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TO THE HEART'S-EASE.

Fair flower, canst thou tell why so gentle a name Attends on thy beauty—is linked with thy fame? What charm for the sorrowful heart caust thou work? What spells for the soul 'neath thy bright petals lurk? When the thick sombre shades of the deepening night 'Gin to drowsily darken the evening's light, --When the soul lives in dreams, dost thou, as a fay, Leave thy Eden-like home-and away, away.

To the pillow where sleep lies in silence drear, And when thou art whis pring bright tales in the ear,
Do the days that are gone to the soul return?
Does the heart for the long-lov'd friend then burn?

Among the bright gems round the Flower Queen's throne, Did she think thee, meek thing, the likeliest one To brighten the heart in the midst of its gloom? The tree that is dead canst thou freshen with bloom?

Did she in thy form a resemblance trace Between thee and the heart: when she gazed in thy face, Did she spy a bright dew-drop lingering 'neath Thine eyelid, which quiver'd when touch'd by the breath

Of the heedless zephyr? Did Flora then say Twas a glittering tear in the eye of her fay? First because thou art tender and kind, sweet flower, Thou leavest thy home in the green leafy bower?

Does thy beauty possess so magic a charm, That the heart, though cold, with a glance it can warm?
Oh tell me, fair thing, why the tenderest name In the garden-bower, is linked with thy fame?

The fair flower blushed till the purple burned modest cheek-and thus returned: As silent I rest in the spot where you've found me, With sisters so fair springing up all around me, Can I but be happy? The dew-drop I sip— With glory the sunbeams my bright petals tip; In the tiny-form of the tender heart's-ease, Man happiness, joy, and contentment sees.

When the singing winds touch my lowly bloom, Their invisible wings I load with perfume,— Thus God has ordain'd that mortals may find His mercy and love in the murmuring wind:

Thus—thus the sweet breath of the tender heart's-case,
God's mercy and care for him man ever sees.

The brightest must fade—so the minstrel sung; The sweetest be lost where its sweetness was flung. I droop, and my beauty for ever has flown;
I fall, and my green leaves for ever are gone: r man, there's a world that is brighter I ween, Its flowers ever shining—its fields ever green;
In me man may find how much brighter his lot Than the flower that dies, then for aye is forgot. -Nottingham Journal.

LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.) [Continued from "The Church" of Nov. 29.]

GEORGIA.

The Colony of Georgia, projected with much political wisdom as a barrier for the southern states established in the year 1733, and it was the last colony founded by Great Britain in America. The administration of it was committed, for a limited time, to a corporation of trustees; one of whom, General Oglethorpe, an active and enterprising man, went out with the first body of colonists, and, immeliately after his arrival, proceeded to lay the foundation of the city of Savannah.

The trustees rightly considered it a part of their

duty to provide for the spiritual superintendence of their settlers, as well as for the instruction and conversion of the natives; and in looking out for clergymen duly qualified for the discharge of this imporduty, their attention was naturally directed to the Rev. John Wesley and his companions at Oxford. These men had acquired celebrity without seeking it, by their self-denial, the regularity of their lives, and and was back in London again before the end of the ral Ogelthorpe, who at once proposed to him the mission to Georgia. Wesley at first declined the offer, partly on the ground that his acceptance of it would be a sore grief to his mother; but when, on the question being referred to her, that noble woman answered, "Had I twenty sons, I should rejoice that they were all so employed, though I should never see them more," his objections were overcome, and he consented to go. None of his biographers mention the circumstance of his having been formally proposed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and approved by that Society, as a missionary to Georgia. Yet such was undoubtedly the case, as appears by the following entry in its journal of December 19, 1735: A memorial of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America was read, setting forth that the Rev. Mr. Samuel Quincy, to whom the Society had been pleased, upon their recommendation, to allow a salary of fifty pounds per annum, has by letter certified to the said trustees, that he is detous of leaving the colony of Georgia, and returning ome to England in the month of March next, to which they have agreed: and the said trustees recommend the Rev. Mr. John Wesley to the Society, that they would allow to him the said fifty pounds per annum, from the time Mr. Quincy shall leave the said colors, in the same manner that Mr. Quincy had it. Agreed, that the Society do approve of Mr. Wesley as a proper person to be a missionary at Georgia, and that fifty pounds per annum be allowed to Mr. Wesley from the time Mr. Quincy's salary shall cease."

Unlike many who, though at heart really devoted their Great Master's service, have yet felt the full Sacrifice they were making in leaving home and kindred, to preach the gospel in strange lands, Wesley regarded the mission to America as a favourable Portunity for withdrawing from the temptations of world, and reducing his ascetic principles to prac-His reply to a scoffer, who taunted him with the Quixotism of his project, and the madness of leaving a good provision for life and the prospect of preferment for the purpose of converting savages in America, deserves a place in every history of missions: he said, "if the bible be not true, I am as ery a fool and madman as you can conceive; but if it be of God, I am sober-minded. For he has declared, There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life ever-(St. Luke, xviii. 29, 30.) His principal motive in undertaking the mission was, as he himself stated in writing to a friend, October 10, 1735, "the Ope of saving his own soul." He hoped to learn true sense of the gospel of Christ by preaching it to the heathen. "They have no comments," said he, to construe away the text." Even his short expenence, however, in America, sufficed to convince him his error in supposing that he should find the dians predisposed and ready to receive the truth. He, with his friends Delamotte and Ingham, embarked at Gravesend on the 14th of October, 1735. They Submitted themselves to a singularly severe rule of life during the voyage, allotting each hour to its appropriate duty of public and private prayer, study, and the instruction and exhortation of the crew. After nearly four months so spent, they anchored in the Savannah River, on the 5th of February, 1736.— On the following morning they landed on a small uninhabited island, where Mr. Oglethorpe led them to a rising ground, and they all knelt and returned thanks to God for having arrived in safety." No and the entered on his missionary work, than he

Southey's Life of Wesley, vol. i. p. 89.

as savouring of Popery, or at the best as mere forms. Thus, he baptized children by immersion, allowed none but communicants to be sponsors, catechised the children after the second lesson in the afternoon, refused the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to Dissenters, unless previously admitted into the Church, and would not read the funeral service over any who

had not been duly baptized. Along, however, with this strict discipline of the Church, Wesley introduced certain other supplementary practices, which seem rather to belong to the system which he afterwards established. He formed the more serious members of his flock into a little society, who agreed to meet once or twice during the week, for the purposes of mutual edification, and from the Ministry which our book of Common Prayer in these again, he selected a smaller number for closer spiritual communion.

In all this it will be seen, that he was acting as the minister of an English congregation, not as missionary to the heathen. In the latter capacity, he seems to Church "most deservedly happy," and by him, "much have done literally nothing, and, indeed, to have beloved in God"—after beseeching them to love, by wanted the patience and perseverance which are indispensably requisite to success. After, therefore, labouring with abundant zeal and devotion, but little of judgment and discretion, for about one year and nine months in Georgia, he embarked (December 22, 1737) on his return to his own country, in which he was destined to play a more conspicuous and successful part. During his stay, he had certainly exhibited self-denial, a readiness to endure hardness, ("for he many essential qualities of a missionary-remarkable frequently slept on the ground, sometimes waded and your most blessed deacon in things pertaining to through swamps, or swam over rivers, and then travelled till his clothes were dry")* and a rare disinterestedness. It appears from the records of the Society, also, worthy both of our God and you, whom I have that his first design "was to receive nothing of any received as the pattern of your love, has in all things man but food to eat and raiment to put on, and those in kind only, that he might avoid, as far as in him lay, worldly desires and wordly cares; but being afterwards convinced by his friends that he ought to consider the necessities of his flock as well as his own, he thankfully accepted that bounty of the Society which he

needed not for his own personal subsistence."† It is a singular fact, that the ship which brought Wesley into the Downs passed one outward-bound, which had on board another remarkable man, just commencing his voyage, for the very mission which Wesley had abandoned. The latter, as soon as he knew that Whitfield was aboard the vessel which had against the encroachments of the Spaniards, was just set sail, and "doubting whether his friend would be so usefully employed in America as in England," found means to send after him the following note:-"When I saw God by the wind which was carrying you out brought me in, I asked counsel of God, (by which is to be understood, that he referred the question to chance, and drew lots); His answer you have inclosed." It was on a slip of paper, in these words: Let him return to London." But Whitfield was not a man to be diverted from his settled purpose by a mere fanciful superstition, and therefore proceeded on his voyage. As he was in no way connected with the Society, (though frequently mentioned in the correspondence of its missionaries,) a very brief reference to his visits to America is all that can be expected in these Notices. On the first occasion, his stay wus limited to a few months, for he arrived in May 1738,

> He returned to Georgia in 1739, after a tour of preaching in the northern states, in which he created the most powerful sensation. Whitfield's great work in America was the foundation of an orphan house. A plot of ground, containing 500 acres, at the distance of ten miles from Savannah, had been selected for the purpose, of which Whitfield took formal possession on the 24th of January, 1740, and immediately commenced the building of his institution, to which he gave the name of Bethesda. The necessary funds he collected after sermons, which he preached in all parts of the states to immense congregations. The reports of the Society make mention of the "wild doings of enthusiasm;" that, in consequence of the preaching of Whitfield and his followers, many illiterate persons pretended a call to exercise publicly their gifts of praying and preaching, insomuch that tailors, shoemakers, and not only women, but boys and girls, had become, (as their term is) exhorters. § And although, undoubtedly, much distraction must have arisen from the prevailing fanaticism, it is reported to have had the effect of directing the attention of the more serious

> siderable families, especially at Stratford, within its pale. On the petition of the trustees, the Rev. W Morris was appointed missionary to Savannah in 1740, and the Rev. Mr. Bosomworth to Frederica in 1743.

to the Liturgy of the Church, and bringing many con-

The latter states that the people had been too long as sheep without a shepherd, and driven to and fro with every wind of doctrine, and that he was using his best efforts to lay the foundations of the true faith by catechising the children. To encourage him in this course, the Society sent out to him a parcel of necessary books. He did not, however, remain long in the mission, but was succeeded in 1745 by the Rev. Mr. Zouberbugler, who, two years after his arrival. reported the number of inhabitants in Savannah at 602, and of communicants at fifty-seven. A schoolmaster, by name Ottolenghi, "A very serious and devout convert from Judaism," was added to the mission in 1750; and the Rev. Jonathan Copp was sent out as missionary to Augusta.

