OM-

& Co.

River

sely, at

vn, the

easier is well

answer

n have

itle the

357-tf

rchitect

7-tf

Bour.

ours of

ce, and

BRIEN,

353-tf

DS.

de. All

UGHS

certainty ells with

-York.

s may be for these

Agents

e, C. W.

Co.,

BOURG

llings and

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1845.

Original Poetry

(For The Church.) TO THE BIBLE.

Fount of Eternal Wisdom! - while I gaze Upon thy waters, and behold them flow,
Life, beauty, health, dispensing here below,
Thy healing streams and earth her youthful days
Renewing where each crystal current strays,— The light of glory paradisal green Enriching her where'er thy course is seen All bursting into bloom from night profound, Life, lustre, loveliness, above, around;

I pause-and ask myself, in sad amaze, Why my soul sinks, why blessed hope decays? Hast thou no answer, soul?-" Yea! I have slept; The whiteness of my garments have not kept; And therefore droop."—Hear what the Saviour says, Desponding Soul! and let thy mood be praise; "Tho' scarlet were thy sins, yet wash'd by Me,
"Thou shalt more white, more pure, more spotless be

"Than wool or snow in stainless purity. ne, weary one, to me, quick speed your flight, "My yoke is easy, and my burden light."

(For The Church.)

The Hebrew, that weeps on the mountain Beholds thee, O Sion! no more! The waters which gushed from life's fountain, Are dry on thy desolate shore. Thy Temple of light hath been clouded

With the pall that envelopes the dead;

The soul of thy beauty is shrouded, The light of thy spirit is fled. Like the gloom that hangs over the billow When the clouds of destruction are near; Is that darkness which rests on the pillow,

When hope has forsaken us here.

Still we look for a glorious morrow, When the storms of the day are pass'd by; And turn from the dark clouds of sorrow, To that light which remains in the sky! Cobourg, February 28.

THE SACRAMENTS A BARRIER AGAINST HERESIES. (From Dr. Waterland's Works.)

ing into the snares of seducers. with the Divine, did not cease to be the same litude, it is an illustration of a case: but at the same of the Eucharist, being a memorial of the incurnation,

that important article. But I proceed. XI. About the year 410, Pelagius opened the pre-Judices which he had for some time privately enter- to elude some few places of Scripture than many. ained against the Church's doctrine of original sin: But I return. but the Sacrament of Buptism looked him full in the face, and proved one of the most considerable obstaalong been to baptize infants: and the Church had understood it to be baptizing them for remission of sin. strongest securities to the Christian faith so far, du-

XII. About the year 430 appeared the Nestorian resy: which, dividing the manhood of our Lord from the Godhead, made in effect two Persons, or two Christs. Here the Sacrament of the Eucharist was again called ever most highly revered. n, to compose the difference, and to settle the point question. For since the virtue and efficacy of the epresentative body was principally founded in the sup-Posed personal union of the real body with the Divine nature of our Lord, it would be frustrating or evacuating all the efficacy of the Eucharist, to divide the due effect among as many as had any tender regard

ring that momentous controversy.

for so divine and comfortable a Sacrament. XIII. Within twenty years after, came up the Euychian heresy; which, in the contrary extreme, so plended the Godhead and manhood together, as to make but one nuture of both, after the example of the Apoldinarians, whom I before mentioned. The Sacrament of the Eucharist was of eminent service in this cause also; for if the bread and wine in that Sacrament are lieved to be,) symbols and figures of Christ's body and any the most eloquent discourses could do. blood, then it is certain that our Lord really put on

Sicut enim, antequam sanctificetur panis, panem nomina mus, Divina autem sanctificante gratia, mediante sacerdote atus est quidem appellatione panis, dignus autem habitus Permansit; et non duo corpora, sed unum corpus Filii prædi-Satur: sic et hic Divina ἐνιδρυσάσης, id est, inundante corpori una solum natura, sed in duabus perfectis. Chrysost. Epist.

esar. Monach. p. 7, 8. edit. Harduin. The Eucharist was anciently considered as a kind of emblem conjunction or concomitance of the two natures, and the worthy receivers only: in the other, there is an abermanent, and personal union. So then the Eucharist both Sacraments, and tend to the discarding of both or neither: that to the worthy receivers only: in the other, there is an abis but a faint, imperfect emblem of the other. as Vossius justly remarks, De Baptismo.

and of his bones;" and that the Eucharist in particuship of God in the method of the church among them go home in the spring; and here is an honest neight to which it is our happiness to belong. Whatever of appropriate duties had, in the lapse of time, been de-Such was the argument made use of in the Eutychian creasing, so that now there are about fifty families his congregation with him." nor any wherein the generality of Christians could steadily frequent the church."

think themselves more deeply concerned. tion, or passion, but the eucharistical one, and probatheir course of reading and conversation, been led to the true notion of the Eucharist lying cross to their people. have been insisting upon, that the Sacraments, among affrighted the people with their dismal outcries, that through them or leap over them.

cedonians, otherwise called Pneumatomachi, impugn- son of pregnant wit and teeming invention; of modekind of Semi-Arians, admitting the Divinity of the His great ambition was, to strike out a new system of provided with the services of a missionary by the Sosecond Person, but rejecting the Divinity of the third, religion from his own conceits; though he happened ciety and in broader terms than the Arians before them had only to revive (and perhaps very ignorantly) the anconfirmed in the ancient faith, and preserved from fallthousand subtilties brought to elude plain Scripture, X. About the year 370, or a little sooner, the sect and after infinite pains taken in so unnatural a war of Apollinarians began to spread new doctrines, and against Heaven, he was yet sensible that he should to make some noise in the world. Among sundry prevail nothing, unless, together with the doctrine of manhood of our Saviour Christ was converted into or or render them contemptible. Baptism was a standing Absorbed in his Godhead. For they imagined, that monument of the personality and equal Divinity of Faby thus resolving two distinct natures into one, they ther, Son, and Holy Ghost: and the other Sacrament should the more easily account for the one Person of was an abiding memorial of the merits (though no crea-Christ; not considering that the whole economy of ture can merit) of our Lord's obedience and sufferings: man's redemption was founded in the plain Scripture and both together were lasting attestations, all the way doctrine of a Saviour both God and man. In opposition to those dangerous tenets, the learned and elothis effect; that the representative body and blood leaving the ancient faith to grow up again in the Chrisfor like as the consecrated bread, though called Christ's manner, under pretence that it was needless; and cashed. human nature, which it always was.* We may call should labour to throw off Baptism, and at the same this either an argument or an illustration; for indeed time retain the Eucharist, which appeared to be com-It is both under different views. Considered as a simiin Scripture. But he well knew what he did; for the time is an argument to show, that the Apollinarians form of Baptism stood most directly in his way. As were widely mistaken in imagining that a change of to the Eucharist, if he could but reduce it to a bare Pualities, circumstances, or names, inferred a change of commemoration of an absent friend, there would be uture and substance. Bread was still bread, though nothing left in it to create him much trouble; but it for good reasons dignified with the name of the Lord's might look sincere and ingenuous, in that instance at body: and the man Christ was still man, though for least, to abide by the letter of the text, and to plead good reasons (that is, on account of a personal union) for the perpetuity of an ancient and venerable (now by dignified with the title of God. Thus the Sacrament him made a nominal) Sacrament. This appears to be the most natural account of his conduct in the whole and a kind of emblem of it, was made use of to explain affair. For otherwise it is a very plain case, that a that in the faithful in the ancient belief of lively imagination like his might have invented as fair or fairer pretexts for laying aside the Eucharist,† than for discarding Baptism; and it might have been easier

Eucharist, such as obtained from the beginning, and wanton and harassing persecution.

and strengthened by these auxiliary means. manhood, in such a sense, from the Godhead. The man: the doctrine of sanctifying grace by the Holy argument was just and weighty, and could not fail of Spirit of God, a real Person, and also Divine: the doctrines of original sin, and of our Lord's meritorious sacrifice, and of a future resurrection of the body: these, and as many others as are contained in these,

Resh and blood, and that his human nature was and is LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA. [Continued from "The Church," of February 14.]

NEW ENGLAND.

and like as Divine grace together with the elements make the Eucharist, so the Divine Logos with the manhood make God they should not have denied their being images at all. And they should not have denied their being images at all. And they might justly have said, that the sacred symbols are in the manhood make God. Unate. But then the analogy or resemblance ought not to trained beyond the intention of it: for there is this obserbody and blood: but they ought not to have asserted what they look to the construction and beneficial effect, to worthy receivers, the very body and blood: but they ought not to have asserted what they difference in the two cases; that in one case there is did, in that absolute manner, or in such crude terms left with-

Others attended occasionally from the surrounding XIV. Long after this, in the eighth century, endea- country within a circuit of thirty miles, for so ill proyours were employed by many to bring in the worship, vided was the settlement, that to the eastward there or at least the use, of images into churches. In this was only one church within 100 miles, and none at case also, the Sacrament of the Eucharist was season- all to the north. The next year, he records the conably pleaded, for the giving some check to the growing version of two native Indians, and the reconciliation corruption. The good Fathers of Constantinople, in to the church of seven entire families who had left its argued against images to this effect: that as our Lord of "two or three likely young gentlemen," who, havhad appointed no visible image of himself, his incarna- ing been for some years dissenting preachers, had, by bly intended that for a most effectual bar, to preclude entertain doubts of the lawfulness of their ministraall appearances of idolatry; it would be high presumptions, and would in all probability, together with their tion in men, without warrant, without occasion, and congregations, conform to the church. One of these, against the very design of our Lord in that Sacrament, Jonathan Arnold, was, on the recommendation of Dr. to introduce any other kind of images of their own de- Johnson, and at the earnest solicitation of the mem-

ever, all this tends to confirm the main point, which I ling, enthusiastical, and antinomian teachers, who so one's power to help them." other very valuable uses, have for many ages upwards their bodies were frequently affected with surprising

done. However, the Sacrament of Baptism stood full cient Sabellianism, Photinianism, and Pelagianism, Society for the "excellent scheme they have concerted in a country where the unsystematic theology, and the even harbour the thought of a division of the Church. Society for the "excellent scheme they have concerted in a country where the unsystematic theology, and the even harbour the thought of a division of the Church. In their way, being a lasting monument of the true with other exploded heresies. He began with sub
with other exploded heresies. He began with sub
for providing for such young men as offer themselves anti-episcopal discipline of the Egyptian Therapeutæ as Essenes. It is Divinity of the third Person as well as of the second: verting (as far as in him lay) the true and ancient docand by that chiefly were the generality of Christians trine of the Trinity, rejecting the Deity of the second increasing, as well as that of places where they might sect; but the Therapeutæ, though traces of Judaism

The following interesting paragraph is taken from the same letter:-"I lately opened a new church at Ripton. On the Sunday following, a dissenting teach--one Mills-being a great admirer of Mr. Whitother wrong tenets, they had this conceit, that the the Trinity, he could discard the two Sacraments also, field, reviled and declaimed against my sermon, which was upon the subject of relative holiness, and the reverence due to the house of God. He insisted that there is no more holiness in a church than under an oak tree, &c., and soon after some of his followers put his doctrine in practice, by defiling the church with ordure in several places. This zealous man gave out, when Whitfield first appeared, that their employing and encouraging that great reformer would utterly quent Chrysostom (A. D. 405. circ.) made use of an the Holy Spirit upon the faithful receivers. There-destroy the church, root and branch; but now, findregument drawn from the Sacrament of the Eucharist, fore to let the Sacraments stand, as aforetime, was ing the event to be the entire reverse of his predic-Christ in the Eucharist (sanctified by Divine grace, tian world, much faster than Socious, with all his subplied, that the natural body of Christ, though joined with the Contest and spirit of peace and charity and of real and with the Godhead, was not converted into Godhead:

Being well aware how this matter was, he fell next applied by the Godhead, was not converted into Godhead:

Being well aware how this matter was, he fell next applied by the second converted into Godhead:

Sed spirit of peace and charity, and of zeal and upon the Sacraments; discarding one of them, in a unanimity, with every other Christian virtue happily dy on account of its sanctification, did not cease to trating the other, with respect to what was most valu-

In various subsequent letters, he speaks of the demand for more clergymen, and mentions no fewer than eight candidates, who were anxious to proceed to England for ordination. He says, Feb. 12, 1745, 'As there is such a growing disposition in the people in many places to forsake the tenets of enthusiasm and confusion, so there is the like disposition increasing in the college, where there are already ten children of the church, and several sons of dissenting parents that are much inclined to conform. I was there last week, and was much pleased with their exercises. Thus the harvest is large, and the labourers not a few, who would gladly be employed, and be content with as moderate wages as can be thought tolerable, whenever the Society shall be in a disposition to employ them, or any of them."

and the desire to be employed in its ministry, which From the induction of particulars here drawn to- was felt and expressed by so many, is the more recles to his progress. The prevailing practice had all the way, the true and right notion of the Christian wenter and hereesing prevention. Though the continued till the dark ages came on, and longer: but madness," (says Dr. Johnson, 1745,) "of the late The inference was clear and certain, and level to the Capacity of every common Christian. Wherefore this of both the Sacraments considered as fences or barsingle argument had weight sufficient to bear down all riers, ordained by Christ, to secure the true faith, and a virulent manner, in many places, against the church, de abstracted subtilties and laboured refinements of to preclude false doctrines. Few have ever attempt-Pelagius and his associates, and proved one of the ed to corrupt Christianity in any of its considerable bitter greature set up by the gr branches, but, first or last, they have found themselves bitter creature set up by the government in his room; embarrassed by one or both Sacraments; and have and in some places, notwithstanding the law they had been thereby obliged either to desist presently, or to made in our favour, they have, of late, taxed the lands expose themselves farther, by quarrelling with those of the church people, in common with the dissenters, sacred institutions, which all wise and good men have towards the support of their ministers. I have myself lately had no less than ten pounds [of] our money I have taken notice, how the most essential articles forced from me toward maintaining three of the worst of the Christian religion have, in their several turns, creatures in the government, being taxes raised upon fered the most dangerous sicknesses, and all at the with diversity of opinion. It was then made manifest them; and when our Saviour said, "I am not come (as they happened to be attacked,) been supported some lands I had in the places where they were teachers. But what I would mention as the greatest grievance of doctrine of the visible creation by God most high: the this kind, is the case of the church people at Darby, of all our friends and acquaintance (if we could have exclusive High-Churchman, nor of the exclusive Low-dantly filled with objects of the latter kind, we need doctrine of the visione creation by Christ, both God and who are forced to pay such a land-tax in their own made our consciences easy as we were) and the best Churchman, but that Calvinist and Arminian, Hightown [ship] to a dissenting teacher and meeting-house in one of their villages, (where they have a church of amount of which in the whole will be very considerable."

have all been eminently preserved and held up by the to the church expose themselves to the ill-will of their cans were neglected. "I have always (says Johnson) voices unite in singing the same song of praise and discharge of those social duties which God has in-Christian Sacraments. The Sacraments therefore provincial government, but were subject to discourage- had a catechetical lecture during the summer months, adoration. I have long loved and honoured the tended him to fulfil. There was also a mixture of are full of excellent instruction and admonition: they ments of another kind. There was no episcopal school attended by many negroes and some Indians, about Church, I have long believed her to be the purest and superstition, which seems clearly to point to an eastern carry creeds and commandments, as it were in the bow- or college for the education of their children, and, in seventy or eighty in all, and as far as I can find, where best member of the Christian body upon earth, I have origin; and if we suppose some of the more rigid els of them: they speak even to the eyes in silent many districts, no service according to the usage of the the dissenters have baptized long delighted to meditate on her ancient descent, not Pharisees, who saw with disgust the general depravity imagery, and often teach more in dumb show, with Church of England, insomuch that Dr. Johnson, reso- two, if not three or four, negroes or Indians; and I merely reaching to the saints of early ages, and to the of the nation, to have admitted into their creed some what they have been called, (and as constantly behimself under the necessity of entering into the following explanation, in answer to some ill-natured rumour: "As to my son. It is indeed a great mortification to me and him, that I am obliged to send him to a disall; and rather than deny him a collegiate education, I confess I do not deny him going to meeting when he In answer to a unmber of queries addressed by the can't help it, to which he is himself so averse that Society to the missionaries, Dr. Johnson gave, in nothing but necessity would put him upon it. He additional and very weighty reasons for offering up Majesty of Him whom we worship, her lofty hymns of our Saviour, if viewed as a whole, may prove to us the natura, unum Filium, unum Personam, utraque hee fecerunt; in the chief impediment to the gospel is agnoscendum tamen inconfusam et indivisibilem rationem, non in the corruption of the Church of England at least to the communion if possible, being fourteen of His holy Church to which we belong, His favour cherubin and Seraphim might not disdain to utter. ford:—"The first beginning of the Church of England at least to the communion if possible, being fourteen of His holy Church to which we belong, His favour Cherubim and Seraphim might not disdain to utter. It is not ignorance, it is in this town was about ten or fifteen families, most of miles; and as often as there is church there, he goes has been remarkably extended during the past year. I have thanked God that he counted such an one as I not weakness of intellect, it is not a want of learning, of the incarnation, but in a loose general way: for like as there is an heavenly part and an earthly part and an earthly part here, so it is also there; and like as the like

themselves to the work.

