COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1845.

poetry.

LIFE'S COMPANIONS.

When I set sail on Life's young voyage, 'Twas upon a stormy sea: But to cheer me night and day, Through the perils of the way, With me went companions three— Three companions kind and faithful, Dearer far than friend or bride; Heedless of the stormy weather, Hand in hand they came together,

Ever smiling at my side.

One was Health, my lusty comrade, Cherry-cheek'd and stout of limb; Though my board was scant of cheer, And my drink but water clear, I was thankful blest with him. One was mild-eyed Peace of Spirit, Who, though storms the welkin swept, Waking gave me calm reliance, And though tempests howl'd defiance, Smooth'd my pillow when I slept.

One was Hope, my dearest comrade, Never absent from my breast, Brightest in the darkest days, Kindest in the roughest ways, Dearer far than all the rest.

And though Wealth, nor Fame, nor Station, Journey'd with me o'er the sea; Stout of heart, all danger scorning, Nought cared I in Life's young morning For their lordly company.

But, alas! ere night has darken'd, I have lost companions twain; And the third, with tearful eyes, orn and wasted, often flies, But as oft returns again.
And, instead of those departed, Spectres twain around me flit; binting each, with shadowy finger, Nightly at my couch they linger; Daily at my board they sit.

Oh, that I so blindly follow'd
In the hot pursuit of Wealth! Though I've gained the prize of gold, Eyes are dim, and blood is cold— I have lost my comrade Health. Care, instead, the wither'd beldam, Steals th' enjoyment from my cup: Hugs me, that I cannot quit her; Makes my choicest morsels bitter; Seals the founts of pleasure up.

Woe is me that Fame allured me— She so false and I so blind! Sweet her smiles, but in the chase I have lost the happy face Of my comrade Peace of Mind;
And instead, Remorse, pale phantom,
Tracks my feet where'er I go;
All the day I see her scowling,
In my sleep I hear her howling,
Wildly flitting to and fro.

Last of all my dear companions, Hope! sweet Hope! befriend me yet; Do not from my side depart, Do not leave my lonely heart All to darkness and regret. Short and sad is now my voyage O'er this gloom-encompass'd sea, But not cheerless altogether,

Whatsoe'er the wind and weather, Will it seem, if bless'd with thee. Dim thine eyes are, turning earthwards, Shadowy pale, and thin thy form: - Turn'd to heaven thine eyes grow bright, All thy form expands in light, Soft and beautiful and warm. Look then upwards! lead me heavenwards! Guide me o'er this darkening sea! Pale Remorse shall fade before me, and the gloom shall brighten o'er me,

If I have a friend in Thee. CHARLES MACKAY.

THE GROWTH OF PURITANISM.

and though, through God's goodness, there was doubt- of both.

God which "giveth light unto the eyes."

guiding hand of their appointed pastors. But the fierce and fiery, to the disturbance of the church and them his due religious system of the papacy could not guide their state:" accounting every thing from Rome which was impossible; for to each one of these Lollards there reformation. and which reached down to the very centre of his soul. classes should be conciliated to the uttermost; and the substance

feeling. The knowledge of his own humanity had ficed or licensed preachers. ings each one who yielded himself up to it.

to reveal itself, found the church-system under which been its guides.

when the outbreak of the Reformation spread the fer- sailants of existing institutions. ment through the nation. For a time all went on

changed, the reformation was established, and imme- negroes, they shall remain in that plight for ever, the I will henceforward no longer be a servant of the diately the evil seed sown heretofore sprung up and basest, the lowermost, the most dejected, most undermultiplied. Now was seen the true curse with which foot and down-trodden vassals of perdition." popery had cursed us, in divorcing the religious sym- It is not, therefore, wonderful if Churchmen, who, About thirty inhabitants of Schneidemühl seceded pathies of men from that external organization which on their part, had a strong perception of the contrary at the same time from the Roman communion, and had been framed by the Lord specially to foster them, truth, let the arm of law fall heavily upon those who forming themselves into a congregation, called on in making men judges and teachers, because the very numbered in the ranks of their supporters such trouble- Czerski to remain with them as their minister. On love of truth within them had made them fear to be some disputants. The true source of the evil was in the 27th of last October, they petitioned the Prussian learners and the taught. The reformed began to that former unfaithfulness of those who should have Government to be officially recognized as a Christian divide amongst themselves. The reformation had been the watchmen and stewards of the Lord, which Church, and put forth a public confession of their lifted up the cover which the seal of mystery had here- had made the Church hateful, not to infidels, because faith, in which they condemn, on the following points, tofore secured, and from the opened vessel there issued they abhorred religion, but to earnest believers, bea spirit, vast, undefined, and fearful, on which men cause they loved it; and the memory of which made to the laity; 2, canonization of saints; 3, invocation looked and trembled; marvelling how it had been held many good men still her enemies, though she was now of saints; 4, power of granting absolution; 5, fastbefore in such a narrow compass, seeing that never wholly in the right. The points for which she coning; 6, use of the Latin tongue; 7, celibacy of again could it be charmed into its former quietness. tended were the very guards and instruments of the priests; 8, mixed marriages; 9, pap (From "A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America," by the Very Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, M.A.)

The principle of obedience had been unawares dissolved. Their former long separation from Roman But oppression, which maketh a wise man mad, "had merely substituting "one holy universal Church," for errors, in spite of authority, had tainted the spirit of held a long rule:" men's consciences had become fes- "one Catholic and Apostolic Church." The confes-The curse of popery had long lain heavy upon Eng- many of the best of our people, and made them self- tered and angry, and could not bear the light touch of sion concludes by acknowledging "the Holy Scripland, and had eaten out, in great measure, the very life choosing schismatics. Each was to judge for himself. lawful authority. The time for the full working of tures as the only sure source of Christian faith, and of Christianity amongst us. It was, "as with the people, so with the priest;" or rather the evil had begun it was confounded with the vile tradition which for so reign of Elizabeth it was gathering strength, and injurevery enlightened pious Christian," and by declaring with the priest, and had gone down to the people.— long a time had cheated their souls. The succession ing more and more the hearts of those whom it in-When we look into the religious history of that period, of the priesthood was a lie; for the lying priests of old feeted. In the following reign it was scarcely repressed commemoration of the bloody sacrifice on the cross we should almost conclude that, with some few noble had claimed it for themselves. The deep need of by the timid watchfulness of James; and in his son's which is celebrated in the holy Mass may be useful exceptions, in which the absolute deadness of the syssupport and sympathy, for which God has graciously time, it burst forth for awhile triumphant. Puritanism to the living and dead," and the doctrine of transubtem in which he was set forced the saint out of all made provision in the communion of saints, and for was then seen in its maturity; and its violence and system into a direct commerce with the unseen world, which the heart of man craves, was wholly forgotten persecution far exceeded any excess of rigour which Christianity had, in the mass of cases, become a great in the first fever-heat which waited upon the discovery could be charged to the adherents of the contrary side. scheme of formality. The withholding of God's word of individual responsibility and individual salvation; If some meeting-houses had been heretofore supfrom the people, the denial of the master-truth of our and the great twin-truths which had been wedded being justified by faith only, and, above all, the robbing together in primitive times, which the hollowness of men of the presence of their only Saviour by putting the popish system had severed by seeking to destroy sharpened the edge of that sentence which, for a maliin his place those outward institutions which were individual religion, were henceforth, it seemed, to cious libel on the Queen, deprived Prynne of his ears,* intended to be signs and means of his true nearness strive for the mastery, as if man's peace lay in one Puritanism could not slake its vengeance till it beto them—all this had wrought fearfully amongst us; destroying the other, and not in the perfect harmony headed Laud. If Puritans were forced by Queen munion was the result of the most conscientious and

convulsion had followed in due course upon the numbformality had chilled it utterly. There was no deal- ness of lethargy. All through the reign of Elizabeth, licly or privately, of the Book of Common Prayer. ing with the consciences of men, no treating them as society was convulsed by these struggles. The party individual souls, each one with the great mystery of which began to be known every where under the title spiritual life within, which was to be nurtured and of the Puritans, professed to aim at a more perfect or perfected. But empty outward forms were all; and, entire reformation of religion. The work, they when once that divinely-appointed organization, which, thought, had been left half done. They were many as the channel of God's living grace, was intended to of them men of true and deep piety, whose errors were Quicken as much as to direct the soul of man, was the natural consequence of the unhappy influence unitself thus changed into a set of lifeless observances, der which their minds had grown and ripened. Their it could maintain any power at all only by suspending unsettled and unquiet spirits were the legacy which within each of its victims the true energies of his own departed from us." They strove with all the earnest-This, therefore, became the object of those worldly- ness of men who had a great reality at stake: it was, minded men who sought to use Christ's Church as an instance of the country as it seemed to them, for the very life of their own instance. instrument for working out their own earthly ends.—

souls and of their children's souls that they contended.

And it stilled the cravings of man's soul by the opiate of have overthrown the institutions of Christ himself.— Most High, to forward the mighty destinies of Her, hear so much now-a-days at home), and accordingly, insensibility, passing over to the priest and the system

Those who saw this were bound to withhold from them against whom the gates of hell shall not prevail. that care about his own inner self which is indeed the that for which they longed. And so the old feelings charge of each reasonable being. So long, too, as men of hostility, which the abuses of her Roman garb had indicates, is to give a sketch of the stirring events the Creeds of the "Prussian Evangelical Church" could be kept in gross ignorance, the fearful starts to kindled, fastened now upon the church reformed. It which are in progress in Germany, concerning which, impose too great a restriction on liberty of conwhich a sleeping conscience is subject could be set became again an open struggle. Law was on the side in Ireland at least, but little is generally known. The science! and remissions and the showy jugglery of outward de- and by the law the rights of truth were enforced. In belief, among the Protestants of Germany for several ereeds, adopts the following in its stead: votion, all specially directed to this end. And so for such a temper of society, it was hard to draw the line years past, is a matter notorious to all. The spirit "I believe in God the Father, who by his almighty Years had it been in England. Prayers, in which the at all times between persecution and a due resistance of rationalism has tainted all the fundamentals and word created the world, and governs it in wisdom, heart or even the reason of the worshipper could take to the spread of error. The limits of toleration had sources of religion; and the existence of an orthodox righteousness, and love. I believe in Jesus Christ little or no part, had been, for the mass of the people, been ascertained by neither party; and it is no great congregation among the millions of Protestants, would the only allowed attempt at approaching God. For- admission to allow that they were now sometimes appear to be the exception, not the rule. This death, has redeemed us from slavery and sin. I malities and shows—which at the best addressed themtransgressed by the defenders of the Church. Every scheme of infidelity,—for the rationalistic system can believe in the influence exercised by the Holy Ghost selves to the sensitive faculties—these had been the thing, indeed, tended to lead them into such a course: be counted no better,—is recommended by all the food provided for the deep and wonderful spiritual they were maintaining what had clearly stood from charms of eloquence and the power of learning; life; and the reason had been abased, until it received the first spread of Christianity. The attacks now witness the writings of Rosenmüller, Kuinoel, Gesethe lying legends of the day, instead of that word of made on this must, in their eyes, have been manifest nius, Bruno Bauer, and a host of others: but, what impiety. They were led on, moreover, by another is more melancholy still, the neologistic principle per-But so could it be no more after the time of Wick influence. The Puritans were made bad subjects by vades even the "orthodox" German divines. A He had spoken words over these slumberers the very same qualities which made them bad Church- single instance will illustrate what we mean. Thowhich had broken their charmed sleep. He spoke of men. The secular arm, therefore, was ready to strike luck, who is accounted one of the most evangelical God, of their need of him, of the Mediator between in its own quarrel, and glad to take advantage of the among their "orthodox" writers, explains a wellhim and them, of their own inner being; and con- first whisper of the cause of religion. It was not now known difficulty in construction, which occurs in the science had awoke as the words reached their anderfor toleration simply that the Puritans were striving. Epistle to the Romans (i. 14), by the supposition, standings. A multitude of men began to perceive During their exile, in the reign of Mary, they had that the Apostle, while penning the passage, was sudthat they were men; that they had souls for which the learned all the lessons taught by Calvin and John denly interrupted, and that on resuming his task, they must themselves care, as to them above all they Knox. Their consciences compelled them not only the grammatical connexion with what had preceded were precious beyond price. They began to feel the to practise themselves what they deemed right, but at had escaped his memory ly need of personal religion. Strange and often ill- all hazards to enforce this practice upon others also.

The prevalence of rationalism has not, of course, directed were their first efforts after it, as are the The "Puritans of this age," says the gentle Fuller, been limited to the Protestants; among the Roman actions of men who are roused suddenly from a deep "were divided into two ranks: some, mild and modesleep: greatly did they need the soothing voice and rate, contented to enjoy their own conscience; others,

were once infected with this new disorder; and, find- them to 'lose their nature,' and become such, that they some details vent its spreading, by marking out for death or suffer- the pretences of conscience and religion." How flourishing cities in Europe in the time of the Em- be limited by any external authority."

he lived the great enemy of that religion. The priests, read in the pages of "Martin Mar-prelate" and his was overtuned by a built of the Catholics of Berlin and of Eberfeld trivial in itself, becomes, nevertheless, important from the church of Treves. This relic was exhibited for the church of Treves. This relic was exhibited for the church of Treves. This relic was exhibited for the church of Treves. it, he knew only as those who hated, reviled, and en- and groaning under dominant oppression. "Our the first time in the year 1196, and then at condeavoured to extinguish it. The religious sympathies, bishops," say they, "and proud, popish, presumptuous, siderable intervals in the 16th and seventeenth cenwhich should have clung to the church-system, and by paltry, pestilent, and pernicious prelates, are usurpers. It was exhibited in 1810, to, it is stated, members of the new congregation loudly protested abstractedly considered, and divested of this appeal to it been raised to a goodly maturity, finding in it no sure stay, cast forth their tendrils upon strange sup- will lie like dogs, impudent, shameless, and wainscoat- less second article, that it "says nothing of Jesus Christ, or exasperation." There is nothing, therefore, more ports; thus becoming themselves entangled with evil, faced bishops. Your fat places are anti-Christian: than 20,000 persons, daily, during fifty-six days.† but the bare words that he is our Saviour"—a point, earnestly to be deprecated, than the mischief of so and separating the personal religion of the man from they are limbs of antichrist, &c. Our lord bishops, the unity and blessedness of the Church. In such a as John of Canterbury, with the rest of such swinish Bishop Amoldi, with which almost every one is fastate men soon chose wilfully for themselves, as a part rabble, are petty antichrists, petty popes, proud pre- miliar; in which he eloquently appeals to the most and unbelief, separate from each other;" and they go addition of ceremonies and observances not authorized of their religion. They rejected ignorantly the great- lates, enemies to the gospel, and most covetous, excitable feelings of the German character, and calls on to observe, est truths, from their dread of the errors with which wretched priests." And the aim of this reviling was upon his readers to unite with him in achieving "the they had been mixed: there was no blessed truth of openly declared: "the Puritan preachers would have freed and honour of their German fatherland." Christ's gospel to which some deadly delusion had not all the remnants and relics of antichrist banished out Ronge who is now thirty-two years of age, received Christians have ever confessed, and will confess until been wedded; and the just-opening eye which saw of the Church, and not so much as a lord bishop, (no, his ed cation at the theological seminary at Breslau. the end of the world, that Jesus Christ is the very men as trees walking could not nicely distinguish not his grace himself), dumb minister (no, not dumb After is ordination he fell into disgrace on account Son of God, our Lord, who was conceived by the between truth and falsehood, whilst it had been made John of London himself), non-resident, archdeacon, of some dispute with his ecclesiastical superiors, and Iloly Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary?" to loathe as its worst enemies those who should have abbey-lubber, or any such loiterer, tolerated in our on the publication of his letter, and the concurrence ministry.'