In 1758, the Assembly passed an act for dividing the province into eight parishes, and recognizing the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England

It were to little purpose to recite the names of the missionaries who were appointed in succession in Georgia. The Rev. Mr. Frink, in 1765, reports that the lower sort of people in Augusta had but little religion, and that public worship was kept up principally by a few gentlemen and their families; in 1767, he was removed to Savannah. Mr. Ellington, who succeeded him at Augusta, informed the Society that there was not one place of worship of any denomination within one hundred miles of him any way. That he did what he could to remedy this evil, generally setting out on a Monday and travelling thirty or forty miles, performing divine service at three different places, ten miles wide of each other, on the three following days, and returning home on Friday. Within a short time after his arrival at his mission, he had

baptized 178 children and two adults. Just before his death, in 1771, Mr. Frink sent to the Society the following ecclesiastical returns of

annah:—	
Church of England	1185
Lutherans	193
Presbyterians and Independents	499
Jews	49
Negroes	40
Infidels	30—199

* Moore's Life of Wesley, vol. i. p. 307. † Journal of S. P. G., vol. vii. p. 261. ‡ Phillip's Life of Whitefield.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH IN ITS EPISCOPACY.

CHAPTER IX .- PART III.

IGNATIUS. Clear and decisive extracts from his Epistles in favour of Episcopacy—Bishops were known when Ignatius wrote, proved from Catholic testimony—The heresies only of his age noticed by him—The gifts of grace then vouchsafed to the Church-Imitates the writings of St. Paul, as being best

known to the Asian Churches. What then saith the Holy Ignatius on behalf of Episcopal Government, and of those three Orders in the Preface to the Ordination Services of the Church, states to have been observed in the primitive ages of Christianity?

In his Epistles to the Ephesians, the people of that Jesus Christ, their Bishop Onesimus, and all to strive to be like unto him-for "blessed be God who has granted unto you, who are so worthy of him, to enjoy such an excellent bishop"-he proceeds to write to them concerning their Deacon Burrhus (whom he afterwards to the Smyrnæans calls "a pattern of the ninistry of God," in these remarkable words, in which the three Orders of Bishop, Priest and Deacon, are God."

"For what concerns my fellow-servant, Burrhus, yours and for your bishop's honour. And Crocus refreshed me as the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ shall also refresh him; together with Onesimus, and Burrhus, and Euplus, and Fronto, in whom I have, as to your charity, seen all of you. And may I always have joy of you, if I shall be worthy of it. It is, therefore, fitting that you should by all means glorify Jesus Christ who hath glorified you, that by a uniform obedience ye may be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment, and may all speak the same things concerning every thing; and that being subject to your bishop and the presbytery, ye may be wholly and thoroughly sanctified." (Epist. to the Ephes. Sect. 2.) Again: "It will become you to run together according to the will of your bishop, as also ye do. For your famous presbytery (worthy of God!) the harp." (Sect. 4.) And again he speaks to the same people of "Obeying your bishop and the presbytery with an entire affection;" and tells them, "It is evident we ought to look upon the bishop even as we would do upon the Lord himself." (Sect. 6-20.)

To the Magnesians he writes: "Seeing then I have been judged worthy to see you by Damas your most excellent bishop, and by your very worthy presbyters, Bassus and Apollonius, and by my fellow-servant Sotio the deacon, in whom I rejoice, forasmuch as he is subject unto his bishop as to the grace of God, and to the presbytery as to the law of Jesus Christ, I determined to write unto you." (Sect. 2.)

Again: "Forasmuch, therefore, as I have in the being entrusted with the ministry of Jesus Christ, who was with the Father before all ages, and appeared in the end to us." (Sect. 6.)

And again: "Study, therefore, to be confirmed in the doctrine of our Lord and of His Apostles, that so whatsoever ye do ye may prosper both in body and spirit: in faith and charity; in the Son and in the Father and in the Holy Spirit; in the beginning and in the end; together with your most worthy bishop and the well-wrought spiritual crown of your presbytery, and your deacons which are according to God. Be subject to your bishop and to one another, as Jesus Christ to the Father according to the flesh, and the Apostles both to Christ and to the Father, and to the Holy Ghost; that so ye may be united both in body and spirit." (Sect. 13.)

To the Trallians he writes: "For whereas ye are subject to your bishop as to Jesus Christ, ye appear to me to live not after the manner of men, but according to Jesus Christ, who died for us, that so, believng in his death, ye might escape death. It is, therefore, necessary that, as ye do, so without your bishop you should do nothing: also be ye subject to your presbyters as to the Apostles of Jesus Christ our hope, in whom, if we walk, we shall be found in him. The deacons also, as being the ministers of the mysteries of Jesus Christ, must by all means please all; for they are not the ministers of meat and drink, but of the Church of God; wherefore they must avoid all

offences, as they would do fire." (Sect. 2.) "In like manner let all reverence the deacons as Jesus Christ; and the bishop as the Father; and the presbyters as the Sanhedrin of God, and college of the Apostles. Without these there is no Church; concerning all which I am persuaded that ye think after the very same manner; for I have received, and even now have with me, the pattern of your love in your bishop; whose very look is instructive; and whose mildness powerful: whom I am persuaded the very atheists themselves cannot but reverence." (Sect. 3.)

Again: "Wherefore guard yourselves against such persons: and that you will do if you are not puffed up; but continue inseparable from Jesus Christ our God, and from your bishop, and from the commands of the Apostles. He that is within the altar is pure; but he that is without, that is, that does any thing without the bishop, and presbyters, and deacons, is not pure in his conscience." (Sect. 7.)

In the Epistle to the Romans we have mention only of a bishop. The martyr says, "Wherefore ye cannot do me a greater kindness than to suffer me to be love, ye may give thanks to the Father through Jesus Christ, that he has vouchsafed to bring a Bishop of Syria unto you, being called from the East unto the Salmasius at least fifty years before. (Sect. 2.)

Again: "Remember in your prayers the Church of Syria, which now enjoys God for its Shepherd instead of me: let Jesus Christ only preside over it as bishop.' (Sect. 9.)

eminent publication,* because it affirms nothing, but ters, but the province of Syria many more. Secondly, in the absence of Ignatius, the Church of Syria had

* The Christian Observer.

the bishop. Let that Eucharist be looked upon as tianity. Catholic Church." (Sect. 8.)

(Sect. 12.)

according to the will of God." (Sect. 1, 3, 4.)

me according to the flesh, yet the spirit, being from

priests, and deacons; and it is a fact that the bishops detection of anachronisms. mentioned by him, are known by other historical evia paramount importance.

impartial judges; and the late Dr. Burton, one of the use of. most eminent divines of modern times, has said, that this learned man has exhausted all the argument in the matter, that nothing more is left to be said; and whether his reasonings be conclusive or not, let the candid and intelligent reader judge. The Bishop (not a bishop when he wrote the work) in an admirable spirit of the deepest research, adduces outward arguments shew the shallowness of their objections.

concerns a later age, especially the age in which Daille | be houses of prayer, not of preaching.

found that the bad examples of his countrymen were In the last half-year he had baptized eighty-three Greek, are always used by the early Fathers to denote doctrine diverse to the minds of the Apostles, adduce ter. of form, because, for very shame's sake, they do

diligently Bishop Pearson's conclusive work on the in later times, and distinguished from the spurious men do not pray. subject. Bishop Hoadley remarks that Bishop Pear- writings; and which the writers at the end of the

