poetry.

tions the truths to which their fathers have attained.

with the Church of the Apostles.

Church possess to which we belong.

TO ENGLAND. WRITTEN IN INDIA.

My fatherland! my fatherland! I pine to hear once more The dashing of the ocean-spray against thy rocky shore;
To feel the fresh and cooling breeze bring health upon its wings, And press the emerald turf again where many a daisy springs. My fatherland! my fatherland! how often in my dreams The scenes I lov'd in youth return—thy wooded hills, thy

The chalky cliffs that towering rise above the sandy shore, The beacon light to warn the ship where furious breakers roar.

My fatherland! my fatherland! ah! how can I forget The places where, a merry band, so often we have met; When shouts of laughter told of hearts unconscious of a care, And free from all the sorrow that their after-years must bear. My fatherland! my fatherland! where are those children now, With eyes of light, and shining hair that wav'd o'er each fair

Where are the little feet that once so lightly bounded or Unwearied, all the livelong day, that aye too soon was gone? An exile pining to behold once more thy sea-girt land; With yearning heart, and saddened brow, and drooping, wasted That long hath bowed beneath the weight of many a pelting

My fatherland! my fatherland! another of that group Hath left thy shore to harken to the Indian's wild war-whoop; Hath pierced the forest's gloom, and heard the thund'ring

And watch'd the star's calm light shine down between the pine-trees tall. My fatherland! my fatherland! another laughing boy, With bright blue eyes, and dauntless heart, all full of tameless

joy, Hath made the sea his home, and dares the ocean's wildest rage, And happiest feels when wind and waves their wildest conflict

My fatherland! my fatherland! all, all dispersed are they, And ne'er perchance may see the home where pass'd their childhood gay,
But unforgot that happy home through each vicissitude,

So deeply are their hearts with pleasant memories imbued. My fatherland! my fatherland! oh! should they ever meet,

Once more upon thy verdant plains, and hold communion sweet, Though sadly chang'd each form and face, and chill'd each time-worn heart, From such deep happiness as this they ne'er again could part. My fatherland! my fatherland! my thoughts are all of thee,

And of the fondly lov'd ones whom I never more may see; I cannot feel I have a home within this torrid clime, Despite the palm-trees' waving grace, and fragrant blossom'd My fatherland! my fatherland! there's not a priceless gem

That sparkles in an Eastern monarch's glitt'ring diadem, Would tempt me to forego the hope that I may press once more Thy mossy turf, and shady lanes, and ocean-girded shore. Dublin University Magazine.

ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS:

A SERMON. PREACHED AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, AT DUNDAS, IN UPPER CANADA, ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1843, BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.

PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths. where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.—Jer. vi. 16.

THE occasion which now brings us together is one which, in a scattered country like this, is not likely to lives are marked, and to which we look back, and might be for ever sought and found. matter to raise the first temporary House of God in handsome and durable edifice, in which the thriving and increasing town may hope for the rest of the life and recorded. of the present inhabitants to worship the God of their Present dimensions. God grant that they may so prosper and increase, that these walls may be soon far too small to contain them. God grant that they may integrity, and brotherly-kindness, and charity, that others may see their light, and be gathered into the communion of the Apostolic Church, of which it has pleased God to make us members. Then may we and that one place is not sufficient for the increasing numbers of our thronging worshippers, and other

Nor will this be an unimportant day to me: for it the first occasion upon which I have been called, in this new country, to assist in the opening of a new house for the worship of God; and when I regard the edifice itself, recalling in so many points the churches of our parent country, when I look round on this assembly, and perceive features such as I have left behind in our native land,—when I see the same classes of persons around me, to whom I have been cannot avoid feeling the renewal of many past plea- of members, the sacrament of Baptism was ordained, sures, nor the persuasion, that in this assembly I meet those who are desirous of handing down to their Posterity the habits and institutions which they have us derive our origin.

But I am anticipating. Whilst we look forward in hands of the Apostles, and afterwards of the Bishops to prove them apostolical, such as we seldom see. hope to what is future, let us look down on what we of the Church, whose special office it was to see that brought into the Church, let us learn to value God in the ministry of His Church. highly the privileges we enjoy as Churchmen. Whilst we joyfully celebrate the opening of this new edifice in the communion of the Church, let us look deeper and more at length into the solid grounds we have for a joyful celebration of this event.

And first, this edifice is one in which we are Not only that, but every Bishop and every Clergyman Fathers. We here worship by the same form of ment of the same bishops, by which our fathers worcolumn the same bishops, by which our fathers working the same bishops and the same bishops are same bishops. The same bishops are same bishops are same bishops and the same bishops are same bishops are same bishops and the same bishops are same bishops are same bishops and the same bishops are same bishops are same bishops and the same bishops are same bishops are same bishops are same bishops are same bishops and the same bishops are same bishops ar caused us to exist in successive generations? - of persons and ordinances; it has spiritual functions, why has He made the preceding generation the author and those functions require an inward life emanating existence, the protector and the instructor of the from God himself, and spread throughout the whole succeeding?—for what reason has He commanded the mystical corporation which the Church in fact is. child to honour his parent, and implanted in his soul And for this the Apostles provided in the word and regard and reverence for him?—if it be not intended sacraments. For the preaching of the word of the that truth should be handed down from father to son, Gospel was not merely for the conversion of the unthat the son should believe because his divinely believers; but still more for the building up of the appointed instructor believes;—that thus a holy pre-Judice should be fostered in the young mind, and ideas word, but the sacraments of the gospel have the same should be planted which may grow with our growth and be planted which may grow with the planted which we have a planted which which we have a planted which wh and be planted which may grow with our grow with our strength, and which it shall germs of spiritual life, by the removal of guilt, by require almost a total change of our very selves to incorporation with Christ, by the gift of the Holy eradicate. God forbid that the time should ever Spirit;—to the other, the nourishing and sustaining come that the parent shall not think it his duty to that life by the continual communication to the betrail

you not, in this way, set aside all the distinctions of are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian, after he becomes capable of are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian, after he becomes capable of are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian, after he becomes capable of are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian, after he becomes capable of are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian, after he becomes capable of are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian, after he becomes capable of a state of the christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian, after he becomes capable of a state of the christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and to human the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and the soul of the Christian are in their operation hidden and sacred, and the sacred hidden are in their operation hidden and sacred hidden are in the sacred hidden and sacred hidden are sacred hidden and sacred hidden are sacred hidden are sacred hidden and sacred hidden are sacred hidden are sacred hidden and sacred hidden are truth and error? Will you not require a child to be apprehension unintelligible, and therefore in the apprehension unintelligible apprehension unintelligi of his father's being of that persuasion?

themselves,—by transmitting to succeeding generative Church.

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1844.

Now precisely thus is it with us in the Church of In order, therefore, that truth might be taught and | 5. There is one more point which I desire to urge These various forms of religion, although in their dis- England. We hear the preaching of the word of preserved in the Church, the Apostles appear, in their upon you, my brethren, and then I have done. tinctive peculiarities they may be forms of error, are God; whether by the reading of the written word, or own day, and in their own customary practice, to have If we really value the Church of England for its

quantity of truth which he is able to transmit is but ses. We have the administration of baptism and the be gathered, and from which all other revealed truth we have received it from our forefathers, how can we small, and that it is overlaid, and in a manner over- Lord's Supper, in which we are taught to look for spi- might be developed and branch forth. Such forms show our gratitude so well as by handing it down to our whelmed with error. It may happen that the same ritual life and sustenance. And with us it is equally are the Creeds of the Primitive Church; which, posterity? As God has been pleased to ordain that his agency, and the same authority which transmits the necessary, if we wish to obtain these, to have recourse although differing from each other in order and truth should be preserved in the world by natural truth may equally transmit the error. But I can never to men bearing the divine authority committed to arrangement, yet contain some main features strictly descent, shall we not fail in our duty to Him if we do

It is not my intention to teach that men should not the holy communion for all its saving purposes, ex- preted only by the traditions of their preaching, which a blessing, and have neglected it? In short, how is seek to go beyond what their parents have taught them. cepting those who have come for it to the hands of a might be handed down in the Churches in which they it possible that one who really values the Church of On the contrary, I equally believe that it is the order priest of the Church lawfully ordained and in commu- had ministered, might have been liable to great cor- England, should not desire to perpetuate her minisof providence, that each generation should improve nion with his lawful hishop. What measure of grace ruption. It pleased therefore the Holy Spirit so to trations to the remotest posterity? Indeed this very upon the preceding, -should add to the stock of it may please God to attach to imperfect ordinances, guide the minds of the Apostles, that they should be edifice, so durable in its material, is I trust a pledge knowledge and truth,—should dissipate further the received by simple and sincere minds in ignorance led by the circumstances of the Churches and of indimists of ignorance and error, -and by that means and with a true desire to do what he has appointed, - viduals, to commit to writing all their essential doc- contributed to raise it. Let us then be careful and My fatherland! my fatherland! there's one of that bright band on the deposit to their successors enlarged and we do not presume to decide; but the Church trines and precepts. At first sight, indeed, looking at earnest in the performance of this duty. Let us train just indignation corrected against those men, who, of a better and higher quality. But I must believe | does not recognize such imperfect ordinances, because | the apparently casual and accidental origin of most of | up our children in the principles and doctrines of the that every child ought, in the first instance, to receive she has received no authority so to do from the great the Apostolical writings, we should hardly expect that Church. Let us habituate them to her worship. a parent's instruction as sacred, as divine; until it Instituter of them.

pleases God (if he has been instructed in error) to 4. But besides these points of authority most manopen the eyes of his understanding to discern the ifestly apostolical, and of importance more decidedly Church, from which we derive our knowledge what are ticipation of them. And let us not neglect her minor error. And then, as all truth is God's truth, -as the vital, there are other things in the Church of Christ, and what are not the inspired writings, -that it is so; habits and traditional usages. They are all parts of quences parent is but God's instrument,—as the Lord of all has a perfect right to use other instruments if he has a perfect right to use other instruments if he has a perfect right to use other instruments if he has a perfect right to use other instruments if he has a perfect right to use other instruments if he has a perfect right to use other instruments if he has a perfect right to use of Liturgies,—another parts of the Apostles' teaching; and that being the mility and reverence and charity. None of them can be a perfect right to use of Liturgies,—another parts of the Apostles' teaching; and that being the mility and reverence and charity. None of them can be a perfect right to use of Liturgies,—another parts of the Apostles' teaching; and that being the mility and reverence and charity. pleases, to correct the imperfect working of the first, is the observance of holy days and holy seasons; and case, we have no need to seek further, excepting that be neglected with impunity. -and as every soul of man is bound to receive and we might instance others still.

-then it may become a man's duty to go counter ship. There can be but little doubt that in the first of developing the whole of the Apostles' doctrine. holy bond, so that after being united in acts of worship even to the instruction and authority of his parent, to | infant institutions of the Church, prayer from the quit the system in which he has been brought up, to very nature of the case must have been free and ex- receive the doctrine of the Apostles. She employs again at his right hand, and fall down together, with has found error in his own religion and truth in another. pleased God to inspire individual members of the tat called "the Apostles," the main features of throne throughout eternity. But, until that is the case, the religion of our fore- Church with the faculty of prayer in the public assem- wich may be traced up to the times succeeding the fathers ought to be in the eyes of all of us sacred, nay | blies. But that which was fitted for the first incipient | gneration who had seen the Lord. divine; and it should always be a most cogent argu- unsettled state of the Church was not necessarily Not only that, but she reverences the Scripture ment to us that a thing is good, and to be honoured suited to it in its more established and settled con- nost unfeignedly, and builds all her instruction upon it.

and held fast by us, if we know that we have inherited dition. And indeed our Blessed Lord himself had Se appeals to it unreservedly, to confirm and establish it from our progenitors. And that, we are well as- sanctioned the idea of forms of joint prayer, by giving hr own doctrine. She appoints to be read in her sured, is the case with the Church, in whose commu- such a prayer to his disciples. Accordingly we find dily public service a portion of it, manifold more exnion this edifice calls us to worship. Here we can that every Christian Church under the Sun, which toded than those read in any other Christian Church feel that we are united with our distant friends in the can trace its existence up to early times, has had uder the sun. All her Services are tinctured with old honoured country from which we have come out, forms of public prayer, the first beginnings of which Sriptural language and sentiment in a most remark--and with those again who are no longer in this lie in the obscurity of the remotest antiquity. Now ale degree. And to place the matter beyond all world, with the generations past, whose mortal remains supposing we had only that one fact, that all ancient dubt, she declares explicitly in one of her Articles, repose with their fathers in the holy ground of our old | churches have forms of prayer, the beginning of which | tht "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to church-yards, and whose spirits rest with the blessed no one can trace,—we might naturally conclude that sevation, so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may in Abraham's bosom, in the presence of their adorable | the idea of forms of prayer was given to all churches | be proved thereby shall not be required of any one as in their very beginnings, by some one joint authority, ncessary to salvation." And if there are things taught II. But it is not only with the Church of our fathers which they all recognized and respected: and what all commanded in our Church, for which we have no that we are called on to worship in this edifice,—it is authority can that be, but that of the apostles? But dect warrant in Holy Writ, they will be found to be we can go further than this. There are certain forms eiher such as are requisite in order to carry out the When the Apostles made converts to the Christian of words, which are to be found in almost all ancient pecepts of the Apostles, or such as we learn from hisfaith, they did not go upon the selfish and haughty liturgies and which we find alluded to by very early toy to have been the completer development of their himself. They joined men together in one holy So- as the Gloria Patri,—the words in the Communion

succession, till time should be no more. Moreover, in the Liturgies of their day. as this Society was to have within it a heavenly life, this will be one of the great periods by which our lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present, I apprehend, this heavenly life should be conveyed, and in which it lives are most of those here present in the state of th Still further, as spiritual life depends upon the the words which our Lord used in instituting the 1. And first, need I exhort you to abide steadfastly

and function in the Church, so that some should mi- soul the flesh and blood of his Lord. Now to every reflecting mind it surely must appear nister and others receive; that some should teach and others learn; that some should govern, and others absolutely incredible that forms of prayer in many difso adorn their profession by devotion, and purity, and render obedience. They established, in short, a clergy ferent languages and different countries,—in Churches and a laity. And that self-same distinction does the even at variance with each other,-should have such a minute and particular agreement with each other in There was not only the distinction of clergy and certain specified particulars,—if those particulars did laity, but there was also an order and distinction not emanate from one authority, which they all jointly amongst the clergy themselves. One order of them acknowledged and looked up to. And where shall we (as may be seen in the Epistles to Timothy and Titus,) | find such an authority but in the Apostles? Surely temples may arise to heighten the native beauties of was probationary, and intended as a step to the full then, if we knew no more, we must be drawn irresistiexercise of ministerial functions; another was placed | bly to the conclusion, that some form of Service for above the ordinary ministers of the Church, in a place | the Holy Communion, containing these points in which of authority and government. And so it is in our all agree, was sanctioned by the Apostles themselves.

Church. We have our order of deaconship, which is in a manner an imperfect degree, and but a step to be raised above his brethren and constituted a bishop. 2. But I said that the Apostles ordained the means of a perpetual succession in the Church, till time shall be no more. Of that succession there are two branches, by which men were initiated into the Church,-and the ordinance of Confirmation, by which persons were

The same rules and ordinances have we. Our leading points contained in those which seem to have the beginning to the present time.

Baptism is the same as that of the Apostles; our come from the hands of the Apostles. Confirmation resembles theirs; and our Ordination serves to the same ends as theirs, and is administered, holy-days and seasons. We find such observance pre- They are the way in which the external and inferior as in their times, by the Chief Pastors of the Church. united in divine worship with the Church of our of the Church of England has it in his power to trace that the same custom prevailed when the whole Caup the succession of Bishops through whom he received words, with the same outward ceremonies, by the his authority, beginning with the Bishop who laid his certain seasons, such as Good Friday, and Easter, and God with our mouths, let us be careful that our hearts that fasting is enjoined in our liturgies on many occaministry of the same priesthood, under the governhands upon him, and going upwards from Bishop to
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hands upon him, and going upwards f as history reaches. But we can go further than this. bow down before Him in lowly adoration. did actually observe Good Friday and Easter Day, - is one ordinance, the highest act of both prayer and and that they appointed the observance of those days praise,—that in which we unite to partake of the to the Churches they founded. Shall we then hesi- body and blood of our crucified Redeemer,-to be tate to believe that the observance of such days, and thereby united to Him and to each other. If we have has ascended they will fast." some of the leading days themselves, were authorized not courage to proceed to this, as we cannot be perby apostolical authority?

