilitate the transit on the St. Lawrence, with the well founded and reasonable expecta-tion of conveying (en route,) to the Market of the United Kingdom, a large amount of the surplus Produce of this Province, and a much larger amount of the productions of the North Western States of America, in consequence of the in-

ducement afforded, by the exemption of the payment of the Foreign duty on the latter production, so imported into Britain. Resolved,-As the opinion of this House, that this well grounded and reasonable expectation can no longer be entertained; if the discriminating duties on Foreign and Colonial productions entering the United Kingdom, are approximated as the measure contemplates, and an apprehension is thereby created, that the Colonial Agriculturist, will be deprived of a fair remunerative price for his surplus Produce, leaving him little inducement for exertion, and the Channel of the St. Law

rence will no longer transmit any large amount of the agricul-tural productions of the rich Prairies of the West. serves, and by such means these lands, instead of falling into the hands of speculators at prices very far below their present value, might be made to afford a lasting provision, and to a consideration of the exigency, be called upon to make great sacrifices for the peace and prosperity of the Kingdom, whenever the general interests of the Empire demand it, nevertheless, our ready actions of it is recommended by the second of the such as the serves, and by such means these lands, instead of falling into the hands of speculators at prices very far below their present value, might be made to afford a lasting provision, and to a consideration to such peace and prosperity of the Kingdom, whenever the general interests of the Empire demand it, nevertheless, our ready acquiescence in thus yielding to Imperial policy, must only be taken as an additional proof of our dutiful devotion to the Bri
It has, indeed, been suggested that inconvenience

them, in any Commercial Treaty to be made or concluded be-tween the Imperial Government, and the Government of the United States, a perfect reciprocity or interchange of Commodities between the Colony and the neighbouring Republic.

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Roe and others, praying that the Clergy Reserves may not be divided among the several Churches in Canada, but retained under the management of the Provincial Government, and sold according to the present law; and to whom also were referred other Petitions signed by upwards of seven thousand inhabitants of the President on the same subject, and laws to the present the same subject. nhabitants of the Province, on the same subject, - beg leave Report :-

That they find with great regret, from the numerous Petitions laid before Your Honourable House, that the long agitated question of the Clergy Reserves, has again become a subeet of discussion and contention in this Province. The excitement which so unhappily existed on this subject

for many years, and which produced such disastrous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the Province, was at length set at rest by the Imperial Statute, 3rd and 4th Victoria The Imperial Legislature Intended that Statute to be a final

settlement of the question, and, notwithstanding the inequality of the division, it was accepted by the inhabitants of this Proince as such. Under these circumstances, it is deeply to be regretted, that

the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto should receive the most careful consideration; and he was anxious that it should be referred immediately to a select committee to be amended.

Mr. Duggan said the principle of the Baukrupt Law he liked, and he believed with some amendments it would afford general satisfaction.

Mr. McConnell was opposed to the Bill.

Mr. Drummond thought it would be advisable for the House to consider well before passing the Bill. He would illustrate the evils of the present system by the following anec- forcible language, the objections which offer themselves to the

the disadvantages are very certain and obvious.

"In the first place, it will be difficult, if not impracticable,

to make a satisfactory division;—in order to approximate to a fair division, an enormous expence must be incurred in valuing each lot separately, and even then there will be a rivalry as to choice and location, and suspicions will, (with or without reason,) be created of favouritism towords some particular sect or " According to the present law, the management and disposal

of the lands are in the hands of a Government responsible for the same, and over which the Legislature can exercise an active

supervision.

"Should the proposed distribution take place, they would be placed beyond the control of Parliament, and vested in Eccle-siastical Corporations, responsible to no one, and which would dispose of them to their own advantage, and without reference to the general good.

"The progress of improvement in Canada has, it is generally believed, been greatly impeded by the accumulation of its uncultivated land in the hands of owners who will not bring their property to sale, but retain it as a matter of speculation, and in expectation of a future increase in value, not from any ex-penditure of Capital, but from the industry and skill of the

neighbouring sgriculturists,
"The conveyance of such a large quantity of land to Corporations, not desirous of disposing of them at their present prices, and which intend not to sell, but to lease, would in Your ommittee's opinion, greatly increase this evil, and would have a tendency to substitute an inferior order of Tenantry, for an

it; but if the fraud was independent of the Bankruptcy it pants every opportunity of earning the purchase-money from the could be no argument against the utility of the act. Another the cultivation of the land itself, and thus enables many an in-

"Your Committee, therefore, carnestly recommend, that the interests of all parties now occupying those lands should be fully protected and provided for in any arrangement that may

Your Committee beg to express their entire concurrence the above extract, and would further suggest that the late Order in Council allowing an extended time to the purchaser of der in Council allowing an extended time to the purchaser of Clergy Reserve Lands—an extension conducive alike to the settlement of the Country, the prosperity of the occupant, and the advantageous sale of the lands—is an additional proof of the benefits to be derived from leaving the management of those

manner, they are at the same time of opinion, that the expense said to be incurred have been much exaggerated, for although the charges for valuation have been large, these charges can only be considered as an advance by the Crown Lands Department, to be repaid by the purchasers when making their pay-

Your Committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that the division sought for by one out of the many denomination interested in the said lands, is inadvisable, and they strongly recommend that no change or deviation from the present sys-tem should be sanctioned by the Legislature.

All which is nevertheless respectfully submitted. ARCHIBALD PETRIE, Committee Room. Chairman. 29th April, 1846.

REPORT Of the Select Committee of the Legislative Conneil, to whon were referred the several Petitions presented to this House, praying that the sale of the Clergy Reserves may be no further proceeded with, but that the proportion belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland may be vested in the respective Church Societies of Quebeo and Toronto, for the use and benefit of the said Church. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, May 8, 1846. The select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and others, and many other Petitions, all praying that a share of the Clergy Reserves, equal in proportion to the share of the proceeds of the sales of such Reserves which Quebec and Toronto, to be managed or disposed of as may appear to them expedient for the benefit of the said Church, have onsidered the subject referred to them, and beg leave to report that the Petitioners appear to be well aware that the object which they desire can only be obtained through an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and they request that the Legislative Council will assist their application by addressing Her Majesty in its favour.