distinct from his Divine. To say, that "the Word them tradesmen, some husbandmen, who were born In 1743, Dr. Johnson says, "Here is an ingenious their authors belonged. It is not for me to account own western wilderness. At the same time she is prowas made flesh," or that the flesh was converted into and bred up in England, and came and settled here, gentleman, one Mr. Prince, of very considerable learn- for this tendency. I cannot explain the motives or viding more carefully for the ignorant and the needy of the Word, in such a sense as to leave no distinct hu- and some of them were born here, and by means ing, having been for fifteen years a fellow of Harvard the course of reasoning which could induce a single her own communion, by restoring to their proper funcmanily, was as much as to say, that the Sacraments of the rest reconciled to the church. It is night twen- College, in Cambridge, who has conformed, and desires man to prefer the Church of Rome, adulterated and tions a class of ministers, whose order had been pernow make us not "members of his body, of his flesh, ty years since they first endeavoured to have the wor- to serve the church in holy orders, and would willingly corrupt as she is, to that pure and primitive Church petuated, because that was divine, but some of whose lar is an insignificant show, or worse, either not repre- but were disappointed till about five years ago, ever bouring dissenting teacher, who will very soon appear good Rome has, we have, either actually or potentially, volved on others, and consequently neglected. In senting the truth of things, or representing a falsehood. since which the numbers have been considerably in-

Such was the argument made discontinuous there are about my like the controversy: a plainer or stronger there could not be; within the compass of ten miles square who pretty is as unquestionable as her's, our ministry certainly est and most honoured officers, thus purifying herself gaining in the college, and four more, whose names are, not less valid, our Liturgy drawn more entirely from within, while she is extending her borders abroad-Allen, Lloyd, Sturgeon, and Chandler, have declared the reservoirs of ancient devotion. While, on the Who can doubt that God is with her of a truth?-themselves candidates for holy orders, and there seems other hand, our worship is in a language understood From what other quarter did her help come? Her a very growing disposition towards the church in New- by the people as the Scriptures direct, as the wants of children had restrained prayer, her ministers had haven, as well as the college, so that I hope there will be, ere long, a flourishing church there." I have the soul require, as the primitive Christians practised; greatly slighted their appropriate work to engage in while her worship is in a dead tongue, her Liturgy is a unseemly strife. If the Church had depended on man, heretofore desired leave for Messrs. Dibble and Leam- barbarism to her own people, and in every country her it would have been disgraced or destroyed, but its ing to go for orders, and am now desired to ask the children are as barbarians to their own mother. Our Builder and Maker was God, and He would not forthe year 754, meeting in council to the number of 338, communion. Subsequently, he informed the Society same for Messrs. Mansfield and Allen, as soon as the Sacraments are perfect, while her's are mingled with sake the work of His own hands. Who can doubt

Society can be in a disposition to receive them." mation of "a number of vacancies, four of which are acknowledges to be the highest, and most sacred, has seems like an eagle, trimming her feathers and balancin this colony, so that (he says) I am now alone here yet been so profanely and irreligiously mutilated in ing her wings before she soars aloft into the air to seek on the sea coast, without one person in orders besides her hands, that it is, at the best, doubtful whether a a higher region, and a more brilliant sunshine than she myself, for more than a hundred miles, in which com- layman does, or can receive it, in her unhappy com- has ever before reached. Not for our merits, but His pass there is business enough for six or seven minis- munion. Above all, Scriptural truth has free course own glory, for His own namesake has He done this. ters, and those northward have their hands full; so among us. No interdict is laid on its circulation, at Because He is a God that pardoneth iniquity, and pass vising. The opposite party, some time after, (A. D. bers of the church in Connecticut, ordained as itin-787.) in the second Council of Nice, eluded this plain erant missionary for that colony. As the Society was we yet leave for any to go home, though there are five trines are derived from it, and proved by it. They reasoning, by pretending, falsely, that the sacred symat this time pledged to the full amount of its income, or six valuable candidates. Unless, therefore, the flow to us clear and fresh from the living fountain of bols are not the image of Christ's body and blood, but and Mr. Arnold was possessed of some means of his Society can provide, or your lordship can think proper Holy Writ, while her's comes down through the filthy the very body and blood:* and thus they laid the own, he expressed his readiness to serve without any to ordain, on such titles as can be made here, (which puddle, as our Homily expresses it, of human tradition. seeds of that error, which grew up at length by degrees stipend from the Society, receiving only the very ininto the monstrous doctrine of transubstantiation. For signficant allowances which could be afforded by the may, I believe, be made equal to 30% sterling per annum), the church must soon decay apace. Meantime, the goodness of God, the lot of our inheritance lies, to darling schemes, they chose rather to deprave the Sa- It appears by a letter from Dr. Johnson, in 1741, it is really affecting to hear the cries and importunities batten on that moor? It is one of the anomalies Lord's Ministry] a sect or body of men already existcrament itself, than to stand corrected by it. How- that the country was infested by "a variety of travel- of people from several quarters, and not have it in which human nature sometimes exhibits, as when the ing in Judæa, who, it might be thought, could not have

repose in the bosom of the church. The prevalency for shelter on a wreck? Divide this Church, and been shewn satisfactorily by many writers. The of many erroneous views, as to the authority and ordi- you so exceedingly weaken it, that practically, it may Essenes, however, who were a Jewish sect, and lived nances of the church, induced Dr. Johnson to publish be said, you destroy it. Destroy it, and what becomes in Palestine, could hardly have heard our Saviour or be bread; so the human nature of Christ, though digwith the Divine, did not cease to be the same

be bread; so the human nature of Christ, though digwith the Divine, did not cease to be the same

be bread; so the human nature of Christ, though dighis Apostles, with respect to what was most valuhis Apostles, and we have had be said, you destroy it. Destroy it, and what becomes to his Apostles, without being struck by the truth of their
several new families added, and more seem likely to have been no less successful as a controversialist than be said, you destroy it. The only effectual safeguard against Romanhis Apostles, without being struck by the truth of their
several new families added, and more seem likely to have been no less successful as a controversialist than been somewhat odd, by some of his own friends, that no mention

be said, you destroy it. Destroy it, and what becomes in Palestine, could hardly have heard our Saviour or new church with great despatch, and we have had be said, you destroy it. The only effectual safeguard against Romanhis Apostles, without being struck by the truth of their
several new families added, and more seem likely to preaching; and it is perhaps singular, that no mention
follow them." he was useful and efficient as a missionary. Indeed, overwhelms us. Divide this Church then, and the is made of them by the Evangelists. his publications in vindication of the church attracted the attention of the University of Oxford, and, in 1743, and the coming of the millennial day is postponed.

In the first place, I would observe, that though the time when the Essenes first appeared is not distinctly

preferments they could give."

their own to finish, and a minister to provide for), the forming in the villages round Stratford, at Norwalk, altars, and be prepared by her discipline for that up-And not only did those who were favourably inclined ford, neither the native Americans nor the poor Afri- but all hearts respond to the same truths, and all much in their system, which is unsuited for man in the TO BE CONTINUED.

NATIONAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

BLESSINGS. senting college, or deny him any public education at (From a Sermon by Rev. Thomas Athinson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore.)

not found wanting persons ready and willing to give which could scarcely be reconciled with affectionate China, to degraded Africa, to the less favoured sister It was in pursuance of feelings such as these, that and reverential attachment to the Church to which Churches of the East, to the dispersed sheep of our the Jewish authorities never ceased till they had put

retain. Our unbroken succession from the Apostles | a strict and salutary discipline over some of her highecclesiastical ordinances not properly of the same rank, that He is preparing her for a more elevated career, In 1747, he sends to the Bishop of London infor- and that one, the Lord's Supper, which she, herself, for more arduous and eminent services. Even now she preaching of uneducated fanatics would dispose the doves to the windows. But if, in the awful judgement twe. That there is no foundation for such a notion, or more sober-minded Christians to seek for shelter and of God, it should be broken to pieces, who would seek for identifying the Therapeutæ with the Essenes, has

cavils or imputations of slanderous tongues. It may subjects, the Church is one in doctrine as she is one in ministry. be worth while to mention the charge of making altera- order, and that where differences of any magnitude,tions in the Liturgy, in order to record Dr. Johnson's differences for which more than a few individuals are the whole of that great scheme which he was about to indignant denial. "This (he says) is very hard indeed, responsible, -do actually exist, that they are legitimate accomplish; this he left to his Apostles, who were to when we have given so much proof of our inviolable differences such as result from that liberty wherewith come after him: his own preaching was to prepare attachment to it, and that the established episcopacy | Christ maketh His people free. They result from men for a pure and spiritual religion; to remove from and liturgy is dearer to us than any thing in the world the very character of the Church itself as being truly their minds all which impeded their salvation; and so besides; so dear as to leave fathers, mothers, brethren, Catholic, no shred or fragment stricken off from the to leave them open to receive the truth, whenever it sisters, houses, and lands, and venture our lives to the body of Christ, and shrinking and narrowing in its was revealed to them. This being the case, the greatest hazard for it,-twenty-five having gone a isolation, but an integral and living member of that Essenes were already better prepared than most of the thousand leagues for episcopal orders, of whom no less | body, capable, consequently, of harmonizing its own | Jews of that time to receive the gospel: the moral than five have lost their lives, and several others suf- constituent parts, and of reconciling unity of faith, discipline which was requisite, was not wholly new to expense of more than we could well afford; and all that the Church herself is neither Calvinistic, nor Ar- to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance," and this when we might have had the greatest applauses minian, that her principles are neither those of the when the towns of Judæa and Galilee were so abun-Churchman and Low-Churchman, may all happily and more moral, and comparatively more spiritual people, While congregations of European settlers were usefully dwell together in her courts, minister at her who were afterwards called Essenes. Hebron, Middleton, Wallingford, Guilford and Brant- per temple, where there is neither error nor discord, of the Essenes in too favourable colours. There was blessed Apostles, but to Prophets likewise, and to speculative notions which had travelled into Judgea Patriarchs, binding us together in the same mystical from Persia, we shall perhaps have no incorrect idea body not only with Leighton and Wilson, with Augus- of the origin of the Essenes. Still it must be rememtine and Chrysostom, with St. Peter and St. Paul, bered that their morality, if compared with that of the but also with Isaiah and Elijah, nay with Abraham, Jews at large, was vastly more pure and spiritual.with Isaac, and with Jacob. I have rejoiced to dwell | The obstacles which were to be removed in their conon her Divine Order, her Scriptural Faith, her lowly version to the gospel were as nothing, when contrasted devotions, such as become the conscious feebleness with the mountains which shut out that heavenly view We, my brethren, as members of the Church, have and defilement of human beings, and the glorious from the Scribes and I harisees. The preaching of to Westhaven, which is four miles." Another, and Not six months, scarcely three months, have elapsed am, not too unworthy to be made a member and a which are the main causes of infidelity; it is an for ordination. The office of missionary, arduous, among some of the clergy and laity in England, and quieting her alarmed and agitated children, and bid- mined to commit, and then sets them to hate that responsible, and ill-requited as it was, could not be even in this country. Now, it would be uncandid in ding them to be at peace, while with the other she diobtained, without a dangerous, in several instances it me to deny that there was reason for that fear. Sen- rects her ministering servants of every grade to carry was thus that our Saviour's preaching was directed, proved a fatal, voyage of 6000 miles. Yet were there timents were advanced in books, tracts, and newspapers the glad tidings of salvation to remote and populous not so much to the head, as to the heart.

THE ESSENES. (From Dr. Burton's Lectures upon the Ecclesiastical History of the first three centuries.)

There was at this time [during the period of our children of Israel loathed that manna which was angel's listened with indifference to the preaching of Jesus. While the wants of the church were so urgent on the food and lusted after the fleshpots of Egypt. But, It has sometimes excited surprise, that the Evangelists one hand, and on the other so many promising young just because it is strange and inexplicable, I believe it make no mention of the Essenes, whose singular habits been the standing barriers against corruptions: though convulsions, and involuntary agitations, and cramps, men, whether originally born in her communion or to be rare. I have never thought that any considerthere are no fences so strong, nor any ramparts so high, but that the church had rather gained than suffered converts from dissent, were ready and anxious to enroll able number of persons were in danger of apostatizing whom the opponents of Christianity have sometimes but daring and desultorious wits may either break by these commotions, for that three or four families themselves in her service, it is impossible to repress a to Rome. I had too much confidence in the excellence pointed, as the source from which it was derived. had come over to it in consequence." Indeed so con- feeling of regret that the means did not exist for ren- of our cause, and the attaching influence of our Church. The Essenes of Palestine, according to Philo and XV. I shall add but one example more; and it shall siderable was the increase of the congregation at dering their talents immediately available. Had a But there were those who did entertain this fear, and Josephus, were about 4,000 in their own day. Philo IX. About the year 360 rose up the sect of Ma- be of Faustus Socious, of the sixteenth century: a per- Stratford, that it was found a describes also another set of men under the name of church there, while several were in course of building forth to ordain elders in every city, and to care for the necessary in order to separate ourselves from these Therapeutæ, who have been called contemplative ers of the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. They were a rate learning, but a very large share of sufficiency.— in different parts of the country, in the hope of being interests of the country in the hope of being interests of the country in the hope of being interests of the country in the hope of being interests of the country in the hope of being interests. ranged themselves on her side who were led by the remedy. I never considered this evil and sin the in Egypt. The account of these two sects have many circumstances of their position to take part against her. divine method of averting other evils. I was aroused points of agreement; and perhaps, as I shall observe In 1743, Dr. Johnson expresses his thanks to the Possibly an orthodox church might now be flourishing at the inconsistency and blindness of those who could presently, they may be traced to a common origin: but couragement, the church grew apace. Shortly after have been most signally advanced. A schism in our appear in their religious principles and customs, can-Dr. Johnson's settlement at Stratford, Mr. Caner, Church would incalculably strengthen the hold which not be considered to have been originally or exclusively having on his recommendation gone to England for Rome now has on the religious faith and interests of Jews. The Essenes were remarkable for their strict ordination, was appointed to the neighbouring mission these United States. The people of this country are morality, for their ascetic and abstemious habits, for of Fairfield, while Mr. Beach and Mr. Seabury, for- tired of strife and division in the concerns of religion. having a community of goods, and for living in villages saking the communion of dissenters, were ordained to They are worn out with building a Babel, where there is apart from the great towns. Some of them held marthe cures of New Town and New London. In 1736, a perpetual confusion of tongues, and where the hand of riage to be unlawful; but all of them were regular in it was found that in the whole colony not fewer than every workman is against his fellow labourer. They following some employment: their industry was con-700 families were in communion with the Church of demand in the Church, peace and unity, and they have spicuous; and their early devotions, which were reacuteness enough to see that the necessary conditions peated every day, could only have been the fruits of This increase is attributed by Dr. Chandler, not of these are authority and stability. They demand, sincerg and genuine piety. There is undoubtedly exclusively to the labours of the clergy, but in no small therefore, a Church which man did not make, and much in the character of the Essenes, which may repart to the extravagant lengths to which Whitfield and which man consequently cannot unmake. If they mind us of the habits of the early Christians. Euses his followers proceeded: and there can be no difficulty cannot find these conditions anywhere short of Rome, bius, who was not much of a reflecting, still less of a in believing that the unineasured denunciations of the a great multitude will go there for them. If they can critical historian, was so deceived by this resemblance, enemies of the church might have led some to a calm find them in a more pure and a more scriptural Church, that he supposed Philo to have met with some Chrisconsideration of her doctrines, while the religious they will, of course, prefer such a Church. While our tian communities in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, anarchy produced throughout the country by the Church continues united, converts will flock to it, like and to have described them by the name of Therapeu-

the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by diploma. It was amid such dangers and forebodings that the known, there is teason to think that they had not been This, it will be remembered, was the second time that General Convention met. One party feared heresy, long in existence before this period: they may only he had been honourably noticed by the university .- the other schism. Some believed that many of their now have been beginning to form their system, and the His M.A. degree was given in hope. "Sperantes brethren were Romanists in disguise, while they in turn name of Essenes may not yet have been given them, nempe, illius ministerio, aliam et eandem, olim, nasci- were suspected of being false to the Church, and willing In the next place, the accounts which we have of our turam Ecclesiam Anglicanam." The present diploma to sacrifice her distinctive principles. Subjects were Saviour's journeys and discourses are connected prinreferred to this expectation as in part realised. The discussed in the Convention which necessarily drew cipally with the cities and towns: whereas the Essenes, church had, however, still need of such champions. out the opinions of its members on all the topics of as I have stated, avoided these places, and lived in In 1748, he says, "Scarce ever was there a people interest now before the Church, and the result of small rustic communities of their own. If Philo and in a more bewildered and confounded condition, occa- those discussions was the discovery that they really Josephus computed their number rightly at 4,000 sioned by the sad effects of Methodism, still in many differed much less than they had supposed. It was within the whole of Palestine, they must have been places strangely rampant, and crumbling them into found that there had been mutual misapprehension very thinly scattered over the country; and our Saviour endless separations, which occasions the most sensible produced by the extravagancies of newspaper state- in his circuits may seldom have met with them. Acof them to be every where looking to the church as ments and oral rumours. On all sides, with scarcely cording to Pliny, their principal settlements were in This zeal in behalf of the church of their fathers, their only refuge." A year later, he speaks in the an exception, there was the most explicit disclaimer of the neighbourhood of the Dead Sea; and this might same tone, and describes the "disposition among the any views or principles adverse to those clearly taught account for the Evangelists making no mention of sectaries to the church as still increasing," especially and ever held in the Church. Was this to be discre- them, since our Saviour is not said to have visited that gether, and laid before you, may be understood, by markable, as the sectarian government of New England at Brantford, where, within two or three years, twenty- dited? By none, it seemed to me, but those who country. To all which I would add, that what I have were themselves conscious of perfidy. No candid man said above of the great object of his preaching might It seems that the missionaries of this period were could listen to the debates in the last General Con- lead us to expect, that he would not particularly have no more exempt than those of our own day from the vention without being satisfied that on all essential sought out the Essenes during the short period of his

His object, as I have explained it, was not to unfold

his disciples to finish the work, for which he had thus prepared the way, and to announce to mankind that Church of Christ, unless he is ordained to the off tance; and the same moral lesson is read in those mournful pages of ecclesiastical history, which record

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. Labours of the Early Missionaries in America.