England walking in the steps of the first founders of which we keep up our union with the Church, nor will

in the maintenance of error.

yet in many other respects forms of truth. It may by the absolutions, and exhortations of the Church, or adopted forms of words, embodying the chief points own sake and for our own souls' sake, can we fail of happen, as in the case of a heathen parent, that the by the catechising of the young, or by public discour- of Christian truth, round which all other truth might wishing to transmit its benefits to our children? As believe that God has left error and truth in their own nature undistinguishable, so that as persons grow up to the power of judging for themselves, they shall cepting that administered by "a lawful minister," to men bearing the drivine authority committed attribute authority committed attribute attribute authority committed attribute have no means of separating the one from the other. and no person is supposed to have assuredly received both doctrinal and practical; and, if left to be inter- have had it in our power to convey to them so great civil government, rapine, spoil, and the greatest mis-

they should contain the whole of what the Apostles Let us, as they become gradually fitted for her higher

principle that a man's religion concerned no one but writers as in use in their own time; such for instance wrds, exhibited in the very age in which they taught. This then is the especial glory and safeguard of the ciety, which they called the Church. And in order Service, "Lift up your hearts," "we lift them up unto Curch of England, that she not only communicates that this Society might be preserved so long as the the Lord,"—the hymn to the Trinity in the latter toher children the faith which the Apostles taught, world should last, they introduced into it principles of portion of the Communion Service. All these are but also adopts those methods of preserving and auorder and discipline, and the means of a perpetual expressly mentioned by very early writers as existing the truth which they instituted.

II. I trust I have now sufficiently shown that the Still further, it is a very remarkable fact that all the Chrch in whose communion this sacred place enables disseminated throughout it, and communicated to all ancient forms of the Communion Service now in the us o worship, is not only the Church of our fathers, have happened many times in the lifetime of any indi-To most of those here present, I apprehend, desire it, they devised means and channels by which tain the Lord's Prayer; they all have a prayer of the Church of the Apostles. It now only remains for

> what do we behold? Here are assembled persons of joice in the work of their hands. Surely this is great encouragement to us to go forward, and to hope that the body of the people may increasingly be gathered

home to our Zion. 2. But it will be a small step to make a profession of adherence to the Church, unless we carry our adhe-But there is one remarkable fact still behind. All rence out into all its consequences. If we do not, we these different forms of Service for the Lord's Supper may point out the right way to others, but we ourselves full orders; and again, a clergyman in full orders may can be traced to four originals, containing the same shall not reap the benefit of walking in it. It behoves features, but differing in arrangement; and each of us then to do something more than frequent the asthese originals bears the name of an apostle or evansemblies of the Church, we must take our full share and to effect some improvement in the education of sleight which they had to stroke and smooth up the gelist; one being called St. Peter's, another appear- in her worship. A heathen might, as an inquirer, or ing to originate with St. John, a third attributed to even from curiosity or other questionable motive, be accustomed to minister in the country parishes in one that of the ordinary members, the other that of St. James, and the fourth to St. Mark. It is very present in our assemblies. It behoves a Christian and which my lot has all my life hitherto been cast, __ I the ministers. In order to keep up a perpetual supply true, that in the form in which they are now found, a Churchman to confess his principles before men, by they have undergone great alterations from their ori- uniting with voice and gesture in the worship of God ginal state; but the fact that there are four distinct as conducted amongst us, and by following all the rules tear gathered in his eye as he talked of the years of being fully persuaded that what they did, was in obeforms, and that these are ascribed by history to apos- and regulations which are laid down for that purpose. admitted to a fulness of privilege and grace. In order tolical men, -coupled with the consideration of their Nor are the outward ceremonies of our Church withteceived from that noble country from which most of to keep up the succession in the ministry, there was unity in general plan, and their dissemination through- out their value. They carry us back to the home of the rite of Ordination; and that rite was left in the out the Christian world, -makes a chain of evidence our fathers. They form another and another link of the chain by which we are connected with that great Now the Church of England is thus apostolical in nation from which we are sprung, and with the Church at present possess. Whilst we hope that others may a due supply be kept up of persons qualified to serve her prayers, in having set forms of public devotion, which is the glory of that nation. In many cases they of England. Among the most interesting of these, to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a

> 3. But words, and gestures, and ceremonies, are Much the same may be said for the observance of but instruments and means of something higher. vailing in every ancient Christian Church in the world. portion of our nature is called upon to pay homage to that there was no church in the world which commu- Lord's good will and pleasure was now, that these We trace the matter up in history, and we discover its Lord. Religion, to be effectual to its external nicated as the old churches did. tholic Church was one and undivided. We find that and spiritual. Whilst, therefore, we draw near to

> > amends for our deficiency in this.

sincerity, both as Christians and as Churchmen.

ve may understand more perfectly this undoubted And now, may He, without whose blessing all our act upon God's truth, in whatever way presented to his mind, so soon as he is persuaded that it is truth of proud and peevish spirits, who had not light enough his mind, so soon as he is persuaded that it is truth, he have a means he have And just in this light does the Church of England | to one common Lord here below, -we may be united change his religion,—if he is once persuaded that he temporaneous. And for that reason, no doubt, it frms of profession of faith in the Nicene Creed and all the company of heaven, in adoration before his

> BISHOP OF BERRAWI. (From Ainsworth's Tour.)

at Duri, a distance of nine miles, to meet us. This upon their proselytes, that they not only refuse to first specimen of a chief dignitary of the Chaldean communicate with us is Divine offices; but in that, Church was highly favourable. I had expected a and whatever else their own vain fancies do prompt bishop with a dagger and sword-perhaps, as it was them, are become disobedient and refractory to the time of war, with a coat of mail; but, instead of that, superior powers which God hath ordained. I shall we saw an aged man, of spare habit, with much repose | begin with the Anabaptists in Germany, from an auwhite, his forehead ample and unclouded, and his fear of God, the Cross, the mortification of the flesh. clear and fair. Welcoming us in the most urbane in this world; to account riches and honour vanity.

him the use of a horse. I was not fatigued, and pre- used to put on better attire, they would be sure openly ferred walking; but he had never been accustomed to show themselves abroad in worse. The ordinary to ride, and it was with some difficulty that we got names of the days of the week, they thought it a kind him to mount a loaded mule, where he could sit safe of profaneness to use; and therefore accustomed thembetween the bags. We then started, Kasha Mandu, selves to make no other distinction than by numbers, and a poorly-dressed man carrying a hooked stick, From this they proceeded to public reformation; first walking ceremoniously before.

not be more plainly manifested than in the change of the truth, which thing, upon peril of their lives, they manners immediately observable in the country we would at all times defend. Wherefore, that things had now entered into, and which presented itself with might be brought again to that integrity which Jesus the more force from its contrast with the sullen fero- Christ, by his word requireth, they began to control knowledge of the truth and faith therein, they made Lord's Supper in the same expressions, and those exthe midst of the forest; it is more still to provide the it their business to transmit to succeeding generations be midst of the forest; it is more still to provide the whereas, the truth, said they, was that when the word in the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in th forms and documents in which that truth was embodied forms and documents in which that truth was embodied the New Testament; they all contain the Creed, and in the solemnities of the day, and the hearty share you which showed themselves. Nothing could be more is said to convert the soul of man—these speeches are the "Glory be to God on High," and the hymn, have taken in the worship of God according to the gratifying to us, after a prolonged residence among not thereunto applicable, as it is read and preached, 1. I have said that the Apostles introduced into "Therefore with Angels and Archangels": and they usages of the Church of England, prove that it is your the proud Mohammedans and service Christians, than but as it is engrafted in us by the power of the Holy the present inhabitants to worship the God of their fathers. Not that I would limit the Church people to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of the Church principles of order and discipline. This all agree in making an oblation to God of the elements the Church principles of order and discipline. This to abide by it. And surely there is much in to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of the Church principles of order and discipline. This the Church principles of order and discipline. This the Church principles of order and discipline. This to abide by it. And surely there is much in the Church principles of order and discipline. This the Church principles of order and discipline. This the Church principles of order and discipline. The church principles of order and discipline are to represent the church principles of order and discipline. The church principles of order and discipline are to represent the church principles of order and discipline. This the church principles of order and discipline are to represent the church principles of order and discipline. The church principles of order and discipline are to represent the church principles of order and discipline. 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This to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of order and discipline. This to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of order and discipline. This to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of order and discipline. This to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of order and discipline. This to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of order and discipline. This to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of order and discipline. This to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants of you can look back to the time when the few adherents flocking to kiss the hand of the benevolent white- interpreted that restless levity, to their growing to of the Church in this neighbourhood scarcely durst haired dignitary. This was done with the head bare, spiritual perfection, and their proceeding from faith show themselves, --scarcely durst assemble to own her a practice unknown among the Christians of Turkey to faith. But the differences amongst them, growing worship, for fear of worldly loss or injury. And now in Asia; and so great was the anxiety to perform this by this means in a manner infinite, there was scarcely all classes, who have contributed, according to their up in the arms of their fathers to partake of it. not possest with some special mystery. Their own means, to erect this handsome and substantial edifice, Kasha Mandu also came in for his share of congratu- ministers they highly magnified, as men whose vocaand are now met together before God, to own and re- lations and welcomings. Every where the same tion was from God; but their manner was to term were exhibited.

dren hurrying to school, and of priests rising in the | ble,) might be squared. scale of humanity. He also asked many questions But seeing that this could not be done without

vud, our Chaldean interpreter, was instructed to say less miraculous, in casting out violently the wicked versally observed now, and have been so as far back bodies testify our reverence for Him, let our souls also holy festivals; is observed by some on other occasions at the first sounded nothing but mortification of the also, but disregarded by others. The bishop said, flesh, were come at the length, to think they might We can prove that St. John, St. Philip, and St. Peter, Nor ought we to rest in prayer and praise. There "We attach importance to the act of fasting, because lawfully have their six or seven wives a piece. They (quoting the leading argument) our Lord said to the who at first, thought justice and judgment itself to be Jews, concerning his disciples, 'As long as the bride- merciless cruelty, accounted at length, then, their own groom is on the earth they do not fast, but when he hands sanctified with being embrued in Christian

The winds of them from the hands of men bearing the being the winds of them from the hands of men bearing the being the winds of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of them from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of men bearing the bear of the from the hands of the fro constrained perpetually to search out truth for divine commission from the Apostles and Bishops of been fostered by the means of grace, may be engaged constant care that we may have this evidence of our tinued, "thank God, we are still as we were, only them as wicked thieves and parricides, in like case as it is a great pity there should be apostates among us." they would come to quench a common fire. In Suevia

THE ANABAPTISTS. (From Dugdale's "Short View of the late troubles in England, A.D., 1681.")

As to the usual practices of the men of this sect (Schismatics), there is nothing more clear, than that religion, may the reformation thereof to its purity, hath been the thing they have ever cried up; and that meekness, sanctity, and the power of godliness, are the cloaks in which they have first showed themselves, by which plausible devices they have captivated thousands. But it is no less evident, that having by this means got power into their hands; destruction of chiefs imaginable, have been the woeful effects of these their specious pretences. I deduce our late troubles in England and other his Majesty's realms, from the principles of those persons, who, about 150 years before, under the same hypocritical pretences, did grievously infect Germany. If the reflections on what is past are sometimes severe, let it be imputed to the under specious pretences, masked the most black designs; and an abhorrence of those proceedings which embroiled the nation in a civil war, perfidious in its which to this day proves mischievous in its conse-Upon the departure, long since, of most of the sub-

son of its apparent corruptions, there were some who did unhappily infuse into sundry well-meaning people trace those of the Romish Church in the paths by which they had deviated from the doctrine of Christ and his holy Apostles, and so, by reason thereof, ran from one extremity to another. Thus sleighting the authority of the learned and pious Reformers, who shewed the errors of the Church of Rome. As, at last, when the giddy multitude became deluded by those false teachers, every brain-sick person stampt At the village of Hayis we found Ishiyah, bishop the seal of God's spirit upon his own false and danof Berrawi, with his attendants, waiting for us; al- gerous conceits; and by their subtle insinuations, though an old man, he had walked from his residence | though most notoriously false, have so far prevailed and dignity in his manners, and a very benevolent and thor of good credit. "They had always in their mouths intelligent aspect, his hair and beard nearly silvery (says he) those great things, Charity, Faith, the true countenance, from never eating meat, uncommonly All their exhortations were to set light by the things manner, he held his hand to be kissed, a custom com- Whenever they found men, in diet, attire, furniture of mon in this country, and accompanied the ceremony by house, or any other way observers of civility and deexpressions of civility and regard. Dr. Grant describes cent order, such they reported as being carnal and the same bishop as a most patriarchal personage. earthly minded. They so much affected to cross the The bishop wished to walk back, but we offered ordinary custom in every thing, that when other men Ecclesiastical and then Civil. Touching the former, The happy moral influence of Christianity could they boldly avouched, that they themselves only had act of kindly reverence, that little children were held found any one of them, the forge of whose brain was pleasing testimonies of respect, mingled with love, others disdainful Scribes and Pharisees; to account their calling human, and to detain the people, as much We spent the evening with the bishop. We were as might be, from hearing them. Certain it is, that in a grove of luxuriant growth and variegated foliage; at first these men were only pitied in their error; golden orioles sang from the shades, and pigeons their great humility, zeal, and devotion, being in all cooed from the rocks above; the men sat round and men's opinion, a pledge of their harmless meaning, patted us on the back with the familiarity of old ac- Nor were the means, whereby they allured and retained quaintance, and the women crowded to enter into the so great multitudes, ineffectual; viz., first a wonderpassing conversation. The bishop was much pleased ful show of zeal towards God; second, an hatred of the people; he looked upon all such assistance with minds of their followers, as well as by appropriating sincere gratitude. "Indeed," he said, "we are wor- unto them all the favourable titles, the good words, thy of the pity of those who can afford it, and I hope and the gracious promises in Scripture, as by casting we shall also prove ourselves worthy of the friendly the contrary always on the heads of such as were assistance of those who can bestow it upon us." A severed from that retinue. And in all these things oppression, and neglect, and oblivion, which had dience to the will of God, and that all men should do assed away, and as a new picture presented itself to the like; there remained after speculation, practice, his mind, of his peasants reading the gospel, of chil- whereby the whole frame thereunto (if it were possi-

concerning the doctrine and government of the Church | mighty opposition and resistance against it; therefore and in comprising in her Communion Service all the unite us with the whole company of the faithful from were his inquiries as to whether the priests of England league of association; concluding that as Israel was put the consecrated bread into the mouths of the delivered out of the Egypt of the world's servile thralpeople, or communicate them with bread only. Upon | dom to sin and superstition;—as Israel was to root it being explained to him that our forms were here out the idolatrous nations, and to plant instead of similar, he was much pleased. He said he had thought them, a people which feared God; -so the same new Israelites, should under the conduct of other He asked concerning the penance of fasting. Dal- Joshuas, Sampsons, and Gideons, perform a work no

blood. They, who at first were wont to beat down We, on our parts, made direct inquiries regarding all dominion, had at the last consuls and kings of fect Christians, we cannot be true Churchmen. That the sacraments of the Chaldean church. The bishop their own erection amongst themselves. Finally, they And here again, therefore, we find the Church of especially and beyond all others is the ordinance in answered, "Two sacraments only are mentioned in that could not brook at first, that any man should our liturges, baptism and the eucharist, and so the seek, no not by law, the recovery of his goods impithe Church, and observing the ordinances and tradi- the utmost exactness in all other points, nor the fathers of our church taught us; but the rest (and he ously taken or withheld from him; were grown at last tions which they delivered, "either by word or by their greatest zeal for the externals of the Church, make enumerated more than the papists do, evidently con- to think they could not offer unto God more acceptasidering the word sacrament in its original light, 'holy | ble sacrifice, than by turning their adversaries clean 5. But order and discipline, and succession, and 4. We must bear in mind, furthermore, that religion thing or mystery,' and applying it to consecration of out of house and home, and by enriching themselves means of grace, and holy ordinances, would be of is not a thing merely for the assemblies of God's churches, &c.) are only holy ordinances or forms of with all kind of spoil and pillage. Muncer, their chief, comparatively little service, if the minds of those who people. It is a thing to be carried out in our daily the church." He remarked that no layman can enter by his new doctrine, touching goods to be in common, train up his child in the principles he himself believes! liever of the flesh and blood of his Redeemer offered received them were not instructed in the truth.—

The principles he himself believes the himself believes the himself believes. The second them were not instructed in the truth.—

The principles he himself believes the himself believes the himself believes. The second them were not instructed in the truth.—

The principles he himself believes the himself believes the himself believes. The principles he himself believes the himself believes the himself believes. The principles he himself believes the himself believes the himself believes the himself believes. The principles he himself believes the himself believes the himself believes the himself believes. The principles he himself believes the himself believes the himself believes the himself believes the himself believes. The principles he himself believes the himself believes th But some one perhaps will reply in his mind, will and poured out for him on the Cross. Both these Spiritual life itself cannot be adequately supported in and public profession of attachment to the Church, an intrusion took place, the bishop or priest must coning them that he was commanded of God to destroy and error? Will you not require a child to be apprehension unintelligible, and therefore in the child to be apprehension unintelligible, and therefore in the child to be apprehension unintelligible, and therefore in the child to be apprehension unintelligible, and therefore in the child to be apprehension unintelligible, and therefore in the child that end, must be belief in the truth. It is only the is a duty in itself; but it is also a means to an end, of deep regret at the corruption and apostacy which cause of their enterprize, they would then command that end, must be belief in the truth. It is only the is a duty in itself; but it is also a means to an end, their neighbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto the paichbours to arm, and come unto them immediately their paichbours to arm, and come unto the paichbours to arm and the paichb The aged dignitary expressed at length his feelings all wicked princes,—thus, when they had declared the chman, only and solely because of the accident and these sacraments the spiritual life of the Church truth which can make man spiritually free. If the and that end is a pure and upright life. Indeed, if a had found their way into this church—a church their neighbours to arm, and come unto them immediately was to be sustained: and to mark most distinctly that Church's belief be erroneous, all the external system person does from his heart take his share in the joint which he enthusiastically said had stood from the ately and help them: if not, then they would threaten Not so, my friend. The accident (as you denomite they are indebted to divine appointment for all their of the Church, if he does worship God in spirit earliest times of Christianity, amid all kinds of difficult to come upon them with all their force. But having hate it) of his birth, is not an accident, but a providense it) of his birth, is not an accident, but a providense it of his birth, is not an accident to a providense it of his birth, is not an accident to a providense it of his birth, is not an accident to a providense it of his birth, is not an ac ce, a divine providence; specially ordained by Foundation of all grace—believers were required to must be dimmed of its lustre; nay, occasionally pergreat part of the nobility, and plundered many towns and as he is, for ambition is always selfish,—he contem-

the Holy Ghost. The success of which battle was, that the rebels at the first onset, were soon put in disorder, and above 5000 slain on the place; and that Muncer fled and hid himself, but being found and brought to the princes, was, with his fellow Phifer, beheaded at Mulhuse, (about A. D. 1525.) About A. D. 1535, John of Leydon, (a tailor by trade, and of this tribe,) so much infested the inferior sort of people, by the means of private conventicles, that his followers grew numerous, and exercised violence against those who were not of their sect; and gathering together in great troops, they possest themselves of the strongest part of the City of Munster. Hereupon they spoiled the suburbs, and burnt the Churches, so that the Bishen of Munster, who was Levyl of the City, and shut famine grew to be such, as the besieged miserably perished in great numbers; and at length the besiegers, forcing their entrance by assault, slew many, took the ringleadnd put them to death.