> ABOVE PRAYING. (By the Rev. F. W. Fowle, Perpetual Curate of Amesbury,

from testimony such as Polycarp, Irenæus, and a mul- is, that it is the house of prayer. But Christians of which would have secured the constant attendance of titude of others, who mention and quote from his Epis- the present day make the house of God much more all worshippers within their walls: they would really tles; and inward arguments from the Epistles them- an house of preaching than of prayer. Am I asked have sought there the graces of God by prayer: doselves; and completely destroys the arguments of his for a proof of this assertion? Look at the difference ing so, they would have received them; and they adversaries from the testimonies they attempted to in number, in the congregations everywhere, when would have experienced the inestimable value of these adduce, until they are compelled to make such con- there is a sermon, and when there are only the prayers spiritual blessings too certainly and sensibly to have cessions, and to appear so fully convicted of unfairness of the church. Every person who duly looked upon forsaken the place where they had been bestowed: and narrowness in their investigations, as at once to the house of God as the house of prayer-that his they would have felt what Jacob did, when, having chief business was to pray-would come there for that had vouchsafed to him a divine communication from He proves that no other Epistles than these could purpose; and the circumstance, whether or not there heaven, he was struck with a holy and happy fear, and have been understood by St. Polycarp; brings forward were a sermon, would not affect his attendance. This said, "Surely the Lord is in this place:" "this is none Irenæus, Chrysostom and others, shewing how many is one undeniable evidence to what I was saying-that other but the house of God, and this is the gate of authors within two centuries give testimony to St. Ig- in the present day, our churches are considered more heaven" (Gen. xxviii. 16). They would have been natius's views and writings; and he defends the testi- as houses of preaching than of praying. Listen to the actuated by the same spirit by which David was, when, nony of Eusebius, overthrowing at once the assertions common language of Christians on the subject, in connecting the unity of the nation with the unity of that they were not known to Tertullian, Caius, Cle- their conversation with one another: they talk of the their public worship, he exclaimed, "I was glad when ment of Alexandria, Origen, Julius Africanus, Lactan- preacher they are going to hear, not of the church they they said unto me, We will go into the house of the tius, Dionysius Alexandrinus; and entirely refutes the are going to pray in. The sermon seems to be every- Lord. Jerusalem is built as a city, that is at unity negative argument. From internal evidence he col- thing-the prayers nothing. The same fact is con- with itself. For thither the tribes go up, even the lects that they were written about A.D. 107; and to firmed by the very expression, commonly made use of, tribes of the Lord, to testify unto Israel, to give thanks shew how the adversaries differ, and from what un- "sittings in a church"-such a church is calculated unto the name of the Lord" (Ps. exxii. 1, 3, 4.) But. stable sources they derive their varied opinions, it may to contain so many sittings-and a still more striking as soon as the sermon became of more importance be well to state that while a modern anti-episcopalian corroboration is afforded, by the most unbecoming and than the prayers, the preacher became of more imporsacrificed unto God, now that the altar is already pre- writer makes them to be no older than the fourth or erroneous procedure—that in some of our modern tance than the house; and naturally enough, in the pared; that when ye shall be gathered together in fifth century, the more learned adversaries agree in churches no room has been allowed for kneeling. And eyes of self-willed men; for, if a better sermon and placing them two or three centuries earlier. Blondel surely this is a pretty strong confirmation of what I better preacher were to be found, out of that house of dates them at the end of the second century: and am saying-that the houses of God, in our time, are God in which they and their forefathers had been ac-But from Pearson it clearly appears that the mate- of praying; and, therefore, that we do not regard them prayer being no longer in the house, there remained rial of the Epistles agrees exactly with the age in which in the same estimation in which our blessed Lord and nothing to attach them to it; and then it would seem

tury, a city like Antioch must have had many presby- which after his age first obtained; for all things no- the sense in which the Lord himself spoke of the conticed by Ignatius are clearly at variance with these, verted Paul—"Behold, he prayeth" (Acts, ix. 11). while they are entirely agreeable to the times nearest Many pray not at all; bear no part in the service, which are in close connexion with the subject under no bishop but God. Thirdly, had Ignatius been only to the Apostolic age. They in no wise savour of an make no response; say not to themselves the prayers consideration. I do not desire, by any means, to ina presiding presbyter, any of his brethren might have impostor of the end of the third or beginning of the which the minister offers up aloud for himself and the fringe the Christian liberty of any man, or to imply supplied his place while absent. Fourthly, Pastor, in fourth century; exhibit no indications of imposture; people, nor so much as utter their "amen" at the end that he is bound to receive as gospel all which his orthe Latin language, and ποιμην (a shepherd) in the they regard no rite of the Church which arose after of them. And if these persons do not come to pray, dained pastor may teach him; but I do say this, that, the death of the martyr, none of the heresies, teach no they come either to hear the sermon or as a mere mat- where he feels disposed to differ, it should be with the

a serious obstacle to the conversion of the natives. infants, and added ten communicants. And however what we mean by the word bishop, though επισκοπος nothing of any foreign nature or from the Platonic not like always to stay away. Does any one ask for The fraud, violence, and drunkenness of professed slight the record which we may have of their labours, is frequently used in another sense; but επισκοπος in school in which others afterwards erred; but preserve a proof of this assertion, too—that the congregation Christians, were, as the poor heathen would judge, it is to be remembered that the Missionaries in their this place is plainly synonimous with ποιμην. Fifthly, a primitive and purely evangelical simplicity in all generally do not pray when they come to church? the fruits of Christianity; and it is no wonder, there- several stations throughout America, were in like man- the same office of supreme bishop is here in direct things correspondent closely with the character of this Take that which I have already given. If they come fore, that they were prejudiced against it. With his ner daily ministering God's holy Word and Sacraments, terms ascribed to the Father and the Son. In the Apostolic and illustrious man and martyr, as every to the house of God to pray, why do they not come European congregation, Wesley insisted on an exact and sowing everywhere, under much discouragement, apprehension of Ignatius, therefore, they were one. European congregation, West of the Church which has since sprung up compliance with the rubric, adopting all those practions and the compliance with the rubric, adopting all those practions and the compliance with the rubric, adopting all those practions are sumption that, when they come, and the low your bishop, as Jesus Christ the Father; and the low your bishop which is a fair assumption that your To the Smyrneans, he writes, "See that ye all fol- large gifts of the Holy Spirit vouchsafed to one who sermon? and, with respect to those who do not so presbytery, as the Apostles; and reverence the dea- ceived and extended the Christian religion in a spirit they do not pray. Another evidence—to my mind a cons, as the command of God. Let no man do any purely Christian, at a time and in places where few of very convincing one-that people, generally, do not thing of what belongs to the Church separately from the learned Heathens had become converted to Chris- pray, is, that so few of them kneel. I know that some persons cannot do so from illness, or some infirmity. well established, which is either offered by the bishop, As regards our question in particular, the question and that others cannot from want of room in their or by him to whom the bishop has given his consent. of Episcopacy, no Christian and Catholic writer has pews: to these, of course, my present remarks do not Wheresoever the bishop shall appear, there let the ever said that there were less than three degrees in apply; they best know their own hindrances, and will, people also be; as where Jesus Christ is, there is the the ministry of the Church in any part of the second if properly impressed on the subject, agree in opinion century, that century in which Ignatius lived. Beyond with me, and feel it to be a real and no trifling source Again, "I salute your very worthy bishop, and your all controversy there were Bishops in Asia when Igna- of regret to them, that they are not able to carry out venerable presbytery, and your deacons, my fellow- tius hastened to his martyrdom; and Ignatius himself their principle in their practice. Some persons, too, servants, and all of you in general, and every one in grants to the bishop the bare name of his office or or- consider standing to be an attitude of prayer. We particular, in the name of Jesus Christ, and in his der, giving him no more superior title than such as of hear of the Pharisee and the publican both standing, flesh and blood; in his passion and resurrection, both "High Priest," "Ruler," &c. as those who came after when the one professed to be, and the other really was, fleshly and spiritually, and in the unity of God with him commonly did. He barely and simply distin- praying (Luke xviii. 11, 13). And, certainly, standyou. Grace be with you, and patience, for evermore." guishes ecclesiastical offices by their names and func- ing is not such a graceless and prayerless attitude for tions; he acknowledges only three sacred Orders, the supplicating sinner as sitting; but how a strong, In the beginning of his Epistle to the Philadelphi- omitting any mention of Ordination, Election, or Suc- healthy person, who can go about his business, or his ans, he says, that "He knew their bishop to be pro- cession. No prerogative of any Episcopalian See is pleasure, or any of the active concerns of life, during moted to his public office in the Church, neither by depicted, no appellation given to any Church in pre- the six days of the week, can sit and pray in the house himself, nor by men, nor through ambition: but by ference to others, no obedience exacted than that of God on the seventh, I cannot comprehend. I am the love of God the Father, and the Lord Jesus which is necessary for the avoidance of schism and sure this is not the way in which a man would pray Christ." Then having cautioned them against divi- the conservation of the unity of the Church. He for his life: I am sure this is not the way in which a sions, he adds: "Whoever belongs to God and Jesus grants to each Order its own honour and dignity, never father would pray for a son condemned to death: I Christ, is with the bishop; and they who repent, and derogating from one that he may serve another, and am sure this is not the way in which a man would pray return to the unity of the Church, shall be God's, that thus never depressing the order of presbyters whom to God, if he prayed at all, for a sick child, or some they may live according to Jesus Christ. Be not de- he always joins with the bishop, but zealously defends sick friend whom he loved as his own soul: I am sure ceived, my brethren: if any man follows one who di- their dignity and authority; while, at the end of the this is not the way in which our Saviour said they vides the Church, he shall not inherit the kingdom of third, or the beginning of the fourth century, as the were to pray, who would obtain power over unclean opponents confess, the authority of the presbyters be- and evil spirits (Matt. xvii. 14, 21). We know that "Wherefore, let it be your endeavour to partake all came much diminished. If we look over all the wri- this was not the way in which that Saviour himself of the same Holy Eucharist: for there is but one flesh tings of those ages, we find nothing so honourably prayed, when he was in an agony in the garden, prayof our Lord Jesus Christ, and one cup, in the unity of spoken of them. These writings of Ignatius, then, ing for the souls of others; for we are told that he his blood: one altar: as also there is one bishop, to- are not consistent with the treatment of a later age, "fell on his face, and prayed" (Matt. xxvi. 39). gether with his presbytery, and the deacons, my fel- and he would be insane who should bring forward am sure that none, who are in earnest when they pray, ow-servants: that so whatsoever ye do, ye may do it these Epistles to confirm Episcopal encroachment, or will pray sitting, unless they have not the power of to do other than reinstate and restore the afterward praying otherwise. There is, in all passions, a sym-Again, "For although some would have deceived diminished dignity and statutes of the presbyters. pathy between the external motions of the body and Again, Ignatius notices only the heresies which are the internal emotions of the soul. It would be easy God, is not deceived; for it knows both whence it well known to have obtained in that age in which we to point out instances of this which every one would comes, and whither it goes, and reproves the secrets believe he lived and wrote. These were the two immediately understand and acknowledge; but it of the heart. I cried whilst I was among you, I spake grand ones respecting the nature of Christ—the one would call me off too much from the direct object of with a loud voice: attend to the bishop, and to the pres- of the Docetæ, destructive of the human nature in my present remarks: suffice it to say, that the mind bytery, and to the deacons. Now some supposed that | Christ; the other of the Ebionites, denying the divine instantly and involuntarily admits the close affinity I spake this as foreseeing the division that should come nature and eternal generation of the Son, and urging that subsists between certain affections of the mird among you. But He is my witness for whose sake I the ceremonies of the law. Ancient writers recognise and the corresponding inclinations of the body. To am in bonds, that I knew nothing from any man: but these heresies of the first age, both arising in St. John's make this intelligible to every one-Saul, who wasted the Spirit spake, saying in this wise, 'do nothing with- time, and all confess that they flourished too vigorously the Church of Christ, was suddenly arrested, as he out the bishop: keep your bodies as the temples of in the time of Ignatius and especially in Asia. The was journeying to Damascus, by a miraculous mani-God: love unity: flee divisions: be the followers of Christ, as he was of his Father.''