The Noble Army of Martyrs.

"See the age we live in!" exclaims the good bishop its pipe, and are lured by it from their lawful, orthodox teachers, to run they know not whither, to hear be acceptable to many, but what pretends to a more ing was uniform, steadfast, and consistent? immediate inspiration from God; and the bare colour thereof, be it never so small and slender, will almost make any thing pass for current divinity. Let a man a show as if he did it extempore, and by the sudden lie Church? the vulgar, though he deliver the plainest nonsense.'

to possess, its luminaries; or, to speak more correctly, worthy individuals within its contracted sphere. But educated theologians, as they are subversive of order, discipline, and good government. Since the dispensation of miracles has ceased, it has become a part of | you may rely,-those concerning whom you feel assured our Christian duty to propagate and defend the truth | that they have a divine outward commission to exercise by all the legitimate human expedients within our reach, in co-operation with the blessing of God upon our honest and pious exertions. To imagine, then, to those who are charged with the ministrations of religion, is a very serious misunderstanding, involving an living Head, until he is removed to join the blessed comirreverent disregard for the instruments which the Al- pany of the just made perfect." mighty is pleased to employ for the execution of his those who are too much disposed to condemn all relither place, that "it is a sad sight, to behold a young obsequium servitutis." novice, having read a dry system in theology, and attained to some remembrance of the common objections and solutions therein, strutting as if be had already reached the very top of that lofty and sublime science, important movement has been made in this matter by and were become the most consummate and complete the introduction of Bills into Parliament, the object

liarity of schismatical teaching to be a very great evil. ruins an University alien in principle from any Insti-But the greatest evil in the whole system is, assuredly, tution of learning recognized by the British Constituthis,—which forms the basis of separation,—that men tion, or sanctioned by British practice. Moreover, this,—which forms the basis of separation,—that men conceive themselves to be justified in neglecting and despising the authorized sources of ministerial appointment by following the instinct of an internal impulse, and should the yleave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and to provide endowments of the sake of saving room, might open outwards. And should the square pew bestingted on a situation of the sake of saving room, might open outwards. Since the full power and that all our youth will go to Toronto? Can one College that all our youth will go to Toronto? These questions are the plan, then which the writer of these pages would submit, as in his judgment the best which can be adopted under the circumstances, is to leave the endowment of the sake of saving room, might open outwards. And should the square pew bestituted on a side aisle, so far up that, by looking directly up the changed would not be visible, then it would which, they pretend, proceeds from the Spirit of God. privilege to frame such rules and ordinances for them-What we have already urged on previous occasions selves. against this deplorable mistake, if it be not something | Since our last, too, we have received a Pamphlet of against this deplorable mistake, if it be not something more criminal than a mistake, we have no intention or recapitulating; but, for a very satisfactory elucidation of the point, we have no hesitation in commending to the attention of our readers, "A Discourse, on the attention of our readers, "A Discourse, on the Call to the schools for the benefit of all be borne by against this deplorable mistake, if it be not something more defined a Pamphlet of "Nor would the expense of carrying out this plan be moved to Tononto, Canada East will be left in the hands of the Province will be left in the hands of the Province will be sacrificed. Against our space permitted, to transfer so valuable a publication entire to our columns. Perhaps we may still call to the sacrificed and the Theological Institutions be removed to Tononto, Canada East will be left in the hands of the Province will be very one, that this portion of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably to admitted by every one, that this portion of the Province will be sacrificed. Against our space permitted, to transfer so valuable a publication of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably the admitted by every one, that this portion of the Province will be sacrificed. Against our space permitted, to transfer so valuable a publication of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably the admitted by every one, that this portion of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably the admitted by every one, that the number of the Province will be admitted by every one, that the number of the Province will be admitted by every one, that the number of the Province will be admitted by eve which has been lately issued from the Diocesan Press likely soon to lose its interest; but, in the mean time, Church Society at Toronto. The subject is handled of the question. in his little treatise very clearly and comprehensively. One charge that has been made against the original

office of a Christian preacher. There is no instance, either in the Old Testament or in the New, of a person who was a real minister of God resting his claim to that high office only upon the foundation of an inward call.— It is very remarkable, that the only persons mentioned in the Bible, who had only an inward call, are the false prophets. 'I have not sent these prophets,' saith the prophets. 'I have not sent these prophets,' saith the Lord, 'yet they run: I have not spoken to them, yet Lord, 'yet they run: I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied.' And again, 'Son of man, prophesy against the prophets of Israel that prophesy, and say unto them that prophesy out of their own hearts, Hear ye the word of the Lord; Thus saith the Lord God, Woe unto the foolish prophets, that follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing.' These men, we see, were led by someseen nothing.' These men, we see, were led by something within them: they had an inward call to prophesy; from his Grace the Duke of Portland, communicating his but the call did not come from God. And we are nowhere told of any true prophets whose claim to be heard rested only on an inward call.

To come to the times of the Gospel, with which we are more immediately concerned, we are so far from finding the Apostles resting their authority upon an inward call, that we are nowhere informed that they had any such call to take upon them their office. Peter and his companions were engaged in their ordinary, occupation, and Matthew was seated at the receipt of custom, when they received a call from Christ to follow him; but it was an outward call. Christ himself had an outward call by the ministry of John the Baptist, before he exer-And so with regard to St. Paul, and any others of whom we read that they were called to the their being called, the call is outward. Indeed, some of the most remarkable and the most highly gifted, both under the law and under the gospel, followed an outward call in opposition to their inward wishes and feelings.— Moses received more than one call, and both outward, before he would go on his mission. And St. Paul was that when persons plead an inward call as their authority for taking upon them the office of ministers of Christ they go contrary to the whole current of Scripture; they follow the example of the false prophets of old; they teach for doctrines the traditions of men; they set apide the example of Christ and his Apostles, to follow the imagination of their own hearts."

But the question "Who are the lawful Ministers of the Gospel?" is one of serious importance. The inquiry is thus answered in the concluding portion of

the pamphlet before us:-"How was the appointment of ministers to be kept up after the death of the Apostles? This must be answered from history. We learn what they appointed by that which we find prevailing after their death for many hundreds of years, in all parts of the Church, and by the testimony of From these sources we learn that before the Apostles quitted this world they appointed persons every where, whose special office and business it should be to ordain the teachers of Christ's people; that they alone had the power of giving others that authority they themselves possessed; and that none were lawfully sent, except they were sent by persons having that authority.

"Now here is a mark of the true teachers which admits of no mistake. It is not an inward thing, which none can know or judge of but the person possessing it It does not require as to wait, to observe whether the preacher is successful, before we acknowledge him. It

him to death; and when his ascension to heaven left does not leave all at liberty to be teachers, to the endless confusion of the Church. According to the Word of God, no one has a right to be a public teacher, in the redemption which his death and resurrection had now completed, their labours were met by the same resisone who has received that authority down in a line from Christ and the Apostles.

mournful pages of ecclesiastical history, which record the sufferings and persecutions of the early Christians.

"And what persons then in this country does this mark correspond with? Is there any Churchman that can have any doubt as to at least one body of teachers? Are there any members of our Church who doubt whether our Bishops have received authority to ordain, in a direct line from the Apostles? Are there any persons who doubt whether our Clergy have received a commission to

teach from the Bishops of the Church?
"I have given one test, viz. a positive one: but as it may happen, and indeed has happened in various ages, that those who have received a real appointment from the Apostles are yet not the true pastors of the Church, I must introduce likewise a negative test; and that shall be

furnished likewise from Holy Scripture.

"St. Paul has these words, 'If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him. be accursed;' and St. John still more explicitly, 'Who-soever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of "See the age we live in!" exclaims the good bishop Bull, in a strain of honest indignation which not often ruffles the quiet surface of his grave discourses,—"Enthusiasm and atheism divide the spoil, and the former makes way for the latter, till at length it be devoured by it. In the mean while enthusiasm fills the conventicle and empties the Church: silly people dance after its pipe, and are lured by it from their lawful, orthomatical surface of his grave discourses,—"Enthusiasm and atheism divide the spoil, and the former makes way for the latter, till at length it be devoured by it. In the mean while enthusiasm fills the conventicle and empties the Church: silly people dance after its pipe, and are lured by it from their lawful, orthomatical surface of his grave discourses,—"Enthusiasm and atheism divide the spoil, and the former makes way for the latter, till at length it be devoured by it. In the mean while enthusiasm fills the convention of Christ, hath not God. If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed." It appears clear, then, that even if a person should have received the apostolical commission by ordination from a bishop deriving his authority from the Apostles,—still, if he teaches doctrine the receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed." It appears clear, then, that even if a person should have received the apostolical commission by ordination from a bishop deriving his authority from the Apostles,—still, if he teaches doctrine the reverse of the doctrine of the convention of the properties of the convention of the properties of the apostolical commission by ordination from a bishop deriving his authority from the Apostles,—still, if he teaches doctrine the reverse of the doctrine of the apostolical commission by ordination from a bishop deriving his authority from the Apostles,—still, if he teaches doctrine of the apostolical commission by ordination from a bishop deriving his authority from the Apostles,—stil both having the apostolical commission, yet if one should teach the doctrine of Christ and the other not, this must And till the minds of men are better informed and possessed with righter notions of things, it is impossible they should ever be better they should ever be better informed and they should ever be better informed and they should ever be better informed and the great turning point to decide our choice. And how shall we decide this point except by minds trained to know the mind of Christ through the diligent study of the Scriptures, and if death through the diligent study of ble they should ever be brought to any regular and sober religion. Nothing in religion will now-a-days

wholly on its government, the question which presents itself here is—according to what principle should the governing body be constituted? The plan which has been suggested, of rendering it an assembly of the representa-"And here again I ask, has any one amongst us a doubt that the Clergy of our Church will abide this test, whatever others may be disqualified by it;—that our teaching is agreeable both to the Word of God, and, so preach without authority, and without book, and make | far as we know it, to the teaching of the primitive Catho-

suggestion of the Spirit, and he shall be cried up by to all minds,—that all have not equal means of ascertain-"It is true that these facts will not appear equally clear ing them, - that some must take them upon trust from We are afraid that the learned prelate, had he lived others,-that something is left for private judgment, and in these our days, would have seen little reason to re-call his complaint. The present aspect of the reli-nother illustration of what I remarked in the comgious world would scarcely have afforded greater gra- mencement, that God never intended to make truth so tification to his sober and reverent mind. Dissent, it is true, has produced, and we doubt not still continues search and acquisition of truth are with multitudes the trial of their characters,—the appointed trial; and many miss the attainment of it, because they have allowed the barrenness of its system has not altogether sufficed to repress, though it may have retarded, the development of intellectual and spiritual excellencies in many vain for us to think of shrinking from personal responsibility in that respect, more than in any other. One person may endeavour to escape it by professing to be guided it seems perfectly evident, on the whole, that the principles upon which it is based, being superficial and unsound, are just as unfavourable to the formation of every thing follows sincerely the light he gives, will the

truth ever be sought in vain.
"Here then, Christian brethren, are teachers in whom as it was delivered to His Church by His holy Apostles. Your best informed conscience cannot resist their claim. Their teaching is by divine authority. He that despiseth that the aids of learning are of very little importance them despiseth him that sent them. Whilst the true Christian finds himself in their ministry privileged to be

The error which has crept into Dissenting Classics purposes, and never failing to create in the minds of of translating αποστολος, one who comes, instead of one who is sent, has obtained some degree of notoriety, gious institutions for the imperfections of some, a strong but we trust that the progress of increasing information distaste, if not an absolute contempt, for the doctrines will gradually eradicate it. The ground assumed by distaste, if not an absolute contempt, for the doctrines of our holy faith and the services of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another place, that "it is a sad sight, to behold a young there place, that "it is a sad sight, to behold a young there is a sad sight, to behold a young there is a sad sight, to behold a young the research that the progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of extending out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another progress of increasing information will graduate the progress of increasing information will graduate or standing out of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot be too firmly maintained:

"In the progress of increasing information will be degrees shall be conferred—whether with or will be a sanctuary.

So that we cannot be too firmly maintained:

"In the progress of increasing informatio

The University Question is still eliciting much discussion, and warmth of feeling. Since our last, an of which is formally to denude King's College of its of perfect impartiality.' All sensible men will agree in declaring this pecu- Royal Charter and Endowment, and to erect upon its

CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY, BY A CLERGYMAN," do so on a future occasion, because the subject is not in the form of a small pamphlet, and which, it will be we must not withhold from our readers some few experceived, can be procured at the Depository of the tracts from it, bearing upon the most prominent points ciency.

On the insufficiency of the "inward call" alone, the promoters of King's College, is, that "half of the endowment of that Institution consists of property des-"The Bible contains no warrant whatever for saving | tined for another purpose." How far this accusation that when a person supposes he has an inward call, that by itself is a sufficient reason for his taking upon him the is a stronger staff than King's College at present possesses in those faculties. The Grammar School connected with each of these Universities might be partly supported out to form a judgment from the following extract :-

"The statement, that the University was endowed at

fact as admitted. In the year 1797, the Legislative Counstruction of youth in the different branches of liberal Majesty's assent to the petition, and consequent thereon a report of the Executive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the Crown, in Upper Canada, recommending the appropriation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships, after the deduction of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, for the purpose of establishing a Grammar School for each of the Districts into which Upper Canada was then recommendation, that the portion set apart for the University should be at least equal to that for the Schools. "The whole appropriation made in accordance with that report contained 467,675 acres. Of these, 190,001 were alienated to surveyors for percentage, and to indi-

viduals by grants. In lieu of these alienations, \$79,000 acres were added. Thus it appears, that the appropriation for the Schools and the University contained (including 600 acres in the township of Warwick) 550,274 acres. Of these, then, the University was entitled, according to the recommendation of the report, to 275,137. But, as the appropriated lands were unsaleable, something was necessary to be done, in order that funds might be provided. An exchange was therefore effected, with the absolutely engaged in persecuting Christ's followers, full concurrence of the Provincial and Imperial Govern-when he received his call, and that an outward one. So ment, for crown reserves, which might be made improved. ment, for crown reserves, which might be made immediately available. That portion of the appropriation which was the most unfavourably situated, was selected for the purpose, and thus the residue, which was left for the Schools, contained the most desirable lands. endowment of King's College, then, consisted of those crown reserves, thus obtained in exchange, amounting to 225,944 acres, being about 50,000 less than the number

which might have been justly claimed of the original statement given above is chiefly derived from a pamphlet, entitled 'Proceedings had in the Legislature of Upper Canada, during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, on the subject of Lands, &c. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: 1837. As much mis-apprehension has existed on the subject, it is deemed expedient to annex an extract giving the details, as fur-

"The original School townships of Alfred, Plantagenet, Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Seymour, Blandford, Houghton, Middleton, outhwold, Westminster, and Yarmouth, were computed at 549,216 acres, but actually con-

Alienated from the above for surveyors' The townships of Java, Luther, Sun-nidale, Osprey, Merlin, and Proton, made School townships in lieu of the above alienations, contain

Bro't. forward........739,675 | it, exceeding what the most sanguine of its friends antici-

has been already stated, that at least one-half should be

set apart for a University. In accordance with that in-

tention, King's College received her portion, nor was one single acre of her endowment taken from that which

was to be reserved for the Schools. In fact, it neither was nor ever can be the interest of the University to

for her success must in a great measure depend on their

efficiency; and so far from having manifested any desire

to diminish their too limited resources, she has proved the sincerity of her wishes for their welfare, not indeed

by idle and ad captandum assertion of their claims to that to which they have no right, but by the care with which

tives or delegates of the different religious denominations,

which it is proposed to combine under one University, is liable to the fatal objection, that the unity of purpose and action, which is essential to the good government of the Institution, can never exist. The inevitable result of

limits staked out by authority, or confined to the comba-tants privileged by law. The war-cry of their party

arrangement designed to promote harmony and peace."