There is an undoubted tradition, that upon the suppressing of this pernicious sect in Germany, many of them fled into the Netherlands; and that thence two ships, laden with some, got into Scotland, where they first propagated their mischievous principles, which, within a short time, spreading hither, have not a little endangered the utter uin of Church and State.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Bishop of Berrawi.
The Anabaptists. mon preached at the opening of the new Church at Dundas, by the Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.

Fourth Page, English Eccles. Intelligence.

The intelligence from England by the recent arrivals is, upon the whole, of a very gratifying character. The Speech of our gracious and beloved Queen betokens a healthful condition of public affairs, -internal tranquillity, and peace with foreign powers. And how strong her present Conservative advisers are in the confidence and regards of the people, may be argued from the miserable results of the attempt to procure an amendment to the Address. The declaration of Sir Robert Peel upon the vexed question of the Corn-Laws,-founded, as we believe that declaration to be, upon a correct estimate of the whole merits of the case, -will give renewed confidence to the great Conservative party, and bind them in a firmer and stronger union than ever. To have tampered with the principle upon which this great question rests,-and which we fully believe to have been laid down and acted upon in a manner most conducive to the general welfare of the nation, -would ultimately have shaken any prime-minister from his position, besides endangering, beyond the hope of recovery, the nicely adjusted balance which, by existing regulations, prevails between the agricultural and commercial interests of the Empire. To destroy this equilibrium, would be to bring irrecoverable ruin upon one class, and no perceptible mitigation of present burdens to the other.

The state trials in Ireland are proceeding on slowly and wearily, but perhaps with as much expedition as, considering the magnitude and importance of the case, and the multitude of preliminary matters to be disposed of, could be hoped for. The Speech of the work—no symptoms visible any where of feverish unea-Attorney General is universally commended as a master-piece of clear and unsophisticated reasoning; while that of the great champion of the party of Repeal, Mr. ter-piece of clear and unsophisticated reasoning; while that of the great champion of the party of Repeal, Mr. that of the great champion of the party of kepeal, Mr. Shiel, is spoken of as exemplifying one of the finest specimens of the Grattan school of eloquence. The land, among their ignorant and unthinking dupes; but following is the peroration of this eloquent Speech, - with no degree of alarm for the stability of the Govern-

in a better cause:-

"You may deprive him [Mr. O'Connell] of his liberty -you may shut him out from the light of nature—you may inter him in a dungeon, to which a ray of the sun never yet descended; but you never will take away from him the consciousness of having done a good and noble action, and of being entitled to kneel down every night action, and of being entitled to kneel down every night ture of the hopeful coudition of our Mother land; and all its bearings, will, we venture to affirm, be more Dr. before he sleeps, and to address to his Creator the divinest portion of our Redeemer's prayer. The man to whom that letter was addressed, and the son of the man to whom that letter was addressed, are not guilty of the sanguinary intents which have been ascribed to them; and of this they put themselves upon their country. Rescue that phrase from its technicalities-let it no longer be a fictiious one: if we have lost our representation in the par liament, let us behold it in the jury-box; and that you participate in the feelings of millions of your countrymen et your verdict afford a proof. But it is not to Ireland that the aching solicitude with which the result of this trial is intently watched, will be confined. There is not a great city in Europe in which, upon the day when the great intelligence shall be expected to arrive, men will not stop each other in the public way, and inquire whether twelve men upon their oaths have doomed to incarceration the man who gave liberty to Ireland? Whatever may be your adjudication he is prepared to meet it. knows that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that posterity-whether in a gaol or out of it-will look back to him with admiration. may befal him, and is far more solicitous for others at this moment than for himself. But I, at the commencement of what I have said to you-I told you that I was not unmoved, and that many incidents of my political life, the strange alternations of fortune through which I have assed, came back upon me. But now the bare possible lity at which I have glanced has, I acknowledge, almost unmanned me. Shall I, who stretch out to you in behalf of the son the hand whose fetters the father had struck off, live to cast my eyes upon that domicile of sorrow, in the vicinity of this great metropolis, and say, they have immured the Liberator of Ireland with his fond-est and best-beloved child?' No! it shall never be! You will not consign him to the spot to which the Attorney General invites you to surrender him! No! When the Spring shall have come again, and the winter shall have instructors who are furnished in the neighbouring repassed—when the Spring shall come again, it is not through public, has been well and strongly rebuiled by the dition of the Mother Country and the Colonies. the windows of this mansion that the father of such a son, and the son of such a father, shall look upon those green hills on which the eyes of so many a captive have gazed at Kingston; the tone of whose letters, as well as their hope for the speedy arrival of the day when such a ademand for them has already arisen. so wistfully in vain; but in their own mountain home again they shall listen to the murmurs of the great Athave been much struck with the following passes in inhabitants of the populous and wealthy town of B: lantic; they shall go forth and inhale the freshi morning air together; 'they shall be free of mountain solitude; they will be encompassed with the loftiest images of liberty upon every side; and if time shall have images of liberty upon every side; and if time shall have stolen its suppleness from the father's knee, or impaired call myself, and am a Presbyterian, a conscientious. the firmness of his tread, he shall lean on the child of her not, I hope, a bigoted one. I demand some Church govthat watches over him from Heaven, and shall look out from some high place far and wide into the island, whose greatness and whose glory shall be for ever associated with his name. In your love of justice—in your love of that it were not a mockery, and provided it were con-Ireland-in your love of honesty and fair play-I place my confidence. I ask you for an acquittal, not only for the sake of your country, but for your own. Upon the day when this trial shall have been brought to a termination, -when, amidst the burst of public expectancy, in answer to the solemn interrogatory which shall be put to velcomed! How will you be blest, adored, worship ped! and when retiring from this scene of excitement and peace, by impressing upon the British cabinet that some other measure besides a state prosecution is necessary for the pacification of your country!"

It is hard to say what will be the issue of this long protracted trial, or whether that issue, be it what it the annual expence of a few inflaminatory harangues:
ments, now grown strange and obsolete to the men of zealously to the intimation lately conveyed to them it would disperse, too, that luxurious atmosphere of enthusiasm and excitement in which it is his joy to of modern refinement and fashion: they have only to office. Serviceable as these remittances have already biblical criticism, and the consideration of various paro-

now approaching, in the course of nature, to the day of final reckoning before a tribunal from which there will be no appeal, should not be devoting the few of his remaining years to better occupations and more befitting themes than treason and insubordination, desolation and slaughter; that he should not rather be seeking to apply the last energies of a mispent life Bishop of Munster, who was Lord of the City, and shut | to ameliorating the spiritual and physical condition of out, besieged them, which siege continuing long, -- the his countrymen, than pursuing a system which is but gathering more darkness and misery to the cloud of superstition which overshadows his country,-riveting the chains of its spiritual thraldom, -and entailing a more bitter lot of poverty upon the coming generations.

But we shall still hope, as we do fervently pray, for petter days to unhappy Ireland. Her bane is the false creed to which so many millions of her generous but deluded children are devoted, with a love and zeal worthy of a better cause; and not till the chains of that ruthless and soul-destroying bondage are snapped in defiance of his Apostle's admonitions to avoid diviliberty" be felt: not till then will her emerald fields wear the look of content and blessing, and smile like those of the sister island with the neat cottages of a time that days the felt in the find ministry the felt: not till then will her emerald fields wear the look of content and blessing, and smile like those of the sister island with the neat cottages of a time that days the find of providing additional Travelling Missionaries in this piocese, according to the terms of a resolution of the Parent shall be made to feel at last the full misery of those dissentions and that discord of which all the admonitions and that discord of the committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first meeting of the Committee it was decided, after the first peaceful and thriving population.

every loyal heart, and we cannot portray the present perverse disregard of Divine counsels? position and prospects of our mother country more cheeringly than in the following extract from Blackwood's Magazine for January:-

"Under the joint operation of the three great measures moment, such an aspect of steadily returning prosperity, as not the most sanguine person living could have imagined possible two years ago. For the first time after a that our finances are now placed upon a sound and solid basis, and daily improving. Provisions are of unexampled cheapness, and the means of obtaining them areperceive that a new era of prosperity is beginning to dawn upon us. We have a strong and united Government, evi-dently as firmly fixed in the confidence of the Queen as in that of the country, and supported by a powerful majority in the House of Commons—an annihilating one in the House of Lords. The reign of order and tranquillity has been restored in Wales, and let us also add, in Ireland, after an unexampled display of mingled determina-tion and forbearance on the part of the Government,— Chartism is defunct, notwithstanding the efforts made by When, in short, has Great Britain enjoyed a state of more to diffuse alarm and agitation? Do the public funds exthe slightest symptoms of uneasiness or excitement? On the contrary, ever since the accession of the present Government, there has been scarce any variation in them. even when the disturbances in the manufacturing districts in the north of England, and in Wales, and in Ireland, were respectively at their height. Her Majesty moves calmly to and fro—even quitting England—her Ministers enjoy their usual intervals of relaxation and absence from evincing powers which, it will be wished, were exerted ment, or the maintenance of public tranquillity and order.

Ministers are perfectly competent to deal with both the actors in the one have found already, and those in the other will find, perhaps, by and by; if, indeed, they should

> blessed and prosperous she undoubtedly will continue to be, if her children maintain their devotion to that to be, if her children maintain their devotion to that wise and well tested form of Government under which nations and apologies and rejoinders, in the columns they are privileged to live, and, above all, if they cling of a public newspaper. with a worthy and unfaltering affection to the pure tenets and apostolic order of the National Church,-"holding the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of copy of the Fourth Report of the "Birmingham Church peace, and in righteousness of life.'

We have no disposition to meddle with the internal In a manufacturing town of the size and importance economy or private affairs of other bodies of Chris- of Birmingham, we can easily conceive the advantage tians; but, at the same time, we cannot be uninterested of such an Association; how much it must contribute observers of the warm discussions and embittered feel- to give to the Church its befitting prominence, and Edward Gilman, Esq., and ings which the rash and uncalled for introduction of weaken the influence of her foes, -how much, too, it Resolved, 2. -That while we regret that the circumstances the "Free Church" question into this Province is so must be the means of achieving in calling attention to, of the times have prevented the accomplishment of greater widely producing amongst the Scottish Presbyterian and procuring relief for, the spiritual destitution which objects in this neighbourhood, we have reason to feel thankful He is almost indifferent to what body. Two newspapers exist avowedly in the interest has so long and widely prevailed amongst the manu-Toronto: the former, we are free to say,-notwith- and valuable counsel it must be the instrument of Mackelcan, and standing some past altercations which we are willing diffusing amongst those who only need sound instruc- Resolved, 3.—That we reiterate the opinion expressed in one to forget, -has adopted a moderate and highly respectable tone, and stands upon the side of what we should and therefore loyal subjects of the Queen. term Church of Scotland Conservatism; the latter is order, and confounding and perverting every thing in nal, and beg to say that it has been regularly trans- Apostolic Communio religious organization which could preserve the sem- mitted to his address, as requested, for some months blance of a Church of Christ. The conductor of this past. The Report transmitted to us is filled with Wilson, Esq., and paper, who appears to have derived his lessons upon valuable extracts bearing upon the distinctive polity civil and religious freedom from the rather equivocal and tenets of the Church, and contains, besides, much public, has been well and strongly rebuked by the dition of the Mother Country and the Colonies. We tution and ceremonies of the Church of England, have been Rev. P. C. Campbell, a Professor of Queen's College wish to this Association all manner of success, and obtained, and are open for sale in Simcoe and Vittoria, and that have been much struck with the following passage in inhabitants of the populous and wealthy town of Birthe last published letter of this gentleman :-

"You have talked of my leaning to Prelacy. Call it nected with purity of doctrinal standards and liberty to preach the Gospel, than consent to be the thing—the plasn-entity-which a Presbyterian Minister will soon sure in publishing:-

be, in this country, at the rate at which we are going on. "I am tempted to ask myself the question which was some time since put to me by a friend—'Have we a Presyou by the officer of the Court, you shall answer, t Not | byterian Church in Canada? Have we any thing that guilty, with what a transport will that glorious negative deserves to be called Presbyterian Church order and government?' We have thousands of persons calling themselves Presbyterians, but what have we more? Our of passion, you shall return to your own tranquil homes, how pleasurably will you look upon your children, in the consciousness that you will have left them a patrimony of is needful to supply its place, than that two or three indiis needful to supply its place, than that two or three indi-Editor from the neighbouring sentina gentium, and enthrone

These remarks enunciate a palpable but very melancholy truth, and naturally induce the inquiry whether may, will be attended with any marked or decided there be any remedy which promises to be satisfactory effect. Should its result prove favourable to Mr. or permanent, to the evils here complained of, except O'Connell, we do not apprehend that it will furnish in the hearty and unequivocal adoption of that constiany particular impulse to the work of agitation, as far tution of the Church which, it is our firm and imat least as that individual is concerned, but rather that moveable persuasion, was the one established by our name ourselves, we should at once have detected the J he will take warning from the past to be more wary for Lord and his Apostles, and that too in correspondence mistake, had we been the reader of the proof,—an the future. Our impression is, that the excitement with the pattern of this holy structure revealed in the office which we cannot, except to a very limited exhe has awakened,—the delirium of wild and undefined foregoing Dispensation. If we desert the principle of tent, undertake; but we must take occasion to imexpectation into which he has thrown the minds of his a Divine constitution of the government of the Church, confiding dupes, -has gone much beyond what he where is our guarantee against innovation, -with what himself either desired or anticipated. No man, we weight or justice can we raise a voice against those who persons or places, as it is, in many cases, utterly imbelieve, dreads more than O'Connell himself a collision abandon the rules of established order, and plead the possible to bring conjecture to aid with any success of his excited millions with the Government, well same right to frame a new institution which their foreprepared as the latter is to crush treason and repeal fathers had assumed? They have only to affirm that for ever, in a short campaign. Such a collision would the ecclesiastical structure, as it stands, is not in keepbe the death-blow to his schemes of ambition and ing with the taste and temper of the times,—that the self-interest: it would wither up at once the channels march of intellect is far in advance of its antiquated ments to such of our reverend brethren and other of the "rent," which yields him a princely income at | provisions, -- and that the hoary edifice and its appoint- | Agents as have given their attention so promptly and the annual expence of a few inflammatory harangues: ments, now grown strange and obsolete to the men of zealously to the intimation lately conveyed to them

castles, Muncer being their chief captain.

The princes were necessitated to raise what power they could,—Muncer preparing for battle, encouraged his follows,—singing a song, whereas of the Church of the first collision of his masses with the lower than a module the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the Liturgy, embracing appointment, but which may be varied and fashioned to suit the whim of the passing generation.

If, in which so many have already rendered.