Your Committee is of opinion that the prayer of the Petitioners is reasonable and just, and that the injury which they wish to avoid is one which all who feel a sincere concern for the relious instruction and character of the people should be equally anxious to prevent. It is a matter too well known to be denied or doubted by any person, that the Reserves, if they should continue to be sold as they have hitherto been, will be in a very great measure sacrifaced, and will utterly fail in providing a fund at all adequate to the all adequate to the support of religion and the maintenance of public worship. It appears to your Committee that it will be a matter of perpetual reproach to this Legislature, if the improvident sacrifice of a provision intended for such objects is allowed to proceed. If the petitioners were desiring some expensions of their Church clusive advantage for themselves, or even for their Church, which they wished to be withheld from others, your Committee would not be disposed to recommend a compliance with their prayer, but they expressly disclaim any such, although it must of course rest with the Legislature and with the other religious nmunities concerned, to consider what course would be most beneficial and acceptable to the latter and in what manner it

build be most conveniently carried into effect.

The Church of England having in each division of the Province a Society open and not exclusive in its composition, in-corporated by an Act of the Legislature, with the necessary power of holding and disposing of real estate, the object desired, so far as that class of our population is concerned, can be conveniently provided for through the instrumentality of those Societies. The Church of Scotland being also entitled, under the Imperial Statute, 3 and 4 Vic. c. 78, to a definite interest in these Reserves, there could be no difficulty in placing an appropriate share of these Reserves, to be drawn by lot at the disal and under the control of the members of that Church, to be vested in such manner as they may suggest, either in a Society to be incorporated for that purpose or otherwise. This would complete the arrangements so far as regards one half of the Reserves which yet remain unsold. The other half, which by the seventh clause of the Imperial Act is placed at the disposal of the Government to be applied to purposes of religious instruc-tion and public worship, might, in the discretion of the Government by similar measures, be made the means of securing a conment by similar measures, support for the Ministers of such other denominations as it may be thought right to assist from these Reerves, and by such means these lands, instead of falling into the adoption of it is recommended by the soundest and best mo-

taken as an additional proof of our dutiful devotion to the British Crown, and attachment to that great Empire of which it is our pride and glory to boast; and entitles us and our respectful representation, to the most favourable consideration of her Maiesty's Government.

against the lands remaining long unoccupied. And it might be provided in any Act to be passed, that the Government of Canada should have power to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, for preventing or remedying

any such inconveniences.

Under these impressions, and considering that whatever may e done upon the prayer of these Petitions, can, and undoubtwould be done with equal readiness in favour of other recons communities who may apply for the same facilities for royiding for the comfortable support of their Clergy, your ommittee strongly recommend the prayer of these petitioners favorable consideration, and that this House should address Ier Majesty expressing their willingness that the Imperial arliament should provide as they may think fit for carrying nto effect the wishes of these petitioners, and of any other re-igious bodies who may hereafter apply for a similar measure. All which is respectfully submitted

JAMES GORDON, Chairman.

On the Evening of Friday, the 8th inst., the decorum of the House of Assembly was disturbed by a very disorderly scene. It is unnecessary to republish the particulars of this unbecoming transaction. We regret extremely that no effectual means an be discovered for the prevention of such discreditable ex-osures. After the authority of the Chairman had been set at ught, the Speaker was called in and the matter reported to m, when the commotion and altercation which had prevailed were fortunately terminated by apologies from the parties concerned. Occurrences like these are sadly injurious to the

House of Assembly .- In the House last night Mr. Mertitt brought forward a series of resolutions, to address her Majesty with a view to the removal, by the Imperial Parliament, of all duties on Canadian produce brought into British ports.

Mr. Merritt made a most admirable speech, which we shall it possible report in our paper to-morrow. The consideration of this address was ordered to be postponed till Thursday. Mr. Baldwin's motion for taxing the costs of the Middleser

Election was the next order of the day. After a somewhat Some hours of the time of the House were then taken up by the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the peti tion of G. H. Ryland, Esq. tion of G. H. Ryland, Esq. The report was brought up by Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, and was in favour of the petitioner, whose claim was most ably argued by the hon, member for

Mr. Draper opposed the prayer of the petition, as also did Mr. Viger, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Drummond, though the latter gentleman acknowledged that the petitioner had been very ill-treated, but he had an objection to indemnification out of the public purse; the hon, member would constitute the constraint of the public purse; the hon, member would constitute the constraint had been praying that the relieve Mr. cur in a petition to the Queen, praying her to relieve Mr. Ryland. Mr. Hale, Mr. Hall and Mr. Robinson supported the

tion. On the question being put, it was lost by a majority 9, the Yeas being 23 and Nays 32. We must be permitted to mention that, in our opinion, the rote thus come to is one of the most extraordinary and the most unjustifiable ever come to in any deliberative assembly in the Nearly every speaker recognized the ill-treatment Mr Ryland had received, and, strange to say, because his indemnification might cost a few hundreds, they voted against it.

Most patriotic and high-souled legislators truly!

After the vote, Mr. McDonald (Kingston) gave notice that he would move, to day, for an Address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. Ryland.

We forgot to mention that on this occasion the ministry. with the exception of Mr. Daly, not in the house, voted with the opposition against their own supporters, who, almost to a man, voted in favour of Mr. Ryland's petition.

We left the House a little after 10; nothing of importance

was done after the petition of Mr. Ryland was disposed of .-

The following is the reduction contemplated with regard to official salaries—such reduction, however, not to operate against those holding office at present. The Civil Secretary's salary from £1,111 to £1,000; Confidential Clerk of Despatches from £279 £275; First Clerk from £222 to £200. Provincial cretary's salary from £1,111 to £1,000; two Assistant Se cretaries each from £550 to 500; three Clerks each from £222 to £200. Receiver General's from £1,100 to £1,000; Confidential Clerk, from £444 to £300. Deputy Inspector General, from £660 to 500. Clerk of the Executive Council from £600 to £500; Confidential Clerk, from £400 to £300 First Clerk, from £222 to £200; second ditto, from £200 to £175; Messenger and doorkeeper, each from £75 to £56.— However commendable the spirit of retrenchment may be, in a general point of view, still it is to be questioned whether there here mentioned. The extravagance of a Government will n ver be looked for among the items of salary ranging from £75 to £222. The necessities of men, it is true, may compel them mittee for amendment.

Mr. Baldwin said he was prepared to vote for the second reading of the Bankrupt act, provided that it received some amendments. He recommended that in the event of its passating, that its jurisdiction extended over both sections of the lands might be conducted in a more economical petry air to the economy that aims at it.—British Canadian.