For more than one hundred and fifty years this This is not the language of men seeking toleration the world, was of much greater real importance, leaven had been working widely amongst the people, under religious scruples, but of coarse and open as- Ronge vas chosen priest of the newly formed "Ger-

prosperously. The vexed and angry minds of men ribaldry. It is true there were many better men secession from the Roman communion of Czerski, were well satisfied as long as the work of demolition among the Puritans, but it was such tempers as these priest of Schneidemühl. Czerski, during his minisproceeded. The obstacles which it received in the against which the ruling powers were forced to take trationin the cathedral of Posen, had his eyes opened latter part of Henry's reign came rather from the king up arms. And these were not the lowest of their fac- to the arbitrary nature of the authority claimed by than the clergy. The bishops were still reformers, all tion. "Martin Mar-prelate," it was known, came the Poe, and the many corrupt and superstitious at least whom the people looked to as bishops indeed. from their leaders' pens. And that great intellect and practices of the Church of Rome; and having open-Accordingly, when Edward VI. became king, the work station could not heal the bitterness of faction, may ly preached doctrines manifestly opposed to the Romish proceeded apace. The reformed part of the nation be seen somewhat later in the prose works of John faith, he was suspended from his office, and on the seemed to be united: much was yet to be done before Milton himself. With less coarseness of tongue, but 22nd August, 1844, published his solemn secession religion would be purified; but upon doing this, they certainly with no less rancour, he dooms the bishops from the Church of Rome, in which he declares,were agreed among themselves. Then came the sharp of the English Church, "after a shameful life in this "I will not become a Calvinist, nor a Lutheran, check of Mary's reign, and the strife burnt more world, to the darkest and deepest gulf of hell; where, nor a Menonite, nor a Greek Christian; I will remain fiercely than ever; but still the reformed were all under the despiteful control, the trample and spurn of a Cattolic, but according to the words of Holy Scripgathered on one side, and the popish on the other. all the other damned, who, in the anguish of their tor-So it continued while she lived; but with the acture, shall have no other ease than to exercise a raving his Apostles. I will be and remain an Apostolical cession of Elizabeth the whole aspect of the field was and bestial tyranny over them as their slaves and Catholic Christian, an Apostolical Catholic Priest.

pressed, we know not of one which, like our cathedrals, was made a stall for horses. If hatred to Puritanism Elizabeth to be present in their parish church, the less underneath this frozen surface some hidden life In such a state was the nation. The spasms of parliament of 1645 sentenced to one year's imprisonment any one who for the third time made use, pub- whereby his designs may be accomplished.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

One of the most striking characteristics of what

took his ears, he had taken his head, he had given him no more † What more striking evidence can be afforded of the fear-

efforts and satisfy their new-born wants: its whole desire was to crush them. This it soon found to be government of the English Church to the Presbyterian than the conform the government of the English Church to the Presbyterian den enjoys an enjegonal covernment, and yet that religious den enjoys an episcopal government, and yet that religious Impossible; for to each one of these Lollards there was now revealed a truth, which he held as a reality,

It was Elizabeth's maxim, that the first of these but Sweden enjoys no succession: she has the shadow without

of an went, which, though it has made less noise in man Catholic' congregation at Breslau. The con-

Pope, and of his false doctrines, but I will be a seridea of its spirit: vant of Almighty God alone, and of his holy doctrine."

stantiation.

Such was the character of the movement originated by Czerski, and ending in the formation of the, as they call themselves, "Christian Catholic Congregation," at Schneidemühl, and of more than thirty other congregations in the one province of Silesia. The characters of Ronge and Czerski are said to be totally different. Czerski is represented as a man of pious pure conviction; while Ronge is regarded as a daring rationalist, and as one who will shrink from nothing

It is both interesting and important to trace the progress of this movement up to the present time.-THE NEW GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. At the time when the congregation of Schneidemühl put forth their confession in last October, Ronge had just attained his full celebrity, and had just been excommunicated and degraded from the priesthood. lence of the religious movement. Amid much of and accordingly formed his congregation at Breslau, what is evil and much of what is pernicious in its a circumstance which was hailed with enthusiasm in consequences, the bare fact, that one of the most all parts of Germany. Ronge's "Confession" was, absorbing subjects of the day, perhaps the most abthe first three Protestant clergymen who joined the

our Saviour, who, by his doctrine, his life and his (das Walten des heiligen Geistes) upon earth; in a and has never since returned." holy universal Christian Church; remission of sins; and a life everlasting. Amen."

* Hermes declares that during thirty years of the period when he was Roman Catholic Professor of Theology in a German University, he was without any proof of the existence of God, at all satisfactory to his mind.

† Among other proofs adduced of the spurious origin of the

"Apostol. Christians," p. 185.
† Very much the same view of Ronge's character is taken in the "Apostolical Christians," The following is a sample: the Apostonical Christians. The knowing is a same of the Clergyman to a Security from contentions both vehement and well-grounded. I am persuaded, however, that the salviour; no appeal to the Word of God as the only rule of the content of the Clergyman to be guided by his own discretion, it would be fair and case of ministers inwardly alienated from our Church, the content of the Clergyman to be guided by his own discretion, it would be fair and case of ministers inwardly alienated from our Church, the content of the Clergyman to be guided by his own discretion, it would be fair and reasonable for him to consider, before adopting changes are of ministers inwardly alienated from our Church, the content of the content only means of salvation." "The most glaring errors of Popery strike him but little; he denounces its tyranny; its cupidity; its hypocrisy; but he does not go to the root of these evils. He speaks therefore only of moral freedom; the dignity of man; the emancipation of the people," &c.—pp. 52, 53. Ronge himself bears very unequivocal testimony to his own religious state at the time he was preparing for the priest-hood. He speaks with horror of "five precious hours dedicahood. He speaks with horror of "five precious hours dedicated daily to prayer." On whatever other grounds a religious person might object to the appropriation of so many hours to devotional exercises, it would be impossible for such a person to regard it as a waste of time, or represent it as an insufferable ground of union!

"One of the conclusions of the Council of Leipzig on matters of faith ends thus: "We do not admit any divergence in the reception or exposition of the substance of our faith, to constitute motives for separation or condemnation." A portentous ground of union!

It could not be torn from him: he must be slain first. hence Cartwright, Travers, and all the great leaders Catholics of Germany, also, this pestilence is rapidly The existence of this creed seems to be somewhat man is qualified to be a watchman upon the towers of He could not be made to cease believing, or to cease of the party, were at this time allowed to act as bene- increasing, s is proved by the failure of papal de- superfluous, when we turn to the second article of the our Zion, whose sympathies are with the enemy that nunciations to crush the heresy broached in the work confession, which declares, that "we maintain per- besieges us. No man is fitted to be a shepherd, who, flashed upon him—he could not forget it; and it must But when "causes of conscience exceed their of Hermes, as also by several circumstances which feet liberty of conscience, and detest all constraint, instead of protecting the flock, makes common cause be dreadful to him until he could find out its true bounds, and grow to be matters of faction," to use the characterizethe rise and progress of the new "Ger- all falsehood and hypocrisy;" and to the assertion of with the wolves. healer. Hence popery strove in vain with those who words of Sir F. Walsingham, "the Queen judged man Catholi Church," of which we proceed to state the fourth article, which adds to the statement of the I may observe, that, contrary to what at first might third, that Holy Scripture is the only rule of faith, be imagined, the most irritating and most dangerous ing this strife to be hopeless, it soon set itself to pre- should be distinctly punished, though coloured with Treves (ugusta Trevorum) was one of the most this comment, "the interpretation thereof must not of all discussions, are those which relate to forms and

This strife went on long before its being was pro- seen. Five hundred Puritans, "all beneficed in the story goes, discovered many precious relics in the which had bitherto been formed, had adopted each vitally affecting practice, and decisive of our eternal claimed. Just as knowledge increased, so far spread Church of England," and styled by themselves, "use- Holy Land, and among others, the tunic in which the creed most agreeable to itself. This course state, admit of various shades and degrees, and are the awakening of conscience; and, whenever this ful preachers," resolved in 1586, "that since the our blessed ord was crucified, and for which "the plainly precluding the possibility of union, a Council not always discernible by the ignorant, and therefore awoke, the struggle followed between him in whom it magistrate could not be induced to reform the disci- soldiers cas lots." This holy tunic was presented was assembled at Leipzig, on the 22nd of March last, most excitable, portion of the community. But a woke and those who sought to keep it sleeping. From pline of the Church, therefore, after so many years' to the city & Treves, her birth-place, by the empress; the result of which was chiefly the adoption of the gesture, a formulary, an usage, or a vestment, presents which there followed always this evil consequence, that waiting, it was lawful to act without him, and intro- when in after years other cities disputed this fact, such confession of Breslau, and the ordering a translation something universally obvious and tangible; somethe man, in whom personal religion was but beginning duce a reformation in the best manner they could." as Argenteil in France, Cologne, &c., the genuine- of the Bible to be made on new principles, under the thing which every eye and ear may daily witness with

"What becomes of the divinity of Jesus Christ, if you do not proclaim what the tongues of all true

healing this schism, and a general meeting was held ioners. on the 21st of last May, at which the "Protest- Our great object, my reverend brethren, in the per-Catholics," as they are now termed, proposed sundry formance of divine worship, should be, to reconcile, as Nor was this the mere vulgarity of uneducated current event to which we have alluded, was the articles which had been agreed upon as the basis of a far as in us lies, the claims of established usage with reconciliation, of which it is only necessary, from what the regulations of the Rubric. Of these two authohas been already said, to state the last, viz :- "We rities we ought not to sacrifice either, and certainly therefore reject the Pope and his hierarchy, but ear- not both, in any instance, to our own tastes, prejunestly desire that the Christian Catholic Church dices, or spirit of partizanship. We sacrifice both should retain its original constitution, i. e., apostolical whenever, at our own discretion, we depart from estaand episcopal." While these propositions were being blished usage without any rubrical injunction. It is read, loud cries were heard of "The old thing!—we from changes of this kind that a large proportion of want progress!" &c., and the meeting ultimately our present difficulties and distractions have arisen. separated in confusion. The two parties continue As examples of such unauthorized innovation, I may separate, and have each their priest.

> into the true character of this movement. On the doctrine conveyed in the passages which he takes upon 9th of March the first service was performed at Bres- himself to expunge. I may instance the introduction lau by Ronge's congregation, and commenced by a of an extemporaneous prayer before the sermon,—a hymn (written for the occasion, and adapted to a practice at open variance with the system of the Church popular German air), addressed to Ronge himself, of England, a system essentially liturgical. Such who, standing before the altar, complacently submitted prayers, once introduced, might, as we know from histo the honour. Part of the first verse will afford some

"To him be praise and honour given, Who by might of truth hath striven, Superstition's chains hath riven— Us to light from darkness rears!"

lished, previously to the Council at Leipzig-the merely not exasperate, but endeavour to heal the creed of which they have since accepted as not incon- wound. And I shall now proceed to offer a few sugsistent with their own—a separate confession of faith, gestions by which this vitally important object may, in which they expressly deny the doctrines of the as I humbly conceive, in a great measure, be effected; Trinity, of the Holy Ghost, and of the Resurrection. and the hereditary feelings associated in the minds of The last incident is not the least significant. A feast our people with public worship, be reconciled with was given at Halle, to celebrate the formation in that proper deference for the Rubric. town of a "German Catholic" congregation. Ker- I begin with cases, and there are several, in which bler, lately a Roman Catholic priest, now chosen the Rubric allows the minister his choice between two minister of the "German-Catholics" at Leipzig, and methods. It must be obvious that, in such cases, he regarded with Ronge and Czerski, as one of the lead- ought to choose the method which is agreeable to esers of the party, proposed the health of a Protestant tablished usage, rather than its opposite. clergyman named Uhlich, chairman of the association Again, where the interpretation of any Rubric is of "Protestant Friends," and who has declared that doubtful, either because the words of it are in themthe association at the head of which he stands, "seeks selves obscure, or because they are apparently contrato make prevalent a form of Christianity in which all dicted by other Rubrics, the minister will give estaparties among Protestants, Catholics, and Greeks, in blished usage the benefit of that doubt, and avoid which Christians and Jews may feel themselves to changes and peculiarities about which he is uncertain agree with one another."

The Protestant sovereigns of Germany seem to be- And in thus examining the phraseology of Rubrics,

newly appointed priest out of the public funds. teresting extract will explain our meaning:

sorbing, is religion, is of itself a cheering circum- February of the present year, and bears undoubted 1786, the details were actually agreed upon at a constance; and though we may not be able to penetrate marks of the rationalistic character ascribed to its gress of four archbishops, those of Mayence, Treves, into the future, or to discern how good is to spring author. It seems to have been his object to embrace Cologne, and Salzburgh, and received the sanction is, to a great extent, persuaded in his own mind that from the mass of evil, it would surely be a flagrant in his communion all shades and complexions of re- of the Emperor Joseph II. The documents pub- established usage on certain points is at variance with And, so long as men's consciences could be wholly Yet they strove in ignorance: in seeking to do away want of faith to doubt that good will ultimately result, ligious belief (something on the plan of those ingesent to sleep, this scheme was perfect of its kind; for the errors which had crept over them, they would fain and that all will be guided by the providence of the his own views. He is under no necessity of precipiwhole Church, the centre of Unity,' 'to whom all tately introducing peculiarities, of differing from his Catholics are bound reverentially to yield canonical brethren in the administration of divine service, and Our present purpose, as the heading of this article new body assigned as their reason for so doing, that obedience, deny his right to any temporal jurisdiction of exposing himself to the imputation of a sectarian and vindicate the independence, in his own diocese, spirit; he is relieved by the Prayer Book itself from episcopal functions. Not the least important part of rized interpreter; for when rubrical controversies again at rest. There were penances and indulgences and indulgences and indulgences and religious feeling, and reli which the present evils would have been in a great things are diversely taken by different parties," the measure obviated, and they would have better answered the holy purposes for which they were foun- to the Bishop, who by his discretion shall take order ded. Unfortunately the whole project failed for want for the quieting and appearing of the same." This of co-operation on the part of the suffragan and ex- rule is most important in its application. The incomempt bishops, and the favourable time passed away with the commencement of the French Revolution,

> OBSERVANCE OF THE RUBRIC. From a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeac of Middlesex, by the Rev. John Sinclair, A.M.)