The princes were necessitated to raise what power they could,—Muncer preparing for battle, encouraged his follows,—singing a song, whereas of which between the content of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the Church as things of Divine and comprehensive portions from the content of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the content of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the Church as things of Divine and comprehensive portions from the Church as things of Divine and comprehensive portions from the Liturgy, embracing our own wants and those of the Church of Christ gene are content of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the Liturgy, embracing our own wants and those of the Church of Christ gene and comprehensive portions from the Liturgy, embracing our own wants and those of the Church of Christ gene are content of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the Liturgy, embracing our own wants and those of the Church of Christ gene and comprehensive portions from the most beautiful the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the content of the most beautiful the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the content of the most beautiful the order and polity of the Church of Church as the content of the most beautiful and comprehensive portions from the content of the most beautiful the order and polity of the Church as the content of the most beauti The success of which battle was, that Queen's troops will prove the signal. And it is mel- short, we concede the sentiment which squares so well ancholy that an individual who has kept his native with the modern notions of liberality, that no Divine country in a ferment for a quarter of a century, and is or Apostolic regulation has been instituted for the Government of the Church,—that nothing has been established by Divine or Apostolic authority by which to maintain the brotherhood of Christians within the ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE WOODHOUSE (TALBOT channels of order, and in the bonds of unity, then we DISTRICT) PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DIOCESAN cannot wonder or complain if Christian society should CHURCH SOCIETY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1844. always present a scene of faction and discord, and that division and dissention should necessarily grow and spread with the increase of population and the lapse of the church assembled at the Court House, in Simcoe, on the anniversary of the above Association, and nine clergymen were present from a distance. The Rev.

> order as in the Word of God laid down, -if we set at nought the rules of ecclesiastical government and dis- The Committee of this Association, in reporting the procipline, which the great Head of the Church has instituted, and which were maintained unchanged in all Christendom until within the last three centuries, have the Committee of the Sassociation, in February last, regret they have so far been but limited in extent.
>
> The Committee of the Sassociation, in February last, regret they have so far been but limited in extent.
>
> The Committee of taken since the General Meeting in February last, regret they have so far been but limited in extent. we not just cause to fear that HE will desert us? If times were so great that no benefit could accrue from circulatin sunder, will the influence of the "perfect law of sions, and to mark and shun them that cause them, obtained through collections at Divine Service, towards the tions in the Word of God could not persuade us to some discussion, that separate lists should be opened for dona-But upon the empire at large the New Year has opened with a promise and hope which is cheering to

> of the Government—the income-tax, the new tariff, and the new corn-law, our domestic affairs exhibit, at this moment, such an aspect of steadily returning prosperity, as not the most sanguine person living could have imagined possible two years ago. For the first time after a members of Christ's too long and to much on the standard and the control of the church of England to a valuable piece of members of Christ's too long and too much divided and the characteristic and the special purposes, distinct from those special purposes, distinct from those or annual subscriptions or donations to the general objects of the Society.
>
> The Committee had hoped to have been able to report some-plant and to induce an union, on the only practicable grounds, amongst the professed as the claim of the Church of England to a valuable piece of members of Christ's too long and too much divided and the control of the church of England to a valuable piece of members of Christ's too long and too much subscriptions. members of Christ's too long and too much divided ground in the centre of the town has been acknowledged, and niserable interval, we behold our revenue exceeding our expenditure; while every one feels satisfied of the fact, Church, will perceive and admit that our arguments an Order in Council passed for the issue of the deed; but some that our finances are now placed upon a sound and solid basis, and daily improving. Provisions are of unexampled cheapness, and the means of obtaining them are thank Almighty God!—gradually increasing among the glosses. Tade and compered are now placed upon a sound and solid at least have the merit of being fairly and honestly delay, which has occurred in the completion of this object, has stated. To cloud such arguments with "liberal glosses to seek to compromise the one and unadul for the worship of God according to the principles and forms of the solid control of the

We observe by the New York papers, that the cele Society. man very properly designates it as a "presumptive controversy," because the skirmishing of the reverend and inculcating the distinctive principles and formularies of the desired to limit the discussion to the main proposition.
"There can be no Church without a Bishop," and in adherence to this point, put certain questions to his adherence to this point, put certain questions to his ber, the late Colonel Salmon. The Committee, in the use of lists altogether.

In this state of the case, Dr. Wainwright has ixpressed his determination to write "a series of cam The Woodhouse Parochial Association in Account with the one and the other of these two conspiracies, as the chief didactic essays upon the subject of Episcopacy, in vindication of the doctrine, the aspersion of which had

> We have to acknowledge with our best thanks a of England Lay Association," with an obliging letter from one of the zealous and indefatigable Secretaries. tion to render them faithful members of the Church, and therefore loval subjects of the Queen.
>
> Ages to the Ages of the General Meeting in February last, that another Clergyman is absolutely required, either as a

> We thank the excellent Secretary of this Associamingham, that all its laity will be united in a Society at the General Meeting in February last (with the exception of those members who have left the district) be re-appointed; mingham, that all its laity will be united in a Society the Church of England.

The Editor of the Toronto Herald, in transferring | Committee. erment. I desiderate some appearance, at least, of Church order and decency. And sooner would I occupy the humblest post under any form of Ecclesiastical polity, so Church in that city, which appeared in this journal Church in that city, which appeared in this journal last week from the pen of an able correspondent, annexes the following note, which we have great plea-

"The evident hurry with which this notice has been are sure, unintentional), which we have pleasure in sup-Mr. Ritchey, who built the Church, shares with Mr. Lane, the credit of its structure. As a specimen of parochial Church architecture, it is, we believe, hardly equalled in Canada; and the solid, handsome style in which the builder has realized the architect's des titles Mr. Ritchey's zealous efforts on behalf of Trinity Church, to this meed of praise at our hands.'

We regret very much an awkward typographical error in the account of the formation of the Dunnville Branch of the Church Society, which appeared in our columns last week. The name of our respected and zealous fellow-labourer, the Rev. B. Hill, was printed the Rev. B. Stile; and we did not discover the error till it was too late to rectify it. Familiar with that press upon our correspondents the necessity of the utmost particularity in the writing out of names of in those instances, where, by indistinct writing, any room is left for doubt.

We have to express our warmest acknowledg-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

Francis Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, took the chair, and Moreover, if we desert the foundation of truth and the following Report was read by the Secretary:-

Professor Campbell is too sensible, fair-judging, and well-read a man, not to see the force of the remarks we have thrown out; and he, and others of similar spirit and inquiry, unlike the reckless few who ascribe bigotry, and every base motive to bigotry, and every base motive to these special purposes distinct from those for annual subscription.

one of the most important objects of the Diocesan Church

The only object which the Committee felt warranted in Potts has been brought to rather an abrupt conclusion
We took occasion a little ago to remark that nothin
satisfactory, in its immediate results, could be expected to flow from such a discussion; and we are not to flow from such a discussion; and we are not to flow from such a discussion; and we are not to flow from such a discussion; and we are not to flow from such a discussion; and we are not to flow from such a discussion; and we are not to flow from such a discussion. complete internal calm and repose than that which at present exists, notwithstanding the systematic attempts made to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion; and we are not sorresponded to flow from such a discussion from such a discussion

champions had been so far a contest only for the pre-sumptive argument. Dr. Wainwright very properly trating her doctrines on important points which have been the

without ruining his adversary's cause; and the effect they will be enabled to come before you with a report announcing has been a sort of evasive parrying, or assaults upon the commencement of more than one Church in the District extraneous points, not included in the object of direct attack, which has thrown the combatants out of the members of the Church commensurate with their privileges. (Signed) FRANCIS EVANS, Chairman.

JOHN MACKELCAN, Secretary.

Treasurer. £18 0 113 to Secretary of District Branch, for transmission to Parent Society 3 18 9
To balance in Treasurer's hands 7 1 4

£18 0 111 (Signed) WM. SALMON, Treasurer. The Report having been read, it was moved by James

Covernton, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Wm. Morse, and Resolved, 1.—That the Report now read be adopted, and a copy transmitted to the District Association at London. Moved by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, seconded by

for the amount of success which has attended the operations of the Society throughout the Province. Moved by the Rev. Michael Boomer, seconded by Dr.

Travelling Missionary or having a stated charge, in this district, hat the ministrations of the Church may be afforded to all her a perfect firebraud, disturbing the elements of social tion for his kind expressions in reference to this jour-

Resolved, 4.—That, considering the ignorance of the distinctive principles of the Church which prevails in this district, this meeting is gratified to learn that an assortment of Bibles,

Moved by the Rev. T. B. Read, seconded by Jacob Potts, Esq., and

Resolved, 5.—That the Committee of this Association chosen

that Wm, Salmon, Esq., be the Treasurer; and that all regularly ordained and recognized Clergymen of the Church, within the limits of the Association, be considered members of the

	I	ist	of S	ubscribers.							
	£	8.	d.	or and the second	£	S.	đ.				
J. Mackelcan, M.D.	1	5	0	Rev. Francis Evans							
Mrs. Mackelcan	1	5	0	and family	0	15	0				
J. M. Perkins, Esq.	1	5	0	Rev. Geo. Salmon							
N. M. Reid, Esq	1	5	0	and family	1	5	0				
Wm. Wilson, Esq.,				W. C. Loring, Esq.		10	0				
and family	3	0	0	Mrs. Jas. Hunter	0	5	0				
J. A. Bowiby, don.	0	10	0	Robert Brown	0	5	0				
Mrs. Bowlby, don.	0	10	0	Robt. Benjamin	0	2	6				
John Catton		5	0	Mrs. Benjamin	0	2	6				
Mrs. Williams		15	0	Wm. Millard		1	3				
J. G. Williams, Esq.	0	10	0	John Wood	0	1	3				
Mrs. Lowndes	0	5	0	Amos King		2	6				
Geo. Lowndes	0	2	6	Mrs. King		2	6				
Mrs. A. Lowndes		5	0	John Alway		0	7				
John Mitchell	0	5	0	Joseph Howall		0	7				
John H. Force	0	5	0	Robt. Cuthbert		1	3				
A Friend	0	2	6	Nath'l Green, (Mr.							
Do. do	0	1	3	Loring's servant)	0	2	6				
Mr. Redmond	0	1	3	Maria dia s		Jan .					
List of Donations in Money, Materials, &c. for the erection o											
the Church at Vittoria.											

	£	8.	d.	A SECTION OF THE PARTY OF	£	8.	d.
Potts, Esq	25	0	0	D. Campbell, Esq.,			
Tisdale, Esq	25	0	0	(part of site)	6	10	0
Rapelje, Esq	25	0	0	David McCall	2	0	0
Covernton, Esq.	25	0		Jas. Tisdale	5		0
W. Covernton,				Fred. Dresser	2	0	0
M.D			0	F. L. Walsh, Esq.	2	0	0
iss Covernton	12	10	0	Mr. Young	2	10	0
W. Rapelje, Esq.	12	10	0	Mrs. Terhune	1	5	0
E. Tisdale	7	0		Mrs. Salmon	1	0	0
. L. Potts	5	0	0	Jas. Johnson	2	0	0
. Tisdale, jun	2	0	0	Daniel McCall	2	0	C

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association took place at Cobourg, on Wednesday, the 31st of January. Circumstance limited the deliberations of the brethren to one day. members present were ten in number, viz., the Rev. Messrs. Macaulay, Adamson, Bethune, Armour, Givins, Taylor, Shortt, Kennedy, Shaw, and Wilson. The day

Chaplain to the Hon. the Legislative Council and Rector of Amherst Island, from John xviii. 38. Great credit is due to the organist and choir for the manner in which their part of the public worship was performed.

and has been for the last eighted months. Head and the Collegiate School at Lennoxville, near Sherbrooke.

Mr. Chapman graduated in honours, and enters upon his duty in our University with very high recommendadue to the organist and choir for the manner in which

It is pleasing to mark the prosperity of this large and interesting parish. Those who were privileged to witness the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Newcastle and Colborne Branch of the "Church Society," and also at the Parochial Committee Meeting held immediately afterwards, for the purpose of providing accommodation for the increasing congregation of St. Peter's Church, must have been refreshed by the spirited manner in which the proposal was met by all present. In the course of the remarks made by the various movers and seconders of the resolutions at the parochial meeting, much interesting information respecting the parish was elicited. The address of G. M. Boswell, Esq., attracted much and deserved commendation. He drew an affecting contrast between the state of the parish when he first settled in it (twenty-two years ago, then almost a wilderness) and its present prosperous circumstances. He alluded with gratitude (and his allusion was warmly applauded by many of the old inhabitants present) to the arduous and successful labours of the Rev. W. Macaulay, under whose

gable zeal and devotion of the present exemplary incumbent. His testimony in favour of the utility of the Diocesan Theological Institution, and of the efficient manner in which it was conducted by the Reverend Professor, at the head of this parish, must have proved not less encouraging to that gentleman than gratifying to the Church at large; for, with the best opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject, few persons could be more independent in expressing a candid avowal of it than Mr. Boswell. The result of that meeting must have been highly satisfactory to the congregation. It was unanived.

Gallery of the Members of the House of Commons were also occupied by ladies. The first Peer who entered the House was the Earl of Shaftesbury. His Lordship arrived shortly before one o'clock, and was immediately followed by the Duke of Wellington. Shortly afterwards arrived most of the Judges, the Bishop of Loadon, General Espartero, the French, Austria, Prussian, Russian, and Turkish Ambassadors, and all the Ministers of other Foreign Powers. The Lord Chancellor arrived at twenty minutes before two. At a quarter before two o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived shortly before one o'clock, and was immediately followed by the Duke of Wellington. Shortly afterwards arrived most of the Bishop of Loadon, General Espartero, the French, Austria, Prussian, Russian, and Turkish Ambassadors, and all the Ministers of other Foreign Powers. The Lord Chancellor arrived at twenty minutes before two. At a quarter before two o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived. mously resolved, that, to meet the pressing wants of Church accommodation, a subscription be entered into, to erect a tower in front of the present building, to form part of a new Church, to be completed as the exigencies of the parish may require; thereby admitting the space now occupied as entrance, passages, &c., both above and below, to be appropriated to sittings. Of the success of this desirable undertaking no doubt was entertained, for on the evening alluded to nearly half the sum required to

thank Almighty God!—gradually increasing almong the professed respect for the and under the worsing of the last six months been steadily improving; and we perceive that a new era of prosperity is beginning to dawn upon us. We have a strong and united Government, evidently as firmly fixed in the confidence of the Queen as in that of the country, and supported by a powerful maintaining and which, we should feel, demanded the utmost in that of the country, and supported by a powerful maintaining and which, we should feel, demanded the utmost in that of the country, and supported by a powerful maintaining and united Government, evidently as firmly fixed in the confidence of the Queen as in the venerated Established Church of the Empire.

The perparations for erecting a Church at Vittoria are in the venerated Established Church of the Empire.

The perparations for erecting a Church at Vittoria are in active progress, and £185 5s. in money, materials and labour to the venerated truth by a professed respect for the novelties of modern growth and of man's devising, were a dising genuousness to which conscience could never be reconstituted to that object; although this amount is not included in our general subscription list, it may justly be viewed as no inconsiderable contribution towards carrying out in the Worsing of the extent of the contribution of the children of its humbler parishioners,—by erecting and maintaining active progress, and £185 5s. in money, materials and labour has been contributed to that object; although this amount is not included in our general subscription list, it may justly be viewed as no inconsiderable contribution towards carrying out included in our general subscription list, it may justly be viewed as no inconsiderable contribution towards carrying out included in our general subscription list, it may justly be viewed as no inconsiderable contribution towards carrying out in the viewed as no inconsiderable contribution towards carrying out in the venerated Established Church of the contr an adjunct so important! The building erected for this purpose is extremely neat and commodious, and combines a Master's residence with a lofty and spacious Schoolroom,-which serves as a most convenient place for weekbrated controversy between Dr. Wainwright and Di undertaking, in addition to their efforts to obtain means for day evening Lectures, as well as for other parochial THE SECRETARY OF THE

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE LATE REV. MR. CARTWRIGHT.—It is with recarge of pleasure we have learned that it is in contemplation by several of the members of St. George's Church at this city to make arrangements for procuring the erection this city to make arrangements for procuring the erection.

"My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable dispositions of all Princes and confirm me in this expectation. tion of a Tablet to the memory of the late beloved assistant minister of that Church, Mr. Cartwright. It is States, confirm me in this expectation. only to be regretted that the carrying ...
intention has been delayed so long; and we trust that it
will now be prosecuted with vigor. We are satisfied
there is not a member of the congregation, be he ever so
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the confidence of the congregation and the contribute towards so desirable and the contribute towards so desirable and the contribute towards are the confidence of the congregation and the contribute towards are the congregation and the congregation and the congregation and the congregation istant minister of that Church, Mr. Cartwright. It is only to be regretted that the carrying into effect of this ntention has been delayed so long; and we trust that it will now be prosecuted with vigor. We are satisfied will now be prosecuted with vigor. We are satisfied antagonist, to which a categorical answer was demanded. This, however, could not be rendered, the power entrusted to them, requested Mr. Wm. Salmon to object.—Kingston News.