"It is in the discharge of these duties [devolving on

conform. The questions, which will arise here, will be,

be the next topic for discussion in the Council-how many

Proctors or Proproctors there shall be—how far their authority is to extend—how they shall be appointed so that

each College shall have its proper influence—how many examiners there shall be, and how they shall be appointed

so as to secure not merely the reality, but the appearance

After a very clear exposure of the difficulties and

distractions attending the proposed system, the writer

King's College, and let the nomination of future professors in these departments be made by the different Uni-

schools of Arts and Divinity, and also should have good

preparatory seminaries attached to them. The Head, with four Professors, would be fully equal, for some years,

to the discharge of the University duties. This indeed

in fact be in accordance with the original intention of ap-

olying that fund to the support of such establishments in

"First, It not only does not place any of the existing

"Fifthly, It would not debar the Church of Rome from

precedent, whereby the security of her property in the

Lower Province would be endangered.
"Sixthly, It would distribute through the Province the

advantages which a University brings to the place in which

stead of securing a monopoly of these to any one town or district. It would render the blessings of University ed-

ucation more easily and cheaply accessible to a greater

formation of the Convocation or Council, for each Uni-

versity would be governed according to its own statutes, and it would not be necessary either to abolish or to de-

"Seventhly, It would remove all difficulties as to the

We annex the following concluding remarks of this

The interests involved in it are not merely those of

able pamphlet, and regret that our extracts must be

Universities in a worse position than at present, but it ensures an improvement in their circumstances. Peace

ratory to entrance into one of the Universities

actually be wholly excluded.

number of the community.

grade degrees in Divinity."

limited to them :-

proceeds to offer the following suggestions:-

enrich herself at the expense of the Grammar Sch

before us thus expresses himself:-

(Signed) S. P. HURD."

The intention of those who deci-

School Lands disposable

n no way responsible.

their duties—the Students in the successful prosecution of their studies. The institution is even already supplied with most of those appendages which can render it efficient and worthy of the Province; and measures are would face up the Church, both when standing and kneel-"For the non-application of the School lands to the purpose for which they were intended, the University is utility. led on the extent of the original appropriation, was, as

establishment, merely to try an experiment, invented to us that an arrangement producing such a result would b meet a particular exigency—an experiment, which is recommended neither by sound policy, nor true principle, and which, there can be but little doubt, would be contained towards the person who addresses us; also, when we addemned by the vast majority of University men both here and in the United Kingdom, as a project originating in turn not our back upon his presence, but reverently face mere theory, or inexperienced legislation—an experiment, too, the result of which will be, should it fail, to Many minor advantages and conveniences would attend deprive the inhabitants of this portion of the Province of one of the greatest blessings, and noblest privileges which

On the proposed amalgamation system, which every honest and sincere member of the Church must concur with us in reprobating, the writer of the pamphlet " As the efficiency of its operation must depend almost

Churches of England and Scotland.

the possession of a University, and confine the benefits | their faces within the Church as many modern worship

tle down into but two, and the experience of the past two years renders it no difficult task to conjecture of whom those two parties would be composed, or to predict with machinery so ill-adapted to work, that the whole ledgment of guilt in their hands, and shame in their face."

In like manner, the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, (of Win with machinery so ill-adapted to work, that the whole chester), in his very edifying little book, entitled "Comthe certainty of a general combination against one. Nor power would be exhausted in efforts to overcome mere munion in Prayer," makes the following remarks quite would this gladiatorial conflict be restricted within the friction?

tants privileged by law. The war-cry of their party would be soon taken up by the Professors, not members of Council,—they too would marshal themselves for bat-

tle,—ere long the students would join in the affray, and general anarchy and confusion would be the issue of an possessions belonging to the Church of Rome in the open seats."

settled, to which the members of all the Colleges must upper Canada? Upper Canada? "They are all indications, neither difficult to underwhether residence shall be required or not—what is to constitute keeping Term—what subjects shall be compulsory, and what optional—what shall be the duration of residence, attendance or standing before attaining any deonce permitted to riot amidst the acres of King's College. will soon desire to revel amidst the more luxuriant domains of the Seminaries—that the power which shows no respect for the rights of the Church of England, will pay but little regard to those of the Church of Rome, and that arranged, the names, duties, and mode of appointment of university Officers, (if not provided for in the Bill) will seal of England, can be alienated, a treaty will soon be been preserved, had one "little" injunction at the close regarded as furnishing but a weak claim for the permanent possession of revenues, however secured by its program, since the year 1603, has engaged to do. That

"Ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefactata motu

That the danger here referred to is not imaginary, Montreal Baptist Register of the 6th instant :-

"Our readers will observe that the College is to be called the 'College of UPPER CANADA,' and that those Institutions which are to receive any advantages from con-King's College untouched, and to provide endowments from the crown lands, and residue of the clergy reserves, or University suffice for this vast Province? These quesfor the other universities at present existing, and also for those which may hereafter be established by royal charter.

"Besides—should the Theological Institutions be re-

make it the nucleus of a University for Canada East, having the Theological Institutions affiliated to it, as the dissenting Colleges are to the London University, versities according to a cycle, or in any other way which may be most satisfactory, or most likely to ensure effiwill agree to address Her Majesty on the subject, with the concurrence and recommendation of the Provincial Legislature for settling the University question is "the Queen's

"Let Upper Canada College also be supported by King's Government."

College for the benefit of all. The other Universities should be endowed so as to enable them to have efficient Here is an indication, expressed with sufficient clear-Here is an indication, expressed with sufficient clear-ness, of what ulterior action may be expected to be tion considered by a Graduate": taken, if the proposed act of spoliation in Canada West "In February, 1843, a deputation from the Trustees of lege, for the benefit of the pupils of those Schools, so that thren in the Lower, in opening up and dividing the equal participation in the benefits of King's College were urged, the most deserving might enjoy the advantages of the higher instruction, which that College affords, as preparation of the subject recommended." there, as soon as they may feel strong enough to get (Pages 2 and 3).

A murmur of dissatisfaction is already expressed that the endowed institutions of Canada East are to had contributed to the principles of Mr. Baldwin's Bill and to body, would more than compensate King's College for the additional expenditure imposed on her.

be "left in the hands of the Roman Catholics;" and those of the measure proposed in an evil hour by the present Government, which are in fact the same. tional expenditure imposed on her.
"Secondly, It does not require a violation of the prinmere language of regret, when might shall be strong ciples of justice or constitutional law.

"Thirdly, It neither gives an unfair superiority to Victoria College, by leaving it as the only University having The proposed "liberalizing" of M'Gill College is but a distinctive religious character, nor yet injures it by forcing the abandonment of its present buildings.

"Fourthly, It effectually prevents any combination of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, or any certablishment of size in a proposed "liberalizing" of M Gill College is but a prelude to the onslaught: it will be made upon every endowed institution of whatever name, where there the day on which it should fall by obeying the precept given in the Ecclesiastical Calendar for finding it, has led many persons any establishment of a joint supremacy, whereby the other denominations would feel themselves aggrieved, and might

lecting tour westwards from this office, immediately after the benefits of University education, as she might have one under her own control; and would not establish a this and Toronto and proceeding from that city norththis and Toronto and proceeding from that city northwards as far as Newmarket and Holland Landing .-He will afterwards visit the several stations intermediate abbreviated from a paper upon the subject in the Companion to the British Almanac for 1845, will remove any doubt as to the between Toronto and the town of London, including the t is situated, and to the whole country in its vicinity, in- Niagara District.

Communications.

SQUARE PEWS-A PROPOSAL FOR THEIR

To the Editor of The Church.

having large square pews, with a seat running round the whole of their interior. By means of this arrangement, nearly one-half of the persons in the pew are necessarily obliged either to sit or kneel with their backs to the contending religious denominations, or rival political par-ties; the preservation of Christianity itself as an ingredient in education, and adherence to constitutional law as an element in legislation, are at stake. The question at turned upon that especially sacred portion of the building,

remain intact; but whether the rights formally secured to possess square family-pews of the description above to corporations and individuals can be taken from them without their assent—whether the prerogative of alteration made in them, by which they would have nearly the full moon were the same in the Church of God." the Crown, and the faith of the Sovereign are to remain as much sitting and kneeling room as they have at present, and enjoy, besides, the solid satisfaction of coming

in contemplation for adding whatever is yet wanting to make the establishment complete, or to ensure its general turned in that direction; there would be no necessity for turning the back on the minister officiating "Is it wise to stop the onward progress of such an the whole service. "Doth not even nature itself teach

they enjoy; to take from the rich the opportunity of faces of rows of persons, placed within a few feet of you, qualifying their sons to enjoy wealth with dignity, or to discharge duty with success, and to rob the poor of the best, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable on, whether that ministration be prayer, preaching or best, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable the children to o Is it just to take away privileges and property solemnly sent unto them their profession," especially when it is conferred by Royal grant, from the Church on which they were bestowed—that a partial distribution may be made for the benefit of at most but two religious bodies, and kneeling-boards below, there will be no further to exclude the Church of Rome from all participation necessity for the very prevalent practice of burying and in these benefits, and to mock other denominations with hiding the face in cushions, portions of the dress, &c. delusive hopes of Charters never to be granted, of Col- during prayer,-a practice to be condemned, inasmuch as leges never to be built?

it, in a great degree, renders selfish and solitary an act
Let the measure be disguised as it may by specious which, in the house of God, was intended to be pre-emigeneralities, it is virtually nothing more than a plan for nently common and social. It will be seen, by a reference dividing the endowment of King's College between the to the curious old frontispiece of Bishop Sparrow's excellent "Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer," re Is it fair, or reasonable, to deprive all portions of the Province but one, of the advantages to be derived from our forefathers in the English Church did not muffle up

Institution, can never exist. The inevitable result of such a formation of the governing body would be strife amongst its members, and faction amongst the Professors. The grounds of disagreement in an assembly, the constitution of which is based on the principle of a netable factor of a University, and contine the benefits the possession of a University, and contine the benefits the possession of a University, and contine the benefits the races within the Charch as many modern worship-formation, can never exist. The inevitable result of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the profession of a University, and contine the benefits the races within the Charch as many modern worship-formation, can never exist. The inevitable result of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation, can never exist. The inevitable result of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation, can never exist. The inevitable result of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation. The principle is the same, as if it were proposed to be excluded who might obtain the Charch as many modern worship-formation. The principle is the same, as if it were proposed to be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation, can be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation. The principle of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation. The principle of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation. The principle of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the charch as many modern worship-formation. The principle of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the principle of education, so that many must be excluded who might obtain the principle of education, so that many must be sors. The grounds of disagreement in an assembly, the constitution of which is based on the principle of a necessary difference of opinion amongst its members, must be sufficiently apparent. The best which could be expected is, that the different parties would gradually setriction?

to our purpose," in a note at p. 16: "The kneeling posIs it prudent to recognise agitation as an element of
ture, towards the seat, unavoidable in double pews, seems the colonial constitution, and sacrifice principle and abandon justice for the hone of pacifying clamour? don justice for the hope of pacifying clamour?

Is it safe to establish a precedent, threatening the secuble said still more of the practice of covering and muffling

These, Sir, it may be said, are little things; but it has "It is in the discharge of these duties [devolving on the University] that the impracticability of working a joint University under a mixed Board will be most clearly apparent. The first subject to which it will be required to direct its attention, will be the standard of qualification for admission; for this must be regulated by the University left the province? What means the designed to promote harmony and peace."

"Nor, let it be said that this danger is imaginary, or that there is no intention of invading the possessions of that Church. What mean the petitions which have been the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things that the university of our beautiful the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard sity, lest the provision, whereby the amount of pecuniary assistance to be given to each of the Colleges, is made to depend on the number of students, should operate as an inducement to admit persons inadequately prepared. The necessity for this is further apparent from the difference of the standards at present adopted in the three existing Universities. Then the requisites for degrees must be reported by the University for Lower Canada on the scheme proposed, as the only just and true one in the case of the students, which has been congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way, all manifesting by outward simultaneous gestures and postures that their kearts are all one way. How much more comely a sight would out congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way, all kneeling one way. How much more comely a sight would out congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way. How much more comely a sight would out congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way, all manifesting by outward simultaneous gestures and postures that their kearts are all one way. How much more comely a sight would out congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way, all kneeling one way, all the colleges where they all the congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way, all the congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way and sinch the congregations sh would our congregations present, were they all thus to obey the Church's will,—were they all thus to act as one man: even as yet they speak (thank God for the Prayer Book!) with one mouth. Alas! are not the confused and irregular postures of the people during divine worship,—some kneeling this way, some that; some looking here, some there,—but too fit an emblem of the actual want of seness to the one Catholic Faith, and of the absence of that spirit of order and obedience, which have been allowed to creep in through a disregard of little things?-

> injunction is this: "Every Minister, by what name or title soever he be called, shall, in the parish church or chapel where he hath charge, read all the said Canons, i.e. the Canons of the Anglican Church]. Orders, Ordi nances, and Constitutions, once every year, upon some we may adduce as proof the following extract from the Montreal Bantist Register of the 6th instant:—
>
> Sundays or holy-days, in the afternoon, before divine service; dividing the same in such sort, as that the one-

half may be read one day and the other another day. I should have remarked above, that in making the improvement proposed in this letter, a change may also, in copy, we regret our inability to insert his speech. Church, the chancel would not be visible, then it would be quite in accordance with Church usage to arrange the proposed new centre-seat in such a way that all the sons in the pew should face in towards the centre-aisle of

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, March 7, 1845.

To the Editor of The Church.

Canada West, 10th March, 1845. Rev. Sir,-The Rev. Dr. Liddell appears to be very sensitive College Scheme. Perhaps his memory may be somewhat

should not suffice to enrich all the claimants upon it in either division of the l'rovince. And it is a hint ascertaining the views of the Members of the Council of King's is a stronger staff than King's College at present possesses in those faculties. The Grammar School connected with seach of these Universities might be partly supported out of the Grammar School fund, as the arrangement would in fact be in accordance with the original intention of an accordance with the original intention of a connected with supported out of the Lower Province, it is very obvious, claim a share plished the object of their journey, but not until it had been in the spoils of the endowment designed exclusively for the Upper; and why should not dissenters in this different parts of the province.

"Exhibitions might be founded in Upper Canada Col
"Exhibition of the Upper C

what are the superior advantages, which characterise up an agitation upon that question with the prospect documents referred to in this extract—1. The outlines of a general plan; 2. The Statement of the Trustees of Queen's College-it would be easy to ascertain how far Queen's College

EASTER-DAY IN 1845.

to suppose that the Almanacs were all in error, and that the Church was about to keep it a week too soon. For the rule states, that "Easter Sunday is always the first Sunday after of March. And if the full moon happen upon a Sanday, Easter-day is the Sunday after." In the face of which rule, the full moon happening this year upon Sunday the 23rd, that day is nevertheless kept as Easter. The following explanation, correctness of this order. In the first place, the Prayer Book is not inconsistent with itself, because its own tables make the Paschal full moon to fall upon Saturday, the 22nd March, so that the following Sunday, the 23rd March, is appropriately named as the day for Easter; and the reason of this apparent error is, that the rules in the Ecclesiastical Calendar refer, not to the real moon, but to a mean or imaginary moon, whose movements are supposed, for convenience of calculation, to be free from the irregularities of the movements of the astronomical moon. And this is evident from the precepts in the "Table Sir,—One of the many irregularities which have imperceptibly crept in among our Church usages, is that of having large square pews, with a seat running round the Golden Numbers, in order that the Ecclesiastical full moons There is also an error in the wording of the Calendar itself, or rather of the Act of Parliament upon which it is based. Instead of "full moon," they should have said "the fourteenth day of the moon, the day of new moon being reckoned as the first That Easter, as well as the Passover, was always regulated, not by the full moon, but by the fourteenth day of the moon, is of issue is not whether the property and privileges held by King's College under a Royal Charter, and by different religious bodies in Lower Canada under a treaty, are to remain intact; but whether the property and privileges held by King's College under a Royal Charter, and by different near unto which we enter the Temple of God.

It has often occurred to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be represented to me that individua remarks, "None but a few, who fancied themselves sharpsighted, ever imagined that the fourteenth day of the mo day were regulated by the real full moon, and not by an imaginary one, it would be impossible to frame any rule by which the Church would not be liable to keep it on one Sunday in one "The enquiry is not, what is the easiest mode of effecting a lull in agitation; but what is the surest course for The alteration is this. Take away the seat from that the Church would not be liable to keep it on one Sunday in one part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world. The enquiry is not, what is the easiest mode of effecting a luli nagitation; but what is the surest course for producing permanent satisfaction,—not what will silence clamour but what will satisfy justice.

"During the eighteen months in which King's College has been in operation, a degree of success has attended to the rule and will of the Church of Church of Church. Take away the seat from that side of the pew which is towards the chancel end of the Church, and "run" a seat across the middle of the pew in such a way that the persons who sit in it, or kneel from that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it is a stant of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it is a stant of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it is a stant of the world. The alteration is the carrier to the rule in the world. The alteration

This centre-seat might have a back, with a convenient that being the difference of their longitude. Now, support

We have said enough to quiet any apprehension that Easter Sunday, on which all the other moveable feasts depend, falls this year a week too soon. It will occasion twenty-seven Sundays after Trinity, a contingency for which the Church provides in the Rubric which follows the Gospel for the twenty-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DISTRICT OF BROCK. (From the Woodstock Monarch.)