Persons truly attached to our Articles and Liturgy, and who, as defenders of evangelical truth and apostolic order, take their stand upon the wisely-balanced and long-established principles of our English Refor- ing a similar reconcilement throughout the province. mation, are not likely to differ on essential points .-But once remove this common bond of sympathy, you and yet outwardly officiating in her services, occurs unacceptable to his parishioners, and hurtful to his but rarely, and can never, with conscientious men, own usefulness, that the legislative functions of the occur at all. The terms of Church communion should Church have been for generations in abeyance, and not be drawn too rigidly for the laity; but much greater that the only way in which she could express her will

* One of the conclusions of the Council of Leipzig on mat-

† English Churchman, June 26, p. 405.

ceremonies, and external symbols of opinion. Matcompletely this limit had been reached may easily be press Helen the mother of Constantine, who, as the The several "German Catholic" congregations ters of doctrine and abstract speculation, although The language of their ruder partisans may yet be ness of thei tunics was overturned by a bull of Pope superintendence of Ronge, Czerski, and Kerbler.* pleasure or annoyance. This something, however by our ritual, nor enjoined by our Diocesan, or by the omission of performances actually prescribed and generally prevailing. In either of these cases we may, no doubt, gratify our own individual tastes and predilections; but we impair our usefulness, are liable to give much offence, and inflict grievous injury on the Church. We divide, perhaps, a previously united congregation into adherents or opposers of our favour-Ronge himself went to Berlin for the purpose of ite peculiarities; we gain partizans, but lose parish-

mention the curtailment of our Liturgy and its offices The following incidents will afford some insight by the officiating minister, whenever he dislikes the tory, encroach by degrees upon the Liturgy, and at length be made to supersede it altogether. One rule, therefore, for promoting peace and unity, is not to widen, of our own accord, the unhappy breach between the statute law and the common practice of the Church.

But it is not enough to avoid increasing the evil, we Again, the congregation formed at Wismar pub- must endeavour to provide a remedy; we must not

whether the law does or does not require them.

gin now to regard with suspicion the proceedings of and collating them to ascertain their meaning, he will this body. In Prussia a royal edict has prohibited allow established usage its proper weight and value as the granting them the use of Protestant Churches, al- an interpreter. He will not readily suppose a discrethough some municipal councils maintain the right of pancy between the law and the custom of the Church; doing so, and that of Dantzig has not only given up he will incline to think them in harmony, rather than to the "German Catholics" the ancient cathedral of in discord with one another. He will not hastily asthat town, but has voted an annual stipend to the sume that all the wise and good men by whom the Liturgy has been handed down to us, were practically The facts here given are derived from a series of mistaken with regard to its requirements. I may ilvery curious communications which have lately ap- lustrate this by observing, that when a question arises peared in the English Churchman; to several of the as to the interpretation of those passages in Holy statements and opinions of the writer we are totally Scripture which have reference to divine worship, and opposed, but in one point we are perfectly agreed, when it is debated whether the texts bearing upon the namely, as to the true source from which any perma- subject are more favourable to liturgical or to extemnent or useful reform in the Romish Church must be poraneous devotions, the historical fact that Liturgies looked for, or can proceed. The following very in- universally prevailed from the beginning, must have no small influence in determining our interpretation "Such a reform must originate with the rulers of of the passages under discussion. Analogous to this is termed the spirit of our age, is the universal prevaand bishops; must have the sanction of princes, and, tion of the Rubric. We naturally infer, that the as had the Reformation in England, the hearty con- practices we have received from our forefathers are in currence of the great body of the ministering clergy. agreement with, and not in opposition to, the direc-Such a reform was not only projected, but in the year tions by which they, like ourselves, professed to be

I may further observe, that even when the minister this very painful responsibility. He is not its authobent who consults his Diocesan in any difficulties which may press upon him, removes them from himself, and attaches them to the arbiter provided for him by law. The Bishop, no doubt, is bound to see that his "order be not contrary to anything contained" in the Book of Common Prayer; but it is to him that the duty belongs of reconciling, so far as he deems advisable or attainable, the claims of established usage with the authority of the Rubric throughout the Diocese; as it is to the Archbishop, when similarly called upon, that the more extended duty belongs, of effect-

I have yet to add, that in case the Bishop and Archbishop should see fit, in any instance, to give no strictness is required in the case of Clergymen. No that any form or ceremony should fall into disuse, was by actually disusing it. The general consent of all parties, of the crown and the people, the clergy and the laity, the governors and the governed, where it has been actually even though not legitimately given, is entitled to great authority, and forms a strong apology for what might otherwise be censurable.

that they are able to extricate themselves from it, not to be involved in the humiliating dilemma in which Her Ma-

jesty's Government would place them. Hithert it has been

supposed that these matters of education, of religious

establishment, of religious tests, were mattes of princi-ple, one way or the other. Men who took the view that

they were necessary to the maintenance of eligion, and useful for the benefit of the State, like the Hn. Member

for Oxford University (Sir R. Inglis), stealily upheld them; other men, who conceived that they were a snare

for scrupulous consciences, and a cobweb brolen through at once by those who had no faith and no scruple about

these things, as constantly denounced them a worse than useless, and prayed for their abolition. Eiher course

may be taken; either course may be defended by argument. My Hon. Friend the Member for the University

of Oxford can well defend his opinion; my light Hon. Friend who sits near me (Mr. Macaulay) is fully capa-

convenience the next day to uphold them for the sake of certain interests, and that this House is ready servilely

I am well aware that many parties, laymen as well as who endeavour to calm our present agitations. They hope that if disturbance and contention increase, some hope that if disturbance and contention increase, some result will follow in accordance with their peculiar views. One man looks to Parliament, and another to Convocation; one hopes to see Rubrics altered, and another to see them universally reduced to practice in conformity with his own particular interpretation. Each appears to have forgotten that the legislative interference he deside-Britain. No man can foresee the accumulated mischief that would inevitably overflow the Church, if once the becoming, day after day, more widely severed from the

composed of Churchmen, and that the Convocation is only a synod of the province of Canterbury, convened public men, whilst the kingdom of Christ, to the glory originally to tax the Clergy, and in which the great mass of the clerical body are most inadequately represented.

Already the cry is raised for a national Synod, co-extendate the company of the clerical body are most inadequately represented. Already the cry is raised for a national Synod, co-extendate the company of the clerical body are most inadequately represented. Already the cry is raised for a national Synod, co-extensive with the Church. Already the question is mooted, by what authority this national synod shall be convened, and of what materials it shall consist; whether of Bishops, only, of Bishops and Presbyters, or of Bishops, Presbyters, and lay brethren. It is easy to conceive the general turmoil, the strife, the jealousy, the exasperation, likely to follow any legislative interference with our existing the stripe of the comparative obscurity and neglect.

It is a fatal error to imagine that the exercise of authority, and the deliberations of legislative wisdom, are facilitated by this unnatural divorce. Universal experience proves that the very reverse of this is true: it shews us that the administration of civil power is ters, and lay brethren. It is easy to conceive the general turmoil, the strife, the jealousy, the exasperation, likely to follow any legislative interference with our existing arrangements. All that we are sure of is contention. The changes we intend to urge may be rejected, while those we mean to strive against may be forced upon us. And whether we succeed or fail in carrying our own favourite schemes, we may find reason to grieve over favourite schemes, we may find reason to grieve over the irreparable injury of schism and separation, which

regarding our religious system every year with greater confidence and respect, as endowed with principles of vitality and stability, which sad experience has demonstrated to this fashionable incursis- of their respective dues, when he calls upon them. British influence and colonization, opening the remotest and hitherto most inaccessible regions of the earth to the pure doctrine and Apostolical institutions of our beloved injustice which does not change its quality in changing views of the Member for Edinburgh, or of the Vhig united efforts, co-extensive with the English name, and blood, and language, that our Zion, in her providential

In short, my reverend brethren, God has given us

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—Life's Companions.
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Ned Botelor.
Family Residence of Ignatius Loyola.

ciety,—that a collection should be made annually in aid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Ormons—without distinction of parties,—has fully studied and present the important lesson, that exemption of the country—which has been done to describe the important lesson, that exemptions are the recommendation of the first instance, planted Ministers and crected Churches in the more to describe the day of rest. How many are there who appeared the important lesson, that exemptions are the results of the country—which has been done to describe the day of rest. How many are there who appeared the important lesson, that exemptions are the results of the country—which has been done to describe the day of rest. that the Collection, in behalf of this important object, tion from the restraints and admonitions of the Gosbe made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this pel, in public transactions, is not one of the "privi-Diocese, on SUNDAY THE NINETEENTH DAY OF OCTO- leges" of Parliament.

"The elegance of his manners," writes the reflect- State, in the way of equivalent for the advantages it ing Chateaubriand of his infidel countryman Voltaire, derives from such an alliance, has provided, in this "his courtly demeaner, his taste for society, and, above manner, a solemn and abiding memorial of its religious all, a disposition the propensities of which were by no duty, -an article of which duty is, to shield the Church means sanguinary, would probably have placed him in from injury and aggression of every kind. The exdecided opposition to the revolutionary government. istence of an Established Church is a standing evi-He is sufficiently express in favour of social order, dence,—the clearest and the most impressive we can a nation; that the conscience of the government is the without perceiving that he saps the foundations of it have,—that the civil magistrate is encircled by saby assailing the ministers of religion." The pecu- cred, as well as secular obligations. British Statesliarity thus noticed in the character and writings of men who have enjoyed the highest reputation for pothis famous sceptic, is worthy of remark. A man who litical wisdom, have been accustomed to regard with entertained a strong antipathy to all the vulgar ex- honest and ardent pride this national recognition of cesses of a turbulent democracy, was accessory to their | Christianity, as being at once a monument of public subsequent outbreak, through the medium of his pro- piety and the pledge of public happiness. "Whilst fane publications: the "Coryphæus of Deism," as he we provide first for the poor," was the language not has been called, meditated damage to the Church; many years ago of the oracular Edmund Burke, "and but the weapon which was aimed against the priest- with a parental solicitude, we have not relegated relihood, penetrated into the heart of the monarchy: the gion (like something we are ashamed to shew) to obphilosophic scorner who sneered at the Christian faith scure municipalities or rustic villages. No! we will during the reign of Louis XIV., assisted, though un- have her to exalt her mitred front in courts and parconsciously, in clearing away many obstructions to the liaments. We will have her mixed throughout the passage of Louis XVI. from the throne to the scaffold: whole mass of life, and blended with all the classes of he spoke, when dead, words of encouragement to a society. The people of England will shew to the Parisian rabble, whom, if he had been living, there is haughty potentates of the world, and to their talking little doubt that he would have thoroughly despised. sophisters, that a free, a generous, an informed nation, Though destitute of any predilection for ebullitions of honours the high magistrates of its Church; that it popular phrenzy, he became a political incendiary, will not suffer the insolence of wealth, and titles, or because he was an unbeliever.

any other species of proud pretension, to look down And, in the common course of events, this union with scorn upon what they look up to with reverence." of the two characters,-the demagogue and the free- That Church, of which this truly great man thought thinker,—is unavoidable. He who, by his corrupting and spoke so highly, is still existing, as pure, as faithexample, vicious conversation, or irreverent writings, ful, and as zealous as ever; she is yet a blessing to labours to make religion an object of contempt; to the land overshadowed by her wide-spread branches; detach it from the national counsels; and to diminish and right honourably has she adhered to her obligaits authority over the public mind, may be justly re- tions in the civil compact. But has a like fidelity puted an enemy of all civil institutions; for it is cer- been evinced by the State in discharging its share of tain that no government can be secure, no policy pros- the mutual covenant? The following extract from perous, no people happy and contented, where the the Quarterly Review will answer the inquiry; and restraints of religion are not deeply felt and widely indicate at the same time what has been accomplished, When those who are in power are since the death of Edmund Burke, by the Emancipacautious to "rule in the fear of God," and those who tion of the Romanists, and the abolition of the Test are in subjection fail not to obey "for conscience sake," Act:the machinery of state is simple enough; it is easily "All the so-called securities of the Church of England managed, and seldom suffers derangement. But "that prince or magistrate," as the illustrious Bishop Berke-cil, with the exception of the Chancellor, may be all Romanists. If legal knowledge, talent, eloquence, amia-bility, and integrity were (in the chances and changes of ley has observed, "however great or powerful, who thinks his own authority sufficient to make him respected and obeyed, lies under a woful mistake, and never fails to feel it sooner or later. Obedience to all civil power is rooted in the religious fear of God: Premier, and bestow all the remaining Ecclesiastical patronage of the Crown at his own discretion. Every it is propagated, preserved, and nourished by religion." tion so conducted as to exclude the sanctions and reject the services of religion, must labour under a thousand difficulties peculiar to itself in its practical ope- heart of the Constitution, which could never have as to impress upon the mind of our contemporary a ration. It is vain to talk of governing a nation with gained admittance, if the preservation of religious conclusion highly satisfactory to him, but extremely prudence and advantage, if no effort be made to rege- principle had been duly regarded. And the sacrifice unacceptable to ourselves. We certainly did intend baptizing them in the temper of Christian holiness. on every convenient occasion. First, we are favoured were discussing,—that the assertion of the truth is "Men fearing God," saith Hooker, "are by religion a with a grant to Maynooth, recommended on grounds not to be kept back on account of any consequences,

Christian uprightness.

Clergy, in the present day, have no sympathy with those they have attained to their good old age because, al- ment" will, now and then, receive a slight castigation "superior pretensions" of Christianity above Judaism, though often disregarded, they have never been over- such as Lord John Russell, on the 9th July last was "there is no truth and importance." The Christian thrown. In bringing them forward again, we are pre- pleased to administer, during the progress of the de- Guardian is at perfect liberty, of course, to translate pared for the rebuke,

"Ista vetus pietas ævo moritura futuro;"

but this shall not deter us from again recommending leside- them to public notice, especially at a time like the nave forgotten that the legislative interference he deside-rates, instead of issning in a triumph, may end in irre-trievable defeat. No man can anticipate the result of rubrical discussions, revived in convocation, and intro-duced for the first time into the Parliament of Great No. 10 man can anticipate the result of rubrical discussions, revived in convocation, and intro-duced for the first time into the Parliament of Great No. 10 man can anticipate the result of rubrical discussions, revived in convocation, and intro-duced for the first time into the Parliament of Great No. 10 man can anticipate the result of rubrical discussions, revived in convocation, and intro-duced for the first time into the Parliament of Great No. 10 man can anticipate the result of rubrical discussions, revived in convocation, and intro-duced for the first time into the Parliament of Great which we live, that the transactions of government are flood-gates of controversy were set open, and opportunity afforded for the collision of rival talent in acrimonious discussions and debates echoed throughout Christendom.

Already we hear complaints that Parliament is not all cation; and that the kingdoms of this world engross is too often superseded by some rule of human fabri-It is a fatal error to imagine that the exercise of authority, and the deliberations of legislative wisdom, we have a Government which holds neither toone princi-

and integrity has the noblest object in view,—the honour of God,—and pursues it in a direct line, which is ples. Now, I do put it to the House, let themassert one with no evil intentions we have done our utmost to inflict.

The more we contemplate, my reverend brethren, the present circumstances of our Church, the more we shall perceive the necessity and the duty of cherishing a peaceable disposition, of cultivating mutual forbearance, and yielding up our fondest projects to the general good.

The Church of England, but for the contentions which have recently distracted her, would at this moment have at once the easiest, the safest, and the most creditable principle or the other. Let them assert, as I hope, the course. There is one avowal at least in Mr. Gladhave recently distracted her, would at this moment have certain limitations, are willing to approve,-that it The feelings of our people, though I fear, beginning in some instances to be alienated from us, are still friendly pose a principle of government in its place. If all the intricacies of diplomatic stratagem and contrivance are which it has formerly sustained." and affectionate. Our Government assures us of its favourable disposition. Churches and Schools are rising every where, in numbers beyond example, throughout the kingdom. All classes, and more particularly the most destitute and the most numerous,—the class to which the Gospel was especially to be preached,—are availing the difficulty specified to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a principle of government on any subject whatsoever. But where the ground-work of religion has been laid, the difficulty specified the difficulty specified to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a principle of government on any subject whatsoever. But where the ground-work of religion has been laid, the difficulty specified the difficulty specified to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a principle of government on any subject whatsoever. But where the ground-work of religion has been laid, the difficulty specified the difficulty specified to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a public service by aiding in the circulation of this notification.