We most sincerely regret to learn that the church in

With painful emotions we take up the pen to inform over readers of the complete destruction by fire of St.

Paul's Church, in this town, on Wednesday last. Between three and four in the afternoon large quantities of smoke were seen to issue from the belfry and the lower part of the south-west corner of the building, when the alarm of fire was given, and the firemen and military, with their respective engines, were upon the spot. The entire of the south end of the Church was soon enveloped hope of extinguishing it. entire of the south end of the Church was soon enveloped in flames and so rapidly did the fire progress that every laid before you.

"They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy." ture of the hopeful condition of our Mother land; and blessed and prosperous she undoubtedly will continue blessed and prosperous she undoubtedly will continue advantageous to the cause of Apostolic Order than To Secretary's Account for Printing and Stationery 1 0 10½ hope of extinguishing it, or saving any part of the building was quickly dispelled. By the strenuous exertions of those present, the greater part of the cushions, prayer books, &c., and some of the pews in the lower part, were saved, but every thing else, including the organ, which had been erected but a few months, and a large bell brought by Mr. Cronyn from Ireland, fell a prey to the devouring element. Service had been performed in "My Lords and Gentlemen," "I congressible a von on the the forenoon (it being Ash Wednesday,) and it is sup posed that a spark of fire from one of the stoves had communicated through a knot-hole in the floor to the shavings which had been left underneath. The building was insured for £800, but this sum will come far short of covering the actual loss. This is the second large fire which has occurred in our town within the short space of one week, destroying property to large amount. We nope these fearful warnings will impress upon the minds of our towns people the great necessity that exists of being careful with regard to fire, the more especially as almost every building is composed of wood. Too much caution cannot be exercised."

> DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. Frampton, Canada East, Feb. 13th, 1844.

Reverend and Dear Sir .- On Friday, the 9th inst, a meeting was held at Leeds for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Church Society for the District of Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence. It had been intended that the meeting should be held in the school-house adjacent to the Church, but as the largeness of the assembly rendered this impracticable, it was, as a matter of neces-Moved by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, seconded by Wm. sity, held in the Church.

The Lord Bishop kindly presided on the occasion, and after opening the proceedings with prayer addressed those present, and explained very fully the objects of the Society and the force of its claims.

The following resolutions were then moved and Moved by the Rev. R. R. Burrage, and seconded by Edward Pooler, Esq.,

1. That in order to effect the objects of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, it is expedient to proceed to the for mation of a Branch Association for the District of Quebec, South of the St. Lawrence.

Moved by the Rev. P. J. Maning, seconded by Mr.

2. That a permanent Secretary and Treasurer be appointed and the Auditors be annually chosen; upon which the names of the following gentlemen were proposed to the meeting by the Chairman, for the offices respectively above mentioned, and were approved: Rev. R. Knight, Secretary; Rev. P. J. Maning, Treasurer; E. Pooler, Esq., and J. P. Planche, Esq., Auditors. Moved by Wm. Henderson, Esq., and seconded by E.

3. That a Committee of twelve members, besides the Clergy of the District who shall be permanent members, be chose every year at the annual meeting, to conduct the business of the Association, with power to add to their number, and that five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum; the following gentlemen being chosen a Committee for the ensuing

Horatio N. Patton, Esq., William Henderson, Esq., John Jamieson, Esq., Mr. Robert Temple, Gilbert Henderson, Esq., Dudley Baxter, Esq., Frederick Andrews Esq., Mr. Amos Hall, Mr. Ward. Mr. Church Mr. John Wilton, Edward Pooler, Esq., Moved by the Rev. R. Knight, seconded by Frederick

Andrews, Esq., 4. That the annual meeting of the Association be held at

Moved by Rev. R. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Jno. 5. That special meetings may be convened by the Chairman

on the requisition of any ten members, to be held at such time and place as shall be specified in the requisition; previous notice having been fully given to all the missions at least one month before the day of meeting. Moved by the Rev. J. Flanagan, seconded by J. P. Planche, Esq.

6. That no alterations or amendments in fundamental Rules or Regulations of the Association shall be made, unless such schemes. alterations or amendments be recommended to the Secretary to be submitted to a special meeting of the Committee at least o month before a general annual meeting, and be adopted at such annual meeting

Moved by E. Bowen, Esq., seconded by Mr. Church. 7. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for his efficient conduct

in the chair.

and Franconia about 40,000 persons took arms, robbed a revel. Moreover, we can hardly doubt that,—selfish advance this specious sort of argument, and it must broved, they meet, however, but a small share of the chial and ecclesiastical matters. On this, as on all occahave influence and effect with those who look not to have influence and effect with those who look not to expences thus far incurred; yet we entertain no doubt the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful prevented from attending, were received.—Twenty-five the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful prevented from attending, were received.—Twenty-five the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful prevented from attending, were received.—Twenty-five the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful prevented from attending, were received.—Twenty-five the Association (a careful selection of the most beautiful prevented from attending).

our own wants and those of the Church of Christ generally) were duly offered.

In the evening, Divine Service was performed in St. Peter's Church, at 7 o'clock, when prayers were read by the Rev. J. Shortt, of Port Hope, and the lessons by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, of Darlington; and an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, Chaplain to the Hon. the Legislative Council and Rector of Awheret Island, from John Xviii, 38. Great credit is

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston, on Monday Evening last, 19th inst. at half-past 7 o'clock, having made the passage from Liverpool in fourteen

The principal topics of news are the opening of Parliament, the progress of the State Trials in Ireland, and the patriotic declaration of Sir Robert Peel to maintain untouched the pre-

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT .- THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. House of Lords, Feb. 1. Loc Mr. deterring the sente to the grant to the grant th

Mr amport He was by Si Majer Loo hon. that should had majer Majer Majer

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The doors of the House of Lords were opened at twelve clock for the admission of those who had tickers from the Lord Chamberlain. The body of the House was soon afterwards filled by the Peeresses and other ladies having the privilege of the entree, who occupied all the back benches on both sides of the House. The Strangers' Gallery and the Gallery of the Members of the House of Commons highly satisfactory to the congregation. It was unani-mously resolved, that, to meet the pressing wants of flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Her Majesty, and

this desirable undertaking no doubt was entertained, for on the evening alluded to nearly half the sum required to accomplish it was subscribed on the spot, and since, I have understood, most of the remainder has been procured.

The parish of Cobourg, among its other advantages, has provided for the sound education of the children of its humbler parishioners,—by erecting and maintaining a Parochial School. The benefit of such an institution to the rising generation is incalculable, and would that

mons to the Bar. The Speaker, attended by several Members of the House of Commons, shortly afterwards made his appearance, when Her Majesty, in a clear and distinct tone of pice, read the speech which was handed to Her by the Lord Chancellor as follows :-

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in par-liament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assis-

"I entertain a confident hope that the general peace, so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations, will

to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.
"The hostilities which took place during the past year in

and at the same time with a due consideration of those exigencies of the public service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the naval and military establishments from the various parts " My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I congratulate you on the improved condition of several mportant branches of trade and manfactures of the country.
"I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved

n a corresponding degree many classes of my faithful sub rom sufferings and privations, which at former periods I have "For several successive years the annual produce of the

Revenue fell short of the public expenditure. I confidently trust, that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

"I feel assured that in considering all matters connected with the financial' concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great

"In the course of the present year the opportunity will oc-cur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its charter. "It may be advisable that, during this session of parliament,

and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giing of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the rivileges of the Bank of England, and to other banking stablishments, should be brought under your consideration.

"At the close of the last session of parliament, I declared to ou my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legisla-ive Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

"I expressed, at the same time my earnest desire to co operate with parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to evelope the natural resources of that part of the United King-

"I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declara-"I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal

"My attention has been directed to the state of the law and ractice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland. "I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local in-

commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite "I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the Registration of Voters for Members of Parliament. You will probably find that a revision of the law of Regis-

tration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law with a view to an extension of

the county franchise in Ireland. "I commit to your deliberate consideration the various im" portant questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The address was moved by Lord Elbon, and seconded by

The Marquis of NORMANBY intimated his intention, as soon Leeds and Frampton alternately, on the Wednesday nearest to the fifteenth of July.

The Association of held at the state trials should terminate, of bringing forward a general motion on the state of Ireland. He expressed his internated his intern tion of supporting the intended registration bill, but had his fears with respect to the land tenure commission. Lord Brougham spoke in no measured terms of delight of the speech, which contained nothing but matter for congratu-lation. He thought it wiser to abstain for the present from discussion on Irish affairs, as they should be tempered by a sense of justice to the parties now under prosecution. The noble of justice to the parties now under prosecution. The Lord had no doubt but that Parliament, if necessary,

confer on the Executive additional powers in regard to Ireland-He then adverted to the satisfactory state of our French relations, and attacked the Americans for their repudiation The Marquis of CLANRICARDE found great fault with the speech, as not touching on the most important topics. believed government intended to do nothing for Ireland, and ridiculed the commission for inquiring into the state of Ireland

as a mere clap-trap. Lord FITZWILLIAM and Lord DEVON made a few observa-tions, and were followed by Lord CAMPBELL, who testified his disapproval of the mode in which the state trials were conducted; and complained of the omissions in the speech. Lord LYNDHURST said he intended to introduce an ecclesi-

exam ceedi of A Mr. had meet

and of at grand and at grand of at grand of at grand and of Arish summand and and the and the

Committee of the whole House on Irish affairs. Several motions were given notice of by other Members, of no particular

NO ALTERATION IN THE CORN LAWS .- IMPORTANT DECLA-RATION OF THE PREMIER.

Mr. Hume followed, enlarging on the importance of extending the trade of the country, and thereby reducing taxation, and proposed an amendment embodying his views.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, depicted the discontent pervading the body of the people, who were not sufficiently represented in that House. He complained of the weight of the mational burdens, and said it was the duty of the House to enquire into the grievances of the people; and, therefore, he moved an amendment to the Address to that effect.

Mr. Warburton approved Mr. Crawford's plan, and begged leave to second the amendment.

Lennaghan, and Manders Hughes, constables, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, and added, that previous to the meeting they heard several persons declare "that Mr. Saunder's house should be attacked because it was once the seen of blood."

Wednesday and Thursday were occupied with the reading of the newspaper extracts, and the hearing of law arguments and on Friday the case for the prosecution closed.

On Saturday Mr. Sheil delivered his address on behalf of Mr. John O'Connell, and occupied the whole day in doing so. The language was sometimes very touching, but he did not

begged leave to second the amendment. the great difficulty that existed in dealing with the Corn Laws, was the interest which all Members of this House and the Lord Airch a distributed the argentaries, in insisting.

Sir ROBERT PEEL contended that it was very inexpedient that the House should not be unanimous on the address. Passing over Ireland, he enlarged on the good understanding between England and England

to throw on Lord John Russell.

Lord Howick defended Lord John Russell from the snarls of Mr. Roebuck, and turning to the subject of the Corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather advocate the total reveal of the Corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather advocate the total reveal of the Corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the total reveal of the Corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the total reveal of the Corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the total reveal of the Corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the total reveal of the Corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the court adjourned and the court adjourned to the scene of the corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the court adjourned to the scene of the corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the court adjourned to the scene of the corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the court adjourned to the scene of the corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the court adjourned to the court adjourned to the scene of the corn Laws, found fault with Sir R. Peel's policy, and said he would rather the court adjourned to th advocate the total repeal of the Corn Laws than support the agitation.

Crawford's amendment:

which Her Majesty's Government wished to pursue in that On Thursday last, Mr. Henn, Q. C., on their Lordships pool Express. country But although Sir Charles Metcalfe went out to taking their seats, submitted on the part of the traversers, that taking their seats, submitted on the part of the traversers, that the Court had no power to proceed with the trial, the term fequally determined to resist any demands inconsistent with the dignity of the Crown. He should conclude by saying that Sir Charles Metcalfe went out to taking their seats, submitted on the part of the traversers, that the Court had no power to proceed with the trial, the term having ended. He requested their Lordships to take a note of the objection, which the Chief Justice expressed his willingness that the objection, which the Chief Justice expressed his willingness. support of the Home Government. (Hear, hear.)

IRELAND.

The trial of O'Connell and the other traversers commenced on Monday, the 15th ult., when James Hamilton, of Ormond Quay, was about to be sworn as the foreman of the jury, Sir part of the defendants. This gave rise to a lengthened argument, at the close of which the Chief Justice said the majority of the court were of opinion that the challenge to the array could not be sustained.

**Its peech occupied the whole of the day, and he was to resume again the next morning.

On Friday, Mr. Whiteside concluded his address, and was succeeded by Mr. M'Donough, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Barrett.

Mr. O'Connell, will, it is supposed, commence his speech to-morrow.

other "monster meetings," concluded by impeaching the resolutions which it had been intended to submit to the prohibited consequences in the shape of reduced wages and decreased

Henry M. Latham was next called:—He came to treland as to 4d. To snow now these free-trading general the question they were talking about, he asked them, supposing the questions testimony was obtained. Charles Ross, also a Gorrenment reporter, was called.

To snow now these free-trading general the question they were talking about, he asked them, supposing there was an 8s. duty, what would that amount to per pound on the loaf, and not one of them could give him answer,

taal in attendance. The whole of the day was occupied by the reduce wages in an unfavourably greater proportion; and as for had taken down of Mr. O'Connell's speeches at the several in a bag, go and meet a foreigner, fill his bag with corn, and meetings of the Repeal Association, at the Roughrea, Clifton, and when he came home again he would find his bread and other meetings and dinners. He was then cross-examined at great length by Mr. Henn. He stated that he had come to Ireland: Ireland in July, 1843; that he was a little frightened at first, but his apprehensions soon subsided; that he came as reporter for the Standard, and was also employed by the Government.

Successively handed to the witness, who stated that they | turers and to human nature (hear, hear).

Mr. Justice Perrin called the attention of the counsel heads as go into the trade societies (hear, hear).

Judge Burton's absence was owing to indisposition. An attempt was made on the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the investigation pendicular to the part of traversers to suspend the we would only take their corn, these foreign nations would go overruled. The first witnesses examined were persons in employment of Mr. Holbrooke, Crow street, who were tioned in reference to the engraving and printing of the differards used by the Repeal Association, the source from which as one instance of the inferior mode of living with which such Holbrooke had received the order. In the course of the prooke had received the order. In the course of the a foreign labourer was content, when he was with a ship Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steel left the court for the purpose biscuit-baker in Demerara, he always found an English captain anding a Repeal Meeting at Conciliation-hall. The cir- would give 5s, more for biscuit than a foreign captain, who Ance having become known to the Attorney General, the
Hon. Gentleman insisted on the traversers appearing in
Messengers were accordingly despatched, and after a
interval. short interval both travesers resumed their places, and continued to occupy them the remainder of the day. After a length ened examination of several witnesses, the court adjourned.

On Tuesday married M. Lucis D. Lating The second of the league to entrap working men, and urging them to take measures to counteract it. The league went about to coffee-shops and other places where small debating about to coffee-shops and other places where small debating about to coffee-shops and other places where small debating about to coffee-shops and other places where small debating about to coffee-shops and other places where small debating a situation as GOVERNESS, in a retired family, where the death of the court adjourned.

On Tuesday married M. Lucis D. Luci On Tuesday morning, Mr. Justice Burton was still absent they engaged him, at what wages did they suppose? 9s, a-week they engaged him at their runth. In 1810 Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower they engaged him, at what wages did they suppose? 9s, a-week they engaged him at their runth. In 1810 Sir Francis Burdett was committ

House of Commons, February 1, 1844.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four, and after routine business. Lord Ashley gave notice that he some routine business. Lord Ashley gave notice that he areas he helicaged to he a Roman Cathelia would give more application. The speaker took the chair at a quarter to four, and after a long and stormy debate, ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes, induced by a system of competition and cheap production, of which he gave several bands of music there, dressed in military ruinous effects on the working classes. The calculated the number of persons present to be captured to the course of the cour should, on the 7th of February, bring in a motion to pray Her Majesty to restore the Ameers of Scinde.

Lord J. Russell gave notice for 13th February, for a Compiler of the Lord of the Majesty to restore the Ameers of Scinde.

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Lord J. Russell gave notice array, led by a person he believed to be a Roman Catholic Priest. Bishop Higgins was in the same carriage with O'Connell. Messrs. O'Connell and Steele were the only traversers higher than in any other country in the world, and where, at a very strongly-expressed letter on that unhappy affair. For

'go home quietly, and tell your friends what was said, and when we want them here again, to be ready." John Jolly, a head constable of police, said he attended at the Malton meeting, in June last. Mr. O'Connell, in addressing the meeting, Lord CLIVE moved the Address, which was seconded by said they should have the Union repealed. That they should have Ireland for the Irish, and he defied the English to with remination to use every endeavour to improve the state of cland.