The Committee of the Brock District Branch Association of the Diocesan Church Society, in meeting the members and friends of the Church on their first annual meeting, feel justified in calling upon you for the sincere acknowledgement of the goodness of God in having thus far prospered their efforts. If the returns from this branch appear small in comparison with some others, over the perusal of which we have cordially rejoiced, it must be remembered that our District is one of the smallest in the Province, and that the receipts embrace only a period of five months, and that these receipts are almost exclusively drawn from the Rector of

The number of Clergy in the District at present is only five, two of whom are Travelling Missionaries, and who, from their short continuance in any station, may reasonably entertain some doubt as to the expediency of

The latter remark as far as the expediency of making weekly collections will apply also to two other clergy men—so that the Churches within the Rectory of Wood stock are the only places in the District where regular weekly collections are made. Your Committee have the pleasure to state, that the congregation of Ingersoll have consented to support a collection for the Society, as often as Divine Service shall be celebrated there. Your Committee have proposed from the Desire of the hibles mittee have procured from the Parent Society, bibles prayer books, and tracts, to the amout of £10 currency, and have reduced the price on the prayer books twenty-five per cent. Your Committee have also granted £5 currency towards a lending Library for the Sunday School, and from the excellency of the books and tracts, have reason to expect the best results.

Your Committee proceed to lay before you the amounts

eceived and expended, abstracted from the Treasurer's

account presented herewith; ABSTRACT.

Rectory of Woodstock. Woodstock weekly collections at the offerto-

£ s. d. ry, from 22d September 1844, to 16th
February 1845.

Donations and Subscriptions. Widow and Orphan fund..... Beachville. Offertory collections . In aid of Clergy ... 3 0 0 Huntingford Zorra..... Widow and Orphan fund Books for Depository and Sunday School.... In aid of Clergy

40 5 6 41 3 9 Balance in hand. The Committee cannot Conclude this their brief report, without expressing their earnest hope that the members of the Church will bear in constant remembers of the church will bear in constant remembers. brance the high and holy objects, for the attainment of which the "Church Society" was formed, and that the contributions and weekly collections will steadily increase in proportion to the chills.

crease in proportion to the ability which God has vouch-That your Committee have not received any reports rom the Parochial Association of the District except

from the Parochial Association from the Rectory of Woodstock.

WM. BETTRIDGE, B.P.,

Chairma EDMUND DEEDES,

Woodstock, February 25, 1845. We now proceed to insert the resolutions, upon ser of which remarks were made by the speakers, especially by Major Beale, but not having been favoured with a

RESOLUTIONS. Moved by Thomas Cottle, Esq., seconded by GEORGE HAY, Esq.

Resolved,-That the Report now read be received and pub lished in such manner as the Committee of the District Bra

Moved by John Vansittart, Esq., seconded by

Moved by John Vansittart, Esq., seconded Charles Thomas, Esq.

Resolved.—That the present administration of that portion of the Clergy Reserves, which, by a Provincial and Imperial Statute, belongs to the Church, precludes the hope, however distant, of affording any support or assistance to the Church, and therefore calls imperatively on the members of the Church to seek, in every leading to manner, such an alteration in the seek, in every legitimate manner, such an alteration in the present management as may secure to the Church authorities the entire control and disposition of such portion of the Rerves. Unanimously.
Moved by Capt. Graham, seconded by D. J. Hughes.

Esq.

Resolved, -- That this meeting learns with deep regret that, owing to the increased demands upon its funds, the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel (the long, the tried, the steady friend and support of the Church Missionary in every quarter, but especially on this continent), has been reluctantly compelled to reduce one quarter the income of some of its labourers in the Lord's vineyard, with the prospect of a more general reduction.

general reduction. That such an aunouncement affords fresh proof of the indispensable necessity for the formation of this Society, and for the prompt, cheerful, and ready sacrifices on the part of its members to account the part of its members to ensure its efficiency and stability. Moved by Major Beale, seconded by Mr. Rogers. Resolved, - That, in the opinion of this meeting, the unsat-factory state of education in the Common Schools of this Province, justifies an appeal, on the part of the Church at arge, to the Provincial Legislature for the adoption of some general system based upon Christian principles, or, in the absence of such system, for the division of the funds appropriated for education, amongst the various bodies of Christians accord-

ing to their numbers and the proportion of taxes paid by each Moved by R. Rollo Hunter, Esq., seconded by Mr. THOS. HART.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to

the officers of the Society for their past labours, with the request that they will kindly continue them during the present We understand that the following donations in land

Major Beale, 136 Acres,

(To the Editor of The Church.)

The first Anniversary Meeting of the DUNN, SHER-

BROOKE, AND MOULTON PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY took place at Christ Church, on Thursday, the 20th February, and although severe

clergymen, (excepting the Chairman, the Minister of the parish), whose presence and aid had been expected, still the Financial Report gave pleasing evidence of the support the Society may be expected to receive, wherever its claims are fairly placed before the members of the Church; for although the amount is small, still, when it is recollected that the settlement is comparatively a recent one, and that this was the first year of the establishment of the Society in this place, it affords reasonable promise of the future increase of its funds.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows: £ s. d. To amount collected at formation of the

Wm. Imlach, Esq...... 14 17 6

Total received..... £19 3 95

By Cash paid Col. Johnson, being voted by Committee towards liquidating his advance for com-

pleting the glebe..... 8 16 11 19 3 93 (Signed) AGNEW P. FARRELL,

The following Resolutions were then unanimously low a tone of voice that what he said was quite unintelligible Moved by WM. IMLACH, Esq., and seconded by Capt.

OBBS,

in the Reporters' box. He concluded by moving that the first part of the tariff, referring to the duties to be levied on live stock and agricultural produce, should be adopted.

1. That the Financial Report now read be adopted.

d Easter

nd, falls

ing the

mbrace

ies, and

ency of

making

twenty

asurer's

s. d.

0 10

0 0

nat the

remem-ment of

man.

led by

ded by

portion Imperial ever dis-rch, and

in the

thorities the Re-

UGHES,

ret that,

enerable icd, the

in every

bility.

ERS.

urch st of some

by each

ented to

the re-

present

in land

es,

to Almighty God for that measure of success with which he has been pleased to crown the first efforts of the Dunn, Sherbrooke and Moulton Parochial Branch of the Diocesan Church Society. Moved by W. Johnson, Esq., and seconded by John McMurdo, Esq.,

3. That this Meeting, strongly influenced by the fact that God has seen fit in this Province to permit, at least for a season, His Church to be chiefly dependant for its temporal support upon its own members, feels bound to urge upon every member of the Church in this parish to comply with the wish of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and to become Subscribers, according to this pages to this Society, and would also impress ding to their means, to this Society, and would also impress upon them the liberal example of the Primitive Christians. Moved by ROBERT SPRATT, Esq., and seconded by F.

4. That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby en, to the Treasurer and Collectors during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act for the ensuing

Mr. H. B. Boucher, Secretary. Committee.—The Churchwardens and their success

ooke; T. B. Bullevant, Alonzo Davis, and - Price, for Moulton and Dunnville.

REPORT OF THE TORONTO BLANKET SOCIETY. Numerous families at this inclement season baving been found destitute of bed-clothes, by those Ladies who visit the poor,—a subscription was immediately raised of £50 to purchase Blankets, and the following Committee of Management appointed, viz:-

Mrs. Grasett, Mrs. H. Boulton, Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. McCutcheon, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Paterson, through whose exertions 140 families have been supplied, and 86 pairs of blankets distributed.

AUGUSTA DRAPER, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

Previously announced (in No. 114), in am't... 491 16 12 rch at Colchester-through the Rev. F. G. Elliott 2 5 0

115 Collections, amounting to.....£494 1 13 Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and

Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septua-gesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:reviously announced (in number 118) in am't 614 0 1

rch at Colchester-through the Rev.

-through the Rev. R. J. McGeorge 6 2 5 124 Collections, amounting to £623 T. W. BIRCHALL ... £623 0 0 11th March, 1845. Treasurer.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

Ple of this Province, and to Her approval of my carnest endea-vours to promote that object. Those endeavours, I assure you, shall be unremitting; and I humbly hope that by the blessing of the Messrs. Lafontaine, Aylwin, and other Memory of the Almighty, Canada may be prosperous, contented, and happy, whereby the most anxious wish of my heart will be accomposition, concurred in the course taken by Ministers.

Messrs. Gowan, and Sherwood of Brockville, supported Messrs. Gowan, and Sherwood of Brockville, supported Messrs.

On the Bill respecting winter roads being brought up for a The hon, gentlemen represented that in its present shape it was a most imperfect measure. After some discussion the amend-ment was put and lost

ment was put and lost. Mr. LAFONTAINE then moved, that the bill be not now read,

Another attempt was then made by the hon, gentleman to obtain the re-committal of the bill, in order to consolidate all the laws relating to winter roads, which also proved unsuccessful. Afterwards Mr. PAPINEAU proposed an amendment, to refer the bill to a special committee, for the purpose of considering the amendments made by the Legislature of Lower Canada to the sleigh ordinance, which shared the same fate as the others.

Mr. The two remarks he would how make, the fact with the first the purpose of considering the amendments made by the Legislature of Lower Canada to the sleigh ordinance, which shared the same fate as the others. Mr. LAFONTAINE then moved that the bill be not now read, but referred to a committee of the whole forthwith, for the Purpose of considering the propriety of extending its provisions to that part of the province called Upper Canada. [A laugh.] On a division, it was lost.

A division took place on the 3rd reading of the bill, which was carried by 46 to 20. The bill was then passed, and sent up to the Legislative Council for their concurrence. up to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Sanada, whenever the same may be erected and established.

Mr. Charor introduced a bill to incorporate a medical school in Quebec. The mover stated that the provisions of the bill were exactly similar to that adopted the other day for the ine thought it was unnecessary to put the country to the expense | Charters to Universities. He had been guided by that princi printing, as hon, members could refer to the copies they al-eady had. This was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read Upper Canada, and the method then adopted had led to a result

Donald, of Kingston; to be read a second time on Wednesday

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. INSPECTOR GENERAL in introducing his resolutions to the House, drew attention to the improved state of the evenue, as shown in the public accounts, which must be a sub- its character, and the nature of its instructions. And then if ject of congratulation to the House. Since 1841, the increase the customs alone amounted to £240,000; and during the the prerogative render it desirable that the institution should past year this branch of the revenue had nearly doubled itself, in Montreal alone, the increase had been upwards of £60,000.

Drive:

Drive: Principally on the articles of tea, tobacco, and spirits. He and the Charter will not be granted in ignorance of their wishes ascribed the increase on the necessaries of life—such as tea, but, he hoped, in accordance with them. If, on the other hand sugar, &c.—to the great expenditure which had taken place during the year on the public works, amounting to nearly half a million of money. In Upper Canada, we understood him to say that the increase on the customs had been 50 per cent.,

Principally shown at the ports of Phillipsburgh and Toronto.

The duty collected on tea in that part of the Province had been £20,000, and the same for tobacco. In respect to the former article, it would be seen by reference to the printed tariff, that it was proposed to reduce the duty from 4d to 2d, the great object had. and and prevent smuggling was by levying a moderate duty.

Smuggling was an expensive process; those engaged in it had an University of Upper Canada. of a high remuneration for the risk they ran, and the effect

Mr. Munney wished to ask the Attorney General for Upper engage in it. The hon, gentleman then proceeded to take up the different items of tariff, and comment on them, but in so to lie over until the next.

Mr. MERRITT drew the attention of the House to the importance of the present measure, and expressed his regret at seeing such a poor attendance when a subject of such a vast 2. That this Meeting, fully recognizing it to be both the solemn duty and privilege of every Christian to aid in upholding and extending the Church of Christ, and believing that, in this Diocese, the Church Society is the most effectual and Scriptural agent in this work, feels called upon to express its gratified to Almighty God form. would come by the channel of New York, instead of by the way of Quebec. The operation of duties was this. If the duty on a lb. of tea was higher at Quebec than at New York, the trade would some way or other direct itself by the way of New York rather than Quebec, and in that case the profit on

State, instead of flowing into the coffers of the Canadian Government and people. The object therefore should be to have the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties at Quebec lower than at New York—to take it off Mr. WATTS then moved for an analysis of the duties of the dut at Quebec and place it on the United States. This would force trade into its right channel, and give this country the benefit of the trade. That was what he meant by discriminating duties. The dispatch of Lord Stanley in 1842, showed the desire of the Home Government to give the whole benefit of the trade with Great Britain to the Province, and the original intention of having discriminating duties was, no doubt, to benefit the Colonies. But such had not been the case till to be contracted the business of the country. He held it to be contrary to British practice for Ministers to allow greater duties than those they had proposed to be substituted in the Tariff. A similar attempt was made when he held office under the late Administration, to benefit the Colonies. But such had not been the case till but it had resisted it; and had higher duties been forced upon but it had resisted it; their duty to resign. And he to provide the Colonies with due regard to the Colonies with the co

ent for the regulation of the Provincial trade. The Inspector General stated that that portion of the from Parliamentary practice.

Mr. Sherwood justified the course taken by the Administration of the Mr. Sherwood justified the course taken by the Administration of the from Parliamentary practice. schedule had been dropped; its introduction was an oversight of the clerk, and it was not the intention of the Government to take any step in regard to that particular subject this year. It would be struck out of the schedule altogether.

Mr. BALDWIN expressed himself satisfied so far, but referred to the duties proposed to be levied on liquors coming from the United States, and the duty levied on the same articles coming from sea, which he regarded as establishing a system of differen- upon the Resolutions. tial duties, and in opposition to the express injunctions of the Home Government as expressed in its despatches on this subject. The Hon gentleman read extracts from recent despatches received on this subject in order to bear out this view of the deal of technical discussion. The Committee rose and reported the Executive Government; thereby disarming any imputation

Mr. COLVILLE trusted that time would be given to those parties who had entered into extensive contracts for the purchase of lumber, on the faith of the existing duties, and who would be seriously injured if the proposed tariff went into immediate operation. He also referred to the frauds committed on the revenue by the contractors for the Commissariat, who were in the habit of selling cattle estensibly introduced for the use of the troops, and who by this means carried on a lucrative trade at the expense of the revenue. He trusted that in any schedule advoted the Conventional trade of the control of the expense of the revenue. He trusted that in any schedule advoted the Conventional trade of the expense of the revenue. He trusted that in any schedule advoted the Conventional trade of the effect that the bishop of Armagh) by the Propaganda at Rome, will shew that the seditious movements of Daviel O'Connell and his faction have met with an unexpected reverse in the prohibiton from advoted the Conventional trade of the effect that the bishop of Armagh) by the Propaganda at Rome, will shew that the seditious movements of Daviel O'Connell and his faction have met with an unexpected reverse in the prohibiton from data trade of the effect that the bishop of Armagh) by the Propaganda at Rome, will shew that the seditious movements of Daviel O'Connell and his faction have met with an unexpected reverse in the prohibiton from data trade of the effect that the bishop of Armagh) by the Propaganda at Rome, will shew that the seditious movements of Daviel O'Connell and his faction have met with an unexpected reverse in the prohibiton from data trade of the effect that the bishop of Armagh) by the Propaganda at Rome, will shew that the seditious movements of Daviel O'Connell and his faction have met with an unexpected reverse in the prohibiton from the expense of the revenue. adopted the Commissariat would be compelled to pay the duty a new College at or near Toronto, under a new Charter, inde-

be placed on the completion of the public works.

consulted in the drawing up of the present tariff, but had been left to shift for themselves. He trusted, therefore, that the friends of that interest would stick together in that house, and not allow themselves to be influenced by political considerations. The forest total and the strength of the str tions. The farmer was sacrificed to the principle of free trade. All that he had to buy was taxed, and yet protection was denied him. The Americans had shut him out of his best market, and forced him to a glutted market, where he had to sell at a ruinous sacrifice. He did not ask a high tax, but such as would keep out the refuse of the American stock, which was all that they now sent to the Canadian market. The hon. gentleman spoke for a considerable time on this subject, with much energy .- Montreal Transcript.

TUESDAY, March 4. Upon a motion made by Dr. DUNLOP for a Committee to

tion on the part of the Chairman of the Board of Works to afthird reading, Mr. GOWAN moved as an amendment, that it ford the House any information, certain documents which had

with being brought before that House.

The motion was then withdrawn, with the understanding that it should stand for a notice to allow evidence to be laid but that it be read this day six months, which on a division was lost.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Draper moved for leave to introduce a Bill King's College. In the few remarks he would now make, he those questions, it was its bounden duty, at least, to attempt A message was received from the Legislative Council announcing that that honourable body would proceed to government house at half past three o'clock the following day, to present the address on the subject of the French language, and requesting the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.

He conceived that, in dealing with this matter, a great problem had to be solved: it was to find the means of enabling persons of all religious denominations—for whose benefit the Crown has given public lands—to reap the advantages which that grant was intended to bestow through an University education, afrequesting the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.

On the presentation of the petition of John Whitelaw and another, of Montreal, praying for the settlement of their accounts as contractors on the Chambly canal, it was opposed by the Attorner General, who referred to the length of time which had been allowed to expire since the debt was contracted.

The petition on the subject of the Frence Imaguage, and requesting the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.

In a fettle plant of the one hand, without interference with their peculiar religious belief, and on the other, without leaving them destitute of the means of religious instruction, and the control which had been allowed to expire since the debt was contracted.