The fine of Ignatics and especially if Asia. The proof of this is extensive, and can be relied on, and extracts given from Theodoret, Dionysius, Epiphanius, fell to the earth," "trembling and astonished:" "he extracts given from Theodoret, Dionysius, Epiphanius, fell to the earth," "trembling and astonished;" "he To St. Polycarp he writes, after exhorting him to &c. Eusebius described and copied the Epistles of was three days without sight, and neither did eat nor is fitted as exactly to the bishop as the strings are to "make it his endeavour to preserve unity." "Hearken Ignatius with so great care and labour, because to him drink." "And there was a certain disciple at Daunto the bishop, that God also may hearken unto you. they seemed to preserve the Apostolic tradition—tra- mascus, named Ananias;" "and the Lord said unto My soul be security for them that submit to their bi- dition which Ignatius, as a contemporary of the Apos- him, Arise, and go into the street which is called shop with their presbyters and deacons: and may my tles, and receiving evangelical doctrine from them, Straight, and enquire in the house of Judas for one portion be together with theirs in God. Labour with would consign to his writings, and wish the Church called Saul, of Tarsus; for, behold, he prayeth."one another: contend together, run together, suffer to- earnestly to receive; but still asserts that his Epis- (Acts ix. 3-11.) Now suppose a painter, wishing to gether: sleep together, and rise together: as the stew- tles are not to be regarded as a store-house of unwrit- represent this striking subject, were to select the moards, and assessors, and ministers of God." (Sect. 6.) ten traditions, for that he delivers to us no oral tradi- ment when Saul, under deep conviction of sin and the And with this exhortation to perfect unity and la- tion, whether truly or falsely called Apostolical, in his agony of an awakened conscience, was earnestly pourboriousness in the cause of Christ, we close our ex- undoubtedly genuine Epistles. There is nothing in ing forth his soul unto God in prayer; and suppose tracts from that St. Ignatius who died cheerfully for them concerning Festivals, nor stated seasons of Fast- that, when this picture was shown to us, we were to the Lord Jesus. No one can read his Epistles with- ing, nothing in the manner of celebrating the Pascal see this same Saul, instead of kneeling, sitting on a out observing that Episcopacy is plainly declared; but Feast, nothing of the observance of the Sabbath nor chair or a bench-would not the most thoughtless and not more plainly declared than is the doctrine of the Pentecost, nothing of any rite, the antiquity of which uninformed exclaim at the absurdity of the painter, Trinity, of Christian love, and of all things being done could be called in question: and no one can credit and declare that nothing else could have been so conpersons before mentioned seen all of you in faith and only through Jesus Christ. This plainness must of the idea that an impostor of the third century would trary to nature and common sense? Yes, every one the idea that an impostor of the third century would be exactly as a sense of the idea that an impostor of the third century would be exactly as a sense of the idea that an impostor of the third century would be exactly as a sense of the idea that an impostor of the third century would be exactly as a sense of the idea that an impostor of the third century would be exactly as a sense of the idea that an impostor of the idea that an impost of t Burton, at that time President of Corpus Christical College, was one of the trustees, and being acquainted with Mr. Wesley, introduced him to General Organic College. It must be recollected that Ignatius was waited upon | lived; nothing destroying the authenticity and genu- ought to consider that he is praying, as Saul was, for in his journey to martyrdom by deputations of bishops, ineness of a writer and his productions more than the the forgiveness of his sins, the grace and the mercy of God, and the salvation of his soul; and nature and Again, Ignatius makes mention of the gifts of grace common sense will say, that no man can really be undences to have been bishops at that time of the seve- at that period vouchsafed to the Church, and of the der such an impression, and yet be sitting carelessly ral places mentioned. That any impostor could have Holy Spirit speaking to himself, which later writers and unconcerned on his seat. And I would be coninserted such passages is before all things improbable are not accustomed to do. In his salutation to the tent to take the honest answer of one of these careless and impossible; for the very internal evidence from Smyrnæans, he supposes this extraordinary gift to be sitters to this simple question—Can you say, before the context manifests any thing but the language of in others, and in his Epistle to the Philadelphians God and your conscience, that you have been joining, such a character; if such could have been found, he (Sect. 7), as we have already seen, he intimates that devoutly, heart and tongue and soul, this day, in the must have been a hypocrite in the superlative degree, it was in himself, as also in his Epistle to the Tral- prayers which have been offered up to God for yourand such a man would never have cared about the lians. St. Clement is strong upon this point, as well selves and for your fellow worshippers, and for all Holy Epistles of Ignatius, much less have so endea- as Justin Martyr, one of the most ancient writers after mankind? I am sure that the honest answer would voured to give such condemning Epistles to his craft these. It is observed also that he makes use but spa- not be "yes;" for nature and common sense are ringly of the testimonies of the Sacred Scriptures, usu- against it. And I say that this is one proof, among The above testimonies are clear and decisive, and ally imitating the writings of St. Paul, which from the many others, that one of the consequences of setting no man should venture to doubt the genuineness of beginning were the most received in all the Churches. up preaching above praying-making the house of the seven Epistles of St Ignatius, before he has read He sparingly quotes the Gospels which were received God an house of preaching, not of prayer—is, that Another consequence of thus perverting the chason has proved the case entirely to the satisfaction of second and of the third century make most frequent racter of the house of God, and exalting preaching

above praying, is schism-the want of unity among the worshippers of God-the meeting, in different CONSEQUENCES OF SETTING PREACHING places, for the purposes of worship, and according to different forms and modes. If the consecrated houses of God, in our own country, were really considered as houses of prayer, and had always been so considered. and so used by all who assembled within them, there The distinguishing character of the house of God would have been a sacred character attached to them, generally considered rather as houses of preaching than customed to seek their spiritual food, the spirit of Ignatius lived: and that there is nothing in them which the prophet held them; for they pronounced them to but reasonable to seek their food where they could find it the most to their palate; and, this being once would place them; there is nothing concerning the Now, then, let us see what are some of the conse- allowed, men are no longer under any more restraint I like this passage better, says an able writer in an heresies in that or any other wrongly imputed age; quences of thus exalting preaching above prayer. The than the bee is who flies from flower to flower: every nothing concerning the manners and institutions of first and most awful one is, that we do not pray. I one is at liberty to choose for himself his form of worleaves every thing to be inferred; and several things | Christianity then greatly changed; nothing concern- mean, that the greater proportion of our congregations ship and his teacher; and then, to be sure, he judges very material to our present purpose may be inferred ing the new customs first begun after the death of Ig- are not actuated by a spirit of prayer: we are not a for himself as to the doctrine delivered to him. Like from it. First, in the beginning of the second cen- natius; nothing concerning the practice of the Church praying people generally: it cannot be said of us, in the bee, he uses his own discretion as to the food he

And let me now claim attention to a few remarks.

greatest diffidence. He should be predisposed to consider by any means to a few of a single class or party, but exhis teacher better acquainted with divine truths than him-tends among all classes, not excepting the Catholic clergy self; and it should not be until after the calmest and most themselves. The day of judgment will therefore overdispassionate consideration of the subject, the deepest de-liberation, and the fullest conviction—after sincere and earnest prayer to be directed—that he is at liberty to assume that his spiritual instructor is blinded, and that he terity, and to stamp you as the Tetzel of the nineteenth appears to be such in his own eyes. If his own minister out it. "Lean not unto thine own understanding:" "be not wise in thine own eyes" (Prov. iii. 5, 7), is a wise caution of the wisest of the sons of men; spoken, too, by the voice of inspiration; and never, we should imagine, more applicable than to the present times, generally distinguished as they are by a spirit of self-wisdom and self conceit, which sets itself up, haughty and independent, against every restraint of ecclesiastical and civil govern-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Poetry.—To the Heart's-Ease,
Labours of the Early Missionaries
in America.
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Consequences of setting Preaching above Praying.
Fourth Page.
The Lord's Supper.
English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We alluded, some time ago, to the recent pilgrimage to Treves, -got up by the wily adherents of the Papacy, and so enthusiastically adopted by its more simple and credulous followers. So shameless a piece of imposition is naturally looked upon with surprise and sorrow by the pure and reformed portion of the Christian Church; while by others it is regarded with anxiety and suspicion, as the evidence of a spirit which means, as in former days, to overawe and coerce the civil power by a demonstration of physical force.