VICTORIA COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

ig from our respected con temporary, the Cobourg Star .- En. We were unfortunately prevented, by other engag which caused our absence from home, from being present at the late examination of the Students of Victoria College, to which we were obligingly invited by the kindness of the Principal. We understand that the exercises upon that occasion evinced much zeal and ability on the part of the teachers, and no ordinary amount of promise on the part of the pupils. The number in attendance was considerable, and in the mathematical department especially a great improvement was discernable. The recitations on Wednesday evening, we learn, were highly creditable in composition and delivery, especially the Essay on the French Revolution, which, for its correct sentiments and aithful portraiture of the horrors of democracy, when in the ascendant elicited great applause. These manifestations of genius in the youth of our Colony naturally quicken the anxiety, that our institutions of learning should be supported in a manner commensurate with the importance of a sound reli-gious education to the best welfare of the land; and the evidence, with which upon this occasion we rejoice to be assured they were most satisfactorily accompanied, of a culture of God and the right government of society, confirm us in the hope that none of our public seminaries of education will ever be wanting in a sound religious basis. We believe, indeed know, it has been the aim of the present worthy Principal of Victoria College, the Rev. A. MacNab, -who, we regret to understand is about retiring from the Institution,—with all the means at his command, to foster and advance the work of had been assigned by law to the Church of England, may be vested in the respective Church Societies of the Dioceses of lirecting authorities of Victoria College should evince a stroi repugnance to all those infidel schemes and plans which would erect a godless fabric of learning on however magnificent a scale, gious King, designed for a very different purpose; while the cultivation of the most sacred and important branch of all knowledge should be left to the voluntary and stinted generosiof the various sects and parties into which our common Christianity is unhappily divided.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS .- The Parliamentary Committees n the cases of the Middlesex and West Halton Elections have reported favourably to the sitting Members, Messrs. Notman and Durand being defeated. The petitions in both instances were pronounced "not frivolous nor vexatious."

LORD METCALFE. - We state, with profound regret, that the advices by the last mail, gave exceedingly unfavourable accounts of the health of Lord Metcalfe. His Lordship was rapidly sinking before the progress of a disease which human skill was obviously inadequate to arrest, and the fatal termination of which could not be far distant. - Montreal Gazette.

THE LATE LT. COL. TAYLOR .- In announcing the death Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cyril Taylor, C.B., who gloriously fell, at the head of his brigade, at the battle of Sob we cannot refrain from paying our feeble, but sincere tribute of respect and esteem for departed worth. His many noble and excellent qualities endeared him to all who (like the writer of these lines) had enjoyed the advantage of knowing him; and his friends, in his death, have sustained an irreparable loss.— Although in the main correct, Sir Robert errs in his statement of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor's services in Canada. He came to this country in 1838, and was appointed by the Commander of the Forces, to the command of the Lacolle and Hemmingford District; and, when the unhappy rebellion broke out, in the fall of the year, he—having succeeded in going up the Richelieu, from St. Johns to Lacolle, accompanied by one man in a canoe, passing two rebel posts—joined the Volunteer force at Odelltown, of which he took command. Within a few hours of his arrival among them, this gallant little band of patnours of his arrival among them, this gallant little band of pat-riot-soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Odell, of whom and them, Colonel Taylor always spoke in terms of the highest respect,) not more than 200 strong, repulsed and entirely dispersed a force of 1200 of the rebels, commanded by French officer, who, with upwards of 100 others, were mad prisoners. For his conduct on this occasion, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Taylor, a Companion of the Military Order of the Bath; and, we observe that, just before the melancholy intelligence of his death reached England, in reward for his services, in the first action with the Sikhs, he had been Gazetted as one of Her Majesty's Aides de Camp, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Had he lived, he would, no doubt, have attained the highest rank, which could be conferred upon him. - Montreal Herald.

SAFETY OF THE "CAMBRIA." -ARRIVAL OF THE PASSEN-GERS AND SHIP AT BOSTON.

lay morning. For the following account we are indebted to is our pride and glory to boast; and entitles us and our respective from large portions of the most favourable consideration, to the most favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Majesty's Government.

Mesolved,—That this House deem it to be a matter of primary and paramount importance, to the interest of the people of this Province, and to the peace and prosperity of the same, that whenever the time arrives that protective duties be no line translation as Government to a long of the form large portions of the land being testing to a long of the past of the province, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied

longer continued, that as an act of justice they have secured to the lands should become vested in any such Society, as propos- a full head steam, hauling on their anchors. Fifty tons of coal were thrown overboard, and all the baggage was placed on board the General Lincoln, a small steamboat sent down for that purpose. This, however, had but little effect in lightening the vessel, she being so firmly embedded in the sand. The next plan adopted was to discharge the water from the two forward boilers, which contained about 100 tons. By this manœuvre, the vessel's draft was lightened 5\frac{3}{2} inches. This, and the vibration occasioned from the blowing off of the two boilers, in connection with the powerful steam-tug, and likewise the engine of the steam-ship, all of which were in full operation, caused her to glide of this uncomfortable situation, without any damage whatever, and she will sail on her regular day. Just as the ship was afloat, the steamer May Flower arrived, under charge of Mr. R. B. Forbes, who kindly volunteered his services on behalf of the passengers, who all arrived safely, on Monday evening, in Boston.—N. Y. Herald, May 6.

United States.

WAR WITH MEXICO! The mail brings us the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st

Inst., in which we find at length the news previously received by telegraph. We copy as follows:—

The brig Apalachicola, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port yesterday, from Brazos Bay, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., d reports that on the 22nd she left Point Isabel, where Major Thomas, the acting Quarter-master, informed Capt. Smith that the body of Colonel Cross had been found about four miles from General Taylor's camp, on the Rio Grande. From the wounds upon the body, it seems evident that he was killed by

It was further reported, that a person in Matamoras had acknowledged that he was the murderer, and had the watch and clothing of Colonel Cross in his possession.

General Taylor, it is reported, had made a formal demand All open communications were permitted to pass by the ommandant at Point Isabel, between that post and Matamoras. The Mexican schooner Juanita, from this port to Matamoras, was taken into Brazos Bay on the 22d ult. by the pilots-

no doubt by the permission of the blockading force.

STILL LATER .- The schooner Cornelia, Captain Stark, arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the evening of the 24th instant. She reports that about three hours before she sailed, an express arrived from General Taylor, stating that the commander of the Mexican forces had made a formal declaration to General Taylor, that if he did not more his arms for the state of the sailed and the same his arms for the sailed and the s move his army from the position he then occupied, within thirty-six hours, that the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them The same express also stated, that at that time a body of 2000 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, near Borettasmall town about eight miles below Matamoras, on the west bank of the river-and taken up a position between Point Isa-bel and General Taylor's camp. The design of this movement is evidently to cut off the American troops from their supplies.