But where the ground-work of religion has been laid, the difficulty specified to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a public service by aiding in the circulation of this on the principle of government on any subject whatsoever. But the difficulty specified to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a public service by aiding in the circulation.

This indignant denunciation was, of course, internal to the internal government of siderable odium, but there cannot be any perplexity unwavering rectitude is very far indeed from reciving To these increasing advantages at home we have to attendant upon the carrying out of the principle, that that respect to which it is entitled, in the cred of add the growing influence of our Church abroad, and in the Colonies. We see the Holy Scriptures and our Book of Common Prayer translated into the languages of the owner expedient to do what is wrong. We are not it has no prospect of enjoying greater consideration at spared. East, and our missionaries favourably received by the surprised to hear the art of government spoken of as the hands of a Hume or a Macaulay; and it is more Greek and Oriental Churches. We see our neighbours complicated and vexatious, when attempts are made, desirable, after all, if we must writhe beneath the on the Continent, and especially in Protestant Germany, in all serious earnestness, to establish a sliding scale penal lash, that we should be chastised with vhips, wanting in their own. We see British conquest, sing description by the humorous author of the "Pro- tency,-which fastens indifferently upon every party, country; and we may hope, if the ordinances and discipline of the Church of England become, through our overturn all jurisprudence. A meridian decides on tered and matured: that sphere embraces not only truth, or a few years on possession. Fundamental the mystery of grace whereby mankind are saved, but combination of Evangelical truth with Apostolic order, will be, for ages yet unborn, a rallying point to univer-kind of justice this, bounded by a river or a mountain! pily governed,—and that sphere is, The Bible. The Truth on this side the Pyrenees, error on the other!" A precarious and changeful policy like this adopted in the following passage from a work entitled "Prinevery thing but a spirit of concord; and this inestimable blessing also He will give us, if we pray for, and strive after it. Following, then, after charity, and the things nation's destinies, is worse than worthless; it is emi-

concerted in a worldly spirit; very feeble and indirect

A certain form of Christianity has been interwoven

with the frame-work of the British Constitution. The

ther branch of Royal authority in relation to the Church

means of shrinking from the breadth of these disclosures."

"Want of faith is the very characteristic of this gen that make for peace, let us pray for the peace of Jernsalem!

THE CHURCH.

Want of faith is the very characteristic of this genemently mischievous: on such a shifting foundation no
fixed centre can be obtained which shall attract round
it all the deliberations of legislative wisdom; each
provision devised for the removal of national emergencies is composed of purely secular materials, and
gencies is composed of purely secular materials, and
scriptors of the very particular. No class or body of men believe
and obey it. And strange as it may seem, it is by no
nation or people, or churches, or seets of men, less impligencies is composed of purely secular materials, and
scriptors of the church who talk so much about it. There sections of the church who talk so much about it. reference, if there be any perceptible allusion at all, dates of the written word of God, than those who most is made to Him who ruleth over the kingdoms of the earth, requiring from his representatives, that they

pression we desire to convey has been well embodied

will reverentially devote the delegated authority committed unto them, to the service of that supreme Potentate who is pleased to confer it; and the consepartments and functions of government are undergoing a process of continual multiplication, and the whole quence of this corrupt system is, that the various de- world could possibly go on, if all men vere to act upon The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence with a standing regulation of the Diocesan Church So- able, at every stage. Mr. Gladstone's difficulty will money, without looking for interest; if we were all to pear to believe that it is not right to be anxious about the future; that riches are not a good thing; that the entrance into heaven is easier to a poor man; that we ought to return a tenth to God; that it would bring a blessing to give freely and largely to the poor; that children are a blessing and a gift from the Lord, and that the man is happy who has his quiver full of them? It is vident that, in all these points, the Bible is disbelieved, and is practically denied; and does not control and guide

us in our habits and principles of life and of society.

"Still less do we believe that the public measures, the laws and the government of the state, and the intercourse with other nations, ought to be, or can be, carried on, and conducted on Christian principles. What number or classes of persons believe that righteousness exalteth conscience of the people; and that our rulers are bound to take the first care for the pure religion and morals of wherever the Lord shall open for us a door through their the country; and that, if they do so, their righteousness will bring down a blessing upon the nation?"

There is a mistaken impression abroad that politics will move forward smoothly enough if studiously distinguished from religion,-that there is no sympathy nor communion between the two,-and that politicians, consequently, should be suffered to pursue their own peculiar designs, without the necessity of referring to some spiritual standard of public duty. It is a favourite doctrine, we believe, with a large class of men in the present day, that the economy of the Church and the policy of states should be sundered as far as the east is from the west, but sober and sensible men, undaunted by the popularity of this unhappy notion, will think it strange that the King of Kings, who is jealous of His glory, should care not whether governments are Christian or Atheistical. And, possessed by the conviction that He cannot be indifferent when His honour is at stake, it will be the persuasion of every devout and rational mind, that there cannot be found either in the Word of God or the teaching of right reason, any foundation for the fiction, that political dishonesty does not imply moral turpitude; and no man, we conceive, who has the welfare of religion at heart, would hesitate to assure the individual who should hazard such an avowal in his presence, that, by entertaining a tenet fraught with such exten-

The Christian Guardian, in a brief notice of our late article on the Unchurching Dogma, is pleased to represent as follows our indulgent estimate of unavoidable error on the subject of the Church's constitution:-"This charity gives up the question for which there has been so much controversy, and shows that in the superior pretensions of Episcopacy there is no truth and importance." We beg to record as positive a protest against this rather alarming sumpositive a protest against this rather alarming summary of our few remarks, as against the presumptuous design imputed to us, of occupying "the throne of judgment," and "deciding on the eternal state of Every form of civil polity so constituted as to involve a neglect of this great truth; every public administrahave been so equivocal, -or, rather, so diametrically An enduring dishonesty has thus crept into the very opposed to every former expression of our opinions,nerate the public morals, which can only be done by once made is, it appears, to be scrupulously reiterated to convey two leading ideas in regard to the topic we great deal more effectually than by positive laws re- of political expediency; and, as if this were not a real or imaginary, attendant upon it; and that error, strained from doing evil; inasmuch as those laws have sufficient concession, a project—offensive even to the either unavoidable or involuntary, is to be viewed with no farther power than over our outward actions only, clergy it was designed to please-is arranged for the moderation, and treated with the utmost gentleness whereas unto men's inward cogitations, unto the privy institution of sundry Irish Academies, which are not and forbearance; not conceiving at the time that we intents and motions of their hearts, religion serveth to be hampered with any stated provision for religious went beyond the legitimate inference to be derived for a bridle." No commonwealth, however power- instruction. It surely is not to be wondered at, that from the statement made by the Apostle St. Paul, fully defended by secular strength or wisdom, will an administration which presumes to indulge in such touching his misguided zeal before his conversion, continue long to enforce respect, unless it be likewise a latitude of legislation as this, should be thrown, by that "he obtained mercy, because he did it ignorantly, fortified and adorned by the stability and lustre of the frequent revolutions of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of the policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of the policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of the policy engendered by it, in unbelief; " into very obvious and very mortifying inconsistencies. tended to prove that he was right in making himself ries,

These, we know, are old and homely truths; but It is to be expected that "Her Majesty's Govern- the emissary of the Jewish Council; or that in the pleased to administer, during the progress of the debate relative to religious tests in the Scotish Universities:—

"I do request the House (said the NobleLord), now that they are able to extricate themselves from it, not to be involved in the humiliating dilemma in which Her Marks."

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"I do request the House (said the NobleLord), now and then, is an infelicity which must be expected in the progress of the dethe flow that an inportation for such portions of the Diocese, to translate to the Diocese, to translate the Dioces mity, and occasions us very trivial uneasiness when when enabled to visit periodically a back-woods settleit does occur. It is only fair, however, to furnish a key to the dark sentences we are unfortunate enough to utter. Our contemporary must not confound the expressions "unavoidable" and "involuntary:" his error is certainly not "unavoidable," because he possesses the means of obtaining better information; but it will be voluntary, if he should neglect the improvement of those means. Whether this latter condition be the predicament in which he is placed, we are willing to leave to the decision of his own conscience, albeit he has kindly invested us with judicial authority in the matter; but this much we venture to say, that we have our fears lest he should study with majority of our clergy, whilst it shews the necessity of majority of our clergy, whilst it shews the necessity of majority of our clergy, whilst it shews the necessity of devoted ardor the formularies of the Church and the writings of our great divines, and abide, after all his pains, in the same misapprehension, if he do not except in a very small degree, upon the inadequate readopt some safer standard of interpretation than that to which he has resorted in the present emergency.

> In reply to our correspondent at Albany, (N.Y.) we beg to state that from what we know of the transactions of the James Seldon to whom he refers, he is a thorough impostor, and has already, within our own knowledge, obtained as much money upon false pretences as would entitle him to three years' residence in the Provincial Penitentiary. His applications, we believe, have chiefly been made to Clergymen, and the plea uniformly advanced has been that, on his way to see his friends in the Johnstown District of this Province, he had lost his pocket-book, and all his money. The Clergy and others are hereby cautioned

> calling, and promptly restore to the various individuals from whom he has obtained money by a plausible

Our Collector is now engaged on a Tour Eastward from this Office. It is of much importance to us

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC,

Read at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, or Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1845.

In laying before you the Third Annual Report of the proceedings of the Church Society, the Central Board would renew their expression of humble and sincere thanks to the Author of all Good, for the gracious tokens of His favour continued to the Society, and for the measure of success which has attended its operations.

The mission of our Society is grand and comprehensive It is not only calculated to render aid, in the present exigencies of the Diocese, but to settle and consolidate the

Church, and to provide for the time to come. Having been Incorporated by Provincial Statue, with the sanction of the Sovereign and the Executive Government at home, and numbering amongst its members the clergy and the great body of the laity of the Diocese, it cannot

fail, if only adequately supported, of attaining, under the Divine blessing, the purposes of its establishment.

In a new country, such as this, in which, in God's Providence, we reside, it must be obvious to every reflective and observant mind, that all those institutions and regulations which are needful, under God, for the moral and religious well-being of the community, or, in other words, now discern that there are four things of primary importance required for the present settlement and future well-being of the Church. They are objects of our Society, and to each and all of them should the earnest attention of Churchmen be directed.

First-A provision for the education of young men in the Province for the Sacred Ministry.

Secondly—The full establishment of the existing Churches and Ministers throughout the Diocese, by securing an adequate endowment for them severally. Thirdly-The engagement of a sufficient number of Travelling Missionaries, to visit every destitute settlement in the country, with a view both to supply the present spiritual wants of our people, and as pioneers of a settled Ministry; and to provide means for the erection of Churches and the establishment of Resident Ministers,

nstrumentality. Fourthly-The creation of an adequate fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphan Children of deceased labourers in this part of the Lord's vineyard. With reference to the first, the recent foundation of Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, will offer many facilities for educating and training young men for the sacred Ministry. It cannot but be regarded as a propitious circumstance, that almost coeval with the full establishment of the Church Society, the new College should be coming into operation. We have here a chartered institution immediately connected with the Church and partially endowed, that will, it is trusted, afford an education in every respect satisfactory for the pupils in general, and especially for those designed for the Ministry of the Church. It is reserved for the Society, and its individual members, to raise a fund for the endowment of a few exhibitions for divinity students. Many a pious and estimable youth, in whose heart there is a desire to be a "Labourer in the Lord's vineyard," might thus be encouraged to make known his desire, and to enter upon a preparatory course of study, under the prospective advantages that may thus be rendered him, who otherwise might have permitted the desire to languish in his breast, the apparent hopelessness of attaining the end. With a sufficient number of divinity scholarships, or an adequate fund to assist in the maintenance of young men through their College course, may we not expect that, with the Divine blessing, the College, and the Society co-operating, will hereafter present a source of supply of faithful and sive mischief, he proved himself to be as little of a patriot as he was of a Christian.

and perpetuate its blessings, cannot for a moment be questioned. It is necessary to endeavour to secure a sufficient endowment for the existing parishes and missions

in the Diocese. Our deep obligations to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which has so nobly commenced and continued in this country the "good work" which its title imports, must ever be acknowledged with thankfulness to God. But the time has confessedly arrived when an earnest and continuous effort should be made to provide permanently for the Churches of the Diocese. In this work the Church Society, from its character and position, must take a leading part. Being now a Corporate body, it has the right of holding property and of managing it, with the sanction of the law, for the best interests of the Church. But if nized this duty in its general by-laws, and it is trusted that, by liberal contributions from its wealthier members, directed to this end, and from friends of our Church in England, it may be enabled to fulfil it. In every long settled parish or mission, in which a Church is necessary appurtenances are provided, it is strongly recommended that a commencement should at once be made toward the endowment of that Church, by placing annually a small sum at interest, taken from parochial collections or pew-rents, or derived from other sources, with a view to the production of an accumulating fund, which, in the course of years, may realize an ample

provision for the course of years, may realize an ample provision for the clergyman.

Under the existing state of the Church in the Diocese, the third point mentioned is of pressing importance.—

Experience has testified to the suitableness of Travelling Missionaries to the state of newly-formed and destitute settlements in this country. It is an excellent expedient where a resident ministry cannot early be established.— It is computed that there should be four Travelling Missionaries, in order that the many sections of the Diocese, destitute of a settled ministry, might be visited with suffi-

But however valuable this plan may be esteemed for naments of Kingston; its design is simply Gothic, and supplying our destitute members and others in the wilderness with the ministrations of the Church, it is not to be regarded as a sufficient and final provision for such porment-if blessed and prospered in his work-will find it his privilege to promote the erection of a Church by the people, and thus prepare the way for placing a resident minister amongst them. To the Society he will look for aid in this good work, and should never have to look in vain. It is then very important that a large Missionary fund should be created, whereby the Bishop might be enabled to send an adequate number of Travelling Missionaries into the wide field open before us, and the Missionary be assisted to carry onward to completion the "work of love," in which he has zealously engaged.

There is yet one other thing of primary importance which cannot fail to awaken the sympathies of every such provision, at the same time evinces the difficulty of organizing any definite scheme,—such as will not draw, sources of the Clergy themselves. Upon a sufficient fund being procured for this grateful object, must much depend that deeply concerns the spiritual interests of the Church, as well as the comfort and confidence of the clergy. A plan, combining subscriptions specially appropriated to this purpose and collections after sermons, through the Church Society, with a well-ordered and limited scheme of a Clergy Mutual Life Insurance Company, might be the most desirable method for the present of effecting this

With all this in view, surely the plan of our Society is comprehensive; it is greatly concerned in the consolida-tion of the Church in the Diocese, as well as (to apply the language of an Apostle) "to lay up in store a good foundation for the time to come."