This feeling of regret and indignation is not, however, confined to members of the Protestant faith; for the following letter declares very strongly and energetically that the Treves exhibition has awakened similar sentiments of disgust and abhorrence in the minds even of those who have been reared in the communion which, more than any other, fosters such superstitions. A contemporary says, that "nothing of equal importance has issued from the Roman Catholic priesthood since the days of Luther;" and a correspondent of our own may not be wrong in his impression that, in this bold assailant of the impositions of Popery, we have the germ of another continental Re-

"LAURAHUTTE, Oct. 1, 1844. religious veneration-Christians of the nineteenth centhry, you have heard it! German brethren, you know ye have teachers of the people! this is no longer a fable, it is a reality; for according to the latest accounts, 500,000 persons have gone as pilgrims to this relic, and thousands are still flocking to it daily,—the more so since it has healed the sick and performed other miracles! The public reports of these events having spread to other nations, and been received with such crudulity that some Clergymen in France have asserted that they had the genuine coat of Christ, and that that at Treves was a Truly here the proverb holds good. "He see or to worship a piece of dress! The greater part of these belong to the lower class-are people living in great poverty, misery and ignorance—are crudulous and superstitious, and many of them sunk in vice; and yet they leave the culture of their fields, quit their trades, ble and wrong. neglect their homes and the education of their children. in order to go to Treves for a feast of idolatry, for a worthless exhibition made by the Romish hierarchy. And certainly it is nothing but a feast of idolatry, for dress to a garment made by human hands, those feelings and that veneration which are due to none but to our And how mischievous are the consequenthat is to say, to the clergy, -by denying themselves their necessary food, by the sacrifice of their little property, or by begging; and this ends in nothing else but suffering and want after their return, and in sickness referred to, begotten by preceding publications which from the hardships of the journey. These external consequences are indeed extremely injurious, but still more so are the moral evils attending these pilgrimages. Will not many of those who have thus been reduced to want, try to make up for their loss by dishonesty? Will not though ready to admire the classic purity of its style many wives and virgins lose the purity of their hearts, and the closeness of reasoning by which it is distintheir chastity, their good fame, and the peace and hapworst of all, through this utterly anti-christian exhibition, the doors are thrown open to superstition, hypocrisy, fanaticism, and vice, which is their concomitant. Such are the blessed results of the exhibition of the holy

And yet the man who has exhibited for public worship, this piece of dress, made by human bands—the man who thereby promotes superstition and vice—who seeks to acquire money and property by imposing on these impoverished people—the man who thus adds blackness spiration of the Holy Scriptures.—We now subjoin to the gloom of the thunder-clouds already hanging the sentiments of one of these journals, the Baptist heavy over our heads—is a bishop—a German bishopit is Bishop Arnoldi of Treves!

self to you and ask you, in virtue of my office and voca- his-Excellency the Governor General and Lord Stan-Christianity and in the name of its preachers, to put an end to this unchristian exhibition of the holy coat, - to withdraw it from publicity and not to increase the of- we quote below will, we trust, open the eyes of His Flanaganfence which is already so great. For do you not knowas a bishop you must know—that the founder of the Christian religion left to his disciples and successors not his coat but his spirit? His coat, Bishop Arnoldi of Treves, belongs to his executioners. Do you not know— land, and the transcript and image of which, trans- all the necessity of increased activity in as a bishop must know—that Christ has taught that God planted hither, would be the source, we believe, of is a Spirit, and that they who worship him must worship him in spirit, and that he may be worshipped every where, not by any means only at Jerusalem, at Mount Gerizim, or at the holy coat at Treves? Do you not know—as a bishop you must know—that the Gospel expressly pro-hibits the worship of any image or relic; that the Christians of the Apostolic age and of the next two centuries tolerated neither images nor relics, (though they might well have had many); that the worship of images and relics is heathenish; and that the Christian Fathers of the first three centuries ridiculed the Pagans for this very custom? It is said for instance, (Div. Inst. II. cap. 2) that images if they had life ought rather to worship, than intelligunt homines ineptissimi, quod si sentire simulacra et movere possent, adoratura hominem fuissent a quo sunt expolita.) Finally, do you not know—as a bishop you must know also—that you can only bring disgrace on religion, and disease and distraction on the Church, by oting an idolatrous worship? You ought to recolto be misled into the worshipping of images and relics; and that it was not until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, after the return from the crusades, when the ablime idea of God as revealed by the Christian religion had been darkened by all sorts of fables and tales of miracles brought from Palestine, that the clergy succeeded in reducing it to such degradation; and that the truth then overpowered and crushed, was the seed of that which

I mean, spiritual and external slavery,—and nevertheless you exhibit your relic for public worship! Perhaps, even f you knew nothing of all this; if you had nothing in view in the exhibition of the Treves relie but the advancement of Christianity, you would still have burdened your conscience with a double load of guilt, from which you could not purge yourself; for, in the first place, you could not be pardoned in case the coat should really sess the power of healing, in having withheld the rom suffering humanity until the year 1844. In the next place, is it not unpardonable in you to require offerings and money from the hundred thousands of pilgrims? Is have seen that only a few weeks ago hundreds were driven by suffering and want to resort to sedition, and then sands hasten in devotion to Treves, millions are like my-

tian liberty soon grows into a very unchristian spirit of independence and licentiousness; and every man begins to think that, and to do that, and to proclaim that, as a matter of undoubted right and indisputable truth, which cording to his utmost ability, oppose the despotic power appears to be such in his own eyes. If his own ininister do not, as he thinks, preach the gospel, he holds that he is free to change to another who does: his example is followed: schism is the consequence within the Church; and dissent and the voluntary system are promoted withof the Romish hierarchy and put a stop to its progress; for, as you well know, the modern selling of indulgences in the West; everywhere monies are collected from the sale of rosaries, of mass, of indulgences, burials and the like, and the spiritual night is become darker and darker. Set yourselves to work, all of you, whether Catholics or Protestants-our honor, our freedom, our happiness, are at stake. Do not offend the manes of your ancestors, who shattered the old capitol of Rome, by tolerating the Angel's Castle* in Germany. Permit not the laurels of a Huss, a Hutten, and a Luther, to be disgraced. Utter

your thoughts boldly-make your will felt. 'Finally, let me say to you, my brethren in the holy ministry, if ye wish to advance the welfare of your peo-ple, the honor, the freedom and happiness of the German ations, be no longer silent; for you commit a sin against your religion, your fatherland and your vocation, if you now hesitate to yield to your better judgment. As I have heretofore addressed you on this subject, I have nothing further to say now, but to exhort you to show yourselves true disciples of Him who sacrificed every thing for truth, light and freedom; show that ye have inherited, not his

coat, but his spirit. "JOHANNES RONGE, Catholic Priest." We can believe that this honest and sensible letter must create a great excitement. May it prove an inthere the Gospel in its purity and strength!

We have received from a personal friend of the rchbishop of Dublin, and a valued correspondent of our own, the Letter of that prelate which appears in another column. It is founded, as the context indicates, upon some alleged misconception of the views or proceedings of the Archbishop in regard to the ordination of the late Mr. Carey, by the Rev. Dr. Mc-Vickar, a distinguished and much respected clergyman of New York; and its publication is desired, as is stated by the Archbishop to our correspondent, "in case the calumny it is meant to oppose should have gained circulation."

Our rule has been, in the conduct of this journal, to abstain as much as possible from all points of controversy within the Church herself,-founded as these often are upon mere difference of opinion without the compromise of any great or leading principle. And we have done so, partly because the prosecution of such discussions would occupy an unreasonable amount unimportant subject, to the exclusion at the same time | this much lamented affair. "What has for sometime sounded to our ears like an idle tale, namely, that Bishop Arnoldi of Treves has exhibited a garment called the coat of Christ, for public and resting; and more, because long protracted controversies upon any one point, unless involving some decided and vital tenet of the Church, only serves to foster an unkindliness of spirit, and to lead to heartburnings and disunion where all should be peace and

On this account, we have always been brief in our notice of the subject to which the Archbishop of Dublin particularly refers. We contented ourselves with a general, though sincere, expression of opinion, -imwho on certain subjects does not lose his senses, has none to lose." Five hundred thousand men, five hundred thousand sensible Germans, have hurried to Treves to prosecute the subject in all its details and fulness, with a record too of the feeling and spirit with which local excitement must invariably invest such questions,

> In pursuance of this plan, we ought properly to have declined the insertion of the Letter of the Archbishop of Dublin, because many of our readers will not be prepared to understand its full purport and bearing without a detail of circumstances, and a publication of anterior correspondence, which we could by of Land. to remove any erroneous impression regarding the no particular scruple about giving it insertion; disguished.