The New York, which sailed yesterday for the same point, had a detachment of 180 men on board for the army, under the command of Lieut. McPhail. Four companies of infantry are expected here in two or three days, who will be despatched im

one of the schooners last night, that our Cousul at Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Mexicans, had left his post and repaired to Gen. Taylor's camp.

It seems probable that we shall next have tidings of a bloody

battle between the American and Mexican forces. It is said, however, that Gen. Ampudia is a great coward, and gentlemen ere who know him well think that when he finds his threats insufficient to move Gen. Taylor, he will retreat across the river without fighting. This, however, is mere conjecture, and we must all be content to swait farther developments.—N. Y. Tribune, May 9.

> LATER FROM MEXICO. (From the Cobourg Star Extra.)

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE. The important news which we published on Saturday from the Rio Grande, of the crossing of two thousand Mexicans to intercept Gen. Taylor, and cut off his supplies, is all confirmed. More American blood has been shed—and war has begun in

We received, yesterday morning, by Electric Telegraph from Philadelphia, the following important and disastrous news:—
The Galveston News, Extra, of April 30th, contains the following intelligence:—
On the 23rd ult., 2,000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande

about twenty miles above Gen. Taylor's camp. Two companies of cavalry, 63 men each, commanded by Captains Thornton and Hardee, were sent to reconnoitre the next morning. They fell into an ambush, when Lieut. Cairn and 13 men were killed; Captain Thornton reported missing, and Capt. Hardee

A wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, made this report.

These Mexicans were commanded by Canales and Carrabajal.

After the flight the Mexicans were reinforced, and General
Taylor's position is entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is his train, and all the stores of the army,—Gen. T. not having over ten days' provisions. The entrenchments at Point Isabel are not half. ished; and, to defend them, there is but 90 artillery, 20 lragoons, and about 40 teamsters, citizens, and labourers.
A call was made on Governor Henderson, of Texas, by Ge-

neral Taylor, for forty companies of riflemen, sixty men each, twenty companies to be mounted, and to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, and the foot companies at Galveston.

General Taylor has also called upon the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, for 8,000 troops. iana, Mississippi, and Alabama, for 5,000 troops. General Taylor's works opposite Matamoras would be com-eleted by the 28th, at which time the fire would be opened on

The Mexican force is 8,000, well equipped, and with an excellent park of artillery.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his requisition for

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his requisition for 2,500 volunteers, and they were all ready in the streets, on the morning of the 2nd, actively preparing for departure. They expected to leave the next day. The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated 100,000 dollars for the service. The city of New Orleans was in a great state of excitement—drums and the control of the cont flags, parading through the streets, calling for volunteers,— New York Herald. MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Brethren,—The next Meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, Bay of Quinté, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th SALTERN GIVINS,

May 1st, 1846.

and FRENCH, are indispensable

Governess Wanted. WANTED immediately, a GOVERNESS, as ASSISTANT to a Lady who has undertaken the tuition of a few pils in addition to her family. A good knowledge of Music

A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Communications (post-paid) to be addressed to C. C., care of T. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Brockville.

Victoria College.

THE Summer Session of Victoria College, consisting of sixteen weeks, will commence the Third Thursday June, and close on the Second Wednesday in October, suc ceeded by a vacation of three weeks. A. MACNAB, Principal.

Victoria College, obourg, 12th May, 1846. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON.

The Royal Mail Steamers CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL, AND SOVEREIGN,

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

Toronto, 4th May, 1846. 461 Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

AS resumed her trips between Foromo and the Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo. The Cambria arrived at Boston at about six o'clock on Tues- Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo Toronto, May 7, 1846. 461

GOVERNESS.

454-tf Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

WANTED, MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, 20th April, 1846.

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

table family where the children are young.

Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. EDUCATION.

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

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

BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

and Daneing, on the usual Terms.

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

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrus

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and n London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

HATS! HATS!!

Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers Santiago, and bringing, it is said, one day's later intelligence from Gen. Taylor's camp, was in the river last night, eight or ten miles below the city, waiting for a tow. It is said a bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor was on board.

Col. Hunt immediately despatched a boat to bring her up. Mr. Marks, attached to the American Consulate at Mstamoras, is on board the Gen. Worth. There was a rumour brought by one of the schooners last night, that our Consulat Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Matamoras, and seems of the schooners last night, that our Consulate Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Matamoras. HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West E. half 7,7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 "

Lot. Township. N. half do. Chatham ... 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 W. half W. half 23

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

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

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Wellington .. Amaranth Johnstown Bastard Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 Cayuga...... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Collingwood ..

Do. do.
Eastern Cornwall
Newcastle Cramaba E. half 14 . Broken lots 10 & 11 ... (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2

orth Crosby.

Prince Edward Sophiasburgh

14 & 15, " " 16 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 \$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 6, 8, 23 28 feont ½ 33 12, 17, 18 & 34 18. & W. \ 19 15, & E. \ 25

on & St. Mary

.... 11, S. 1 13, S. 1

Toronto, April 9, 1846. BIRTHS.

the lady of A. K. Boomer, Esq., of a son, MARRIED. On the 1st inst, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Stew-

In Brockville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. Blakey, John Veruer, Esq., Collector of Customs at the Port of Maitland, to Charlotte Sherwood, youngest daughter of Paul Glasford, Esq., of Brockville.

DIED.

At Hamilton, on the 8th inst., much lamented, Lady Macnab, wife of Sir A. N. Macnab, Speaker of the Hon. the Legis-On the 9th inst., at Stamford, Niagara District, aged 28, to the inexpressible sorrow and grief of her family and friends, Emily, the beloved and affectionate wife of Harrison Chilton

Mewburn, Esq.
In West Flamborough, on the 8th inst., after a few hours' illness, Mr. Ralph Bullock. At Quebec, on the 4th inst., in the 81st year of his age, the

Houble, James Kerr, long known, respected, and esteemed in this community as an upright Judge, a Gentleman, and a Christian. He had, during nearly forty years, filled the various Offices of Judge of the Vice Admiralty, Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and at one period Speaker of the latter body. At Quebec, on the 5th inst., in the confidence of a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, Mary Anderson, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Brown, formerly Evening Lecturer at the Cathedral, in that city.