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS. The Society having become Incorporated, as has been ntimated, a Special General Meeting was held in October last, for the purpose of framing a series of general By Laws for its future government. It will be perceived, by a comparison of the by-laws then enacted with the originstitution, that but few alterations have been The old model, accordant with which the Act of Incororation was itself framed, has been in all its more impor ant features closely followed. In this we have materially differed from the sister Society of Toronto, which has formed itself upon the model of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. We believe it will be found that the existing rules are well adapted to our peculiar position and circumstances. The chief alterations made were directed toward promoting the greater | people efficiency of the general Society, as represented by its executive, the Central Board, enabling it to accomplish, in some measure, the great purposes before mentioned, by securing to it as large an income as was deemed compatible with the interests of the District and Parochial

local necessities. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Cash received by Treasurers in 1844-5 ... 840 16 1

Associations, and their due attention to and provision for

Expenditure, including grants made by Central Board and salaries of Travelling

Balance in hands of Treasurers.....

With reference to the amount received by the Treasu-

toward the creation of an endowment fund for Nicolet Church, the people having raised and invested a corresponding sum for the same purpose; and the sum of £55 is to be paid to Trinity Church, Christieville; leaving a net balance in favour of the Society of £454 5s. 6\frac{1}{3}d.

By this account it will be seen, that during the past year the sum of £300 has been invested. The investment comprises subscriptions of life members, and is designed. be the nucleus of a fund for the general purposes of the Society, the interest only of which is to be expended Quebec Bank Stock. The grants referred to, under the nead of expenditure, were made by the Central Board at bourhood, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen Onebec Bank Stock. its several meetings, and are fourteen in number, amounting to £192 10s., inclusive of three payments made on grants of the late Montreal (proper) District Association, and assumed by the Central Board on the dissolution of that body. We have satisfaction in saying that these grants, chiefly made to assist in the erection of Churches have a companied by the fourth of the control and Parsonage-houses, were acknowledged with much thankfulness, and will prove, it is trusted, encouraging to

TRAVELLING MISSIONARIES. The sum of £250 per annum has been appropriated to

the several places assisted.

enable the Lord Bishop to have two Travelling Missiona-ries constantly employed. The Rev. C. Rollit, appointed in May, 1844, to the Quebec District, has been unremittingly engaged in the interesting and arduous duties of During the winter months he has been travelling on an extensive mission, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence; and his journals, which have been punctually rendered, exhibit an interesting detail of his labours, and of the success with which he has been blessed. His Lordship has recently appointed the Rev. E. G. Sutton to be the second Travelling Missionary, and has directed him to proceed to destitute parts of the Eastern Townships. His labours will be divided between that section of the country and the numerous destitute settlements in the Ottawa District. It would be very desirable if th Society could, at an early day, enable the Bishop to send another labourer into this extensive field, that the one might confine himself to the Ottawa District, and the other to the Eastern Townships. May the Lord hasten the time! And permit the remark, that as we earnestly desire a full blessing may attend the labours of our Missionaries, let them not be without the comfort and benefit

THE CLERGY RESERVES. The Statute of the Imperial Parliament, 3 and 4 Vict. ch. 78, provides for the sale of those lands, and the distribution of the proceeds. It is considered most desirable for the interests of the Church—with a hope of rendering this property available for its partial endowment—that the lands, rather than the proceeds of their sales, should be granted to us, and left to our control and management.— This is the judgment of the Church in the united Province. The great and overwhelming expenses charged hitherto upon the sales of the lands, render it essential that the existing method of disposal should not continue, or there is a prospect that the Church will receive little or nothing from them. Under these circumstances, the Society petitioned the Provincial Legislature, during its last Session, that it would recommend to her Majesty to cause measures to be adopted for vesting in the Incorporated Society a portion of the Reserves, corresponding with the income assigned to the Church of England by the Imperial Statute; to be managed by the Society in all time to come for the benefit of the Church. Similar petitions were forwarded from nearly all the parishes and missions in the Diocese; and petitions, with the like prayer, were presented very numerously from the Diocese of Toronto. The Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to whom the petitions were referred, reported most fa vourably, recognizing the principle, and recommending to the House the adoption of the prayer. The Session closed, without any action being taken on this report.-But it is earnestly hoped that another Session will not pass, without the recommendation of the Committee being conveyed to her Majesty's Government at home. The important interests of the Church are much involved in this matter. Its future endowment, so far as these lands are concerned, will be much affected by the issue. (To be continued.)

The Building Committee of the St. Ann's Episcopal Chapel, Dalhousie Street, Griffintown, beg to intimate that the works are nearly complete, and that it is proposed to open the Chapel for Divine Service, on Sunday,

ment the interesting communication which appears on this subject in the Kingston News. It happens unfortunately that our space is more than usually engrossed this week by outstanding matter which will not admit of postponement.—Ed.CH.] The opening of St. James's Church, Stuartsville, took

place on Sunday, the 24th August. The building, modest and unpretending, yet classic and elegant in its structure, without and within, has risen gradually within the past year,* amongst the public or-

erection of the structure.

Long before the Bell had ceased to toll at 3, P.M., the

Church was designed.

The Services were performed by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, the Minister of the Church, who has with so much zeal and laborious perseverance collected and held the congregation together in a temporary place of worship. He was assisted in the services by the Rev. Mr. Dawes, the Sermon being delivered by the Rev. W. Herchmer,

Assistant Minister of St. George's, our Venerabie Arch-

deacon being also present.

The Choir of St. George's Church, who kindly lent their aid, opened the Service with the beautiful and affecting chaunt, "I will arise, &c.," which was sung with great taste and feeling, inspiring sensations peculiarly

adapted to the occasion.

The sermon of the Rev. W. Herchmer, whose text was taken from Genesis xxviii, 16, was in every respect well calculated to inspire sentiments of gratitude and de-votion amongst those thus assembled.§

On the whole I can with perfect truth declare that in the course of a long and not uneventful life I never witnessed a scene producing feelings of such unmingled satisfaction and delight, and the remembrance of which will I trust long be cherished by many others also, although I cannot expect to be permitted to behold the blessed effects of so auspicious a commencement. - Corresp

† Mr. W. Coverdale, Master Builder of the Provincial Penlten-Two thirds of the entire accommodation being devoted as free

§ The Rev. gentleman stated that the Church had cost £800 and imported; that it was still in debt £250 and that until this was paid off and the Church enclosed, it could not be consecrated, and he added to certain measures contemplated for this purpose being in progress. This had reference to the Bazaar intended to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 3d of September, and which it is hoped will meet due encourage part. will meet due encouragement.

The collection, which will be devoted to the payment of the incidental expenses of the congregation, hitherto incurred, amounted to £17 15s.

(From the Chatham Gleaner.)

CHURCH MEETING.—At a meeting held at Dawn Mills, Western District, on the 16th day of August, 1845, for the purpose of considering the expediency of erecting an Episcopal Church at that place,

The meeting having been convened, Wm. Fletcher, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Smith Esq., 49pointed secretary, pro tempore; the following resolut

were adopted:

Resolved,— That this meeting feel deeply grateful to
the authorities and friends of the Church, for having sent a Missionary to reside amongst them, free of cost to the

Resolved,—As there is no Episcopal Church nearer to this place than ten miles in one direction, and fifteen miles in another, that this meeting feel it to be their duty to use their best endeavours to erect one as soon as possible: and that the following persons be a Committee to solicit subscriptions for that purpose, and to manage the business of said Church while building, viz: Messrs.
Boulton, Wm. Fletcher, Wm. Taylor, J. Smith, N. Furey.

Resolved,—That the Directors do accept the liberal of fer of Wm. Taylor, Esq., of a free grant of four acres of land at Dawn Mills, as a site for the proposed church.

Resolved,—That a subscription list be opened on the spot, and the Directors requested to use all diligence in obtaining contributions.

Resolved,—That Wm. Taylor Esq. be appointed Trea-

Surer, and the Rev. J. Gunn Secretary to said Committee.
Thanks having been voted to the Chairman for his judicious conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up, to be again convened by notice from the committee.

Wm. Fletcher, Chairman.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

We copy from the Canada Gazette the following

Proclamation."
"Whereas on the night between the ninth and tenth rers it should be remarked, that several remittances have yet to be made from the District and Parochial Branches, village, in the County of Haldimand and district of Night N and that there are some annual subscriptions to the agara, of our said Province, was destroyed by fire, and there is reason to believe that the said fire was not causing. Of the balance named it should be observed, that the sum of £100 has been appropriated, in accordance with the last section of the 13th Art. of the general By-Laws,

CHAPEL OF ASCENSION.—On Saturday last the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of this Chapel, designed for the worship of Almighty God in the settlement in the vicinity of the York Redoubt, took place. The amount is invested in twelve shares of steamer Micmac left the Queen's wharf shortly after two Chapel. Vice Admiral Sir F. Austen, accompanied by his family and suite had arrived a few moments before his family and suite had arrived a few moments before. As soon as the steamer landed her passengers, the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D. D., accompanied by the Rev. W. Cogswell, Curate of St. Paul's, the Rev. Professor Stevenson, of King's College, the Revds. Messrs. Morris and Stewart of Dartmouth, the Rev. H. J. Torre, his Excellency's Private Secretary, and the Rev. Messrs. Austen and Taylor of Her Majesty's Ship Vindictive, habited in surplices, attended upon Lady Falkland, who was to perform the ceremony of laying the Stone, and proceeded with her Ladyship to the spot.

The Venerable Archdeacon then commenced an ap-

The Venerable Archdeacon then commenced an appropriate Service, which had been composed for such occasions by the late excellent Bishop Wilson of Sodor and Man. The Rev. W. Cogswell officiated on behalf of the Best of the Propriet of the the Rector of the Parish in those portions which were assigned to him. A part of the Choir of St. Paul's were kindly present, and pitched the Old Hundredth Psalm, which was heartly joined in by the assembled multitude. The Archdeacon having then proceeded to invoke the Lord's blessing upon the present design, to entreat its continued favour upon the erfection of the building to commit the workmen and all employed to the continued favour upon the creation of the building to commit the workmen and all employed to His protect His honour, may be a Holy Temple, a scene of acceptable Prayer and Praise, and of faithful preaching of His Word;—the Stone was then prepared. A bottle containing an inscription, and an Almanac of the year were deposited beneath the Strong. deposited beneath the Stone. The Viscoantess Falkland then took the trowel and spread the morter for its bed, and when the stone was declared to be plumb, struck it with the mallet, declaring that she laid this Stone as the Corner Stone of a Chapel to be called the Chapel of the Ascension, to the honour of the glorious and eternal Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. The Choir again raised the tune of a beautifully appropriate Hymn, commencing

"Christ is our Corner Stone, On Him alone we build;"

which having been sung, the Archdeacon concluded the Service with the benediction.

His Excellency and her Ladyship, and the Admiral and his suite immediately returned to the city in their barges; but the company that had gone down in the steamer remained about an hour, visiting the neat cottage.

ges in the Settlement, and walking to the Fort in hopes of obtaining the splendid view from there, which, how It appeared to be a happy day and a delightful scene to the inhabitants of the Cove, who have long been anxious to have a Church erected among them, and who seemed to regard the appearance of this them, and who ever, the fog somewhat intercepted.

seemed to regard the ceremony of this day as an earnest of its speedy completion. A congregation of from 80 to 120 usually assembles in the little school-house of the rillage whenever the village whenever they can be supplied with service from the town; and it may surely be hoped that the erection of a suitable place of worship among them, and the greatest fragments of the property of the surely s ter frequency of Divine Worship which will thus in probability be ensured to them, will be a blessing to them and to generations yet to come .- Halifax Times.

From our English Files. SUNDERLAND ELECTION. - Mr. Hudson is prosecuting his

canvass with great zeal, and hitherto with very satisfactory results. As a true Conservative he says, in his speech to the electors of Sunderland, on Monday last:—"I am the friend of improvement; I am anxious to see this country progressing in improvement; but I am not a friend of any reckless administration. posed to open the Chapel for Divine Service, on Sunday, the seventh day of September next.—Montreal Courier.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

OPENING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, LOT XXIV, KINGSTON.

[We regret our inability to publish without support of the possible of [We regret our inability to publish without curtailment the interesting communication which appears on
his subject in the Kingston News. It happens unfortuately that our specific would participate, that I give
the
Corn laws my amount (1) Corn-laws my support. The manufacturer is protected. On silk and many other articles there is a protective duty; and I ask why is it that corn is to be the only article not protected? Colonel Thompson has stated the advantages the poor would The building, modest and unpretending, yet classic and elegant in its structure, without and within, has risen gradually within the past year,* amongst the public or the foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and elegant in its structure, without and within, has risen gradually within the past year,* amongst the public or the foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and the land of this country would be the land of the land the land of this country would be thrown out of cultivation.

being sub-divided into cottages, the Owenite system of morality having fallen into such well-merited disrepute as to induce its supporters to "hide their diminished heads."

Colonial Rates of Postage.—The following is the reply to a petition from the Quebec Board of Trade, to Her Majesty's Government:—

FANATION.

Sig.—Referring to the petition from the Board to the Queen, the sadent of a person named Prince, the founder of a new sect of religionists. He has visited most of the principal towns in Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire for the purpose of exponentially the saviour, which he states will take place in a few weeks, and is accompanied by three rev. gentlemen, who likewise occasionally address the audience. Mr. Prince was formerly a student at Lampeter College, in Cardiganshire, and was ordained a minister of the Clurch of England; but the peculiarity of his at Lampeter College, in Cardiganshire, and was ordained a minister of the Church of England; but the peculiarity of his at Lampeter College, in Cardiganshire, and was ordained a minister of the Church of England; but the peculiarity of the and the singularity of the doctrines which he advocated at from the ministry. His companions were also ministers of any diministry. His companions were also ministers of any diministry of the estates in the perincipal to the purpose of exponents. What they are coinsels, altogether hopeless.

The Conservatives look forward to the event of an Election without apprehension—they are confident in their strength while their strength while their moderation induces them to believe that they have gained their moderation induces them to believe that their opponents. What they have before done without organization and by the important of their backets abundantly able to do, and will do again. If they chose energetically to cambine for a political object, there is not a County in the Province where they make a report to them upon the subject, her Majesty's Government concurs in the opinion of the Post Master General to a political object, there is not a County in the Province where the province where the province where they have before done without organization and by the inherent force of their principles, they clearly the province where the p style and the singularity of the doctrines which he advocated some attracted the notice of his diocesan, and he was suspended for the ministry. His companions were also ministers of the establishment, and were likewise suspended for the extravagance of their doctrines. Their names are the Rev. George Robinson, Thomas Lewes Price, William Cobbe, and Mr. Starkie. The three first-named reverend gentlemen, were, it will be remembered married at St. Mary's Church, Swansca, last week, under peculiar circumstances, to three sisters, who were remuted to be rich beiges from Bejichten each of the secondary of the Board of Trade, Quebec, reputed to be rich heiresses from Brighton, and who have now enrolled themselves amongst the number of Mr. Prince's followers, accompanying him from place to place, and invariably attending the meetings which he convenes at each town that

PRESENT FROM THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO ETON COLLEGE. The folio volume, presented by his Majesty the King of Prussia to Eton College, a short time since, was exhibited to the Provost's distinguished visitors on Monday last, while they were assembled in the library previously to the grand banquet in the hall of the College. This curious work, which is in large folio and by the college. large folio, and beautifully printed on vellum, containing 155 pages, is magnificently bound in purple velvet, inlaid with masworkmanship. This Royal present to the College authorities

The following is the official notions and elaborate are caused that I asserted with the control of the College authorities.