We gave in our last a few extracts from some of our We gave in our last a few extracts from some of our Montreal contemporaries in the Dissenting interest, will and to do of his good pleasure, He will crown our touching their jealousy in behalf of those, calling themselves Christians and claiming the privileges of Christians, who would reject the doctrine of the Trinity, and go so far as to deny the authenticity and In-Register, on the question of the University, and in Bishop Arnoldi of Treves! I therefore address my- reference particularly to the correspondence between ley, concerning the appointment of a Mathematical Professor in that Institution. The language which Excellency as to the real character of the opponents of those great Institutions which have shed the brightest glory and the richest blessings upon our fatherland, and the transcript and image of which, transequal benefit and honour to present and unborn gene-

"We must confess that the perusal of these papers has produced no satisfactory feelings in our mind. Sir Charles Metcalfe does not appear to advantage. He writes like a man irritated and vexed. It is, we fear, sufficiently evident that he would prefer retaining the old order of things at King's College, and give his hearty suffrage for Church of England supremacy and control. The concession to the Presbyterians is wrung from him with difficulty, and yielded gradgingly: moreover, it is only a concession to the Presbyterians, and that because they are (Nec more than any others dissatisfied,' not for any reason nulacra wo sunt op you clamour against the University, ' (we wish he had used more gentlemanly expressions;) the exclusives cannot do altogether as they please, and it would appear that he is sorry for it; other parties are not mentioned, perhaps be ect that the vigorous mind of the Germans long refused cause it was supposed that some might be managed, and that others were too insignificant to be noticed-but the Presbyterians 'form a numerous and influential body in the colony,' and therefore they must be propitiated; any confirmed exclusiveness in the institution,' His Ex-

We by no means approve of the course which, in regard to the University of King's College, his Excelgrew up into the Reformation.

"You see, Bishop Arnoldi of Treves; you know all this, and probably better than I could tell you; you are also aware of the consequences brought upon Christianity by the idolatrous worship of relies and by superstition,—

more pained at this course, because it seems to us a equity as well as of religious truth. And we are the of the Society, being called upon, read the following more pained at this course, because it seems to us a sacrifice of right and truth at the dictation of unreasonable clamour; -a concession, too, of the largest sacrifice to those who clamour and declaim the loudest, and a proportionate stintedness of boon to such as complain with less vehemence, or affirm what they deem their grievances with a more stifled or a feebler

This is a rule which, we are persuaded, can never work well. There is no middle road between truth and money from the hundred thousands of pilgrims? Is work well. There is no middle road between truth in the Brock) District; but the principal motive to this step it not unpardonable in you as a bishop, to extort money and error; far less is an amalgamation of the two was the fact, that there was so fair a prospect of several Churches consistent with correct principle or practical benefit. Where this, indeed, is attempted, the truth will be contaminated and destroyed, but the error rarely, if that the prospect of an increase in the number of places of worship thus anticipated, and to which allusion was made in in despair exposed themselves to death? Do not, my bi-shop, allow yourself to be deserved by the conflux of hun-ever, subdued. This appears to be a law of corrupt human nature; and it is that a law of our nature, so

your shameful traffic. This indignation is not confined of the Tiber.

that Christianity is taught and sustained. But while we lament in our provincial authorities, sions we have above quoted, as essentially deficient in that the persons in and about Simcoe who, for their own sakes, minself sees clearly; but there is a beam in the preacher's eye, and scarcely a mote in his own. With less caution and self-distrust and humbleness of mind than this, Christive near or far off from Treves, exert all your efforts freely and severely; but there can be no excuse at Some very decided steps have also been taken for the further any time for calling in question the gentlemanly con-duct or gentlemanly language of our respected Gover-The promise of an eligible site has been obtained; a subscrip

> We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first two umbers of the new Series of The British American Cultivator, published at Toronto; a publication which, in our judgment, is calculated to do much good, both as inducing a great improvement in all the departments of agricultural pursuit, and as helping to divert the mind from the barren field of politics to that physical and moral cultivation for which the great Bestower of Good has afforded us, in this favoured land, so many means and opportunities. - We wish the Cultivator great success.

In the Montreal Courier and Church Intelligencer of the 4th inst., we observe a Catalogue of Theological Works for sale by Mr. John Walton, of that city. We beg to call the attention of our Reverend brethren and of Churchmen generally, in Canada East, to that Advertisement, -as announcing for sale many valuable and standard works on Divinity which ought, if possible, to be in the possession of every family pertaining to our communion.-We are glad to see so strument of dethroning superstition in every darkened large an array of Church publications ready for distriland where the Papacy has dominion, and exalting bution in the sister Diocese; and we trust that, besides the benefit accruing from their dissemination, Mr. Walton will be amply encouraged in his praiseworthy enterprise.

> We beg to state that the Rev. H. F. Russell of Bathurst, New Brunswick, has kindly consented to act as Agent for this Journal in that mission and neighbourhood. He will be happy to forward the names of new subscribers, and to receive and transmit subscriptions that may be due in that quarter .- We shall, next week, resume the publication of our general list of Agents, and would beg that our subscribers generally, as early as possible, would place in their hands, or transmit directly to ourselves, when equally convenient, the amount of subscriptions due on past volumes and for the current year.

We are much obliged to a correspondent upon the spot for his letter in explanation of the late unfortunate occurrence at Stratford, in the Huron District; but in our opinion, and pending any legal investigation, of space upon what would often, comparatively, be an it would be better to avoid any further discussion of

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHURCH SOCIETY, MEGANTIC DISTRICT.

In presenting a report of the proceedings of the Association of the Church Society for the Megantic District, which was organized in February last, the Committee beg leave to observe, that the great extent of the District self and of several of its missions, renders it impracticable for its members to meet so frequently as they ould wish, and as they feel would be necessary to secure to its operations that vigour which a more frequent intercommunion could not fail to impart. They have, how-ever, reason to be thankful in being able to state, that the mpulse given at its formation has extended throughout the whole District.

During the past year, Parochial Branches have been ormed in the Missions of Leeds, New Ireland, including Inverness, St. Giles, and Frampton; and your Committee are happy to state that at each place the people evinced a desire to co-operate cheerfully in furthering the interests of the Society as far as their limited means would

Lord himself. And how mischievous are the consequences of such pilgrimages! Thousands of these pilgrims can only obtain the money necessary for their travelling expenses and the offering they present to the holy coat,—that is to say, to the clergy,—by denying themselves that is to say, to the clergy,—by denying themselves the consequence of the conseque We have to record the visit of a Travelling Missionary, Talbot District Branch of the Church Society in Account with

of the leading objects of the Association, viz. Missionary labour among the destitute settlements of the country, and for which we feel truly thankful.

It is hoped that during the present year every exertion will be made to augment the resources of the Society, as far as this District is concerned, and that a more perfect knowledge of the working of the Constitution will be he result of a little more time and experience. We have to record our sense of thankfulness to his

Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, for his willingness to preside at the formation of our Association, and the increased interest which his presence communicated to its proceedings.
In conclusion, your Committee are encouraged to hope

efforts with success, and in due time cause the wilderness and the solitary places to be glad, and the desert to re-The Report having been read, the following Resolu-

tions were passed :-Moved by the Rev. J. FLANAGAN, seconded by WM.

HENDERSON, Esq.—

1. That the Rerort now read be received and adopted. Moved by Rev. R. Anderson, seconded by G. Hen-

DERSON, Esq.—
2. That the Annual Meeting be held on the second Wednesday in each year, instead of in July.

Moved by D. BAXTER, Esq. seconded by the Rev. J. 3. That while we consider it our duty to record our sense of thankfulness for the measure of success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless the exertions

of this Association, we would impress upon the minds of all the necessity of increased activity in behalf of the Moved by Mr. F. Cottrell, seconded by Mr. WM. BARTHOLOMEW-10. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Officers of the Association for the past year; that the Rev. R. KNIGHT be re-appointed Secretary; the Rev.

P. J. Maning, Treasurer; and that the following gentlemen, in connection with the Clergy of the District, be the Committee for the ensuing year:-H. Patton, Esq. Mr. W. Simmons. D. Baxter, Esq. J. Jameison, Esq. "W. Church, Mr. A. Hall, M. R. Semple, W. Henderson, Esq. "Ward, Mr. M. Jiggins, G. Henderson, Esq. "J. Wilton. After which, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Rev. R. Burrage for his efficient conduct in the Chair, and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TALBOT DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The first Anniversary Meeting of this Society, since its formation into a District Branch, was held at the Court House, Simcoe, on Thursday, the 30th of January, 1845. The attendance, though not numerous, was respectable the ladies, every where the patrons of good works, considerably outnumbering the gentlemen. Several Clergy-men from a distance kindly lent their aid, and contributed not a little at once to the interest and utility of the meet-

The Rev. Francis Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, presided ex-officio as Chairman.

After the accustomed prayers, and some prefatory remarks from the chair, the Rev. Mr. Salmon, Secretary

REPORT. The Committee of the Talbot District Branch of the Incom porated Church Society, have the honour to Report, that a public meeting was called in Simcoe, on the 19th of October last, when a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted consti-tuting this Association in its present form. It will be remembered, that at the first formation of the District Branches, that of Talbot was united with those of London, Brock, and Huron, circumstances combined, however, to render the alteration reported above desirable in this (as it had been already deemed being very soon erected within its limits, the congregation in each of which would be expected to form a Parochial Branch.