At St. John, N. B., on the 19th ult., Mrs. Jane Crookshauk,

wife of Robt. W. Crookshank Esq., in the 53d year of her age. At Rochester, N. Y., on the 17th ult., Hannah Jane, daughter of Z. Trobridge, Esq., and wife of the Rev. John V. Van Ingen, aged 32 years.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 14: Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; A. K. Boomer, Esq., L. Burwell, Esq., rem.; Messrs. W. Miller, & Co.; J. Dudden, Esq., rem. (Mr. J. pays to end of vol. 9); Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Dr. Mewhurn; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. W. A. Adamson; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, with enclosure. H. C. C.'s second communication received. The publication of them will be commenced next week.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. Proofs, £1 0 0 September 10th, 1845. TUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentleme in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings,-well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Toronto, April 9, 1846. N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13. W. half 14 E. balf Prince Edward Picton [Town]
Midland Pittsburgh South half 14

PORTRAIT

The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

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

H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his customers and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring TRADE. will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.

Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

457-13

MASONIC ARMS INN.

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

Toronto, March 19th, 1846. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th "

Western District. 25, 8th Con...... Dawn, 200 "

Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con Madoc, 200 " Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 "

ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846. A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very

Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 11 mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm. For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to
D. E. BOULTON,

Solicitor and Land Agent. 450 3m Cobourg, February 26, 1846. TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-modious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store unlerneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warchouse 200 in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store 100 let separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON,

Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf

WILL leave Toronto for Port Hope, Conourg and KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, oon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE.

Deck From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin Deck From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin..... Deck RETURNING.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday xcepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

At Peterboro', on the 30th ult., the lady of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, M.A., Rector of Peterboro', of a son. At St. Catherines, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant,

art, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Noble, both of the Township of Haldimand.

Original Peetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

XLVIII.-THE FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. L. M.

Thy Name we praise! Thou Lord, from whom All holy thoughts and acts proceed; From THEE, our God, all good doth come: Oh, guide our Will, and bless our Deed! &

We pray Thee, Lord, Thy SPIRIT send! The BEST of all Thy Gifts bestow! Come, HOLY GHOST! our spirit bend, And make the heart with love to glow.

Let ZION feel the quick'ning breath-The kindling flame her bosom warm!
Instruct her, Lord, to keep THE FAITH-To think what's good, and good perform ! e

IV. d May "pure religion," kind and meek, Preserve THE CHURCH from worldly stain; O God, may all her children seek To feel and share the mourner's pain.

Though grief must bow and prove the heart While here in desert paths we roam, s
A plenteous peace will Christ impart!
By Him, "the world" is now o'ercome! f

VI.g We pray for help, in JESU's Name; We hambly ask, through Him alone: In Christ, Thy Presence, Lord, we claim; GREAT SPIRIT! make Thy Presence known!

a Collect of the Day, and James i, 17.
b Epistle, (Junes i, 25.)
c Collect.—Epis. (James i, 22 and 23) with James ii, 14, 18, 16, 17,
d Epistle, (James i, 27.)
e First Morning Lesson, (Deut. viii, 2.)
f The Gospel, (John xvi, 33.)
g The same, (23rd, 24th, and 26th verses.)

XLIX .- THE ASCENSION DAY. L. M.

The Collect.

O Saviour Christ "gone up on high !" a Thy Truth the hosts of Heav'n proclaim, And saints on earth in song reply :- With ONE ACCORD they laud Thy Name!

Oh, "Lord of hosts," in battle strong, b And now in heav'n with worship crown'd, c Hear,—"King of Glory," hear the song, Wherewith Thy courts on earth resonnd!

With ours, angelic anthems blend: The highest heav'ns Thy Glory tell!— Ye saints of God! in heart ascend; With Christ, your "Head," for ever dwell. d

At God the Father's own right hand e THE SON hath set "His holy seat :"f While Angels wait their Lord's command; And "all things" bow beneath His feet! h

Our "Great HIGH PRIEST" is truly Man, i Yea; Son of Man, and Son of God! Love now completes what Love began; Lo:—"Heav'n itself" is cleansed with blood!j

IN HEAV'N, O Man. your great High Priest Doth ever live and ever plead ! k
In Heav'n so live, -as THERE to rest, Through HIM from Death and darkness freed.

a Psalm Ixviii. 18, Prayer-book Translation, and Proper Psalm

b Proper Psalm (xxiv. 8, 10.)

Proper Psalm (viii. 5), and 2nd Morn'g Lesson (Luke xxiv. 52.)

The Collect, and the Second Evening Lesson, (Ephes. iv. 15.)

The Gospel, (Mark xvi. 19.)

Proper readm (xivii. 8)

I Peter, iii. 22. # Ephesians, 1, 22,

Heb. iv. 14, 15; and viii, 1,

Heb ix. 23,

Heb. vii. 25.

PREACHING AND PRAYER.

(Concluded from our last.)

use in preaching?" "Far from it, Richard. Preaching is of great importance; nay, what we are too apt to call bad preachers, speak something good; and

"If all want sense, God takes a text, and preaches patience."

And depend upon it,

"He that gets patience, and the blessing which Preachers conclude with, hath not lost his pains." to God, in preaching man speaks to us.'

how they can benefit those who are absent."

for family, and friends, and others, in the expectation are we bound to hear his voice and obey him." that God will answer you?"

"Then may we not hope that Church-prayers for flock, I should fetch it back again." others, for the reason before mentioned, will be more efficacious than private prayers?"

"Of course we may."

prayers of the Church which refer to others besides with my sheep as my sheep have with him."

this some new notion of your own?"

"I should be very sorry to think so Richard; since such a thought would prove me either inexcusably ignorant, or hopelessly presumptuous. No! I be- Communion .- 'The churchwardens or questmen, and Church, as it has been in all ages and in all places; which union we can have no interest in his atonement, year, whereof the feast of Easter to be one .- Canon is contrary to the evident teachings of Scripture'-O Lord, from whom all good things do come; Grant to us Thy humble servants, that by Thy holy inspiration we may think those things that be good, and by Thy meriting guiding may perform the same; that be good, and by Thy meriting guiding may perform the same; the Lord's Supper renews that same Spirit. God forthrough our Lord Jesus Christ. Amon. and the other strengthens the union thus made; in a 21;] and whether any strangers come often and combid, Richard, that I should ever undervalue that bless- admitted to the Lord's table amongst others, which ed ordinance, whereby I was made a member of Christ, they shall forbid; and remit such home to their own paa child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of rish churches and ministers, there to receive the comheaven. God forbid that I should not esteem above all other treasures that divine and comfortable thing -the very body and blood of Christ-which is re- the church-bells again began their chime, and little ceived by the faithful in the Lord's Supper, and which knots of neatly dressed villagers, young and old, rich image-worship, the denying the cup to the laity, and strengthens and refreshes our souls, as our bodies are and poor, trooping from different parts of the village, nearly all points wherein our Church differs from the strengthened by bread and wine."

has pained you, John; I am truly sorry to have done tion. so. May I, however, ask if sacraments are prayers? They certainly seem to me distinct."