Mr. Hume followed, enlarging on the importance of extend
Mr. Hume followed, enlarging on the importance of extend
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ged leave to second the amendment.

The language was sometimes very touching, but he did not attempt to grapple with the law laid down in the opening ad-

Lords had in the matter, - that the agriculturists, in insisting as a satisfactory concession to the present agitation for repeal. on the perpetual maintenance of that law, were very exorbitant in their demands; and that he could not suppose the Premier himself looked on it in that light.

So Premier himself looked on it in that light.

sing over Ireland, he enlarged on the good understanding between England and France. The Premier declared that the Government had no intention whatever of altering the present law, which had the effect of maintaining prices with a steadiness unparalleled during half a century. He congratulated the country on the state of the revenue, and the advancement of trade, and insisted with expenses and said, that he appeared as counsel for Mr. Ray. He admitted that Mr. Ray was a repealer, and the paid Secretary of the trade, and insisted with expenses. trade, and insisted with earnestness that ministers had realized the prospect they held out.

association, but the jury were not to try him as such, but whether or not he had, in conjunction with the other traversers, whether or not he had, in conjunction with the other traversers, e prospect they held out.

Lord Palmerston, as usual, sneered at the foreign policy Ministers.

Mr. Roebuck condemned the non-mention of Irish affairs,

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Liverpool Provision Prices Current.

Whether or not he had, in conjunction with the other traversers, entered into a preconcerted plot to excite discontent against the Government and Constitution. The learned counsel proceeded to argue at some length against this allegation, and closed his discontent against the Express.

Liverpool Provision Prices Current.

Liverpool Provision Prices Current. Mr. Roebuck condemned the non-mention of Irish affairs, to argue at some length against this allegation, and closed his address at 2 o'clock, when Mr. O'Connell, who had been present

After a lengthened discussion, a division took place on the amendments. The numbers were, in reference to Mr. S. Crawford's amendment:—

For the amendment 29

Majority 256

For Mr. Hume's amendment 49

The Governor General withdrew his note, and Mr. Fitzgibbon as dressed the jury on the part of Dr. Gray; and about two o'clock a scene of an almost unparalleled nature occurred in Court. It seems that the Att'y. General felt exceedingly irritated at some of Mr. Fitzgibbon's personal remarks, and that he wrote a note to that gentleman, requesting that he would name a friend. The mention of this circumstance caused considerable sensation. Mr. Moore Q.C., acted as a sorot of mediator on the occasion, and eventually the Attorney General withdrew his note, and Mr. Fitzgibbon as as a fixed part of the part of Dr. Gray; and about two o'clock a scene of an almost unparalleled nature occurred in Court. It seems that the Att'y. General felt exceedingly irritated at some of Mr. Fitzgibbon's personal remarks, and that he wrote a note to that gentleman, requesting that he would name a friend. The mention of this circumstance caused considerable sensation. Mr. Moore Q.C., acted as a sorot of mediator on the occasion, and eventually the Attorney General withdrew his note, and Mr. Fitzgibbon as as a fixed part of Dr. Gray; and about two o'clock a scene of an almost unparalleled nature occurred in Court. It seems that the Att'y. General det exceedingly irritated at some of Mr. Fitzgibbon's personal remarks, and that he wrote a note to that gentleman, requesting that he would name a friend. The mention of this circumstance caused considerable sensation. Mr. Moore Q.C. and Mr. Middling 38 do Ordinary 32 Lako, per cwt. duty paid.

The Governor has became the Patron of the St. George's Society of Toronto. We regret we are unable, from the length of our English extracts, to publish as has been requested, the Prime 33 do Ordinary 32 do Ordinary 32 do Chemestal extracts, to publish as has been requested, the Prime 33 do Ordinary 32 do Or Attorney General withdrew his note, and Mr. Fitzgibbon assured him that he had meant nothing personal, and that he had merely spoken of him in his official capacity. Thus the mat-

rles Metcalfe, in pursuing this course, would have the entire to do. The jury and the traversers having been called over and respectively answered to their names, Mr. Whiteside addressed the jury in behalf of Mr. Duffy, proprietor of the Na-tion. His speech occupied the whole of the day, and he was to

at other meetings, and identified the various traversers who were repeal of the corn laws would not make a difference of more too much saltpetre had been used in curing." se occasions. Mr. Hughes was cross-examined than 11d. to 2d. in the 4 lb. loaf, and Mr. Hawes told him it the part of the defendants, but little of moment elicited.

Henry M. Latham was next called:—He came to Ireland as to 4d. To show how these free-trading gentlemen understood On Friday, Mr. O'Connell, attired in the bar-costume of the Queen's Counsel, entered Court shortly before ten, and took his seat in the inner bar. The other traversers were also punctual in attachments. The other traversers were also punctual in a traverse to the court shortly before ten, and took would reduce bread much less than was expected, it would train in a traverse traverse to the court shortly before ten, and took would reduce bread much less than was expected, it would train in a traverse traverse to the court shortly before ten, and took would reduce bread much less than was expected, it would train the court shortly before ten, and took would reduce bread much less than was expected. ination of Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross gave evidence of the pro- imagining that manufactures could be exchanged on equal terms redings at a meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 28th for corn by the working man, it was an absolute absurdity. gust, at which Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, and Really some of these gentlemen talked as if the working man Ray, were present. The witness read such passages as he had only to make up some articles, fling it across his shoulders and that he had received £400 for his services up to the next manual labour, wanted to be monopolists in corn; ay, and our legislation also. He had seen a little of the factories, and he legislation also. He had seen a little of the factories, and he companions of William the Conqueror; and his son, On Saturday, the first witness called was John Jackson, the summer and autumn; had attended the Association meetings, and transmitted to London his reports. Several notebooks re the original accounts which he had transmitted to the range of the sympathised with the working classes, and he would descent from Hugo. His eldest son was named Francis, and ald, and which had been sent back to Dublin for repeal the corn-laws, that they might have more food. He was was the first of the family who bore that name. the on those trials. The witness went through his reports of all the meetings to the 4th of October, at which, he said, he was the Rev. Mr. Tierney, with Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, and the meetings to the 4th of October, at which, he said, he was the Rev. Mr. Tierney, with Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, and the meetings to the 4th of October, at which, he said, he was the meeting to the family who sat in Parliament was Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son of the first Francis. Although he was wheat than England, not even America, in the various states of the family who sat in Parliament was Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son of the first Francis. Although he was wheat than England, not even America, in the various states of the family who sat in Parliament was Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son of the first Francis. Although he was wheat than England, not even America, in the various states of the member of the family who sat in Parliament was Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son of the first Francis. Although he was wheat than England, not even America, in the various states of the family who sat in Parliament was Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son of the first Francis. wheat than England, not even America, in the various states of which he had travelled. He knew the stuff that was made and survived him. He was succeeded in his titles and estates by a John Brown, a printer, proved that Mr. Ray was Secretary of the Association, that he had printed "Reports," &c., which he had travelled. He knew the stuff that was made and sold for bread abroad. Mr. Hume had said if the working grandson—a gentleman celebrated for his learning. He was he had been ordered to execute, sometimes by letter, someti art that the documents proved by the last witness should the working men desired free trade. They did not. The he made the tour of France and Switzerland, returning home league held their ticket meetings, but they dare as well eat their in 1793, in which year he married Sophia, the youngest daughter.

to every branch of industry likely to be interfered with by be imprisoned for three months.

mons on the 1st instant, that he has no intention of making any alteration in the existing Corn Laws; will doubtless have a favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its Flour, and though there is no activity in the definition sent, prices on the whole are firm. Since our last publication United States and Canadian Wheats have advanced 2d. to 3d per 70 lbs.; Flour 1s. to 2s. per bbl.; and Canadian Oatmea 1s. per load. Our market yesterday was tolerably well attended, and our local millers, so much on the reserve of late, evincing ed, and our local millers, so much on the reserve of late, evincing the composition of the Prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the superior of the composition of the Prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the superior of the composition of the Prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the superior of the composition of the Prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the superior of the composition of the Prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the composition of the Prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the composition of the Prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the superior of the prince Consort, took place in the Queen's private chapel, before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Friday local to the prince Consort, took place the prince Consort, took place the prince Consort, took place the prince Albert, on Friday local to the prince Consort, took place the princ ed, and our local miliers, so much on the reserved later to the Subrather more confidence; the general runs of Irish and the secondary qualities of duty paid Foreign Wheats were in moderate request at the quotations, and one or two parcels of good red Baltic were taken for Ireland; but in English, or in the later request at the quotations, and one or two parcels of good red Baltic were taken for Ireland; but in English, or in the later request at the quotations, and one or two parcels of good red Baltic were taken for Ireland; but in English, or in the later request at the quotations, and one or two parcels of good red Baltic were taken for Ireland; but in English, or in the choristers of St. George's Chapel were also present to take part in the performance. highest priced Foreign, very little business was apparent. Of Foreign Wheat, floating and in bond, several cargoes continue to be offered freely, but the high requirements of the sellers are not listened to by speculative buyers, and consequently no sales of moment have recently transpired. English, Irish, and Foreign Flour, although still in slow demand, supports our last opportations. In Rapley Reggs, and Peace little doing and quotations. In Barley, Beans, and Pease, little doing, and prices unchanged. With a very trifling quantity of Oats on offer, this Grain is firmly held; and though there is scarcely any consumptive inquiry for Oatmeal, the latter is still in demand for investment, choice parcels, suitable for holding over, commanding 22s. per 240 lbs. In the bonded market, good States Flour has brought 23s., and the best brands are worth 23s. 6d. per barrel. A few further cargoes of Wheat floating, duty remains at 20s., and last week's average was 52s. 3d.—been taken asunder and stowed away until the Terrible is ready for their reception.

February 3. AMERICAN. Beef, per brl. of 200 lbs.

agitation.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fitzgibbon addressed the jury on the part of Dr. Gray; and about two o'clock a scene of an almost unalleled nature occurred in Court. It seems that the Att'y.

General felt exceedingly irritated at some of Mr. Fitzgibbon's personal remarks, and that he wrote a note to that gentleman, personal remarks, and that he wrote a note to that gentleman,

merely spoken of him in his official capacity. Thus the matter ended.

Mr. S. Wortley said he had to put a question of great amportance to the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, the wished to ask his noble friend, whether the course pursued by Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the encurrence of Herbary 1 and part the question of him, because he believed hon, friend had put the question of this kind it was essential that there should be no mistaken impression upon the public mind. Had no hesitation in saying that the policy pursued by Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the entire approbation of Herbary 2 had no hesitation in saying that the policy pursued by Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the entire approbation of Herbary 2 had no hesitation in saying that the policy pursued by Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the entire approbation of Herbary 2 had no hesitation in saying that the policy pursued by Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the entire approbation of Herbary 2 had no hesitation of Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the entire approbation of Herbary 2 had no hesitation of Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the entire approbation of Herbary 3 had the concerned of the had put the question of Sir Charles Metcalle in Canada had the entire approbation of Herbary 3 had the concerned of the heaving parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of Mr. O'Conuell's and the other travers-reading parts of many of M been sold to some extent at the quotations, - Willmer's Liver-

(From the St. James's Chronicle)

rest in town—an interest which will no doubt extend to the country at large:—"25 tierces Labrador Salmon sold at 63s. per tierce, duty paid, about 2½d, per lb.; 50 boxes Cheese, ex Victoria, a New York, sold at 48s, per cwt., duty paid; 50 ditto, ex Prince Albert, from the same port, realised 53s, to ditto, ex Prince Albert, from the same port, realised 53s, to ditto, ex Prince Albert, from the same port, realised 53s, to ditto, ex Prince Albert, from the same port, realised 53s, to ditto, ex Prince Albert, from the same port, realised 53s, to ditto, ex Prince Albert, from the same port, realised 53s, to ditto and the first principle of the first principle o On Tuesday the jury was sworn; and the Attorney-General proceeded with his opening speech. He continued his statement up to five o'clock, at which hour he said he would not proceed further, as it was impossible he could finish that day. It was agreed to allow the jury to return to their own homes, at the same pirty to return to their own homes, at the same time giving them strict injunctions not to hold any communication with any person on the subject.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

Great exertions are making by the Agricultural interest to counteract the mischievous agitation of the Anti-Corn Law League. For this purpose meetings, composed of all classes, agreed to allow the jury to return to their own homes, at the family and the subject of the peasant, are being held in every part of the peasant part of the pea munication with any person on the subject.

The following morning, the Attorney-General resumed and spoke during the whole period of the sitting of the court. He dwelt principally the whole period of the sitting of the court. He dwelt principally upon the evident attempts of the traversers and their instruments to undermine the fidelity of the army, and after referring at some length to the Mullaghmast and self-principally to the working men, and urged them to be working the working men, and urged them to be working the working men, and urged them to be working the working men, and urged them to be working the working men, and urged them to be working the working the working men, and urged them to be working the working men, and urged them to be working the w per cwt., in bond; 30 kegs Lard, ex Hendrik Hudson, a New meeting at Clontarf. He exhorted the jury to discharge their duty firmly but moderately—with caution but without fear.

On Thursday, the first witness examined was Mr. F. B. Hughes, the Government reporter, who stated that he had been a report of the first witness are not only lords? They were the greatest and the worst monopolists, a report of the first witness are not only lords? They were the greatest and the worst monopolists, are reported in this country, and could be sold a report of the first witness are not only lords? They were the greatest and the worst monopolists, are reported in this country, and could be sold at the country and could be s from the stearine extracted from Hogs' Lard, and that parcels tory lords? they were the greatest and the worst monopolists, for they were the monopolists of manual labour, (hear, hear); and they not only wished to be monopolists of manual labour, and they hed that place, and read from his notes, a description of the barners, fancy dresses, and costume of "O'Connell's Police;" also the dress of scarlet velvet worn by Mr. O'Connell, &c. &c., as well as the national cap adopted on the occasion. The witness went on to read several passages from his notes, at great length, at the desire of the court. He further described being present at other meetings, and identified the various traversers who were the monopolists of manual labour, (hear, hear); and they not only wished to be monopolists of corn, and they hed out to them that repeal of the corn laws would double the size of the loaf for the same price, and they had thus deceived a large portion of the working, but more of the middle classes, though he was happy to say the great majority of the working at the desire of the court. He further described being present at other meetings, and identified the various traversers who were of such candles were expected in this country, and could be sold on terms to compete with the best English make; 25 tierces

MYSCELLANEOUS. THE LATE SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

(From the St. James's Chronicle.) The loss of Sir Francis Burdett, whose death we announced on Tuesday, will be deeply felt, not only by his family and numerous friends, but by the many who were dependent upon his bounty, for his hand was ever as open as his heart was compassionate. Of the political character of Sir Francis it is not our purpose here to speak; few men have so long occupied public attention -- none have been more popular, and scarcely any have had more experience of "the fickle breath of popular applause," but whatever diversity of opinion may from time to time have existed of the acts of his public life, there was but one in regard to his private position and social relations. He was an affectionate father, a kind husband, a fast friend, an excellent landlord, a man of unimpeachable honour, and he possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which identified

him as a perfect specimen of an English gentleman active companions of William the Conqueror; and his son, William, was knighted for his prowess in the holy wars. first baronet of the family was created by James the First .-His name was Thomas (and not Francis, as has been stated in

the the made the tour of France and Switzerland, returning home to the charge in the indictment, that of conspiracy, which was be sustained by certain documents prepared and printed by aome one of the traversers. If proved to be printed by one of the parties surely it would be received in evidence against that one. After a discussion of an hour and a half, the Court decided parties was discussed, and they all denounced it, for they knew the foreigner could send here boots and shoes at half the parties surely it would be received in evidence against that one. After a discussion of an hour and a half, the Court decided parties where the subject was discussed, and they all denounced it, for they knew the foreigner could send here boots and shoes at half the price they could make them at (hear). The same with the journeymen weavers, hatters, &c. Many useful classes of mechanics had already been entirely annihilated by the progress of free trade and machinery. The manufacturers, by encouraging machinery to the extent they had, had ruined the labouraging machinery to the extent they had, had ruined the labouraging population, and had, moreover, injured themselves, for the He was, a ter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., the well known banker On Monday, three of the Judges only were in attendance.