Your Committee have much pleasure in being able to state the last Report of the Parochial Society, is not likely to prove

For the District Town of Simcoe the obstacles which stood

perverse and injurious, may be corrected and changed, issued for the land that had been set apart for the Church. A Bill, authorizing the alienation of the whole, or of a part thereof, for the purpose of erecting a Church and for the maintenance of public worship therein, had passed the Lower House on the the adoption of this infatuated rule, we must be just as decided in condemning the tone of the animadver- Legislative Council. But what is still more encouraging is, conventional good-breeding and the respect that is due and for the sake of their families, ought to be most anxious for and public measures may, with propriety, be discussed in expressing their hope that this year will see, not only the freely and severely: but there can be no excuse at

> tion-list has been put in circulation with a fair measure of success, and a laudable zeal appears to manifest itself. A few individuals residing at and near the town-line which separates Walsingham from Charlotteville, have also interested themselves to procure the erection of a small Church in that Some small sums of money have been obtained, and more has been promised from a distance. Through the exertions of some of the residents a subscription has been made in the neighbourhood, and it is hoped that, though sufficient funds have not yet been obtained for its completion, a Church will be

commenced there without delay. It becomes the daty of your Committee to report the auspius commencement of a Church at Nanticoke, in the Town-Walpole, which is covered in, and for the completion of which, including a sum promised by the Lord Bishop, it is believed nearly sufficient funds have been subscribed. According to the tenor of the Act of Incorporation, each District Branch must consist of one or more of the Districts into which the Province is by law divided; and, as there is every reason to suppose that the Bill now before the Legislature for the annexan of Walpole and Rainham to the District of Talbot will become law, every thing of an ecclesiastical nature connected with those Townships becomes an object of direct interest to

Vittoria, in the Township of Charlotteville, however, has taken a decided lead in the movement for Church extension, to which your Committee have so much pleasure in calling your tention. The foundation-stone of Christ Church, in that illage, was laid under the most pleasing auspices on the 19th of June last; the building is now completely enclosed, and it will, no doubt, be ready for consecration in the course of the ensuing summer. It is well deserving of notice that (with the exception of ten pounds most kindly given by his Excellency the Governor General, who has sent a like sum for the proposed Church at Walsingham) nearly all the expense of the Church at Vittoria is incurred by a limited number of persons in the arhood, who are determined to complete it, although the amount that they hope to obtain in aid of their efforts is

small.

It is highly gratifying to your Committee to be able to enumerate these cheering details, but your Committee can well suppose that the question which very frequently presents itself to their minds will have occupied the thoughts of every member of the Society, namely, by what means the regular ministrations of the Church can be procured in the houses of God that are springing up around us, and not only in them, but in many other places where it is desirable that they should be enjoyed. Your Committee can enumerate not fewer than fifteen ces within the Talbot District (including Rainham and Walpole) where congregations sufficiently large to sanction the establi-hment of regular service already exist, and in most of which the establishment of regular service would insure a rapid ncrease. Nothing short of the addition of two Clergymen within our now extended bounds can meet the wants of the Church of England among us.
Your Committee, at the same time, would wish to disclaim

all feeling of despondency. They are of opinion that the move-ment in our District has begon in the right way, and they are supported by the expressed opinion of one of the most distinguished living Bishops, "that the erection of places of worship is the initiatory step towards the establishment of congregations and providing them with regular opportunities of worship; God." Those who have begun so well will not stop short. is, however, well to bear in mind that if we are to have additional Clergymen, we must ourselves provide for their support.

A statement of the expenditure during the past year is appended, from which it will be seen that the principal expenses

neurred bave been for the circulation of books and tracts. Since the change made in the Constitution of the Society, the subscriptions for general purposes have not been circulated. It will be the duty of your Committee to endeavour that the name of every member of the Church of England within our limits be enrolled; but we can only hope for subscriptions on a small scale for general purposes, when such heavy demands are being made in every direction for local objects. Collections ave been made within a short time both for the Widows' Fund and for the temporary relief of five of our Clergy who have been unexpectedly deprived of their salaries. In the former case £6 10s., and in the latter £7 13s. 2d., have been obtained — These liberal contributions prove the truth of the opinion expressed by the highest authority in this Diocese, "that Christian benevolence is an expansive quality, which is capable of

being extended in near proportion to the wants that call it forth;" nor can we suppose that it will be otherwise, when we consider in whose hands are the hearts of the children of men. In conclusion, your Committee desire to express an earnest hope that the proceedings of this Society may, by the Divine sing, be so marked by the untiring zeal, the Christian permit them.

The sum subscribed in all is about £50, and 250 acres

blessing, be so marked by the untiring zeal, the Christian clearing, and the living faith of its memoers, that the salutary officets of their labours was be felt by unborn generations. effects of their labours may be felt by unborn generations.

the Treasurer.			
Dr. d		S.	d.
To paid order for Books 4	L	0	0
" do. do	0	0	0
" do. do		10	0
" paid order for charges)	13	01
" do. Printing	0	5	0
" paid order in favour of Vittoria Church	1	7	93
" one fourth of the Subscriptions and Donations			
for transmission to Toronto	1	2	21/2
has rood in dood regroup your ox of MY 147	-		-
estr ne box met eile ei partinde ban das £1:	2	18	01
hos animolose and as a CR. stolk sale and an	E	s.	d.
By Cash in hand, as per last Account rendered	7	1	4
Subscriptions and Donations received since	4	8	9
Sale of Books and Tracts	1	7	111

The subjoined Resolutions were then successively proposed and very cordially adopted:-Moved by JAMES COVERNTON, Esq., seconded by Mr.

OHN A. BACKHOUSE, 1. That the Report just read be adopted.

Moved by Rev. A. Townley, seconded by JAMES CURTIS, Esq., 2. That the building of an increased number of Churches

and the increase of sound Church principles in this District-principles which inculcate and blend in so eminent a degree lov to God and loyalty to the Crown—demand our devout thank-fulness, and cannot but beget in the breast of every sincere Churchman sensations of gratitude and joy.

Moved by the Rev. BENJAMIN CRONYN, seconded by THOS. WATERS, Esq.,

3. That, in order in some measure to meet the pressing applications for ministerial instruction emanating from different and widely distant portions of this inadequately supplied District, we use every exertion in our power to provide, at the earliest possible moment, for the support of a Travelling

Moved by the Rev. Thos. Bolton READ, seconded by Mr. JOSEPH TISDALE, 4. That the success which has attended this Branch of the

Church Society, though certainly less than its friends could wish, does nevertheless afford hope for the future; and should lead to redoubled efforts in support of a cause fraught with such great and holy objects. Moved by the Rev. B. CRONYN, seconded by Rev. T.

5. That the gentlemen holding office in this District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society, be requested to continue in office during the current year.

NOTITIA PAROCHIALIS FOR THE PARISH OF PICTON, 1844. Baptisms,..... 64

In St. Mary Magdalene's 59 Divine Service in St. Mary Magdalene's at 11 A. M.

and 3 P. M. The Sunday School, which has to regret the removal of Mr. Robt. Nichol, and Mr. Henry Thorpe, proceeds under the care of the Rector's wife, aided, arely, by one or two of the young ladies. The Ladies' Sewing Society, which has completed its third year, is entitled to the praise of having procured for the Church an Organ; also, drapery for the reading-desk, pulpit and communion, of crimson worsted damask; a flagon for the Sacrament; and during the severity of the winter, it furnishes small contributions for the relief of the poor.

The Church, notwithstanding some partial disadvantages, is silently and satisfactorily extending its roots in

The young people of the parish have, during the last two years, with laudable zeal, formed and sustained an efficient choir,—the promise of, (it is humbly trusted) efficient chorr,—the promise of, (1) and and prelude to, still better and nobler aspirations.

W. M.

The Building Committee of St. John's Church, York Mills, beg to acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds Currency from Miss Neale, Cheltenbam, England, through

The Treasurer of the Vittoria Church Building Comnittee has received, through the hands of the Bishop of sums, being the contribution in the way have been removed. A patent from the Crown has of a few benevolent individuals, interested in the exten-

and begs to express the grateful feeling of the Committee

Mrs. Fisher and friends, Bentley, Hampshire, £3 12 6 Chas. Stuart Harris Esq. and friends, Budleigh Salterton, Devon,
Thos. Jackson Esq., Portsmouth Hants,
The Rev. E. Dewdney, Portsea Hants,
— Berroughts Esq., Portsea Hants,
Thos. Owen Esq., Portsmouth Hants,
Two friends to the cause,

C'y...£14 14 9

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

Previously announced (in No. 110), in am't... 485 13 11 t. Paul's Church, Chatham,—through the 111 Collections, amounting to.....£488 3 112 Dunnville Parochial Committee...