The petition of John Whitelaw and since the one hand, without interference with their peculiar religious belief, and on the other, without leaving them destitute of the means of religious principles—for he was one of those who held that education severed from religious and moral training, was far more likely to prove a curse than a The hon. Mr. Darfer gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to morrow to amend the charter of King's College.—
[Hear, hear,] Also a bill to endow a University in Upper Canada, where corporation of a like school in Montreal. He therefore law; the Crown has a right to claim the sole power of granting econd time on Thursday next.

Capt. Harris's Divorce Bill was introduced by Mr. Macwise. Her Majesty would have laid before her the sent ments of the people of the Province, as to the principles on which a University ought to be founded; and yet it would be left with Leave of absence was granted to Dr. ROUSSEAU, for a week. Her Majesty to grant the Charter or not, at her own pleasure. The measure was predicated on the supposition, that the Legis-lature of the Province would sanction nothing which could pre-The first order of the day--House again in Committee on repealing and consolidating the laws relating to Customs' Duties

Mr. Smrti, of Frontenac, in the Chair.

The House of Frontenac, in the Chair.

The House of the Province would sanction housing which the should, sent obstacles to the exercise of the prerogative. He should, therefore, move to introduce the Bill for providing the powers by which an University may be created. Its clauses were simple that the sample of the Province would sanction housing which is not obstacles to the exercise of the prerogative. He should, therefore, move to introduce the Bill for providing the powers by which an University may be created. Its clauses were simple that the province would sanction housing which is not obstacles to the exercise of the prerogative. He should, therefore, move to introduce the Bill for providing the powers by which an University may be created. Its clauses were simple that the province would sanction housing which are the should, the powers by which are university may be created. Its clauses were simple that the province would sanction housing which are the should, the powers by which are university may be created. Its clauses were simple that the province would sanction housing which are the should, the province would sanction housing which are the should the province would sanction housing which are the province would be provinced by the province which are the by which an University may be created. Its clauses were simply those, which in a Royal Charter would declare how such an institution should be formed and governed, and what should be Her Majesty's Ministers at home advise her that the rights of

object being to prevent smuggling, which was at presnt carried minations of Christians, not only of giving religious instruction, at a great extent from the United States. He had been but also of enforcing a religious and moral discipline upon the asked why, as the Government intended to increase the revenue

system, they did not leave the duty as it was; but he (the
Luspector General) felt that the best way to increase the revenue

and and the several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so that religion and knowledge may go hand in

several pupils, so

n the speech of the Attorney General.

Leave was given to introduce the Bill. the trade would some way or other direct itself by the way of New York rather than Quebec, and in that case the profit on New York rather than Quebec, and in that case the profit of trade went to enrich the shipping trade, and the merchants of that New York, and to increase the tolls of the Canals of that New York, and to increase the tolls of the Canalian Gov-

terest of the Canadian shipper to enjoy that market. The hon, gentleman stated his conviction that by a proper representation to the Home Government, the privilege would be accorded to the Province to regulate their own trade.

Mr. Baldwin expressed himself favourable to that province to regulate their own trade.

Mr. Baldwin expressed himself favourable to that province to regulate their own trade.

Mr. Baldwin expressed himself favourable to that province to regulate their own trade.

Mr. Baldwin expressed himself favourable to that province to regulate their own trade.

Mr. Baldwin expressed himself favourable to that province to regulate their own trade.

Mr. Baldwin expressed himself favourable to that wind the farmers much injury, for he had induced many Members to the farmers much injury in the debate upon the principle said do

allowed foreign wheat to be ground in bond, and taken out for the purpose of exportation, ran foul of one of the difficulties referred to in the dispatches received from the Home Governagreed with the Member for Quebec, that it was a departure vincial Government, either in making the appointment com-

> tration. There were hundreds of British precedents for it. Upon one occasion, when the Ministers of the Crown asked for a grant of fifteen millions of money, the House of Commons voted twenty millions.

The House finally concurred in the amendments with some slight alteration, and a Committee was named to draft a Bill

The House adjourned at two o'clock, A. M.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION .- The sentiments embodied as well as the rest of the community, (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Draper and Mr. Moffatt made some remarks, the

pendent and wholly unconnected with any other denomination

To be jumbled up with a hodge pudge of sects of all colours. ormer in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Baldwin, on the | who will agree only in the unity of their hatred to consummate subject of differential duties-the latter on the necessity of the degradation and ruin of the United Church of England and coming to an understanding with the mother country so as to ascertain the footing on which the trade of this country might until time shall have accumulated a heap of insult that may force on such a determination at last, under circumstances both Mr. WATTS said that the schedule of the Inspector General humiliating and disgraceful. Cordiality, sincerity, honesty, did not do justice to the agriculturists, who were suffering from low prices to an extent which honourable members had there can be none in such an amalgamation; -if therefore to no idea of. He read some extracts from evidence taken before conciliate the combined influence of radicalism and sectariana Committee, which presented a deplorable state of things, and ism, through a truckling and pusillanimous spirit, the Charter insisted that it was the duty of the Government to raise the present tariff of duties so as to enable the farmer to live, which let the United Church of England and Ireland rather withdraw t present he could not do. The agriculturists had not been from it altogether, and leave the institution to be torn and rent

An important debate took place in the House of Assembly or the 12th inst., which we regret to find but imperfectly reported in the Montreal papers—the subject of discussion being one of the deepest interest to the people of this section of the Province. The Solicitor General introduced a bill for the registration of the voters in Upper Canada, and on moving it, second reading, Mr. Baldwin rose and addressed the House against the measure, in which opposition he was supported by the whole party of the ex-ministerialists. We are at a loss to surmise any reasons consistent with Mr. Baldwin's reputed character for honesty why the hon, gentleman should take the course which enquire into everything relative to the Board of Works, since its formation, a considerable discussion arose. Messrs. Atty.

Gen. Draper and Sol. Gen. Sheawood, opposed the motion. The House of Assembly waited upon His Excellency the Governor-General with an address of congratulation upon his elevation to the Peerage, to which his Lordship was pleased to make it is a to the House of Assembly waited upon His Excellency the They argued that if abuses existed in that department, proper take not, of the men who now appear warmest in their opposition. That Bill went to the Upper Bouse, with a request that that body would concur in it. Here it met with an untimely end, but of the men who now appear warmest in their opposition. make the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,— I return you my warmest thanks for your neral allegation of one or more Members of that House, it was kind."

"Gentlemen,— I return you my warmest thanks for your neral allegation of one or more Members of that House, it was ery of the representatives of the administration. Mr. Sollivan kind congratulations. The honour bestowed on me by our Queen I asseribe, next to Her Majesty's gracious goodness, to the maternal interest which she takes in the welfare of the people of this Province, and to Her approval of my carnest endeavours, I assure you, shall be more thankful to the province and I hopely bore that he takes in the difference of the people of this Province, and to Her approval of my carnest endeavours, I assure you, shall be more thankful to find that the most searching enquiry should be made, and they believed that the Chairman of that Board was also auxious for it, if any good cause were shall be more that the saked for the representation. Mr. Shall a sked for lead to operation, was Upper Canada alone, whereas it length of time. They were willing that the most searching enquiry should be made, and they believed that the Chairman of the representation. Mr. Shall a sked for lead to operation was Upper Canada alone, whereas it length of time. They were willing that the most searching enquiry should be made, and they believed that the Chairman of the representation. Mr. Shall be provided that the saked for lead of operation was Upper Canada alone, whereas it length of time. They were willing that the most searching and thus make a general measure. The request was granted, but instead of fulfilling the pledge thus given, the bill, upon the ground that its bring great expense upon the country, and must occupy a great the maternal interest which she takes in the welfare of the province, it was deemed a province and the province of the province and the province of the province of the representation. Mr. Shall be provided that the country, and must occupy a great the maternal interest which she takes in the welfare of the province and the province of the administration. Mr. Shall be provided that the country, and must occupy a great the maternal interest which she takes in the welfare of the province and the province of the province troduced by Mr. Sullivan, to the indignation no less than the surprise of the House, altered, indeed, to embrare Lower Canada —but, shorn of its Registration clauses! And by this despicable trick was Upper Canada cheated out of a system which experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to the fair and free exercice of the elective franchise. We are glad, however, to see a bill introduced, under better auspices to provide a system of registration, and trust that it will be passed into a law. The experience of the Mother Country has sufficiently proved the advantages of the proposed system, to silence all argument against its adoption here. In some of our municipal elections it has already been tried, and found advantageous in the highest degree, as contributing no less to the purity of election than to the peace and tranquility of our cities during the progress of these civic contests. It is only those whose political exist-ence depends upon the employment of fraudulent votes that have any reason to fear the operation of the measure. It is a coincidence, hardly, however, of a singular character, that the Democrats, as distinguished from the Whigs in the neighbouring states, and the Radicals of this Province, alike steadfastly oppose the registration system-they equally depend upon the bad passions and the ignorance of the very lowest grade of society for their existence, and it is hardly to be wondered at that they should so strennously resist every attempt to deprive them of aid so valuable.—Kingston News.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA, EASTER TERM, 8TH VICTORIA .- In the present Term of Easter, the following Gentlemen were called to the Degree of Barrister at Law :-Robert Mant Boucher, Esquire, Ambrose Gorham, Esquire.

THE FIRST STEAM BOAT .- The Steamer America arrived here yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, from Toronto, and proceeded immediately to Kingston. She returns, via Rochester, on Saturday afternoon. This is the earliest arrival of a steamer, by many days, known on this Lake. - ED.

From the statement of Legislative proceedings which follows, it appears that the residuary members of Sir Wm. Colebrooke's Council have been defeated, in the House of Assembly, on a Vote of Confidence by the large majority of thirteen; and that the Governor, in consequence, has not been sustained by the Provincial Parliament in his appointment of Mr. Reade to the office of Provincial Secretary.

House of Assembly. Thursday, 20th Feb. The House having under consideration the state of the Province, Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolution :-

After the rejection of two Amendments, - one proposed by Mr. Hill, which was based upon the assumption that the Executive Council was not responsible for the acts of the Lieutenant Governor; and the other introduced by Mr. Fisher, which recommended, on various grounds, the postponement of the subject, -the question was taken upon the original Resolution,

when the House divided as follows:—

Yeas.—Hon. Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Wilmot; Messrs. Barberie, Partelow, Stewart, End, Schoullar, Jordan, J. A. Street, W. H. Street, S. Earle, Hanington, Taylor, Alexandre, Brown, Smith, Botsford, Barker, Perley, Palmer, Wark, Rankin.—22. Nays .- Messrs. Fisher, Hill, Boyd, Gilbert, M'Leod, Con-

nell, Payne, Allen, Thomson. -9. And so it was carried in the affirmative. On Monday, 24th February, an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, reported by a Select Committee or prepare the same, was referred to a Committee of the whole ouse, and after having been agreed to, the question was taken

from the Chair for accepting the said Address thus reported and adopting the same, when the House divided as follows:-Yeas 24.-Mr. Hazen, Wilmot, Partelow, Hanington, Bar berie, Taylor, Smith, Alexandre, End, Jordan, Schoullar, J. A. Street, Mr. W. H. Street, S. Earle, Perley, Wark, Brown, Fisher, Rankin, Barker, Botsford, J. Earle, Palmer, Stewart. Nays 6,—The Hon. Mr. Simonds, The Hon. Mr. M'Leod,

And it was carried in the affirmative. From this Address we extract the following passages:-"Your Majesty will have already received intimation of the recent demise of the Gentleman who held the highly important office of Provincial Secretary-the filling up the vac His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's appointment of his Private Secretary, and Son in law, and the consequent retirement of Four Members of Your Majesty's Executive Council. o get a high remuneration for the risk they ran, and the effect of a low duty would be to take away all the inducement to magge in it. The hon, gentleman then proceeded to take up be diff.

Mr. Munney wished to ask the Attorney treneral for Upon the reasons which induced such retirement, the Assembly were bound to express a deliberate opinion; and these Members have been sustained, in the constitutional steps which they

The Hon. Mr. Allen, Mr. Boyd, Payne, Thomson.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Draper said that it was not fair to put this had thus taken, by an overwhelollag majority; while at the question to him now. When the Bills came up for second same time, a Vote of want of Confidence in those who remained eading, he would be prepared to answer what was the course in office and sanctioned the appointment, has passed the As-Mr. JOHNSTON expressed his intention to vote against the monstrate to Your Majesty the true state of public feeling. Mr. Johnston expressed his intention to vote against the Bill, as an interference with the vested rights of individuals.

Mr. Ballowin agreed with the Hon. Attorney General that the measure was expected by the country; and from what he had heard he was inclined to expect much from it, but he confessed that his hopes were a little dashed by the frequent "ifs" in the speech of the Attorney General.

"Notwithstanding such expression, we lament to say, that His Excellency has not thought proper to accede to the wishes, or regard the opinion of Your Majesty's Faithful Commons; but on the contrary, has declined to accept the resignations which the Assembly are led to understand arose out of such expression, and moreover has selected from the small minority of Nine who wated in the House against the Resolution of want of Nine, who voted in the House against the Resolution of want Mr. Robinson moved that the House should concur in the of Confidence, Gentlemen to fill two of the vacancies, who have

Mr. WATTS then moved for an additional duty of 5s. to be | consider best qualified to discharge the Public Duty. It is only imposed upon oxen and steers.

Mr. Aylwin took this opportunity to comment in severe terms upon the manner in which Ministers conducted the business of the country. He held it to be contray to British practice for Ministers and discountry. He had it to be contray to British practice for Ministers and the foot of the Throne.

Colony should be conducted according to the well undersoon wishes, feelings, and opinions of the Country.

"Such are the principles laid down by Lord Metcalfe; and as the Policy of Your Majesty's Government has invariably been, and still continues to be, to apply one uniform principle been, and still continues to be, to apply one uniform principle.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust officio; W. Imlach, Esq., Capt. Dobbs, Messrs. F. Hyde, J. McMurdo, W. Johnson, R. Cooke, J. Manly, H. Davis.

Collectors.—Messrs. W. Imlach, H. F. Boucher, W. Johnson, for Dunn and the Lake Shore; J. McMurdo, for Sherbooks, M. P. Dellectors.—Personant of the Converted and their successors, expensed his conviction that that portion which is tell that Hon. Gentleman that Ministers would be justified in resigning their offices, than the Members upon the Ministerial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them, upon such an insterial side would be justified in deserting them. the condition of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in New Bruns-

"Whether these principles have been carried out by the Proplained of, or in the ulterior sten with reference to the Executive ncil, the Assembly submit to the gracious consideration of Your Majesty. They cannot however but lament, that in the disposal of this highly important and lacrative Office, "merit and just claims," so emphatically expressed by Lord Metcalfe as con-tituting the leading principle in distributing the patronal contituting the leading principle in distributing the patronal contituting the leading principle in distributing the patronal continuous principle age of the Crown have been most unjustly disregarded; and the peace and contentment of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, have thus unhappily been disturbed.

"The Assembly intend to pass the Revenue and Appropria-

tion Bills, and to forward all other business in which the Country is interested, notwithstanding this unfortunate collision with that they are influenced by a factious desire either of embarrass ing the Government or neglecting the great interests of the

THE REPEAL AGITATION.—The following important document addressed to Arenbishop Crolly (Titular Romish Archbishop of Armagh) by the Propaganda at Rome, will shew that the seditious movements of Daniel O'Connell and his faction Romish Clergy in Ireland have received from their Head, the Bishop of Rome. The publication of this Letter has created, it is said, the greatest excitement; and Daniel O'Connell has liscovered no better expedient for escaping from the effects of their determination to abide by the commands of the Pope. A negotiation, it is stated, is in progress between the British Government and the Court of Rome, which has for its object the e-tablishment of a civil connexion between the Clergy of the Romish Church in the British dominious and the secular powers. The measure—which must be attended with very impor-

nsequences, especially in regard to Ireland-will probably assume the shape of a concordat, conceding to the Government the right of nominating the Bishops of the Romish Communion. A similar arrangement has prevailed, for a long period, in all the Protestant Governments on the Continent.

"Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir,—It must be, no

doubt, in the recollection of your grace that on the 12th of March, in the year 1839, a letter was addresaed to you by this March, in the year 1839, a letter was addressed to you by this sacred congregation, in the name of our Lord Pope Gregory XVI earnestly requiring that, with respect to one or two dignitaries (uni vel Alteri Antistiti) and certain other ecclesiatical persons in the Kingdom of Ireland, who were represented as being too much addicted to political matters, and as being in the habit of discussing state affairs in an imprudent manner, before the people, you should, if those reports were well founded, suggest to those persons more wholesome counsels, and diligently re ommend a course of proceeding more suitable to their sacred their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally ministry. The sacred congregation has no doubt that you will have laboured to that end with the utmost zeal, and have made such endeayours as the gravity of the case required, and as were to be expected from your devotion to the Apostolic See.

"However, that the desired result has not answered to your avertions, that the desired result has not answered to your avertions in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, and expressly intended for the trade of this place.