To LET,

To LET,

The Middlesex election in 1802, in which he was re
took a prominent part in every public effort to promote that
object. The Middlesex election in 1802, in which he was re
took a prominent part in every public effort to promote that
object. The Middlesex election in 1802, in which he was returned over Mr. Mainwaring, the chairman of the Middlesex bench of justices, by a majority of 270, was set aside on petition. The election which ensued was also severely contested, Mr. Mainwaring, jun., who stood in the place of his father, carrying his election by only five votes, in a pole of more than 5000 .-At the next general election Sir Francis made a third attempt to sit in the House of Commons for Middlesex; but was opposed by Mr. Mellish, and again failed. In 1807, Sir Francis first became a candidate for Westminster, and was returned without one shilling expense to himself. As "the Man of the The People"—the appellation which was conferred on him—his popularity was immense, and the public enthusiasm in his faour was carried to a height altogether unprecedented. The but recently come out to this Country, is desirous of obtaining

the witness could identify that attended the meeting. The last sentence of Mr. O'Connell's speech on that occasion was, under a system of general protection, not only to the land, but length of the was prosecuted by the Government, tried in the King's last sentence of Mr. O'Connell's speech on that occasion was,

In the year 1837, Sir Francis having lost his election for Westminster, which borough he had represented for 30 years, was returned for North Wilts. His lamented death has now Sir Robert Peel's explicit declaration in the House of Com-

IRON STEAMERS FOR THE NAVY.—The Lords of the paying one year in advance. Admiralty have ordered six iron steam-vessels to be built by contract; they have accepted the tender of Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, for three with engines and boilers, and Ditchbien & Mayer are to construct the like number with their engines and boilers. The engines are to be ready and on board

The Terrible, first-class steam-vessel, building at Deptford, as well as for shipment, have changed hands in the course of the week, and one or two during market hours yesterday. The Maudsley. They were put together at the factory, but have

Colonial.

NOVA SCOTIAL

made an instrument of oppression to some portions of the co munity for the augmandizement of others, however much his own inclination might lead him, as his interest always must, to We have received the following detailed statement of the ices obtained for the different articles of foreign and colonial "Well assured of the love that the people of Nova Scotia we have received the following detailed statement of the prices obtained for the different articles of foreign and colonial provisions at the sale by public auction, which we alluded to be a to the person of our Gracious Queen, and of their attachment to the person of our Gracious Queen, and of their attachment to the connection which binds them to the Mother particulars from the broker's catalogue in the technical form, in order that all parties interested may form their own opinions on a subject which is exciting no inconsiderable degree of inte-

> TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION, Dear Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully reminded, that (D.V.) at Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6th HENRY PATTON, Secretary,

Rectory, Kemptville, Feb'y. 9, 1844.

THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this association will be held (D.V.) in Trinity Church, Cornwall, on Wednesday, 6th March, immediately after Morning Prayer. A meeting of the Managing Committee will also be held at the Parsonage, Cornwall, o Tuesday Evening, 5th March, at 7 o'clock, at which the Clerg of the District are expected to present their respective Parochia

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY, Secretary. Parsonage, Williamsburgh, 3rd February, 1844.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends Beef rejected, was as good as possible, but that inferior salt and to carry on their usual business as

Forwarders, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards.
Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandiz Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as ow rates, and with as much expedition, as any other Ho

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

February, 1844.

FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS, These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment.

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied. Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville

R. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an exten-sive selection of the most fashionable and popular PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC;

Also, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand-action Square Piano Fortes, from the Manufactory of

BUSBY COTTAGE FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

THE above is situated a short distance off Yonge Street and within ten minutes walk of the University grounds For Terms, apply to JAMES BROWN, SADDLER AND HAR.

TO FAMILIES.

A YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some years in England in the Education of Children, and who has

To Farents and Guardians. MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,

many years in extensive practice in Upper Canada, will Spring, a vacancy for a STUDENT, of good Classical Education. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. GOLDSTONE, Esq., Surgeon, Cobourg, Canada West. February, 1844.

THE NEW YORK ALBION. THE Proprietor of the New York Albion has lately made and circulate them in the British Provinces.

favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its favourable effect upon our trade. As yet it is too early for its decease.

We understand that the obsequies of her ladyship have been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are performed.

Flour, and though there is no activity in the demand at preformed.

Some George's Chapel, Windson.—A private rehearsal been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are performed.

Some George's Chapel, Windson.—A private rehearsal been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are performed.

Some George's Chapel, Windson.—A private rehearsal been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are performed.

Some George's Chapel, Windson.—A private rehearsal been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are performed.

Some George's Chapel, Windson.—A private rehearsal been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are lars, with the understanding that they remain on the list, will be presented, without charge, with a copy of The Albion been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are lars, with the understanding that they remain on the list, will be presented, without charge, with a copy of The Albion been deferred; in all probability until those of Sir Francis are lars, with the understanding that they remain on the list,

The proprietor will also continue to pay the United States postage on The Albion. so that it will be delivered to the Sub-

lery, Washington, and Chambers will receive the whole for eight Dollars, which if published separately, would amount to twelve Dollars and fifty Cents.

This liberality the Proprietor hopes will be duly appreciated.

New Subscribers will be entitled to the same privileges on

The Gallery contains the following plates, beautifully engraved on Steel. THE QUEEN, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ELLEN TREE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and BUCKINGHAM PALACE, together with memoirs and letter-press descriptions, beautifully bound, so as beginning of August. Nothing definite is known as to the service for which they are intended. Agent for The New York Albion, at the House of Mr. BURN, in Lot Street, two doors West from Church Street, Toronto.

OLD FOLIO.

THE ROYAL TACHT .- The Victoria and Albert, Royal THE HISTORIE OF THE COUNCEL OF TRENT. Containing Eight Bookes,

N which (hesides the ordinarie Actes of the Conncell) are declared many notable Occurrences which happened in Christendome, during the space of fourtie yeeres and more, and particularly the practises of the Court of Rome to hinder the farthest, before the end of each quarter.

preservation. It is an invaluable and original authority in all matters relating to the Popish controversy.

Price-£2 10s. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street. 345 Toronto, Feb. 23, 1844.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. JUST PUBLISHED,

The Nova Scotian Legislature met at Halifax on the 8th BY H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, (PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS,) PROCEEDINGS At the Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone,

April 23, 1842, And at the opening of the University, June 8, 1843, CONTAINING the Addresses delivered by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University; the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Vice-President; the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson; and the Hon. Mr.

Justice Hagerman. The above work is on sale at Armour & Ramsay's, Montreal The above work is on sale at Armour & Camsay's, Montreat; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Desbarats & Co.'s, Kingston; Gravely & Jackson's, and C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; H. Mittleherger & Co.'s, St. Catharines; A. Davidson's, Ningara;

and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

February 21, 1844. ENGLISH EDITIONS

OF THE REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES, At reduced Prices, FOR CIRCULATION IN THE COLONIES.

HE January numbers of the following Periodicals have Just arrived, and the subscribers are authorized to receive subscriptions for the regular supply of them, in Toronto, free of Postage, and within about a month of the date of their publication in London, at the following rates, payable in vance, on delivery of the first number:

London Quarterly Review Blackwood's Magazine 27 Ainsworth's Magazine 27 Bentley's Magazine

Dublin University Magazine H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, February 5th, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, THE FIRST FOUR PARTS OF MUBRAY'S COLONIAL AND HOME LIBRARY.

Cash Price 3s. 6d. each. DARTS 1 & 2 centain Borrow's BIBLE IN SPAIN,-Complete. Parts 3 & 4 contain BISHOP HERER'S INDIAN JOURNAL,—to be completed in two more Parts. Other interesting works will follow, in the same series, and be on sale at the Subscribers, shortly after publication.

H. & W. ROWSELL. 163, King St. Toronto. February 5th, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED. A PAMPHLET CONTAINING DIRECTIONS AND FORMS FOR DEEDS. TO BE TAKEN UNDER THE

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. 3RD VIC. CH. 74. Price-One Shilling and Three Pence. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto.

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF LANDS

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. 1. To the Bishop, upon Trust, with Bar of Dower, without Bar of Dower

To any Rector, or other Incumbent, with Bar of Dower. Do. do. do. without Bar of Dower. PRINTED ON PARCHMENT: May be had on application to the Secretary of the Lay committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto,

February, 1844. CHURCH, ACADEMY, AND STEAM-BOAT BELLS,

Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1844.

They may be ordered by the numbers prefixed.

OF any size, from 20 lbs. to 10 tons weight, supplied by the Subscriber, and WARRANTED. THOMAS D. HARRIS, 4, St. James's Buildings.

HARE & Co.'s PATENT FLOOR CLOTH. THE Subscriber, Agent for HARE & Co., Bristol, England, will take orders for any size without seam, to come out by Spring ships. A great variety of patterns on hand.

THOMAS D. HARRIS, 4, St. James's Buildings. Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1844. WANTED.

Cobourg, will be attended to for one month. February 23, 1844.

The Spottiswoode Bociety. MESSRS. H. & W. ROWSELL will receive the Names of Subscribers in Warter C. of Subscribers in Western Canada to THE SPOTTIS-

FOR SALE, VERY VALUABLE FARM; A Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres,

ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED, Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore. A NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding with TROUT, runs through the land: There is also on the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other out-buildings; an excellent GARDEN, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For farther particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor, ROBERT F. COLEMAN.

Belleville, February 19, 1844. REMITTANCE OF MONEY.

By Settlers and others, to their Friends. THE CANADA COMPANY,

WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London purpolls of These Days Sight which are pany in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are early eashed in any part of the United Kingdom, -or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended.

During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances; the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d.

averaging about £9 each remittance; viz: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland.

1075 12 2 in 85 do to England & Wales, 441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland. 35 3 2 in 1 do to Gernsany.

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. REGULATIONS

THE PAYMENT OF THE COLLEGE DUES. 1. The Dues of the Pupils, whether Boarders or Day-

formation of their errors, and to maintaine their greatnesse.

IDCXXIX.

This volume is in strong binding and in an excellent state of the Roll, and such Pupils shall not be re-admitted until all arrears shall have been paid.
3. The custom hitherto pursued by the College, of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Books and Stationers required by the Pupils, shall for the future be discontinued.

4. The above Regulations shall take effect from the commencement of the year 1844. H. BOYS, Bursar. King's College Office, Dec. 27, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

R. J. A. COWLES would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cobourg, that he has opened an Office in Town, for the reception of calls from all those who may require the services of a Dentist, where he may at all times be found, except as business may call him to the country or some of the neighbouring Villages, which he intends occasionally to visit, of which absence notice will be given in the Star

and Church newspapers.

Office on Division Street, directly opposite the Star Office.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED. Office hours, from 8, A. M. to 5, P. M. Cobourg, Feb. 12, 1844.

EDUCATION. A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

EDUCATION.

MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies, M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST.

MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Private Tuition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH GUITAR, and in SINGING. Unexceptionable references given Toronto, 22nd January, 1844. 341 q

PRIVATE TUITION.

few Papils in Cobourg, in Mathematics, Arithmetic, Scrueying, and Engineering Drawing. particulars apply at The Church Office. 24th January, 1844. PERWARE THE THE A WESE

FIGHE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON; Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS, as Boarders in his family, whom his would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College of for the University,

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Guelph, will shortly be prepared to receive into his house FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whom he would instruct in Classics, Mathematics, and the other branches of a general education, and whom, if desired, he would prepare for becoming Candidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or for entrance at the University. MR. PALMER would pay the strictest attention to the formation of the manners, habits, and religious principles, of

any Pupils who may be entrusted to his care.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. Palmer, Guelph.
January 9th, 1844. MATHEMATICS, &c.

PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, A LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is desirous of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers.—Apply to Thos. Champion, Esq. 144, King Street, Toronto. 1st January, 1844.

BOARD AND LODGING, AT TORONTO.

MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman; can be A MARKHED COUPLE, or single a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home-The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City. One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices, may be received as Daily Boarders.
References of undoubted respectability will be expected.

For eards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician, Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg. Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of

WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as BOARDERS, who may be attending the COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY. With that view, she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which ill be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next, REFERENCES :- The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. The HONOURABLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE

ROBINSON, and The REV. DR. McCaul. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843. 337-tf T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET

TORONTO, BIRTHS. At Kingston, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. W. J. Goodeve, of a

MARRIED. In St. Ann's Church, Adelaide, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, Rector of Adelaide, the Arthur Mortimer, Rector of Warwick, second son of the Rev George Mortimer, Rector of Thornhill, to Mary Frances, of

Adelaide, only daughter of Captain White, late of the 66th In St. Mark's Church, Niagars, on the 20th ultimo, by the 345-tf Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector, Cyrenius Hall, Esq., M. D., of Westminster, London District, to Helen, eldest daughter of John Ross, Esq., of Niagara,

OR A DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, about forty miles from Kingston, a CLASSICAL AND NATHEMATI-CAL ASSISTANT. Applications, (post-paid), stating qualifications and terms, addressed A. B., office of this paper,

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 29 J. Nimmo, Esq.; T. Ward, Esq., rem.; Mr. Js. Boate, rem. in full to 7, 35; Rev. R. Knight, rem.; J. McKelcan, Esq.; Rev. F. Evans; Messrs. W. Miller & Co.; W. D. Powell, Esq.; H. Mortimer, Esq.; Rev. C. P. Reid, rem.; Rev. T. B. Fuller, a recent severe wound in the thigh, received in a duel with Mr.

Paul, added to the interest of the triumph.

In 1810 Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower by a vote of the House of Commons, for addressing a printed letter to his constituents on the commitment of Mr. Gale

Music and Drawing, would be committed to her care.

Applications, (post-paid) stating the different ages of the Children tages of the Children to be instructed, and addressed to W. D. Powell, Esq., add. sub.; Rev. R. J.

C. Taylor; P. M. Twells, Esq., (with enclorance), annually, payable at the time of subscribing.

Guelph, 22nd February, 1844.

WOODE SOCIETY.

The Terms are the same as those of The Parker Society, T. Champion, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq., add. sub.; Rev. R. J.

C. Taylor; P. M. Twells, Esq., (with enclorance), annually, payable at the time of subscribing.

Guelph, 22nd February, 1844.

Toronto, Feb. 16, 1844.

THE DUEL. (From the Boston Witness and Advocate.)

The ensuing narrative is extracted from the "Young Lady's Friend," and the writer of it is Mr. Stephens, the editor of Zion's Herald, which is ample proof of its authenticity. It is a noble example of ministerial faithfulness, and a dreadful exhibition of murderous infatuation, with its heart-rending calamity, and of divine retribution.

The Rev. Mr. M-, was a veteran itinerant which I give in his own words as much as possible:

and hastening with all speed.

terference could be successful, yet I thought it was my som stained with her brother's blood.

The second carriage had arrived, and was fastened boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats, vests, whole community. and hats off, handkerchiefs tied over their heads, and

sist in their mutual murder."

him. It was deeply pitted with the small pox, and there was upon it the most cold-blooded leer I ever saw on a human face. He had given the challenge. I besought him by every consideration of humanity and morality to recall it. I referred to the youth and ANSWER OF THE CHANCELLOR, THE VICE CHANCELLOR, AND inexperience of his antagonist-the conciliatory disposition of the seconds—the fearful consequences of his soul, if he should fall, and the withering remorse which must ever follow him if he should kill the young man. He evidently thirsted for the blood of his antagonist, but observing that his friend and the surgeon seconded my reasoning, he replied with undissembled reluctance that he gave the challenge for sufficient reasons, and that if those reasons were removed, he might recall it, guished members of the University, the tendency of which, but not otherwise.

I passed to the other. I admonished him of the sin he was about to perpetrate. I referred to his pro-bable domestic relations, and the allusion touched his heart. He suddenly wiped a tear from his eye. "Yes, sin he was about to perpetrate. I referred to his prosir," said he, "there are hearts which would break if deviation from the Protestant character of the Church of they knew I was here." I referred to my conversation England, and the alarm with which you have observed with the seconds and the other principal, and remarked symptoms of such deviation, which have appeared in the that nothing was now necessary to effect a reconciliation, but a retraction of the language which had offended gives them extensive influence over the younger portion his antagonist. "Sir," replied he, planting his foot his antagonist. "Sir," replied he, planting his foot firmly on the ground, and assuming a look which would ship have signed this letter, call upon us, the authorities have been sublime in a better cause, "Sir, I have ut- of the University, to take such steps as are open to us for tered nothing but the truth respecting that man, and though I sink into the grave, I will not sanction his villanous character by a retraction."

I reasoned with increased vehemence, but no appeal tion of these realms. to his judgment or his heart could shake his desperate firmness, and I left him with tears, which I have no doubt he would have shared under other circumstances. What could I do further? I appealed again to the first principal, but he spurned me with a cool smile. I flew to the seconds, and entreated them on any terms to adjust the matter, and save the shedding of blood. But they had already measured the ground, and were pamphlets, have been considered, discussed, and replied ready to place the principals. "Gentlemen," said I, "the blood of this dreadful deed be upon your souls. I have acquitted myself of it." I then proceeded from the area toward my horse.

What! thought I, must the duel proceed? Is there with blood-guiltiness! Can I not pluck them as brands in the Thirty-sixth Canon. from the burning? My spirit was in a tumult of anxtheir duty in enforcing a strict compliance with this staiety; in a moment, and just as the principals were tathe name of God I adjure you to stop this murderous of the legislature, to provide for the foundation, maintemark. It must not, it cannot proceed." "Knock vinity, the authorities of the University, with the assistance him down," cried the elder duelist, with a fearful imprecation. "Sir," exclaimed the younger, "I appre- were competent, to carry into execution the views of go ciate your motives, but I demand of you to interfere vernment and of parliament. And they trust, that by no more with our arrangements." The seconds seized me by the arms, and compelled me to retire. But I up the youth committed to their care in the pure princiwarned them at every step. Never before did I feel ples of the Reformed Church of England. so deeply the value and hazard of the human soul .-My remarks were without effect, except on one of the friends of the younger principal. "This is a horrible place," said he, "I cannot endure it;" and he turned with me from the scene.