The following is the official notions are caused that I asserted with the control of the control of the college authorities. is described in the letter which accompanied it from his Excel-lency the Prussian Minister as being "one of the only two copies on vellum of the edition of the Niebelungen in great His Excellency the Covernment are as yet mute upon the subject, our advice to presented by his Majesty to Eton College, and the other copy has been placed in the Royal library at the Palace at Berlin. The following is a translation of the German inscription on the first leaf of the book, in the hand-writing of the Prussian. the first leaf of the book, in the hand-writing of the Prussian Sovereign:—"To Eton School—The guardian of the hope of the rising generation, the promoter of all that is good and noble, the preserver of old Saxon intellect, this hero-poem of the German people, and memorial of the jubilee of a German liventia.

mencement of the tour and close of the preceding century, Englishmen and an all closes of the preceding century, Englishmen as a sum of the block and cashiered another, in defence of their liberties! Lord Campbell gave the following history of this standing order:—

In the year 1720 died Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; and in 1722, Edmund Curil [a notorious published an advertisement in the London newspapers, indicating that there was to come out a libellous life of that deceased nobleman, life and the sum of the following of the sum course of the proceedings upon that occasion a committee was appointed, but he could not find that they had made any report. But on the 21st of January following the matter was again taken into consideration, the Lords being summoned, and that standing order was duly passed.—John Bull.

EARL GREY .- His Lordship occupied a prominent station in the public eye, for nearly half a century. His talents, however, were not of the highest order; but they were set off by an impressive elecution, a graceful carriage, and a lofty solemnity of manner which in ordinary minds created the notion of a corresponding solemnity and loftiness of purpose. But analyse any one of his numberless speeches which are recorded in the entary debates, and the stream of thought will be found exceedingly shallow. They told, at the moment, because they were skilfully adapted to the moment; like an occasional poem or some the control of the perturbation of t or song; or the clap-trap harangue of Rolla to the Peruvian army, every sentence of which was drowned in tumultuous appiause, so long as the audiences could patriotically apply them to Bonaparte and his threatened invasion—but how tame and common-place they would be now. The intellect of Lord Grey had neither a large nor a powerful grasp. He could not powerful grasp. not reach great philosophical truths, or deduce comprehensive maxims, like Pitt, Fox, Grattan, Burke, Sheridan, and many others who were his contemporaries. As a politician, his greatest merit was that he had principles, and that he never abandoned them. He was a Whig, and an advocate of popular rights: but unlike the Whigs with whom he was associated in carrying the Reform Bill, he scorned to truckle to the demoracy. He obtained for the people what he thought it was fitting they should have; not what they chose to ask. He fitting they should have; not what they chose to ask. He would not do their work, but his own. He left the former to Lord Melbourne and Lord J, Russell, patronised by Mr. O'Connell.—Ibid.

CONFLAGRATION AT SMURNA. - The following details are taken from a private letter, dated Smyrna, July 9, 1845:a Snyrna is again in misery and ruin; a larger and more awful configration than the last commenced on the evening the 3rd instant, continued violently for twelve or fifteen hours, and upwards of two days in burning embers and side-fires; even up to yesterday here and there magazines and stone buildings buildings were burning—some from being opened too soon, when the heated air burst into a flame. It began in the centre of the town aided by a furious north wind, (which afterwards changed,) destroying everything right and left, and for a circumference, I calculate, of at least a mile and a half. The English beautiful preserved to the control of the English hospital was saved by a miracle, and thereby preserved that part of the town and the so called rue de Rose. The Austrian hospital is burnt. Close to it Borrell lives; he was saved, although the fire was burning on three sides of him.—

Then, back although the fire was burning on three sides of him.—

Then back although the fire was burning on three sides of him.— in the little lane we pass through, going into the country, we stopped it on that side of us, although it was very close. The Dutch and Tuscan consulates were burnt; two or three large Khane the country was and Inaum Khans — that is the Grand Vizier's, a new made one, and Imaum Oglu Khan, were destroyed. The Greek hospital, close to the

The friends of Colonel T. P. Thompson are sadly down in the mouth, and are already endeavouring to account for the defeat which too evidently awaits their candidate, by dolorous lamentations on the divisions in the Liberal camp, it appearing that many of the respectable Whigs will abstain from voting altogether, rather than record their suffrages for the gallant Colonel.

Hereford Election.—The new election to supply the vacancy in the representation of Hereford, caused by the death of E. Bolton Clive, took place on Thursday, in the old Shire of Hereford. The only candidate was Sir Robert Price, a Whig, who formerly represented the county, but retired some years ago. He was of course declared duly elected. The late Member, Mr. Clive, was of Whiggish politics, so that matters in Hereford remain in statu quo—there being no gain or loss on either side.

Austrian hospital, was saved by great exertion. It had 300 gers, at this Port, from sea, up to the 28th August in each vessels.

Sec. are gone. At one time the fire so raged, that had not a change of wind taken place, it was thought all Smyrna must have been in ruins. Mr. Jackson said it is the worst fire lease of well as Brant, and all down our neighbourhood, bad their houses dismantled, and everything put into magazines, but, thouses dismantled, and everything put into magazines, but, thouses dismantled, and everything put into magazines, but, thouses dismantled, and everything put into magazines, but, thouse dismantled, and everything put in

absent. Some 50 or 60 people may have lost their lives.

**The Armenians are completely ruined, and how business, with reference to old engagements, will get on I don't know, though not much merchandize has been lost—manufactures to £10,000; valonia perhaps as much. The religious schisms cause great delay and difficulty in forming a committee of succompany, 6th battalion, are to embark immediately for that quarter of the world, and the Castle Eden is daily expected from Dept ford to convey them to their destination. The headquarters of the 11th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, embark at the same time in the Castle Eden, for a passage to Van Diemen's Land.

The Pope on Railways.—The Frankfort Journal makes Some 50 or 60 people may have lost their lives.

FANATICISM IN SOUTH WALES.—Considerable attention and curiosity have been excited throughout the Principality by the advent of a person named Prince, the founder of a new sect of religionists. He has visited most of the principal towns in for the rates now levied in the British North American Pro-

J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Proclamation of the Returning Officer for the County and a good Conservative conscience is so far a good leader that The Proclamation of the Returning Officer for the County of Dorchester was read and published on Sunday last; the nomination day is fixed for Tuesday, the 2d of September, at 2 o'clock, and the polling, should a poll be demanded, on that day week. We have not heard of any candidate who intends to oppose Mr. Taschereau. It would appear that M. Dallaire, a weal hy proprietor at Pointe Levi had been solicited to come for support Mr. Taschereau. M. Oliva, a proprietor on the Kennebee Road, was also spoken of; but his politics appear doubt-in the method of the decimal of the support Mr. Taschereau. M. Oliva, a proprietor on the Kennebee Road, was also spoken of; but his politics appear doubt-in well enough able to judge of the amount of political honsupport Mr. I aschereau. M. Oliva, a proprietor on the Kennebec Road, was also spoken of; but his politics appear doubtful, and it was by no means considered certain that he would,
if elected, be a partizan of the ex-Ministry. It is generally
believed that Mr. Taschereau will be the Solicitor General for

The following is the official notice of Mr. Taschereau's appointment. - Secretary's Office, Montreal, Aug. 30, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to

Joseph Andre Taschereau, Esq., to be a Queen's Counsel in and for the aforesaid part of the Province of Canada.

In the consent of the leirs and executors of the deceased. And this monstrous stretch of power dates no farther back than the commencement of the 18th century, although towards the middle and close of the preceding century, Englishmen had brought one king to the block and cashiered another, in defence of their liberties! Lord Campbell gave the following history of this standing order:—

In the content of the leirs and executors of the deceased. And this monstrous stretch of power dates no farther back than the commencement of the 18th century, although towards the middle ratio one king to the block and cashiered another, in defence of their liberties! Lord Campbell gave the following history of this standing order:—

In the content of the leirs and executors of the deceased. And this monstrous stretch of power dates no farther back than the commencement of the 18th century, although towards the middle ratio one king to the block and cashiered another, in defence of the the judgement, after close examination, approves. These, and the judgement, after close examination, approves. These, and close of the preceding to the block and close of the preceding century. Begishmen had brought to the block and cashiered another, in defence of the the judgement, after close examination, approves. These, and the judgement, after close examination, approves. These, and

FIRE.—We regret being compelled to announce that the neighbouring village of Ancaster was on Sunday night last the scene of an almost ruinous conflagration, which destroyed the two hotels, Rousseau's and Tidy's, together with the post office and several other buildings. The fire originated near Rousseau's hotel, and from the combustible nature of the old wooden buildings, it raged with terrific fury, and in less than two hours from its commencement, the work of devastation was complete. We understand that much of the property was uninsured, and that Mr. Notman of Dundas will sustain a heavy loss. Various rumours are affoat in reference to the cause of the fire; but it is generally believed to have been the work of left here on the 23d ultimo; no arrivals have taken place from an incendiary .- Brantford Courier.

THE OREGON TERRITORY .- The following, translated from a paper published at Montreal entitled Mélanges Religieux, (Religious Miscellany,) is given as the population of the Oregon Territory in 1844. The information is derived from the Lower

nada Roman Catholic Missionaries:-	
Estimated number of Indians	110,000
Christian Indians	6,000
Canadians	1,000
Americans	2,000
British	200
Jesuits (from Europe)	12
Canadian Missionaries	
Nons	6
A College, 60 feet by 25; a Convent, 60 b	y 30; two of

scendants in America, that whatever party succeeds in their claim to the territory, the Indians will be the sufferers.—Que-

AMOUNT OF TIMBER dispatched from the Chaudiere Falls Red Pine 1,927

The following are the prices current in this town up to the

 Rye, do.
 2s. 10d. do.

 Oats, do.
 1s. 7d. do.

 Barley, do.
 2s. 3d. do.

 Potatoes, do.
 1s. 7d. do.

 —Brantford Courier.
 1s. 7d. do.

Scotland,	130		1671 156
To same period last year,	483 402		23179 17350
Increase in favour of 1845	, 81 C. Buchan	AN, Ch	5829 ief Agent.

The friends of Colonel T. P. Thompson are sadly down in Austrian hospital, was saved by great exertion. It had 300 Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, and Passen-

	Vessels.	Tons.	Passengers
1844	 739	269,581	23,662
		401,208	17,752
Increase,	 352	131,208	5,910

up to a corresponding	Arrivals from the Lower Port period in each year:	
DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	Vessel	
August 28, 1844	44	3628
August 28, 1845	38	2060
Decrease	6	1568

NOVA SCOTIA.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION .- A great deal has been said of late in the papers relative to the contest at the next General Election, and much ink and paper has been expended in speculation upon the result. The Great Liberals talk confidently of the prowess they intend to exhibit, The Pope on Railways.—The Frankfort Journal makes the following odd announcement, under date 17th July, from Rome:—"The Pope has declared once for all, that he will not allow railways to be established in the Pontifical States, for it would be dangerous to allow them in a country where there low ourselves to be imposed upon also, and frightened from our propriety at their portentous noise. Some of our contemporaries surprised by their flourishes, do now and then write as if a little scared; but we see no danger as yet to the cause of order and propriety, though it must be owned that the Liberals show much activity, and are very assiduous in their endeavours to create an impression which shall tell when the time comes. Up to this time, however, their labour is lost, and they exasperate themselves without gaining any converts. Were the Government to be carried on for the next two sessions as in the two last, their chance of returning to power would be but small—and if a little more energy were infused into its

American Provinces.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Ser
discrete against them, and comparisons have been instituted between the Liberal and Conservative side of the Assembly to the prejudice of the latter—if however the charge contains any truth, it says much for their discrimination that they have refused to adopt that species of floating eleverness which is ready to take modify the strength of those principles which it is so essential to preserve, while it is essential for Great Britain to hold her Transatlantic dominions.—Halifax Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Government are as yet mute upon the subject our advice to all who oppose the high-handed measures, no less than the turnabout principles of the present administration, is, to be prepa-

red, lest they be taken by surprise.

It is the duty, while they have yet time, of all true and loyal men to consider what they may and ought to effect at the enthe German people, and memoris of the jubilee of a German invention, is presented in memory of the judice of a German invention, is presented in memory of his visit in January, 1842, and in gratitude for his affectionare reception—by Fredrich Wilhelm, King of Praesia. Berlin, June 18, 1844."

Wilhelm, King of Praesia. Berlin, June 18, 1844."

Subscripton For The Quenes Suffrens The Lord Chancellor was himself of the opportunity presented by moving that "the standing order No. 113 he vacated," to advertize a forthcoming of Parliament without the standing order No. 113 he vacated, "to advertize a forthcoming of Parliament of the proposed to the present state of things and no possess a single qualification for a Representative. A man may oppose the present Government and be an increase in early £100,000 currency. Say in round numbers—in long of the opportunity presented by moving that "the standing order No. 113 he vacated," to advertize a forthcoming of the proposed of the present Government and be an Learned Friend at this moment on the wool-seck." His Noble and Learned Friend at this moment on the wool-seck, "His Noble hensive word and means a great deal. British Whig.

James B. Ewaar, Eq., left town on Wednesday last for the triple of the replication of the present Government, conscience would form the triple of the present Government and be an Interest with the forest Western Rajle of the present Government and be an Interest with the forest Western Rajle of the present Government and be an Interest with the forest Western Rajle of the present Government and be an Interest to the present Government and be an Interest with the forest Western Rajle of the present Government and be an Interest with the forest Western Rajle of the present Government and be an Interest with the forest Western Rajle of the present Government and be an Interest with the forest Western Rajle of the vision was a great deal. British Proving the present Government to this it may be urged by a manufactured to meddle with none but deal Ch suing election. We believe that a great majority of the peo-

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. - We hasten to lay before our readers, says the New Orleans Tropic, the latest news from Mexico. The Water Witch, Capt. Trennis, left Vera Cruz on the 5th instant, and arrived here between five and nine o'clock this morning. It seems that after all the gaseonading despatches of the Mexican Minister, a declaration of war is now very doubtful. Our prompt and intelligent correspondent tells us the whole story. Vera Cruz, August 4, 1845.

Dear Sirs,-I last had this pleasure per Relampago, which

which there are four candidates—sny, General Herrera, President ad interim, General Almonte, ex Mexican Minister at Washington, Gomez Farier, and one other, whose name has escaped my memory. The Presidency, however, seems to lay between the two former, and one of whom, it is supposed, will

be the successful candidate.

Almonte has offered his services to government in the approaching campaign against Texas; but I rather think it is more a ruse de guerre, to help him to the Presidency, than any great desire he has got to have a brush with the Texans—or as Lought rather to say now, the United States.

Her Britannic Majesty's Brig-of-war Persian arrived here on the 37th third rather to say now the transfer of the states.

on the 27th ultimo, in seven days from Galveston, bringing the Such is the population for the mastery of which England and the United States are contending. It is to be feared, from the history and result of the settlement of Europeans and their descendants in America, that whatever party succeeds in their descendants in America, the descendant in the America and the descendant in the America the country. The Ministry has presented an act to the two Chambers for their deliberation.

1st. To declare war against the United States.
2nd. Authorizing them to raise a foreign or national loan to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, which they consider to be requisite to carry on the war and re-conquer Texas. and if they get the "l'argent" there is no doubt they will make the attempt to again get possession, though it is doubtful whether they will declare war with the United States or not.

Of course you have heard, are this of the states or not. Of course you have heard, ere this, of the revolution at To-basco, in favour of Federalism, which has induced government to declare said port closed to foreign as well as native shipping, but is rather puzzled how they will keep out the former, as they have not a single steamer that they can get ready in less than eighteen or twenty days, all the engineers being still, as I may say, loafing on shore and waiting for their pay, of which, for e months past, they have received but a mere trifle.