"In one sense they are, Richard, but not so much so as you appear to think. Just take out your Prayer-book, and see whether the sacraments are not administered with prayer."

If the plain truth must be told, Richard Dobson was not able to make the reference required-for in his desire to hear the famous preacher, he had forgotten his Prayer-book altogether. Without, however, noticing this, John Parker read several passages from the offices of the administration of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and then added:

"Are there not prayers here, Richard; nay, are not these services filled with prayer-prayers for pardon, faith and holiness; prayers for blessings to be received, and thanksgivings for blessings when received? When, therefore, I said that prayers were more important to us than sermons, I, of course, included a due reception of the sacraments. As one of the homilies which I borrowed from our lending library last week, says, 'Among the manifold exercises of God's people these is none more necessary for all estates, and at all times, than is public prayer, and the due use of sacraments.' Nay, I believe the great Bishop Beverege has proved that our Church supposes the holy communion to be administered daily. But I ought to beg GRANT, we beseech Thee, Almighty God, that like as we do believe Thy only-begotten Son our Lord Jesus Christ to have ascended into the heavens; so we may also in heart and mind thither ascend, and with Him continually dwell, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

munion to be administered daily. But I ought to beg pardon for a poor ignorant man like me talking in this way to you, Richard; you must remember, however, that I am not saying any thing more than I have heard pardon for a poor ignorant man like me talking in this that I am not saying any thing more than I have heard the rector say a thousand times."

"There needs no apology John, I assure you; for I am not only obliged but edified by your conversation. Indeed I begin to understand why even Mr. Bolton's sermons should be less advantageous than the Church's prayers. There is, however, one thing that still puz-

"What is that, Richard? pray tell me." "You say that you are very sorry that I am going to Barfield church. Now I cannot understand why you should be sorry for this, as I suppose one church said so. If I were going to the dissenting meeting-

house, you might be sorry then, I grant you.' "I have a far better opinion of you, Richard, I can assure you, than to think you would ever go to a meeting-house, knowing as you do that whoever does so commits that awful sin of schism, from which our litany so earnestly prays the good Lord to deliver us .-You are also quite right in saying, that one church is as good as another. For though, whenever it is pos- Mr. B. the substance of the conversation that had forsible, handsome and magnificent churches should be built in some way becoming the majesty of the God they are dedicated to, still even in our own, which is himself. "Now," continued Phelim, "I could not 'lowlier than the lowest dwelling;' and to which, exsee any very great difference between the opinions of cept for its three bells, we might apply part of the the Congregationalist and the Episcopalian. They My village church! with wooden tower And whitewashed wall,

One gift or ornament of cost; Thou hast no clock, to chime the hour With solemn call; No crimson hues, no purple stains From colour'd windows' storied panes, Upon thy pavement fall.' Yes, even in our own dear little church, much as I

Thy rustic plainness cannot boast

wish some of our rich neighbours would spend upon it a portion of the money which they lavish upon their ing it time to make some reply to the remarks which own houses,-still, here may we expect as great a Phelim had made, he saidblessing as when we pray beneath the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault, of our glorious cathedral. One "Do you mean to say then, John, that there is no church is as good as another, Richard: and it is on Protestants together, making no distinction between

own church, and not go to Barfield." "Certainly, if one church be as good as another, as I believe, there is no more reason for going there than to our own. But then, John, it strikes me that against the probably no less numerous errors of the on the very same principle, there is no more reason for going to our own than to Barfield."

"That may appear very clever reasoning, Richard; but it won't do, as you shall see. Though all churches But, while preaching is good, public prayer is better; and clergymen, by being the houses and ministers of inquired Phelim. and as we should value one more than the other, we God, are absolutely good, one is relatively better to should therefore value the Church more for her pray- particular persons than another—viz. those which these reasons. In the first place, prayer is the wor- all honest trades are good, it is our duty to be emship of God, while preaching tells us how to worship ployed in that particular trade to which, by God's him. Then, again, while preaching only benefits providence, we are called. Now it has pleased God dicates their relative importance. Surely, Richard, I am certain that we have no more right to leave them red of any man that it should be believed as an arkneel, than that at which we sit. In prayer we speak customed daily labours, on the plea of attending others, salvation.' And again, in the twentieth Article, we Church are more advantageous to those who join in sides, Richard, our rector is placed here as our spirit- and yet it is not lawful for the Church to ordain any-

"Then only consider, Richard, how many are the not keeping master's sheep, he has as little business dices, or to make it suit the dogmas of any sect, whether

ourselves. There is no occasion to specify them .-- "Exactly so, Richard. And thus it is in reference tist, Methodist, Quaker, Universalist, Socioian, Deist, Every part of the Prayer-book, especially the litany, to ourselves as the sheep of Christ's flock. We have or any of the numberless subdivisions of non-Episcopal and the prayer for the Church militant in the commu- nothing to do with Mr. Bolton, and therefore he has Protestants, who would thus be liable to 'wrest the nion-service, is full of such prayers—prayers for all no right to attempt to draw us from our own clergy- Scriptures to their own destruction;" and the Bible sorts and conditions of men; only consider this, and man, by the great hand-bill you mentioned. Besides, being thus abused, heresy and schism would become you will soon see how the prayers of the Church may how can a clergyman possibly know the religious con- more and more rife: but the Church being a 'witness be a blessing to thousands, while sermons only benefit dition of his people, or be answerable for their sound- and keeper of Holy Writ, and having 'authority in ness in the faith, if they are continually gadding about controversies of faith,' must be the interpreter of the "Certainly sermons do appear of less importance from one church to another, whenever they see a great Scriptures; and to prevent her from making a wrongthan I before considered them. But tell me, is not bill with such names as the famous Mr. Bolton bla- ful decision, she is forbidden to 'interpret one place of zoned on it? For my part, Richard, I do not like to Scripture so that it be repugnant to another.' "By no means, Richard. New notions of mine, or see such things stuck upon God's house; they seem you see, is a wide difference between the Protestant any one's else, are not to be relied on in religious mat- to me to pollute it, and I make a point of never read- Episcopal Church on the one hand, and the Romish ters of this kind, an opinion has only to be new in or- ing them. Then, again, how very painful it must be Church and Protestant sects on the other. The Roder to be false. I have already shewn you how prayer to a faithful pastor's feelings to find his people drawn manist permits his Church to interpret scripture for is spoken of in Scripture, and in what light holy men from him by preachers without books—who have such him just as she pleases, without any restrictions whatof old have ever considered it. Nay, I have heard language, such action, that all the congregation cry ever. The ultra-Protestant allows every man to judge that in ancient times—those times which one of the when they hear them! But more than this, Richard, what is truth, from the naked text of scripture, for homilies calls 'most holy and godly,—the prayers of let me tell you, without meaning any personal offence, himself—to interpret it to suit his fancy; while the the Church were considered of so high a privilege, that that it always looks very suspicious to see persons leav- Catholic Churchman receives the Bible as understood few persons, comparatively speaking, were allowed to ing their own church. In the ancient times I men- and interpreted by the Holy Catholic Church, always, join in them. While sermons might be heard even tioned before, no person was allowed to enter a strange by all, and everywhere, as his rule of faith." by heathers, the entire prayers of the Church and church unless he brought a certificate, which he never A gleam of joy passed over the hitherto anxious the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper were reserved asked for unless he was about to travel, from his own countenance of Phelim, as the clergyman thus, in a clergyman, to testify to his good character and conduct plain manner, showed him the rule of faith as taught "I am glad that you have added that word, John." at home. Holy men in those times believed that no by the Protestant Episcopal Church; and he spoke men voluntarily left their churches, unless they were with no little animation as he said, "I am very thank-