In purchasing their heavy Stock of RICHARD JUSON & Co.

exertions is very evident from the public journals of that country, in which speeches are reported as having been recently de ivered to the people by some of the clergy and even by some of he bishops, (non nemine etiam episcoporum.) not only at public meetings and public dinners, but in places of worship, which means exclusively devoted, as they ought to have been, to the which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. reports, if accurate, prove those persons not to have been by any salvation of souls, the good of religion, and the honour of God, nor to have kept themselves aloof from secular affairs and the passions of political parties.

ance to the sacred congregation and to the most holy father himself, because it may tend to the injury and disgrace of the ecclesiastical order, and may especially reflect discredit on the Apostolic See, by making it appear negligent in addressing salutary admonitions to the Irish clergy, and disposal to favour, or at least to connive at, the designs (consiliis) avowed by some of that body. Although in truth it is perhaps unknown to your Grace that ground has been more than once offered for these complaints, or rather accusations, yet the Holy See has deeply to deplore the fact, of which it is aware from sad experience. This is a further reason why the sacred congregation hastens to ddress itself again to you, by the authority of our most holy father himself, respecting this most important subject.
"You know perfectly, most excellent sir, the nature and

character of the ecclesiastical functions; you know how much is becoming, and how much it concerns the interests of relition, that those who are bound to sacred offices, the ministers of the Prince of Peace, and the dispensers of the mysteries of God, and, above all, those of the chief power in the spiritual ernment of the faithful, should avoid mixing themselves up in the affairs of the world; that they should diligently promot amongst the people quiet, tranquillity, and peace, which is the bond of Christianity; that they should inculcate, equally by word and example, the obedience due to the temporal power in all that relates to civil affairs, and that cultivating in themselves the utmost prudence and moderation, and preaching only Christ and him crucified, they should most carefully shun every act calculated even in a slight degree, to excite or disturb their flocks, or to draw them away from the mildness of the evangelical law. Such is and has always been the doctrine of the Catholic Church, which the Apostolic See has never ceased to

maintain and to inculcate as occasion demanded.

"It will be your duty, therefore, most excellent sir, to follow in the same track, and in communicating, as opportunity serves, the views of the sacred congregation and of his holiness, to admonish effectually, with all charity and patience, whatever ecclesiastical persons, especially of the episcopal order, you may bserve departing in any manner from the principles now laid own. In committing which to your well-known prudence and care, I desire to express my sincere respect for your Grace, with a prayer to God that every blessing may attend you.

Given at Rome, from the office of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, 15th October, 1844.

"J. Ph. Card. Fransonus, Prefect. "JOHN BRUNELLI, Secretar

'To the Most Reverend Father in God, William Crolly, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland." HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

York Mills, 11th March, 1845. NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE,

Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

THE TWENTY-FIRST instant, being GOOD FRIDAY, and the TWENTY-FOURTH instant, being EASTER MONDAY, uo business will be transacted at this Office on those days. R. ROBINS, Cashier. Office Commercial Bank, M.D., Cobourg, 14th March, 1845.

BANK STOCK WANTED. A FEW SHARES of either Upper Canada, Commercial,

LAND SCRIP for sale. Apply to H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, Toronto. Toronto, 6th March, 1845. 400-1m

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in Town or Country.

For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

GOVERNESS. LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain a

a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 18, 1844. BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: "UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework............

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

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Nebbar and Dublin, and in London, in the families of Nebbar and Dublin, and in London, in the families of Nebbar and Dublin, and in London. in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen 35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

August 12, 1844. N.B .- School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

WANTS A SITUATION, Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

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

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

NOTICE

S 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 Trustee of EUPHRASTE 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 pagniques of their delay for the recognised of their delay for the recognised of their delay for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the pagniques of their delay for their freeds and the they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English. New York, and Moutreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found. this unpleasant injunction, than denying its authenticity in the the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUIRE, are requested to transmit the same, duly authenticated, to FRANCIS M. HILL, Esq., who is authorized to adjust the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, either by Account, Note, Bond, Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him,

or either of the undersigned, without delay. SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON. JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH,

Kingston, 22d January, 1845. HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchaots of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS, "It is not to be concealed that this has given much annoy- and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse. ? Hamilton, 1st March, 1845.

DUNDASFOUNDRY

AND MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, seg to announce they have now added to their extensive works,

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES, of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES, (of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Esq.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co.

Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845. PAIL FACTORY. THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY, and intends to have a supply of PAILS and SAP-BUCKETS

about the 25th of February. W. HARTWELL.

Cobourg, January 23, 1845. SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of Goods, imported late last Fall for the early Spring Trade, BISHOP OF NEW YORK, ontaining Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Bulza-rines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various

Toronto, 4th March, 1845. NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city. and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi

vince, Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That the present Executive Council in this Province do not possess the confidence of this House, nor of the vince do not possess the confidence of this House, nor of the at the Parsonage, York Mills, on Wednesday, the 9th April,

ALEY SANON. AT No. 94. YONGE STREET.

THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order;

Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch Association, that the first Quarterly Meeting for this year will be held, D. V., in the Parish of Chippawa, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April. The Members to meet at the residence of the Rector, at Two Members to meet at the residence of the Rector, at Two Allaham States are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their are removed—the feathers. original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.' All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those

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

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

ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845. FOR SALE.

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Notary Public. CHURCH STREET.

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: G. & T. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF NIAGARA BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its ... 2 0 0 branches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

... 1 10 0 References to the following gentlemen:—Dr. Widmer, Dr. 1 0 0 Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845. FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapuess and quality of his Goods will

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

Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

N. B.—A large stock of WINES, in wood and hottles,—
say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c.

377-6m

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store

lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS. KING STREET, COBOURG,

Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend

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

Cobourg, November, 1844. NEW ESTABLISHMENT. EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

KING STREET, COBOURG,

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

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long

By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the rters. Messrs, Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-

London Quarterly Review 1 2 0 per annum. Foreign and Colonial "Westminster" Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 10 0 . Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 (Monthly) 1 16 0 Dublin University Magazine Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 11d. BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT

399-2m Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845.

BIRTH. At Cobourg, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. J. M. Marsh, Divinity Student, (Diocesan Theological Institution,) of a

MARRIED. On the 24th of Feb., at Clark's Mills, Camden East, by the Rev. Paul Shirley, Mr. David S. Bell, to Miss Caroline Clark, nd daughter of Samuel Clark, Esq. of said place.

On the 26th ult., at Ernest Town, by the same, Mr. Peter H. Clark, to Miss Angelina M. Shurtleff. DIED. In the Township of Ernest Town, on the 6th inst., Mr. Mat-thew McGreggor, a native of Ireland, in the 63d year of his age,

much regretted by his numerous family, and highly respected On the 3d inst., Richard, infant son of George Browne, Esq., of the Township of Carradoc, aged 6 months. At Port Hope, on Friday the 7th inst., Mr. John Hatton,

Senr., formerly from the county of Antrim, Ireland, and a resident of Port Hope for the last 26 years, who has seen all the toils and troubles of a new country, universally regretted by all who knew him. In Nelson, on the 17th Feb'y, in the 86th year of her age,

Mrs. Susannah Spence, formerly of Three Castles, Blessington, County Wicklow, Ireland, Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 13: J. S. Lee, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Rev. J. E. F. Simpson (with enclosure); Hon. W. B. Robinson; R. McDonald, Esq.; R. Berrie, Esq.; Angus Bethune, Esq.; R. & G. S. Wood, (we have nothing to do with the exchange alluded to); C. Brent Esq., rem.; R. Browne, Esq.; R. Tracy, Esq., rem.; Rev. R. G. Plees, rem.; Rev. H. Scadding; H. F. Boucher, Esq.; G. Lee, Jr., Esq., add. sub; Rev. P. Shirley, rem.; Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem; Dr. Knower; T. Champion, Esq., rem.; Mr. E. Boxwell; Rev. H. J. Grasett; H. Rowsell, Esq., rem.; Rev. J. McIntyre, (impossible this week.)

PHILANTHROPOS in our next.

nt one,

3 95

THE NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS. (From Bishop Jolly's "Sunday Services.")

him. But, if we deay him, either by word or deed, by infidelity or immorality, he also will deny us, when applauses, infinitely compensated for all her pains.—

In the meantime, the persecution raging violently, Sapricius was apprehended, and courageously confes-

anity, sincere and pure, and shining in its own light. herce wild beasts and the swords of gladiators, van- demned to die. Nicephorus now was thrown into an No inducements of the world, no secular emolument quish the devil and all his fury." making provision for the flesh, no force of custom and example without examination, were motives then to whom the power of Christ, and the communications of himself in his way, and prostrate on the ground before profess our holy religion. Its own native splendour his love, quenched the feeling of their torments, as him, implored his pardon; but the other continued attracted the eye of the mind, the example of its once it did the flames of Nebuchaduezzar's flery fur- obstinate in his refusal. Poor Nicephorus, as the proglorious Founder, the Author and end of our faith, nace. For, as St. Cyprian wrote to the confessors | cession advanced, again threw himself on the dust, crythe well-attested miracles which he wrought, and the and martyrs in prison-and the event was verified in ing and supplicating, "O martyr of Jesus Christ, forfilled; the amiable virtues which his religion produced, and the high hopes of future happiness, which, upon the surest grounds, it raised drew a large and long. the surest grounds, it raised, drew a large and long culous fortitude and invincible patience amidst the die, who afterwards could do him no harm. But now, train of followers; and the bright blaze of its truths most dreadful torments, from which they might have the hard-hearted, unhappy man, who had so obstinately darted like lightening over the earth, and dispelled released themselves by only dropping a few grains of rejected his fellow-servant, found himself rejected by the horrors of night and darkness by the healing rays incense, promoted the propagation of our divine reli- his Saviour. When he came to his last step, his cou-

ken by it, combined their utmost force to resist the feel and see that the power of God was clearly mani- offered incense to the devil. Nicephorus, meanwhile, progress of heavenly light and truth. Their attempt fested in them. "When the people," says Lactantius," struck with horror and amazement, besought Sapricius upon the Head, in the hour of darkness, having been "see men torn into pieces with such variety of tor- to banish his fear, and resolutely adhere to his confesin vain, and only recoiled upon the old serpent's head, ments, and tire out their executioners with unconquer- sion of Christ, and die for his name. But when he which was for ever bruised, they tried to vent all their able patience, they guess what the real truth is, and saw, with astonishment, that he was finally lost and remaining rage and fury against his members, by the conclude that the consent and perseverance of so many gone, he stepped forward into his described place, unmost bloody and bitter persecutions. But the victo- dying persons cannot be vain, nor that any patience, dauntedly declared himself a Christian, and offered rious Head went on to conquer in these his members. unless it were from God, could overcome such great himself to die in attestation of his faith. This strange lian's expression, proved the seed of the Church. ing, because they have not inspired patience; but our learning the circumstance, transferred the sentence The wonderful patience of the martyrs, and their as- women and children conquer their tortures, nor can from Sapricius to Nicephorus. He accordingly was tonishing fortitude amidst sufferings and torture, the the fire so much as make them sigh." Such was the put to death, and bore away the prize of martyrdom history of which we cannot read without shuddering divine heroism of the apostolic martyr, St. Ignatius, from the wretched apostate.* horror, was truly a continual miracle, attesting the bishop of Antioch, the disciple of St. John; and thus From the deplorable result on the side of Sapricius, power of the grace of Christ, and the triumph of the he wrote to the Romans, when he was advancing to we see, that faith, however seemingly firm, unsupported cross over death and the devil.

and best times, nourished and increased by their con- fired by the love of that divine Redeemer, who had of trial, because it wanted its divine support. But tinual attendance upon the means of it, in the face of endured the death of the cross for him. These are death itself, destitute of this virtue, would have been the greatest dangers; commemorating the sacrifice of his flaming words, could our cold language give them of no avail for the sufferer's salvation. "Although I their Saviour's death, and receiving the sacrament of their original force and vivacity: "It is better for me give my body to be burned," says the blessed Apostle, his body and blood. For the celebration of this life- to die for Jesus Christ than to be emperor of all the who joyfully died a martyr for Christ, "and have not giving mystery, prisons became churches, and night world. Let fire, and the cross, and the wild beasts; charity, it profiteth me nothing." pain of death, the assemblies of the Christians upon he that is in the world." Lord's-day, as may be seen in Eusebius.*

raging persecution of Dioclesian. At Abitina, a city much more must we praise and adore his holy name made manifest in our mortal flesh."—(1 Cor. iv. 12, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, in the pro-consular province of Africa, Saturniinus was in the wonders of his grace, manifested in the new cre- 13; 2 Cor. iv. 10.) rogated how they durst presume to hold their assembly thus being the doctrine of the cross, all his followers nothing could separate them, neither the terrors of Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil against the imperial law, their answer was, under the must carry the cross after Christ, the Captain of our death, nor the allurements of life. torture of the rack and iron hooks, &c., "The obligation of Sunday is indispensable. It is not lawful for share of sufferings, bearing in their bodies the marks the inspired Aposterior of Sunday is indispensable. It is not lawful for share of sufferings, bearing in their bodies the marks the inspired Aposterior of Sunday is indispensable. us to omit the duty of that day. We never passed a of the Lord Jesus. And as they followed Christ in compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, the best style Christian." Alas! how changed!

fused strength, none can doubt who read the history of | So shall we imitate these holy men; so shall we hoit in Eusebius and the other martyrologists. Among nour these valiant warriors, these crowned wrestlers, combats and posts of honour. And, should the call many instances that might be adduced, the case of St. these friends of God." In another admirable homily be again given, one trembles to think what might be man, who, in the persecution under Severus, about the the death of the martyrs was an exhortation to despise | Christ which animated those heroes to fight valiantly year 205, suffered in Africa at the same time with the things of this world, and the way to lead men to under his banner, and follow their Divine Leader that shall suffer for me, because I shall suffer for him." the power of Christ magnified, and triumphant over tortures and death endured for his sake, raising his herself, and, as it were, divinely inebriated, as to seem day of battle, and were conquered by the enemy. without feeling in a mortal body?" The feelings of indeed put to a severe trial. Her father, an old man, claims awful attention. unhappily continued a heathen, and Perpetua being In the city of Antioch, there was a priest of the his best beloved child, he pressed her by every tender name of Sapricius, and a layman called Nicephorus.

* Hist. Eccles lib. vii. c. 11. † They may be read in Ruinarti Acta Martyrum, p. 337. t Serm. 180.

with him; if we die with him, we shall also live with into the presence of Him for whom she had suffered; for the Lord's sake, to pardon him. he shall appear in power and great glory, and every "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into sing himself a Christian and a priest, was thrown into In the ages of persecution, we see genuine Christi- his very affecting sermon, "did two women, amidst and adhering invincibly to his confession, was con-

day without assembling. We will keep the commandcarrying his cross, so are we called upon to follow them, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth ments of God at the expense of our lives." No diffi- and bless God for his light and grace, which they held so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the culties, no dangers could detain or deter them from out to the world. Such was the design of the early race that is set before us; looking unto Jesus, the authis duty. While, as Christians in practice, and not institution of these holy-days, and much is the spirit- thor and finisher of our faith."-(Heb. xii. 1, 2.)merely in profession, they served their Lord truly and ual benefit of observing them in the manner which the Every follower of him, carrying his cross, is called to sincerely every day of their lives, they considered the Church directs. In the age of St. Chrysostom, large a combat in resisting and conquering temptations to miraculous effect of supernatural grace and divinely in- thyself like a man, and regard not external ornament. pearing.