Aug. 5.—The Water Witch not sailing yesterday, I open to say that we have no news from the American Squadron, but it is thought here that it will soon appear. It is said that the troops now on the road to Texas, amount to 10,000. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully reminded, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V. Gredde, Records). Goodle, Forder, Records

(D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of September next.
Dundas, Aug. 18, 1845.
WM. McMurray,
Secretary W. C.

OR GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell, or let, or would give in exchange for other Property, the SAW-MILL at present in the occupation of Messrs. J. B. and Thos. EXRE, situated in the 11th Concession of Hamilton, (about 31 miles from the Town of Cobourg).

The Mill has the advantage of a NEVER FAILING stream of water, and rents at Fifty Pounds per annum.

The Purchaser, or Lessee, can have, (at his option) in addition to the Mill, from 100 to 300 acres of LAND, as may be agreed upon,—40 to 50 acres of which are improved. The Land is well supplied with PINE TIMBER. There is also on the Premises a FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, with an ORCHARD of from 40 to 50 bearing Fruit-trees.

The Subscriber has also for sale about 30,000 CEDAR RAILS.

The Subscriber has also for WILLIAM SOLOMON.

WILLIAM SOLOMON.

425 Sept. 3rd, 1845.

TO LET,

On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CARTWRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall.

F. M. HILL, Esq. Barrister, &c.

ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, RECTOR OF WOOD-Holse, Talbor District, has, during the last year, red into his family a limited number of young gentlemen,

Address (if by letter pre-paid) to the REV. F. EVANS, St.

August 28, 1845. The Wellington District Grammar School

subjects taught are the usual Branches of an English ion, together with the course of Classical and Mathe-Education, together with the course of Classical and Mathematical instruction required for the obtaining Exhibitions at the Tronto College,—two successful candidates having been already sent there from this School. Hours of attendance, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from

Terms per quarter, £0 15 0
Ditto ditto including Classics, &c. ... 1 5 0 Fench, Drawing, &c., if required, on equally reasonable

ARTHUR C. VERNER, A. B. Mr. V. has also accommodation for BOARDERS, to hose attainments and general improvement no attention will

Establishment for Young Ladies, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

THE MISSES WINN beg to intimate to their friends that School will re-commence, after the Midsummer acation, on Vonday the First of September.

Aug. 14, 1845.

423 3

> Boarding and Day School. BAY STREET.

THE MISSES SKIRVING will re-open their Establishment, after the Summer Vacation, on the 1st September. CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language, THE MISSES SKIRVING will re-open their Establish-TERMS for Board and Washing, £27.

reception of her Pupils, on the 1st of September next. Ramsay & Mackendrick, Hamilton; and by the Publishers. Duke Street, Toronto, August 12. 422-4

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

In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, E-q., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
Needle-work, &c. &c. £1 10
Drawing and Painting—each 1 10
Piano, Guitar, and Harp—cach 1 10 Cornwall, April 7th, 1845. BOARDING SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

JUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d. lsic 1 10 0 Puition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework 15 0
Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) 8 0 0
Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

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

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and Lady of the Lake London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845. 372-tf

WANTED,

England, and be able to teach the Piano on the most approved principles, with the other ordinary branches of an English Education. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post Office, Toronto.

The Pione The Match Mark Mitch M WANTED,

or 20 years of age, as SALESMAN or otherwise, as may be required. Sufficient references as to integrity and regular business habits required. Apply, if by letter "post-paid," at the Office of the Intelli-

August 28, 1845. TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Bill Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Memorandum Books and FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in To-Copy Books. Also, the following School Books, for sale Wholesale and Retail:—

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, 122, King Street, Toronto,

SOLE AGENTS of the celebrated Piano Fortes of Stoddart & Co., New York, and Chickering, of Boston; also, a great variety of other Piano Fortes, of good makers, always on hand, as well as a large and choice assortment of every kind of Brass and Stringed Instruments. A very large and choice collection of the latest publications in Music just received.

N.B.—Messrs. A. & S. N. beg to give notice that they have appointed Mr. CHARLES BOYER, Stationer, in Cobourg, to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of choice pieces to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of the latest publications.

Murray's English Grammar,

Murray's English Grammar,

Together with a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

Blanks Books Ruled and Bound to pattern; Periodicals, Music, and Old Books Bound to any pattern.

G. F. PAYNE has also just published the second edition of the "Domestic Physician." This book is universally to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of choice pieces to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of choice pieces.

On the 25th ult, at Owen's Sound, William Henry, only son of F. W. Baron, Esq., Principal, Upper Canada College, aged nine months.

Considered the best Medical work published—Price 2s. 6d. COLE AGENTS of the celebrated PIANO FORTES of Stodappointed air. CHARLES BUYLER, STATIONER, in Colours, to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of choice pieces on hand, and will continue to receive the newest publications monthly. Any order in the line left with him, or sent direct to us, will meet with immediate attention.

Old Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new ones. VM. McMurray,
Secretary W. C. S. August 22, 1845. 423-8 Toronto, August 19, 1845.

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS, KING STREET, TORONTO, RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of Books

A RE now receiving their SPRING SET and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, is very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of PRINTED BOOKS,

Comprising Works in every department of Literature; SCHOOL BOOKS,

including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions. Catalogues of their Books can be had on application. June 26, 1845.

> H. & W. ROWSELL, Book-sellers and Printers

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, ALSO:

ALSO:

ALSO:

Ledgers, Journals, Cash. Day and Memorandum Books, Writing and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assortment of Books.

They particularly invite attention to the faciliment of ties they possess for executing orders in Great Britain. having a near relation resident in London, who has bad long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execu-

424-tf tion of their orders.

Books procured from New-York every week by the Express, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange.—English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's.

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from England every fortnight.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SELECTION OF PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS, or every Sunday and Principal Festival throughout the year. For the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto. Published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto. A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, price WILL re open on Monday, the 1st of September. The Subjects taught are the usual Branches of an English Goodeva & Coming Charles (See September of September).

King Street, Toronto.

New Music.

many of the latest and most popular compositions. The above will be sold at Currency for Sterling publishing price. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

Tallis's Daily Service. JUST RECEIVED from England, a few copies of THE ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, as arranged for use "in Quires and places where they sing." by THOMAS TALLIS, newly edited by JOHN BISHOP. Price Nine Shillings, bound in cloth, with gilt edges.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Aug. 6, 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED, A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION,

By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Toronto, Aug. 18, 1845.

LDUCATION.

RS. COCKBURN'S SEMINARY will BE-OPEN, for the reception of her Pupils, on the 1st of September next. Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto,

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. June 26, 1845. 415 PAYNE'S LITERARY DEPOT.

No. 4, Wellington Buildings, KING STREET, TORONTO. CHEAP BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received 4,000 volumes of PRA'TT'S CHEAP BOOKS, consisting in part of Voice from the Main-Deck History of England Robinson Crusoe Strife and Peace
British Novelist, four works complete
Lives of Celebrated Pirates
Home Population (an Essay) Byron's Poems Life of Buonaparte Pamela Sicilian Romance Rossina Letter Writer Victoria Scrap Book Children of the Abbey Complete Farrier St. Clair
Cook's Voyages Round the World Young Man's Book
Young Woman's Companion
Buffon's Natural History Fatherless Family Cecilia
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress...... President's Daughters

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

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust
heir children to her care, as she has had much avacained. Baxter's Saints' Rest Burns' Poetical Works Mason's Crumbs GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take charge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and upwards. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of Castle of Inchvalley

Two Years before the Mast The Red Rover.....

The Hungarian Brothers

estic Cookery.....

G. F. PAYNE has also always a large selection of BLANK

Pinnock's History of England, Kirkham's Grammar,

Lennie's do. Mavor's Spelling Book,

Carpenter's do. do.

Canada do. do.

Murray's English Reader,

N.B C. BOYER, Agent for Cobourg.

O'HallaranLast of the Mohicans.....

Popular So

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

February 20, 1845.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wo Cloth.

At Springbank, on the 30th August, by the Rev. S. Armour, James Brown, Esq., M.D., of Cavan, to Catharine Anne, second daughter of the late Major George Elliott, J. P., of the 2nd Durham Militia, of Monaghan.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 4:

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description. Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every

Cohourg, 15th May, 1845.

BOOKS and STATIONERY. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened a well-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY,

OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL, Consisting of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Reward Books, and various New and Popular Works.

Music, and Fancy Stationery.

He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, to receive a share of public support.

C. B. has made arrangements to establish a CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

250 CRATES CROCKERY,

SUITABLE to the COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

" Dessert Ware. " Tea and Breakfast Ware,

GLASSWARE:

Consisting of Songs, Duets, Glees, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, &c. &c., among which will be found many of the latest and most popular compositions. The above

satisfactory reference, will receive prompt and careful attention. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings.
423 15

STONE MORTARS and PESTLES,
Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covere Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells,

Painters' Materials.

White Lead, several qualities, Venetism Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Purple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue, Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T. Brunswick Greens, light and dark shades,

Dye Stuffs.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Henry Davies, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will continue the business in the same premises, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order every description of articles connected with the business. The Subscriber, being aware of the great attention and assi-

Cobourg, August 5, 1845. WILLIAM PEARSON.

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, . HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED Toronto, July, 1845. BANK STOCK

> 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-1f LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf TRENT CHURCH.

WOOL.

S. E. MACKECHNIE.

MARRIED.

NE.

Rev. J. Flanaghan, rem.; Rev. J. Rothwell; Rev. A.

Jamieson; J. W. Brent, Esq., rem.; J. A. Mulo.k, Esq., add. subs. and rem. (No. 2); J. M. Babington, Esq., add., subs. and rem.; W. Spragge, Esq., (too late for this week.) GEORGE F. PAYNE.

CHARLES BOYER.

Cobourg, 1st June, 1845.

Toronto, August 13, 1845.

CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. THE Subscribers have received and are opening a large and varied assortment of the latest and best styles

In Table Ware,

" Toilet Ware,
" China Vases, Figures, &c. &c.
Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain.

Wine Decanters; Claret and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of righly Cut Flint; low priced Cut Glass, and best Plain Flint Glass.
Looking Glasses, and Looking glass Plate.
Solar, Astral and Branch Lamp Covers and Chimneys, in

Toronto, August 13, 1845. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Ware:

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

Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c. Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash Tools; Swan-quill Pencils and Camel-bair Pencils; Win dow Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil.

Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, and Dye Stuffs generally. Toronto, August 13, 1845.

the Subscriber, being aware of the great attention and assiduity bestowed on the business by his predecessor, and, while he solicits the patronage of his customers, he assures them that the same principles will be adhered to which have characterized his establishment.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend

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

A. B. TOWNLEY,

Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

NED BOTELER.* A SKETCH FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

When masters become perfect characters, there may then be some hope of finding faultless servants. To a far greater degree than is commonly imagined, the servant is the creature of the master-not meaning the word in a fawning and despicable sense, but in a creative sense, servants are what their masters make them: they are the master in small type-his image, echo, and average presentment. Let them begin early and live long enough in the same place, and it is contrary to the natural course of cause and effect that the servant should present any striking dissimilarity of habit and general character from his master. Man is an imitative animal, and the state of servitude is peculiarly favourable to the development of the mimick faculty; when the force of example is aggregated by the influence of authority, as in the relation of master and domestic, it is scarcely possible for the latter to escape the identifying impressions reflected from the former. If "a man may be known by his friends," he may be better known by his servants-their characters, under the circumstances above supposed, being not a mere parallel, but a creation of

I have no wish to panegyrise beyond his merits my own excellent father, but it is a fact well known to the numerous circle of friends with which our large family was privileged, that his servants-I allude in this paper exclusively to men servants-were with one exception most respectable characters, and were most of them comfortably settled in life on the strength of the reputation they acquired in my father's service.

Ned Boteler, if I remember rightly, was a raw lad from Swanage, Dorset, when he entered our family: his chief accomplishments consisting in some brief experience in the mystery of milking cows, churning butter, &c., including a limited acquaintance with the domestic economy of swine, and other familiars of the

He had few qualifications for service in a gentleman's household, but he possessed one qualification which soon supplies the defect of all others—an aptitude ing him; in the course of a year or two he became one of the most useful domestics we ever possessed .-Skilful in the art of "turning his hand" to anything, he made a difficulty or hardship of nothing; and in the multifarious duties which his position as "man of all work" in a large family entailed upon him, he secured the respect of his fellow-servants, the confidence of his master, and the esteem of all the family. I have sometimes seen the written characters given by employers to discharged domestics, some of which were too excellent to induce us to think the master would have parted with such accomplishments, had they been genuine. Other characters have fallen into

parties discharged. The law very fairly interferes, and precludes an unjust master from injuring the reputation of an innocent servant, and on the other hand protects masters by inflicting a penalty upon all individuals who are parties to a fictitious character. Even-handed justice should be conscientiously administered on both sides. Boteler came to us without any particular recommendation; his youth and inexperience had hitherto prevented his acquiring a character—his last master had told him as the Yorkshireman naively admitted on a similar occasion, "he would do better without one;" which only meant in Boteler's case, he had best present himself as he was, without professing qualifications, his deficiency in which would be immediately

detected. The only character with which he came to us was, that he was "a good lad, and willing to learn." Now, it is an act of real and enlightened charity to afford such a character an opportunity of gaining an honest livelihood; my father gave that opportunity to Ned Boteler, and never had reason to repent it.

First of all, Boteler secured our confidence in his Integrity. His honesty was based upon the stable principle of piety. Ned had been taught to pray and read his Bible, and though his scholarship was defective, his sincerity I believe was entire. I have occasionally overheard him reading to his fellow-servants in the kitchen, and barring a slight touch of the pompous in his intonation, and an innocent insensibility to the vulgar claims of orthography, it was interesting and affecting to witness his simple-hearted zeal for the edification of his domestic peers. They loved Boteler for his civil and obliging language. I have been often astonished at the amount of genuine politeness which the gentle spirit of Christianity infuses into the humblest and the homeliest of its professors. 'Twas not beneath the dignity of an apostle to prescribe to Christians, "Be courteous," I think it was a favorite maxim with Ned, "civility cost nothing, and sometimes was worth a deal."