Prayer-book has the canons annexed, I will read it." John Parker read as follows:

munion with the rest of their own neighbours.""

and all converging towards the same holy point-the "I am sorry to have hazarded a suspicion which the church of their fathers-appeared in every direc- known in the Primitive Church. Whatever doctrine

"The bells ring loud with gladsome power; The sun is bright, the fields are gay With people in their best array Of stole and doublet, hood and scarf, Along the banks of crystal Wharf, Through the vale retired and lowly Trooping to that summons holy.

And up among the moorlands, see,
What sprinklings of blithe company !
Of lasses and of shepherd-grooms,
That down the steep hills force their way
Like cattle through the budded brooms;
Path or no path, what care they?"

The conversation was thus brought to a somewhat abrupt conclusion. The two labourers shook each other hastily by the hand; John at the same time begging Richard to remember what he had said .-Richard made no reply; but when John Parker and his wife, together with their happy, healthy children, entered church, the first person they saw there was Richard Dobson, who from that day to this has never been known to leave his own church for the sake of hearing strange preachers, but has often been heard to bless God for giving him to understand why His church should have been called the house, not of preaching, but of prayer.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHMAN AND THE ROMANIST STUDENT. (From the Evergreen.)

Phelim soon began to form, from his perusal of the Prayer-book, a far more favourable opinion of the Anglo-American Church, than he had supposed possible, nediately after his visit to the Church clergyman About this time there fell into his hands a printed sermon by the Rev. Mr. B., a Church clergyman, and the rector of a parish in a town a few miles distant; and Phelim was so much pleased with many portions of this sermon, and especially its catholic spirit and fairness in argumentation, that he at once determined to call on Mr. B. and open his mind to him. Phelim at once disclosed to him his doubts and is as good as another—at least I have often heard it fears, the strugglings and conflicts in his mind, as to what might be the path of duty. "I have become well satisfied," said the student, "from reading and studying the Bible, and the writings of the early Fathers, that the Roman Catholic Church requires her members to believe and practice things contrary to the sent; and such doctrines, practices, and institutions, express teaching of Scripture; that she is, in fact, guilty of the sin of idolatry, and given to numerous corrupt doctrines and usages." He then narrated to merly taken place between the Congregationalist and himself, and also between the Church clergyman and beautiful hymn my little daughter so often repeats:

'My village church! with wooden tower

both seem inclined to allow men to interpret the Bible as they please, or, at least, to allow them the right of conjutured with wooden tower

grown up within her; and this right she exercised; and we now see that she retained everything that was truly as they please, or, at least, to allow them the right of conjutured with wooden tower private judgment; and I confess I can see no differ- scriptural, primitive, and apostolic, that is, all that was ence. And I cannot perceive in your system, that really Catholic. The more you examine her doctrines you have any safeguard from error and heresy. You Protestants are, I think, exposed to far worse corruptions of doctrine than the Roman Catholic Church.' As Phelim thus gave utterance to his doubts and his opinions, the clergyman listened for some time in silence, in order to learn the real points of difficulty under which the young man laboured. At last, think-

"I find, my young friend, that you are still labouring under the usual mistake of Romanists: you class all this very account that I think you should keep to your the Protestant Episcopal Church and the non-Episcopal Protestant sects. Now while I am a Protestant, that is, one who protests against the errors of the Church of Rome, I am equally inclined to protest various Protestant sects. I desire to shun error, whether it has a Romish origin on the one hand, or comes from a sectarian source on the other."

"But how are we to be fully assured what is error?"

"You would have done better," said the clergyman,

to have asked, 'how are we to be assured what is ers than her preaching; and, among many others, for have been expressly assigned to us. Just as, while truth? for if we can find out the truth we can certainly know that what is not in accordance with it must be error. Well, then, the Bible is the great and infallible depository of revealed truth: it 'contains all those who hear it, prayer benefits thousands who are —and how can we be sufficiently thankful, we poor things necessary to salvation,' (as our Church teaches far distant from those who pray for them. Nay, the folks especially, for such a blessing?—it has pleased in her sixth Article) 'so that whatever is not read very posture which we assume during these duties in- God, I say, to give us a church and clergyman; and therein, or may be proved thereby, is not to be requithat must be a more solemn matter during which we for others, than we have the right to neglect our acticle of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to which, though equally honest, become sinful, should find that 'the Church hath power to decree rites or "I certainly begin to see that the prayers of the we for them neglect our own appointed duties. Be- ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith; them than preaching is; but I confess I do not see ual pastor, whom we are bound to obey. He, so to thing that is contrary to God's Word written; neither speak, is the shepherd, of whom we are the flock; and may it so expound one place of Scripture that it be "Do you not in your private prayers, Richard, pray as he is bound to protect, and guide, and feed us, so repugnant to another. Wherefore, although the Church be a keeper and witness of Holy Writ, yet as it ought "Why to be sure, if, when I was keeping master's not to decree anything against the same, so besides sheep, one of them was to stray into Squire Smith's the same ought it not to enforce anything to be believed. for necessity of salvation.' Here, then, we may learn "And why should you do so, Richard? Is not to know what is truth; not by the exercise of an un-Squire Smith's shepherd as good a one as you are?" restrained private interpretation of the Scriptures, ac-"I say nothing against that, John. But as he is cording to one's own pre-conceived notions or prejuit be Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Bap-