7th day of March. They had both made their glori- a motive to patience, an engagement to fortitude, and than conquerors through Him who loved and died for ous confession of Christ, and their invincible adherence an incitement to all that is good. "When you see the them, and from the love of whom, in return, not death article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, to him, with torture and death in their eye, and were martyrs despise life, though you be the most stupid itself could separate them. But of the last days He with despatch. sentenced to be thrown to the wild beasts at the time and negligent of all creatures, you cannot but entertain has foretold, "because iniquity shall abound, the love of the public spectacles—those infernal shows, by the sublime and exalted thoughts, contemning pleasures, of many shall wax cold."—(St. Matt. xxiv. 12.) Yet blood and cruelty of which the devil tyranised over despising riches, and desiring to have your conversa- should He be pleased to try us, He will strengthen us, his slaves, till Christ, wherever his religion was re- tion in heaven. If you languish under a disease, the and not suffer us to be tempted above what we are ceived, for ever abolished them. Felicitas, a married passions of the martyrs will afford you one of the able, but with the trial, make a way to escape, that woman, was big with child; and as the laws, unmer- strongest arguments to engage you to patience. If we may be able to bear it. ciful as they were, did not allow women in that state to you are oppressed with poverty, or any other evils, Meantime, every true Christian must carry the cross, be executed, her great fear was lest the shows should cast but your eye to the bitterness of the torments exercise self-denial, and strive against sin, were it as be past ere her deliverance took place. But, to her which they endured, and you have a present consola- painful as pulling out an eye, or cutting off an hand comfort, she was delivered previously in prison, her tion and remedy for all the troubles that can befal or foot. Such is our engagement, and the express pains with great violence coming upon her. Under you. For this reason," adds he, "I love above all condition of our enjoying Christ, the fountain and fulthese she exhibited the same torturing anguish, and things the commemoration of the martyrs. I love ness of felicity. "If any man will come after me," yielded the same cries and throes that are found in all and embrace them all, but especially those wherein we says He, "let him deny himself, and take up his cross, the poor daughters of Evc. Upon which, one of the commemorate the martyrdom of women; because by and follow me." keepers asked her, as it were in cruel scorn, "If you how much they are the weaker vessel, by so much now ery out so, what will you do when tortured to greater is their grace, their trophy more illustrious, who, for the love of him, laid down their lives, strongly death?" Her answer, amply realized by the event, their victory more glorious, not only for the weakness incites us to aspire continually after higher degrees of shall never be forgotten-"It is I that suffer what I of their sex, but because the enemy of human nature divine love, and all the holy virtues of faith and panow suffer; but then there will be another with me is overcome by that by which it was first vanquished. tience. Members as we are of the same Holy Catho-For by a woman the devil first slew Adam; and, by lic Church, the mystical body of Christ, washed in the Here natural and supernatural may be plainly distin- being born of a virgin, afterwards Christ overcame the same laver of regeneration, strengthened with the same ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co guished; the weakness of nature suffering in itself, and devil; and that very sword which was sharpened heavenly bread, and refreshed with the same enlivenagainst us, cut off the head of the dragon." That those blessed saints and martyrs were com- ble shall we be if we sit down in sloth, or faint by the faithful votaries above the natural fear of suffering and plete in every Christian virtue-unsullied mirrors, way, when Christ so strengthens us; and the exam-

death in their most dreadful forms. Perpetua, fellow reflecting the divine image in righteousness and true ples of his grace assure us of victory if we will press sufferer with Felicitas, was a lady of high rank; of holiness, is very conspicuous. And therefore, being forward toward the mark for the prize of the high callwhom, and her miraculous fortitude amidst her suffer- fit vessels for it, they were filled with extraordinary ings, St. Augustin makes mention with high encomi- grace, which supported them amidst their torments to "Where was she," he asks, "when assaulted and torn by so furious a wild beast, without feeling of all the virtues meeting in conjunction; for otherher wounds; and when, after that furious combat, she wise, their patience could not have stood the test and asked, 'When it would begin?' What did she enjoy, continued to the end. This is proved by the fall of who did not feel such pain? By what love, by what some who entered the lists unprepared, and going to vision, by what potion, was she so transported out of the combat without the full armour, fell away in the

Of this the following is a very remarkable instance, nature she possessed in great perfection, and they were in the persecuting reign of Valerian and Gallus, which

tie, and by her pity for his sorrowful heart and grey There had subsisted between them the closest and hairs, to depart from her purpose. He stuck by her, most affectionate friendship—one soul, as it is said, of pouring out his tears and entreaties to the last, and such friendship, in two bodies. But, alas! through attempted to draw her from the scaffold; when he the envy of the devil, the author of discord, some miswas beaten off, and one of the attendants gave him a understanding arising between them, they broke off, blow with a stick; and this his affectionate daughter and separated, to the degree of the greatest hatred, so that they would not look upon, nor speak to one ano-

felt more painfully than she did her own sufferings. ther. Nicephorus at length began to relent, and sent FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Such of the martyrs as survived the fury of the wild to his old friend Sapricius a very humble apology for beasts were dispatched by the hands of the gladiators, his part of the fault, with earnest request of restitution The Church of Christ, which he bought with his of which number were both Perpetua and Felicitas. to his favour; and engaged some mutual friends to use blood, and redeemed from all iniquity by his death, But Perpetua's executioner, being only an apprentice, their utmost endeavours to bring them together again. wears his livery, and carries his cross after him, who fell into a tremor, and gave her many ineffectual lin- But Sapricius continued inflexible, and spurned the leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellsuffered for us, leaving us an example, that we should gering wounds; till, at length, her holy soul escaped approaches of Nicephorus, when, with the deepest subfollow his steps. And if we suffer, we shall also reign from her mangled body, and was carried by angels mission, he threw himself at his feet, and besought him,

the joy of thy Lord." "Thus," says St. Augustin in prison, where he suffered torture with great fortitude, agony of desire to obtain his forgiveness and reconci-Many such victorious combatants there were, in liation. As Sapricius was led to execution, he threw gion, and tended to the conversion of the spectators; rage failed him, and the alternative remaining-Burn But those infernal powers, whose kingdom was sha- who, if they were not utterly hardened, could not but | incense to the Gods or die-he deserted Christ, and The more the Christians were cut down, the faster torments. Robbers, and men of robust bodies, can- turn put the execution to a stand, which could not they grew; and the blood of the martyrs, in Tertul- not endure such tortures without shrieking and sigh- proceed without consulting the governor; who, upon

their city, under sentence of death, and where he en- by charity or love, which is the complex of all virtue, This divine grace all the Christians, in those first dured a glorious martyrdom for the name of Christ- the fulfilling of the law, failed and fell away in the day

took place of day. For nothing could make them let dissections of my flesh, pulling in pieces, and break- The first martyr, St. Stephen, was a pattern to all forsake the assembling of themselves together, where ing of my bones: let distortions of members, and that followed—in whom love was combined with faith HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, their Redeemer was in the midst of them by his gra- bruising the whole body, and all the torments which and patience, and rendered him superior to the malice cious presence, to impart to them his strengthening the devil can invent, come upon me, so that I may en- and rage of men and devils. He not only forgave, but, influence. Their persecutors discovered the high va- joy Jesus Christ." Fully verified, accordingly, in him, after the example of his divine Master, prayed for his lue which they put upon the celebration of his day, and in the whole noble army of martyrs, were the in- forgiveness in behalf of his enemies: and so fell asleep which they constantly honoured and held sacred .- spired words of his beloved Master St. John, (1 Eph. in the arms of his Saviour. All the blessed saints And to counteract this, imperial edicts were issued in iv. 4.) "Ye are of God, little children, and have over- possessed and practised charity—the love of God suorder to abolish the blessed day, and forbid, under come them; because greater is He that is in you, than preme, and of all mankind, even the worst of them, for his sake-strictly obeying their Lord's command,it. In Egypt, particularly, the governor Æmilian, in Most justly, therefore, to the praise and glory of "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do the reign of Valerian, cruelly treated St. Dionysius, God our Saviour, does the Church celebrate the me- good to them that hate you, and pray for them that the holy bishop of Alexandria, and the Christians un- morials of those his faithful soldiers and servants, who, despitefully use you and persecute you." — (Matt. v. der his charge, for their religious observation of the in the first ranks of the fiercest combats, showed the 44.) "Being reviled," said his apostle, "we bless; way to victory to all that follow. And surely, if we being persecuted, we suffer it; being defamed, we in-In the acts of Saturniinus and other martyrs of Af- extol and magnify God in his works of creation, which treat; always bearing about in the body the dying of rica, we have an illustrious example, in the fiercely all bear witness to his wisdom, power, and goodness, the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be

performing the sacerdotal offices of Sunday in the pri- ation by Christ Jesus. In the first, He only spake, Thus martyrdom, love, and innocence concurred. vate house of Octavius Felix. The magistrates get- and it was done; but in the second, He not only spake and perfected the whole noble army: those of the ting notice of it, came with a troop of soldiers, and and wrought, but perfected the work of our redemp- New Testament following, with accelerated pace, the seized forty-nine persons, men and women. They were sent to Carthage, where resided Amulinus the pro-consul, before whom they nobly made their conference of Christ, before and after his coming in the flesh, pro-consul, before whom they nobly made their conference of Christ, before and animated the whole glorious train of the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, pervaders and animated the whole glorious train of the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, pervaders and animated the whole glorious train of the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, pervaders and animated the whole glorious train of the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, pervaders and processing the conference of the confere fession of Christ, his day, and worship. When inter- of a slave, the death of the cross! And Christianity martyrs and confessors of Jesus, from the love of whom Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

constant observation of this holy day as the particular was the congregation that assembled upon those days, sin. But to resist unto blood, striving against sin, is proof of their religion and piety towards their God and and his homilies abound with observations upon them; the honour of those first-rate, choice heroes, who stood Saviour. The most solemn offices of it they performed | pointing out the good fruit to be gathered, by copying | in the first ranks, endured the fiercest attacks of the out observing Sunday religiously, no man can be a the martyrs, let him imitate the martyrs. If any one salvation, faithful unto the end; for whom, enjoying would give the champions of religion their just enco- rest and refreshment meanwhile in transports of glad-That the exulting patience of the martyrs, with mium, let him emulate their labours. Thou art a sol- ness after their trials, there is laid up the crown of liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall their joy amidst their sufferings, was out of the course dier of Christ, beloved, put on thy armour, and mind righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. of nature, transcending its powers, and was indeed the not thy dress. Thou art a generous combatant, quit shall give them at that glorious day of his glorious ap-

In these latter ages, we are not called to such bloody Felicitas only shall be mentioned: -A Christian wo- upon a female martyr, St. Drosis, the observes, that the consequence. It was the constraining love of Perpetua, whose name stands in our calendar at the the desire of a better; a comfort to men in affliction, through tortures and death, where they were more

The example of his first and most faithful followers, ing cup, drinking all into one Spirit,-most inexcusaing of God in Christ Jesus.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. At the Office of "The Church." ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c. VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844

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

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON.

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced ness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW. (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria low. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his ds and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occuby Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance o Toronto, 25th May, 1842,

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

EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

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

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes Toronto, May, 1844.

CARVING, GILDING,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET, King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints .- made to order, and on the shortest notice Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-tf Keep your Woney at home, & encourage

Home Enterprize. TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to in dens and caves, when they could find no other place of safety. For the universal maxim then was "Withattention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be avoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,] Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other

Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MR. GRANT,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 364, YONGE STREET,

OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'cleck. Toronto, November, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, December 1, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT,

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

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DENTISTRY.

R. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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

ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 4. VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

THOMAS WHEELER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Toronto, June, 1844.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

pets cut and made to order.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET,

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

TORONTO. A. MCMORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. € Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, EMBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING,

391-1y

NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. And containing a great variety of useful information, including a correct list of the Members of the present House of Assembly, &c. &c., -forming both an useful and ornamental pendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c. For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's, Cobourg; A. Davidson's, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal;

and at the Publishers.—PRICE 2s. 6d.
H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King-Street. 388-391

Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED. BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. LIBRARY BOOKS, 18mo. PUBLISHED BY THE GENERAL PROTESTANT SUNDAY

SCHOOL UNION. Thirty-two pages, half bound 7.1. each. Lib ary No.

b ary No.

Diglogues on Attending
Church.

Bishop Hobart's Address to a Sunday-school.

Duffice Acadisceare Samon Bishop Robates and Sunday-school.

2 {Duffie's Anniversary Sermon Bayard's do. do. }

2 {Pastoral Letter, by Bp. On- detdonk. }

Voice from the Dead. }

3 {The Premium. The Two Servants. }

4 {John Pascal. }

4 {Henry Marshall. }

5 {Yes and No. }

6 {The Swan. }

1 {In Two Servants. }

2 {In Two Servants. }

2 {In Two Servants. }

2 {In Two Servants. }

3 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Servants. }

1 {In Two Servants. }

1 {In Two Servants. }

2 {In Two Servants. }

2 {In Two Servants. }

3 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Servants. }

1 {In Two Servants. }

2 {In Two Servants. }

2 {In Two Servants. }

3 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Servants. }

4 {In Two Twenty-four pages, half bound, 7d. each. 9 The Caskets.
10 The Sunday-school Teachers.
11 The Seeds of Greediness.
12 Proper Spirit.
13 Crooked Paths.
26 Fear of the Lord.
27 University of the Lord.
28 Soldier's Grave.
24 Thief Reclaimed.
25 The Happy Death.
26 Lost Child. ers.
11 The Seeds of Greediness.
12 Proper Spirit.
13 Crooked Paths.
14 An Houest Penny.

Memory.
The Plan of Salvation.
Philip and his Garden.
The Kind Father's Advice.
The Bee-hive Cottage.
The Two Families.
Wisdow in Youth 30 The Star.
31 The Holy Child Jesus.
32 The Boywholoved the Bible
140 James Ford.
145 Adorning of Good Works. Thirty-six pages, half bound, 7d. each.

Thirty-six pages, half bound, 7d. each.

33 The Faithful Little Girl.

34 The Anniversary Book.

35 Sundays at Home: a present for Sick S. Scholars.

36 The Little Beggars.

37 The Miller's Daughter.

38 My Bible and my Calling.

39 Rushbearing.

40 Present for Sunday Scholars.

41 Convenient Food.

42 Death of John the Baptist.

43 Little Flora.

44 Translation of Elijah into Heaven.

45 Ellen's visit to the Shepherd.

46 School Dialogues.

47 Little Foundling. 42 Death of John the Baptist.
43 Little Flora.
44 Translation of Elijah into
Heaven.
45 Ellen's visit to the Shepherd.
46 School Dialogues.
47 Little Foundling. Forty-eight pages, half bound, 9d. each.

74 Barnabas Hill. 75 Lectures for Children. 76 James Haswell. 77 Savah Wolston. 65 What is Liberty.
66 Seed-time and Harvest.
67 Widow Gray.
68 James Talbot.
69 Loss of the Kent.
70 Fisherman's Hut.
71 Remembrances of Scotland.
72 Memoirs of Sarah E. D.
73 The Noise 78 Matthew and Francis Pres ton.
79 Little Mary's Trouble.

Sixty pages, half bound, 10d. each. 84 Soldier's Daughter. 85 Patty and Jane. 86 Mary Grant. 80 Little Sophy. 81 Simple Flower. 82 Laundry Maid. 83 Jessamine Cottage. 87 Two Carpenters. Seventy-two pages, half bound, 11d. each. 88 The Pink Tippet.
89 Address to Children on the
Beatitudes.
90 Harry Williams.
91 The Runaway.
92 Scripture History.
93 Gardener's Daughter.
94 Way of Peace. Eighty-four pages, half bound, 1s. each.

95 The Last Day of the Week.
96 The First Day of the Week.
97 Monument of Parental Affec-

Ninety-six pages, half bound, 1s. 2d. each. 100 The Week Completed.
101 Young Christian's Pocket Book.
103 The Child of the Church. One hundred and eight pages, half bound, 1s. 3d. each.

104 Letters to Sunday Scholars. 107 Meeting of the Travellers. 105 Morning Improved, Vol. I. 142 Rector's Visits. 106 Dialogues at Woodvale about Missions. One hundred and twenty pages, half bound, 1s. 4d. each.

108 Duffie's Sermons. 109 Alan Gilbert's last Birth day. One hundred and thirty-two pages, half bound, 1s. 4d. each. 111 Recollections of a Beloved | 112 Treatise on Prayer. Sister. | 113 Francis Lucas. One hundred and forty-four pages, half bound, 1s. 5d. each.

 114 The Guilty Tongue.
 143 Juvenile Repository, Vol. 1.

 115 Morning Improved, Vol. II.
 144 Do. Do. Vol. 2.

 116 Sunday-school Memorials.
 147 Do. Do. Vol. 3.

 One hundred and fifty-six pages, half bound, 1s. 6d. each. 117 The Workhouse. | 119 Blossoms of Childhood. | 146 Sacred History. One hundred and sixty-eight pages, half bound, 1s. 7d. each. 120 Sermons to Children, Vol. I.
121 Do. Do. Vol. II.
122 Conversations between a Mother and her Daughter.
123 Conversations on the Lives and Writings of the Evangelists and

Various Series.

124 My Station and its Duties | 124 My Staton and its Duties |
| 125 House of the Thief |
| 126 Visits to Aunt Clement |
| 127 Edwin, or the Motherless Boy |
| 128 Visit to Nahant |
| 129 Lectures on the Catechism |
| 130 The Commandment with Promise |
| 131 The Botany of the Scriptures |
| The Week | vings.

133 Neale's Emblems, with 60 engravings.

134 Agathos and other Sunday Stories, with 4 engravings.

135 A Week in the New Year, with 4 engravings.

136 Patrick's Book for Beginners

137 Festivals and Fasts of the Church, for Young Persons,

138 The Blessings of Providence, with 8 engravings.

The Winter's Tale, 2 engravings.

The Children's Magazine, 15 vols, 18mb. each.

Do. Do, 30 vols do. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society

of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto. JUST RECEIVED,

At the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-Street, Toronto,

QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY. Rev. S. D. L. Street
G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M.

BEAVEN'S HELP TO CATECHISING.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ing, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at

Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

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

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

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS. LEVEN splendid Bullding LOTS.

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

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

FOR SALE. THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simeoe, Township of Georgina, being

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

every particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office. excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto' April, 1844.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu factories, &c.

John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

July 5, 1843. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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

IN ALL CASES OF Asthma.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

negs.

Inward Fever.

Inflammatory Rheumatism neys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER
COMPLAINTS. In the south
and west, where these diseases
prevall, they will be found invaluable. Planters. Farmers and dable. Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them. Billious Cholic and Scrous. Looseness.
Looseness.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. New MERCURIAL DISEASES. New Fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Next own Continues. Nervous Debility. Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections. Paiptuation of the Heart. Passer's Cholic.

Painter's choite.

Party of these medicines and of the Learning of the Rearning of the Rearnin

ed with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Me-FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. For this scourge of the western ountry these Medicines will be ound a safe, speedy, and certain emedy. Other medicines leave Scurvy. Salt Rheum. SWellings. SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Gout. Giddiness. THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD. AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BIT-TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

patient.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C. W. Also, J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee. P. M. GROVER & Co.,

The Church

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG every Friday. TERMS:—FIFTERN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, half shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Rev. H. F. Russell, A. Menzies, Esq. P M -G. W. Baker, Esq. P M Bathurst, N B. James Stanton, Esq Charles P. Wetmore, Esq Thomas Saunders, Esq Henry Pryor, Esq Guelph Halifax, N.S. hibucto, New Brunswick John, N. B.