I have known some servants in a family, who made no profession of religion, grow very jealous of a fellowservant who did, on the score of the latter being supposed to be a greater favorite with the master-if it were so they have no right to complain-but the simple exposition of the fact usually is, that Christian masters naturally feel a deeper interest in and affection for a fellow Christian, though in the form of their serthe accidental and temporary relation of superior and dependant cannot put asunder—the one regards his servant in the light of a poor relation in Christ, and the other reverences his master as a father in Israel, whom he is bound by the law of God to honour and

other servants, and the family at large, by his hearty

* The relative duties of Master and Servants are often allu-

"Heads of families, let me ask, does not an awul responsibility lie upon you, to see that the various members of your
household do not in your service be prevented from enjoying
the means of grace? Ungodly you may be, do not therefore
induce them to follow you in the steps of ungodliness; let not
the catalogue of your offences against God have this added to
it, that you ruined the souls of your domestics. Treat them
hindly considerately thoughtfully treat them not as the brute kindly, considerately, thoughtfully; treat them not as the brute beasts that perish. A man that is harsh to his servants testifies that he is himself of low and vulgar mind; and, though he eyes even of his fellow creatures than those whom he tramples under foot, and cannot reasonably expect that the Apostle's injunction shall be obeyed; 'Let servants count their own masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his

"The Christian gentleman is careful to observe a consistent behaviour towards those dependent on him. Though strict in enforcing regularity and order, and passing by no deviation from good conduct, yet there is a mildness and consideration in his deportment towards his servants, which makes them feel that he never finds fault needlessly, nor then in an intemperate or harsh tone. As far as circumstances allow, he would have them look on him as a friend, and takes a willing and active and hearing the divine word, he doubts not that a blessing attends him, since 'where two or three are gathered together in his name, he is in the midst of them.' But are there not frequent instances whether among children or dependents, of disorder, ingratitude, and ill conduct, though every care may have been taken with them? No doubt such cases do occur, and are among the severest troubles and trials of life. The Christian looks for no immunity from disappointments, which often times assail him where they are most felt, and from quarters they might be least expected; but surely the evil would be much aggravated if he could attribute it in any degree to his own example or neglect. He may grieve, but it will be on account of others, not from the pangs of self-accusation. It is enough for him to have acted as he judged right; the rest is beyond his control."

To secure accurate answers, and to understand them accurately; but no one is more aware than myself of the liability to error, always involved in such conversations. On the sphere which the monastery occupies, at least on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once time Last on a small portion of it, there was once to distinct on a country residence belonging to the family of Ignative Loyola; and here he passed a considerable period of his life. His family was one of distinction, and the house, though not castellated, nor by any means of his life. His family was one of distinction, and the house, though not castellated, nor by any means of his life. His family was one of distinction, and the liability to error, always involved in such courters, and the liability to error, always involved in such courters, and the

and obliging manners. There are frequent opportu- man determined on establishing a monastery on the

by telling him a lie in a more direct way." If beggars so transformed, in every respect, as to shape. mistress. "You are as much stealing those things," but painted in brilliant colours, and much gilded. soon supplies the defect of all others—an aptitude and willingness to be taught. Boteler was not above teach-learning, and therefore his master was not above teach-learning, and therefore his master was not above teach-learning with of it myself, when the mind was worn were some splendid inlaid marble tables, ancient gild-learning with the adage above recorded; and I have frequently tested the truth of it myself, when the mind was worn were some splendid inlaid marble tables, ancient gild-learning with the adage above recorded; and I have frequently tested the truth of it myself, when the mind was worn were some splendid inlaid marble tables, ancient gild-learning with the adage above recorded; and I have frequently tested the truth of it myself, when the mind was worn were some splendid inlaid marble tables, ancient gild-learning with the adage above recorded; and I have frequently tested the truth of it myself, when the mind was worn were some splendid inlaid marble tables, ancient gild-learning with the adage above recorded; and I have frequently tested the truth of it myself.

ner, when they don't want their secrets to be carried abroad by their servants?—them dumb waiters are a ladies, now commenced theological discussion. the opposite extreme, and scarcely done justice to the and try to be 'dumb waiters' ourselves."

milies in whose service they had lived. Boteler al- Valet?" "Multos annos habet." "Vigetne adhuc mente Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto ways checked this propensity, as evincing want of et facultatibus?" "Imo, maxime. Tantum nunc progratitude and generosity. "Never speak ill of the dest patriæ in re politica, quantum olim in re militari. were in their confidence, and it is mean and petty treason to betray it; it's sinking the respectability of a conversation drew to a close with a few remarks of mine in answer to his enquiries on the dress of our clergy, and a little discussion as to the authority of ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province

and after daily labor Boteler could spare to the improvement of his mind. He made time for all his ne
showed me that, so far as the clergy could exercise

Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted and after daily labor Boteler could spare to the im- in Latin." By some other observations, he evidently ing any in over-sleep, idle habits, or criminal indul- read the Bible for themselves. A short phrase of his gences. There was good reason to hope that a large embodied the principle of the Romish Church on the proportion of his leisure was employed in devotional subject. "Minister legit; populo explicatur." On ler's considerable acquaintance with Scripture often Testament in Spanish. ed those who conversed with him.

As he advanced to mature manhood, his character was gradually developed and confirmed as a serious, thoughtful, sensible, and confidential servant; and my father felt himself bound to promote him to some better and more independant post of duty than the precarious tenure of domestic service afforded. This is the most useful mode in which masters can recompense fidelity and length of service, and my father was never the man to neglect the claims of any who were connected with him, whether in a public or private capacity. Ere long Boteler's turn arrived.

He married, and I am sorry to be compelled to admit, his marriage was a very imprudent one; and to this day, if Boteler is alive, he feels the ill effects of neglecting the quaint but excellent adage, "If God be not asked in the match, he will not make one in the marriage." It was the only mistake of great moment poor Boteler ever committed, but it was a fatal one; it embittered the remnant of his days, and entailed upon his children the curse of a worthless unprincipled mother's example.

A little beauty was her only recommendation-if the outward charm, unaccompanied by "the adorning of the inner man of the heart," be any recommendation at all. I need not particularize her faults, or rather vices: suffice it to say, she ruined herself, her husband, vant; it is a bond of union between them twain, which few years ago, he had lost all that trim and neat attention to his apparel, that comely and healthful complexion, and cheerful buoyancy of spirits, that once was natural to him; and in the stead of these was left their wreck—a thread-bare suit upon a scarcely less bare skeleton, a downcast look, as of one who looked Boteler increased and confirmed his favour with the upon his peace as buried, and the untimely age of care and disappointment delving its unnatural furrows upon his brow deeper than length of years could plough them. I do not know a more painful spectacle than that which Boteler presented—a young old man. We tain the former responsible character, may find it useful to put the above sketch into the hands of their domestics; while to themselves we repectfully recommend the following extract from "The Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk," by Sir Architear gathered wistfully in his eye, as his memory ran Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, bald Edmonstone, bart.

"Heads of families, let me ask, does not an aw'ul responsiback upon the peace and comfort of his earlier years,

can procure a comfortable settlement in life-but whether male or female, they should exercise great moves in a higher sphere he may be far more despicable in the caution in the connections they form; or like poor Boteler, they will exchange the comfort of domestic servitude for the mere liberty of rags and wretchedness. for CASH, or short approved credit.

> THE FAMILY RESIDENCE OF IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

(From the Rev. F. C. Trench's Diary in Spain.)

We then returned to Azpatia, and, after resting for half an hour, set out for the celebrated monastery, built and established in honour of Ignatius Loyola, part in their concerns. Above all he is auxious for their spiri- only too well known as the founder of the Jesuits, part in their concerns. Above all he is anxions for their spiritual welfare; and by instructing the ignorant, admonishing the careless, encouraging the timid, and enlivening the lukewarm, he strives to build up his household unto Christian edification. No domestic employment does he ever permit to interfere with their regular attendance at the house of God; and when at morn and even he assembles his family for social worship and hearing the divine word he doubts not that a blessing at and hearing the divine word, he doubts not that a blessing at-

nities in the kitchen, as well as in the "upper cham- very spot where he resided, to be connected with his bers of society," of fulfilling the law of Christ, which very dwelling in that most curious manner which I enjoins upon us, "Bear ye one another's burdens." | have now to describe. The original house was left By the interchange of kind offices on each other's be- standing, but surrounded and encased by a vast and half, the peace of the servants' hall is pleasantly main- magnificent building, consisting of a mansion for the tained, and the family preserved from the unseemly residence of the monks, and an immense mosque-like and inconvenient nuisance of brawling domestics.— Church attached to it. The idea of the founder was Many a servant has lost a good place and injured a followed out on the most magnificent scale. Exterpromising character, because he or she could not or nally, or to one viewing the exterior of the edifice, would not agree with a fellow-servant. I think Bo- the old house does not appear at all, and an inward teler never quarrelled with any of them, with the ex- examination of the place is necessary to ascertain the ception of one instance where he detected the party, arrangements. We approached the convent and ada scheme of systematic purloining of small articles mired much its situation at the foot of lofty mounof her master's property; when he openly charged her tains, without any other buildings near, and with a with the thefts, at the same time interceding for her small fertile plain in front. The edifice is now quite forgiveness. The poor creature eloped with a soldier, untenanted, though in complete order and preservaand followed the regiment to foreign parts, where she tion, and the solitude of the place was only broken by was left a widow with several orphans. Many years the appearance of two figures clad in black, standing on afterwards Boteler met with her half famished, on the Point Beach at P——, and, with a liberality beyond only remaining ecclesiastic attached to the place, the only remaining ecclesiastic attached to the place, the the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will be shortly issued. Point Beach at P——, and, with a hoeranty beyond officiating minister of the chapel. The other was the his master's influence in her behalf, to lodge her rent
We were first conducted into a meantime, he will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined There are as many servants ruined by hasty and fine arched entrance hall, with a complete square of nprudent marriages with our soldiers and sailors, corridors, above and below, between two and three specially in garrison towns, as from any other cause. hundred feet long. Ascending the stair-case, we were Ned Boteler set an example of habitual conscien- shown into a large low room (I could touch the ceiling,) tiousness to the other servants. His opinion was, most gorgeously fitted up as a chapel, divided in the "If master gives me leave to go to church, I am bound middle by a guill of iron bars. The form at once in conscience to him, as well as to God, to go there. struck me as very singular, but this was readily explain-I've no more right to deceive him by spending the service time in gossipping or strolling elsewhere, than once inhabited by Ignatius Loyola himself, though now came to the door, it was not uncommon for the cook whole was richly and profusely decorated with illustrato give them broken victuals without consulting her | tions of Loyola's life in very bold relief, not only carved

Ned would say, "as if you sold it unknown to the mistress. It's turning charity into a thief, and making honesty ashamed of her." One of Ned's aphor
Misself and making honesty ashamed of her." One of Ned's aphor
Minime. catholicam et anostolicam sed non the chaptan organ, of the self-size and properties.

NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well the soil is get the sale of the soil is a sking me the following questions—"Profiteris and properties are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well the soil is a sking me the following questions—"Profiteris and properties are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well the soil is sell to the sale of the sale Ned would say, "as if you sold it unknown to the Here my conversation with the chaplain began, by this, "A change of job is ease," i. e., if he were fairly Romanam." - "Agnoscisne potestatem papa, successoweary with any one employment, say cleaning his knives, credinus usurpationem &c., he would employ himself by turning to work for esse ecclesiasticae potestatis?"—We then went into a well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. ted the truth of it myself, when the mind was worn were some splendid inlaid marble tables, ancient gildout with close study and confinement, and panted for ed and painted chests, resembling shrines, and cabia breath of fresh air and physical exercise, I have found nets richly carved in wood. A picture of Ignatius immediate and satisfactory relief by taking a pastoral had the following inscription,-Ignatio Loyolæ fundatour through some district of my parish, and have remembered Boteler's philosophy, "that a change of job is one a."

HAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being optimo atque dulcissimo. We then had an explanatour through some district of my parish, and have re- tori societatis Jesu magno, ecclesiae bono nato parenti tion on the spot, of the plan by which the old house CHIER, R.N. If Ned ever found the servants repeating and canvassing in the kitchen what they had heard in the di
**C. As I noticed before, there was nothing peculiar*

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only ning-room, his rebuke was characteristic of the man. in their character; but their simple form was curi"Did you ever hear tell of 'the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the dumb waiters'—a ously contrasted to the size, grandeur and magnifiant output of the size of t contrivance for gentle-folk to help themselves at din-

standing satire on such gossips as you, as made the Dropping now the serious tone of conversation, he of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of invention necessary—our master han't insulted our asked me in a gay manner, almost in a kind of triinvention necessary—our master han't insulted our feelings with such a rebuke, so let us be upon honour, as if the very name must silence or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can me, the whole English Church, and the voice of Pro- be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent con Sometimes the servants would indulge in a vein of testantism in general, - "Quid facit hodie O' Connell?" of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and andal against the habits and customs of former fa- "Agitationem continuam."—"Et quid Wellington? on whose information every reliance may be placed. ouse whose bread you have broken," said he; "you Our conversation drew to a close with a few remarks servant into the infamy of a spy, and I can't abear it." that body. I asked him also whether he read the registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barrier, It was edifying to observe how many hours before Bible or Testament in Spanish. "No," said he, "but cessary purposes by the simple process of never wast- authority, the people, or laity, were not permitted to for payments on sales already made, will ple eading, meditation and prayer, insomuch that Bote- our departure he accepted from us a copy of the New

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. éd., first insertion, and 7gd. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion. and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the narther advertising. **Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

1845. New Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES, Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

A very Superior Assortment of Vestings, CONSISTING OF

White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c. The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are herefore of the newest and most fashionable description. He has also a good assortment of

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c. J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be sured by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845.

RICHARD SCORE.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and letter, post-paid.) RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to

nerit a share of public patronage and support. N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the t approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

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

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TOROSTO,

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

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

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage

which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.
Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been

to give him their support.

PRICES the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.
Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in

Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advan-CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Eyen-11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of

FOR SALE,

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, April, 1844.

NOTICE

Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be authorised to collect and receive the sam

New York, February 14, 1845. BUILDING LOTS. LEVEN splendid Building Lots for sale. Containing about hal an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the Rive Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. extremely low.
For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Township.

Johnstown ... South Crosby ...

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	Cartwright	0
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For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,—(if by letter rough)

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

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

January, 1844. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

Accountant and Notary Public. CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, 332-tf Kingston, 1st May, 1845. TORONTO:

DR. J. A. COWLES.

SURGEON DENTIST. OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

MR. MEREDITH. SURGEON DENTIST. FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO. 402

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

ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT, MIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

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

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,
No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS. -(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. A. McMORPHI,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Ca pets cut and made to order. 391-1

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON,

AND KING STREET, TORONTO. G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

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

THE ROYAL MAIL PACKETS,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT. DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

32 ... 8 ... 200 CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday, -At Noon.

> UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings,

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

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

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

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester,
THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor
Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and
Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday norning, at Nine o'clock. els and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless pooked and paid for as freight. N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell

has rung for starting.

The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto VV at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave *Toronto* for *Hamilton* at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845.

RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. 1845. THE STEAMERS

AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:— LEAVE KINGSTON. Every Monday, at 7 A. M.

Wednesday, at 7 A. M. " Beaver, LEAVE BYTOWN. The Aid, ... Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

"Prince Albert, "Friday, at 9 A. M.

"Beaver, "Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily

Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal.

Farm for Sale.

OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton;
40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, 418-tf and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

Ecclesiastical Music.

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

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE,

Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W.

ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 1845 JUST PURLISHED. AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE,

IN SHEET FORM. (PRICE 9d.) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

TO BE LEVIED On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation INTO THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845.

This is an indispensable document to all persons engaged Trade, and an early application is recommended. Cobourg, May 9th, 1845.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT BOOKS AND TRACTS

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto Catalogues are in course of preparation.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu. factories, &c.

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

July 5, 1843. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

T HE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Stor the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children a grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any caus All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coon it, or never try it. Remember this always.

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

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

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS AND SCALDS. and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made, should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimular principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. HEADACHE.

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

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

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm :—50 in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this gaplied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds of old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

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

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York.

Tooth Drops.—KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Constact & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for the facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with an stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NOT should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine with out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggisls, New-York, and of our Agents Agent for Colborne, C. W.
J. FOLEY & Co.,
Asphodel and Otonabee.
P. M. GROVER J. M. GROVER, P. M. GROVER & Co., Peterboro

The Church

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