"The word 'sacrament' John; for it certainly ap- ashamed or forbidden to appear there. And if you ful to you, Mr. B., for your instruction; and I will now poers to me, from what you say, that you consider the read our twenty-eighth canon, you will find that there see if I really understand you. If a point of doctrine

prayers of the Church will avail without the sacra- is some such custom in our own Chnrch. As my or order in matters of religion is submitted to your judgment, you, to test its truth or falsity, would appeal to the Bible to see if it is in any way contrary to "Canon 28. Strangers not to be admitted to the Scriptural teaching, and to the faith and order of the lieve the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Sup- their assistants, shall mark, as well as the minister, in other words, if it is Catholic. Thus, if a Roman N B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," per to be the especial means of grace, and generally, whether all and every of the parismoners come so of the Psalms i. e. universally where they can be had, necessary to ten every year to the holy communion as the laws and praying to the Virgin and the Saints, the doctrine of per to be the especial means of grace, and generally, whether all and every of the parishioners come so of- Catholic should attempt to defend the practice of salvation. For the one unites us to Christ, without our constitutions do require [i. e. at least thrice in the purgatory, image-worship, and so on, you would say it "Yes," said Mr. B, interrupting him; "I should

say it is contrary to Scripture; but as this argument ould not avail much with one who believed that the Church has the right to interpret Scripture as she to him that prayer to the Virgin and Saints, purgatory, Romish Church, are novelties, which were never or practice has therefore been received always, everywhere, by all Christians, -in other words, whatever has Catholic antiquity and Catholic consent in its favor, I am willing to acknowledge as genuine, and not contrary to Scripture. Whatever will not stand this test, I am not bound to believe. And it is for this reason that I reject Protestant novelties and errors as unhesitatingly as I do Romish novelties and errors. Those Protestants who reject the doctrines of Episcopacy, of the Apostolical Succession, of the Unity of the Church, of the Trinity, of Infant Baptism, etc., have all departed from the faith of the Church as derived from the Bible and always maintained by the Church Universal. The Romanists, on the other hand, have added to the faith once delivered to the saints, many, very many things, which are plainly contrary to the evident teaching of the Bible and the practice of the Catholic (not the Roman, but the Holy Catholic) Church. You, however, my young friend, seem to be fully alive to most of the Romish errors and corruptions; and therefore I am not obliged to prove to you that such things as are peculiarly Romish, are also uncatholic." "Your view, then, is, if I understand you," said Phelim, "that the Church is the true 'keeper of Holy Writ' only so long as she teaches nothing to be necessary to salvation which is not found in the Bible, and

does not interpret one place of Scripture so that it be repugnant to another.' "That is the Church's view," replied the clergyman. "And farther than this-there are some things mentioned in Scripture, which, when brought to the tests of Catholic antiquity and Catholic consent, will be found to have been practiced only in the Apostolic Such are feet-washing and anointing the sick, which seem, at first sight, to be positively enjoined in the New Testament, and which the Church would not feel at liberty to reject, did she not, in appealing to Catholic antiquity, find that the Christians who immediately succeeded the Apostolic age (and who must of course, be supposed to have known what usages

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. were designed to be perpetuated in the Church) did not continue these practices. Therefore the Church

is warranted in rejecting them." "I see it plainly now," said Phelim, "though I confess it has been a source of considerable perplexity to me; you bring everything to the test of Scripture, corroborated by Catholic antiquity and Catholic con-

as do not abide this test, you reject." "Precisely so," answered Mr. B.; "and it was this test of true Catholicity that the Church of England adopted at the time she cast off from her Romish (not Catholic) doctrines and practices which had crept into her. As she was a true branch of the Holy Catholic Church, (just as the Church of Corinth, the Church and institutions, the more you will perceive that she possesses rightful claims to Apostolicity and Catho-

Phelim returned home from this visit with a mind, though still somewhat harrassed by doubts and fears, comparatively at ease, considering the deep auxieties and perplexities which had so long agitated it. Mr. B. Ioaned him Bishop Bull's works, and many other similar valuable books, which treated of the subjects about which they had been conversing, and which were far different from the Lutheran and other Protestant works which he had before read. It required some time before the student could free himself from some of his early prejudices; but the result was such as might be expected in one who was really desirous of learning the truth; and Phelim is now an able presbyter in the Anglo-American Church.

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PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) church has the right to interpret Scripture as she pleases, I should show him that such doctrines and practices were also contrary to the doctrine and practice of the Universal Church itself, that is, the Church as the rest of their own neighbours."

BESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his practices were also contrary to the doctrine and practice of the Universal Church itself, that is, the Church as the rest of their own neighbours."

John had scarcely finished reading this canon before as it has been always, in all places. I could thus prove the church as the right to interpret Scripture as she pleases, I should show him that such doctrines and practices were also contrary to the doctrine and practices were also contrary Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

> hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

NOTICE

authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 398-tf D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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(From [The late I lysis of Sacrthis splendid heathen mytl that mighty Zabian Idolar in Scripture, posed to be to by his two ho he nightly hu (see note on tearned doctors).

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Climbing th And thy sta Bright issue A thousand With belt, as The planets The lamps of These canno There are th And Perseus gleamin Cassiopeia's And Fomalh And the bole Gleaming 'm' Of the lofty And Lyre's g less mig On Atair's

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Great huntsma North Ber And again in h How he saw th A star-like for But like the fig E'en God's bles How young an rays Sparkled three gaze. 99 And the Lord l In voice of thu As if he would Uplift itself 'ga And tracing the

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How rich in wa

And again, whe zone is roll Around her wai How solemn is To us so fair, ye And deeper sti When chaos rei dark and co Till He spake th of ancient i in light. Poor feeble type How faint and d

Your lamps are and die, When o'er the Day-break o'er t Up springing, ki When He who earth, And His smile creation's b

* Castor and Po † Spica Virgini ‡ This beautifugreat distance; it § Aldebaran. n isosceles triang.

The Pleiades ** Corona Bore †† Iliad, xviii. 4 ‡‡ Iliad, xviii. 4 §§ Sirius and Pr ttt See Amos, v V

(From t Nothing of the life of sir 1802; during

Falmouth, and Barnstaple, I raised him to t afterwards, who he made the fo for his health h encourage mer may be their be who made then and finished it ing to his own tioned, he brough