"Now, then, for it," cried one of the seconds as they returned. "Take your places." Shudderingly I has-

tened my pace to escape the result.

preacher of the West. He related many incidents of nied it. It stopped before a small but elegant house. his itinerant life. Among them was the following, The driver ran to the door and rapped. An elderly

ther carriage, containing four persons beside the driver, hand still grasping the wound, when a young lady, neatly attired in white, and with a face delicately My fears were confirmed, and I could scarcely doubt beautiful, rushed frantic into the room, and threw her that another scene of blood was about to be enacted arms round it, weeping with uncontrollable emotion, in those quiet solitudes. What was my duty in this and exclaiming with an agony of feeling, "My brocase? I knew too well the tenacity of those fictitious ther! my dear, dear brother! Can it be-O, can it and absurd sentiments of honor which prevailed in that be!" The attendants tore her away. I shall never section of the country, and which give to the duel a forget the look of utter wretchedness she wore as they character of exalted chivalry, to suppose that my in- led her away, her eyes dissolving in tears, and her bo-

duty to rebuke the sin if I could not prevent it; and The unfortunate young man was of New England in the name of the Lord I would do it. I immediately origin. He had settled in the town of N-, where wheeled about, and returned with the utmost speed to his business had prospered so well, that he had invito a tree. I rode up, attached my horse near it, and temporal comfort, was a scene of unalloyed happiness, throwing the driver a piece of silver, requested him to but in an evil hour he yielded to a local and absurd guard him. While treading my way into the forest, prejudice, a sentiment of honor falsely so called, my thoughts were intensely agitated to know how to which his education should have taught him to despresent myself most successfully. The occasion admit- pise. He was less excusable than his malicious murted of no delay. I hastened on, and soon emerged into derer, for he had more light and better sentiments .an oval space surrounded on all sides by dense woods. This one step ruined him and his happy family. He At the opposite extremity stood the principals, their was interred the next day, with the regrets of the

His poor mother never left the house till she was lightly belting their waists. A friend and a surgeon carried to her grave, to be laid by the side of her son. were conversing with each, while the seconds were | She died after a delirious fever of two weeks' duraabout midway between them, arranging the dreadful tion, throughout which she ceased not to implore the

It must not be, gentlemen. In the name of the law incidental state of public opinion, a fictitious sentiwhich prohibits it—in the name of your friends, the ment of honor. Whose influence is more effectual principals—in the name of God who looks down upon in correcting or promoting such sentiments than woyou in this solitary place, I beseech you to prevent it man's? Human laws have failed to correct it, but at once; at least wash your own hands from the blood her influence can do it. Let her, then, disdain the of these men. Retire from the field, and refuse to as- duellist as stained with blood. Let her repel him parsonage at Thurgoland, near Barnsley. from her society, as one who has wrongly escaped the

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE HEADS OF HOUSES TO THE LAY ADDRESS AGAINST THE TRACTARIAN PARTY.

To the Right Honourable Lord Ashley and other Lay Members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

We have received, and have had for some time under r consideration, the letter addressed to us by your lord. ship and other gentlemen, in our character as the responsible governors of the University of Oxford, on the subject of sentiments diffused by means of various publications, sent forth within the last few years, by several distinit has grieved you to observe, has been to excite dissatis-faction with the principles of our Reformed Church, as embodied in the Book of Common Prayer, and especially

with the Protestant Church of England and the constitu-

It is undoubtedly true, that within the last few years certain tracts or pamphlets have been published by several distinguished members of the University, containing opinions and sentiments considered by many not to be nformable to, or consistent with, the doctrines of the Reformed Protestant Church of England, as embodied in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the articles of religion called "The Thirty-nine Articles."

The opinions and doctrines contained in these tracts or to in other publications, and those discussions have, at different times, attracted more or less of the public atten-

Against the prevalence, however, of erroneous opinions | England. among its members generally, the University possesses a What were my emotions as I turned away in despair! safeguard in the statute enacted more than two centuries ago, which provides that every candidate for matricula-What! thought I, must the duel proceed? Is there no expedient to prevent it? In a few minutes one or both of these men may be in eternity, accursed forever nine Articles, and, in addition thereto, the Three Articles

The authorities of the University have not lost sight of perseverance in a course of moderation and watchfulness they will be enabled, under the Divine blessing, to train

Wellington, Chancellor, P. Winter, Vice-Chancellor, On behalf of the Heads of Houses.

THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE.-The proved to be a stepping-stone to the episcopal bench, that our readers will feel some curiosity respecting Dr. Jelf, the successor of the Bishop of Lichfield in the office of Principal of King's College, London. The Rev. Richard William Leff, D.D. is the case of the St. Siz. London. "One-two"-and the next sound was lost in the William Jelf, D.D., is the second son of the late Sir James explosion of the pistols! "O God!" shrieked a voice Jelf, who, in the year 1814, was Mayor of Gloucester, and of agony. I turned round. The younger principal, after the establishment of peace. He was distantly related with his hand to his face, shrieked again, quivered, and fell to the ground. I rushed to him. With one Kidman, of Wheatonhurst. Of his marriage Dr. Jelf is hand he clung to the earth, the fingers penetrating the sod, while with the other he grasped his left jaw, which was shattered with a horrid wound. I turned with faintness from the sight. The charge had paswith faintness from the sight. The charge had paswing been born on the 25th of January, 1798. The most important office which he has filled was that of preceptor to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Handra with faintness from the sight. The charge had paswing been born on the 25th of January, 1798. The most important office which he has filled was that of preceptor to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Handra with faintness from the sight. The charge had paswing been born on the 25th of January, 1798. The most important office which he has filled was that of preceptor to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Handra with faintness from the sight. The charge had paswing been born on the 25th of January, 1798. The most important office which he has filled was that of preceptor to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Handra with faintness from the sight. The charge had paswing been born on the 25th of January, 1798. The most important office which he has filled was that of preceptor to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Handra with faintness from the sight. The charge had paswing been born on the 25th of January, 1798.

blood and shattered teeth, had he fixed his grasp with a tenacity which could not be removed. Bleeding profusely, and convulsive with agony, he lay for several minutes, the most frightful spectacle I had ever witnessed. The countenances of the spectators extracted in vain. On the 17th of July, 1830, Dr. Jelf was announced by the surgeon that death had ended the scene. Meanth of the the murderer and his party had left the ground.

One of the company was despatched on my horse to communicate the dreadful news to the family.—
The dead young man was cleansed from his blood, and borne immediately to his carriage. I accompanied it. It stopped before a small but elegant house. The driver rau to the door and rapped. An elderly lady opened it with frantic agitation, at the instant, when we were lifting the ghastly remains from the expectation of them as a "sect" crying "havoc," and as "dogs of war of the true breed?" Unless they requisite such horrid trash, contrary not only to all religion, but to all humanity and decency, and disown the Rev. author of it with indignation, as a foul slanderer and repeat them indignation of severel in vain. On the 17th of July, 1830, Dr. Jelf was appointed Canon to sail of the company was despatched on my horse to communicate the dreadful news to the family.—
The dead young man was cleansed from his blood, and borne immediately to his carriage. I accompanied it. It stopped before a small but elegant house. The driver rau to the door and rapped. An elderly lady opened it with frantic agitation, at the instant when we were lifting the ghastly remains from the surge of the court of the was an decaption to his allower representation of the true breed?" Unless they mad as "dogs of war of the true breed?" Unless they much as of our train and energy were not explain the occurrence; but an opposite to chart that his attainments and energy were not explain the occurrence; but an opposite such orders of the war decaption of the decaption, but to all humanity and decency. The discussion of the tru which I give in his own words as much as possible:

About four miles from N—, is an extensive grove, well known as the scene of several fatal duels. As I passed it one morning on my way to my appointment in that town, I perceived a horse and vehicle among the trees, guarded by a solitary man, who appeared to be the driver. My suspicions were immediately excited, but I rode on. About a mile beyond, I met another carriage, containing four persons beside the driver, and as till grasping the wound, when a young lady, Major Sharp, of Kincarrochie, Perthshire."

Mr. T. S. Lea advocated the grant of 80l., but 50l. was bundland, we do not know that we can cite a more approposed to be voted by others of the committee; ulti-nately, however, the larger sum was voted. The chapel mately, however, the larger sum was voted. The chaper will contain 120 sittings, of which 100 are to be free.—
The sum of 572l, has already been raised by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The Rev. G. Boraston applied for a further grant in aid of the fund for enlarging Broughton Hackett Church. The expenses incurred in this work amount to 162l. 6s. 3d., and the means provided being only 148l. 6s. 10d., there was a deficit of 14l. The being only 148l. expenses incurred in this work amount to 162l. 6s. 3d., and the means provided being only 148l. 6s. 10d., there was a deficit of 14l. The were conversing with each, while the seconds were about midway between them, arranging the dreadily conflict. One of the principals, the challenged, appeared but wenty years of age. His countenance was singularly expressive of sembility, and also of cool determination. The other had a stout, ruffiau-like shearing—a countenance easy but suinister and heartless, and he seemed impatient to wreak his vengeance upon his antagonist.

I advanced immediately to the second, and declared at once my character and object. "Gentlemen," said I, "excuse my intrusion. I am a minister of the gostpe. I know not the merits of this quarret, but both my heart and my office require me to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, if possible."

"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been done to effect it, without success, and this is no place to make further attempts."

"Under any circumstances, in any place, gentlemen," if replied, "it is appropriate to prevent murder; and earlier of the laws of man and of God, and each of the intendants, with tears, to preserve her hapless son too the step of the learning that the date of the population of the parties, tipo drift he learnbent being in statement and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the subject of labouring men and small farmers, and the stipend of the learnbent being and small farmers, and the subject of the condend the three, or any ask all the state of the farmer there was a definition of the parties, tipo and the attendants, with tears, to preserve ber hapless son took determination. The subject of the match and the three states are the match and the state of the summary of the mat

population of not less than 2000 without a consecrated church or chapel. This district may be taken either out that he has resumed his duties as Chaplain of Vepery. of any single parish, or out of contiguous parishes. An endowment will, in the outset, be provided under the act by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to the amount of 100l. per annum; and when there shall be a church consecrated in the district, this endowment will be increased by the commissioners to at least 150%, per annum. The right of nomination will be alternate—first in the Crown, next in the Bishop. But this right may be obtained by other parties (with preference to the patron of the parish church, or towards the further augmentation of the endowment, in such proportion as shall be deemed fairly to entitle them to it; and I may venture to add, that there will be a sincere disposition to regard all such claims liberally."—West of England Conservative.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, to his wick, parishioners, contains a most important scheme relative to the ecclesiastical superintendence of the great town of Leeds—a scheme which involves the sacrifice on the part of Dr. Hook of half his income, and the whole of the patronage which he now enjoys. The whole town of Leeds is at present one parish and one Vicarage. There are however 21 district churches or chapels of ease to the parish church, the ministers to which are appointed by the Vicar of the parish. Dr. Hook announces that he has been in communication with the government and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the subject of making all these districts separate parishes, and the clergymen of them independent Vicars, responsible only to the same

REANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ecclesiastical authorities as the Vicar of the Mother hurch, and receiving all fees and emoluments within ment in the ensuing session to effect this important arrangement. The patronage of the new parishes is proposed to be vested in the Bishop of the diocese and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Dr. Hook, in consequence of his relinquishment of income, proposes to give up his present residence, and to go with his family to a smaller one near the parish church, which was lately rebuilt with great magnificence by the liberal contributions of the free the floors of all the Leeds churches, and to leave them open to the occupation of the poor, while the galleries alone are to contain pews for those who desire to have exclusive seats. - Morning Paper.

The Marquis of Westminster has contributed the sum Children of the Poor in the principles of the Church of

WELSH SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL. -We rejoice to learn that our fellow-countrymen in the vicinity of the above church evince their regard for the at three o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. The Morning Service at nine o'clock, it is complained, commenced a too early an hour for many to be present; and probably there is some justice in this complaint at this time of the year. The cause of this inconvenience, it seems, cannot be removed until a separate church be found for the king their positions, I was again on the ground.—
improvement of religious instruction within the University. Welsh in the north part of the town. But it is to be hoped that the efforts which have been made by the various sity. For, when her Majesty was enabled, by recent acts denominations of Dissenters to erect suitable and handsome places of worship will rouse Churchmen to effect this desirable object .- Yr Amerau, a Welsh Newspaper

published in Liverpool. BISHOPRIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK .- The Bishopric of New Brunswick will be the next established by the Colo nial Fund. The colony is equal in extent to one-half of England, and is rapidly increasing in population. William Colebrooke has officially expressed his con tion in favour of the formation of the see; and the Chief Justice, the Solicitor General, and the leading persons in the colony, are exerting themselves to raise a fund towards the endowment. The special committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of soliciting subscriptions on the same behalf in this country, have estimated the necessary income at 1200l., although they will be prepared to recommend to Her Majesty's government the appointment of a Bishop as soon as a clear revenue of 1000l. has been permanently secured. A capital of 30,000l. will therefore be required. The sum of 20,000l. from the Colonial Fund will be appropriated to the purpose .- St. James Chronicle.

THE CHURCH AND THE WESLEYANS.

(To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.) sed through the left side of the mouth, crossing the teeth, severing the jugular, and passing out at the back part of the head, laying open entirely one side Jelf, therefore, left England to undertake the onerous wesleyan. The Prince, although educated by an English bonne, resided during the early part of his life on the continent, and Dr. Jelf, therefore, left England to undertake the onerous wesleyans, of the Rev. D. Chapman and the Wesleyan Wesleyans, of the Rev. D. Chapman and the Wesleyan wesleyans. of the face and neck. In this ghastly wound, amid duty of a Prince's education. Even if he had failed in | Chronicle, and whether or not they acquiesce in the

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY .- On Wednesday last a Society for Propagating the Gospel .- From the Church Building Society.—On Wednesday last a quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society was held at the Guildhall, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the chair, when several grants were made for the building, enlarging, and repairing of churches in the diocese of Worcester, and other business was transacted: 150l. was granted towards the fund for the erection of the chapel at Barnard's Green, which is now nearly completed. In asking for the grant, Colonel Bund (who was on Wednesday chosen a vice-president of the society) took occasion to state that the school-room which had been licensed by the Lord Bishop The unfortunate young man was of New England origin. He had settled in the town of N—, where his business had prospered so well, that he had invited his mother and sister to reside with him. His home, endeared by gentleness and love, and every temporal comfort, was a scene of unalloyed happiness, but in an evil hour he yielded to a local and absurd prejudice, a sentiment of honor falsely so called, which his education should have taught him to despise. He was less excusable than his malicious murples.

The East Indian missionaries meet with some discouragements, but, on the whole, the results of their labours are gratifying. In Australia, we learn, from a letter of the performance of Divine Service, was weekly crowded to overflowing. It will not, however, accommendate to a searcity of money in that colony, many of the churches which had been compensation to state that the school-room which had been licensed by the Lord Bishop for the performance of Divine Service, was weekly crowded to overflowing. It will not, however, accommendate to overflowing are gratifying. In Australia, we learn, from a letter of the school room which had been licensed by the Lord Bishop are gratifying. In Australia, we learn, from a letter of the school room which had been compensately and the performance of Divine Service, was weekly to ok occasion to state that the school room which had been divended to overflowing. It will not, however, accommended to overflowing. It will not, however, accommendately that we learn, from a letter of the clurch the beshop to the disshop had open end an

Guardian.

The Queen Dowager.—We are exceedingly gratified in recording every act of benevolence from the hand of this illustrious personage; we have been informed of pliberal donation of 25l. towards the erection of a new parsonage at Thurgoland, near Barnsley.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter is instituting inquiries in Cornwall, with the view of ascertaining the state of the control of the Rev. E. K. Maddock, M.A., to be additional chapter of the Rev. E. White, returned from My emphatic remonstrance had a momentary effect. They seemed not indisposed to concurrence of the principals.

I passed immediately to the oldest of them. His countenance became more repulsive as I approached him. It was deeply pitted with the small pox, and

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. (d., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent invertion. The usual discount in the control of the co From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Sanada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New Bruns ick, in the iludson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland will be in a raison parts of the United States, it will be found a cofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be idely and generally diffused. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the

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Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, Toronto, February 5, 1842.

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DR. HODDER, York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 32

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

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Toronto. September. 1842.

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14th September, 1843.

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

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June 8, 1843.

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It is proposed that the first number be published in April 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense of the undertaking. The Terms of Subscription will be £1 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Persons desirous of subscribing, are requested to send notice (postage free) to the proposed Publishers, H. & W. Rowsell, 163, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Dec, 16th, 1843.

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