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septuagesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of

the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:-Previously announced (in number 32) in am't 234 2 11 St. George's Church, Kingston-through the

through the Rev. J. Pope..... 3 0 0 Congregation at Lot 24, Kingston thro' the Rev. R. V. Rogers, 3 7 6 remitted by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett... 40 St. John's Church, Sandwich-through the Rev. Wm. Ritchie The Church at Peterborough-through the . 15 11 4

at Eastwood at Beechville at Huntingford ... -through H. C. Barwick, Esq., Treasurer of the Brock District Branch Association 17 School-house, Vittoria......£1 0 3 Saint John's Church, Woodhouse 3 18 8 School-house, Port Dover 0

to Simcoe 2 through the Rev. F. Evans...... Mary's Church, Chinguacousy £1 His own donation. through the Rev. Geo. S. J. Hill St. Luke's Ch., Wellington Square £1 6 3 St. John's Church, Nelson 2 3 9 through the Churchwarden...... The township of Whitby-through the Rev.
John Pentland

The Church at Brantford-through the Rev. J. C. Usher Saint Paul's Church, London—through the Saint James's Church, Maitland 3 10 0
—through the Churchwarden...... The Church at Chippawa-through the Rev.

-through the Rev. James Magrath. Saint James's Church, Kemptville £2 5 0 Christ Church, Marlborough 1 5 0
—through the Rev. Henry Patton......

The Church at Richmond—through the Rev. Saint George's Church, Goderich-through the Churchwarden .. Saint John's Church, York Mills-through the Rev. A. Sanson .. Saint Jude's Church, Oakville ... £4 4 6

The Congregation at Palermo ... 2 3 4
Saint Stephen's Church, Hornby ... 0 17 6
—through the Rev. G. W. Warr Saint Paul's Church, Chatham-through the Rev. W. H. Hobson......£4 3 2 ongregation of the Village of St.

Rev. P. Shirley..........£2 —through the Rev. John McIntyre Christ Church, Bytown—through the Church-

Trinity Church, Cornwall......£10 0 6
The Church at Moulinette....... 1 10 9
—through the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay 11 11 3 The Church at Fredericksburgh £1 8 9

Ditto at Adolphustown... 1 1 3
From a visitor at the Parsonage... 1 5 0
—through the Rev. Job Deacon...... Saint Thomas's Church, Belleville-through the Rev. John Grier..... The Congregation at German Mills £1 15 7½

Miss Mortimer's donation 0 15 0

—through the Rev. D. E. Blake...........

Saint Andrew's Church, Grimsby—through 2 10 73

At W. Johnson's, Esq. Lake Shore,

1 0 0 Saint Mark's Church, Niagara—through the Churchwarden

84 Collections, amounting to...... £517 0 7½

The Treasurer has also received the following:from the Niagara District Branch Association-through the Treasurer, H. Mittleberger, Esq. £64 5 2 From the Dunnville Parochial Committee, for propagating the Gospel, &c. 0 10 0

T. W. BIRCHALL, 4th February, 1845. * The following Letter accompanied this donation :-

* The following Letter accompanied this donation:

Montreal, 28th January, 1845.

My Lord,—Considering it to be a duty incumbent on us, as well as great privilege, to provide for God's appointed Ministers, 1 beg leave offer the enclosed towards the relief of the Clergymen alluded to a your Lordship's letter lately published in the Church newspaper.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
An Episcopalian.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto. UNITED STATES.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE RECENT TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF NEW-YORK. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

is issued will have been eagerly read by thousands. The late hour this week at which we received them, has allowed us only to read the Bishop of New-York's "Statement," which is now made public at the desire expressed by several of his friends to whom portions of it had been read. From notes taken while reading, we shall proceed to give a brief synopsis of its contents—abstaining from any other comment of our own than the general remark, that it is a remark, that it is a remark to the content as ground for instituting the trial, and pushing it to the content and punishment said to be demanded by the thus dissipation and p ing from any other comment of our own than the general remark, that it is a pamphlet which must make a most sk the union with my own, of the prayers of the diocese, and powerful impression; and even those in whose minds it I may be rightly guided; may be ready and willing to sach

the late General Convention, that Bishop Onderdonk heard a word of any rumours of accusations against him, though the altered deportment of several of his Right though the altered deportment of several of his Right Reverend brethren had previously manifested something dark and suspicious. Bishop Meade was the first to approach him on the subject, and the manner of his doing so is exhibited in a very unfavourable light. The conduct of Bishops P. Chase, Elliott, and Otey, is also commented upon with some severity, though without asperity. On or about the 17th of October, Bishop Elliott was put n possession of certain affidavits injurious to the charac in possession of certain athdavits injurious to the character of Bishop O., which had been procured by the Rev. James C. Richmond of Rhode Island, of whom the Bishop says that he is "probably more entitled to pity than blame; and who, not a month before the meeting of the General Convention, had called on him, and expressed a warm desire to return to his diocese, that he might stand by him in his troubles and be his friend": yet " he was now employed for his destruction, and told a clerical brother, the Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen, that his expenses were paid." Onderdonk had sought an interview with Bishop Elliott and an opportunity of seeing or hearing the affidavits, for

sion and welfare of the Canadian Branch of the Church, ground for presentment?" This was refused, but to ishops Ives and Doane, separately, "the mo assurance and pledge of honour," says Bishop O, "were given by Bishop Elliott, that he would not become a presenter, until my friends and myself should have the opportunity which I asked." About 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, Nov. 5, he received a letter from Bishops Meade, Otey, and Elliott, announcing their intention to present him to the House of Bishops; accompanied with a second second with a second second second with a second secon panied with a verbal message that he would be allowed until 10 o'clock next morning to prepare any reply which he might have to make! The letter enclosed a document St'g...£12 0 0 containing—not copies of the affidavits, which the Bishop had particularly desired to see, and which had been so solemnly promised him—but merely the charges intended to be embodied in the presentment. In their letter, the three Bishops had said, "Since our arrival in New-York, we have not been collecting, but receiving and sifting testimony; and by this caution have been enabled to clear up, satisfactorily to ourselves, one of the most disagreeable of the charges which have been laid before us." The fol-lowing is an extract from Bishop Onderdonk's letter in reply, dated Nov. 6:-

"Your expressions, brethren, of kindness and friendship, are

very well. There are a practical extent and operation, how-ever, in these virtues, enforced by sound morals and christian principle, which require something more than words as evidence f the truth and sincerity of the profession of them. by do. do. 0 18 9 what evidence have I had in reference to yourselese? For the last few days of my continuance in Philadelphia, the conduct of each of you towards me was the reverse of fraternal, friendly, or courteous; and anything but indicative of your being go-verned by the essentially just maxim of esteeming a man innocent until he is proved guilty. It was very obvious that you had prejudged my case, and secretly pronounced me guilty. O Bishop Elliot I sought a brotherly interview, which he denied me Bishop Elliot I sought a brotherly interview, which he denied me. Since your arrival in this city, not one of you has been near me. You have been among my people, preached to them, to a certain extent sought their money for your dioceses; used the sanction which myself gave for doing so; and yet not paid me the ordinary official courtesy of a call at my residence. You have had your ears open to all the gossip and scandal which men reducing themselves to the low caste of informers and panders could seek out and scrape together for the use of my inveterate enemies. It being thus known that there were bishops here who made it their business to receive, examine, and sift such testimony, has done more to bring public scandal on the church than all else connected with this business, and has given an intensity of malignant effort to men desperately set upon my ruin. You have thus been the means of creating set upon my ruin. You have thus been the means of creating the public rumor which is, I understand, an assumed ground o

> of my enemies to bring on my ruin. Contrast with all this what you say of friendly and Christian feelings towards me!
>
> "You speak of having 'been enabled to clear up satisfactorily one of the most discountered." rily one of the most disagreeable of the charges which had been laid before' you. What this is you say not. . . . Had you allowed me the opportunity which Bishop Elliott's pledge made my right, I might have enabled you to clear up other

> you contributed to make me, and through me our office, our church, and our religion, a scoffing to the profane; and doze not a little to aggravate my wretchedness, and help the purpose

action for the defence and purifying of the church.

charges against me. "Had Bishop Elliott's pledge, brethren, been redeemed in its true spirit and meaning, I could have added various considerations not unmeet to have been regarded by you in connection is it. with the question of presentment. So obvious, however, is it that your minds are set, and your determination formed, that I cannot but regard such considerations as useless. I leave the whole matter in your hands, willing to meet any investigation which you may think fit to institute.

"Deeply grieved at what I cannot but think the unjust and

ungenerous treatment which I have received at your hands, I still beg you to be assured of the continued prayers for your, individual welfare, and for a blessing on your official functions. In their brief answer, dated Nov. 9, (the day on which the presentment was made) the Bishops say, "As the case is now in the hands of the Presiding Bishop, we must decline any further correspondence upon these

Bishop O. says-"It appears by the presentment, as I have before observed, that notwithstanding the prying and untiring vigilance of my enemies, the presenters could lay nothing to my charge alleged to have occurred within a less period than nearly two years and a half last past.

"With regard to the specifications generally, two remarks may be made. "1. They are assigned to periods of time so distant as to place the defence under peculiar disadvantages—a circumstance which, if I understand right, lies at the foundation of the just and righteous principle that gave rise to the stantes of limitation. This delay in seeking redress was needless, as ample canonical provision for it had all the time existed.

2. The matters charged were such as, in their very nature, to preclude direct counter-testimony. The defence is necessarily confined to circumstantial evidence, going to prove the improbability or impossibility of the charges, or defect in the credibility of the wiresease.

"My plea of not guilty was made with a good conscience, and is still secretly adhered to. For its justification I must appeal to the testimony as it is to be laid before the church." The Bishop comments upon the "defective view of the awful character and obligation of an oath," in the Rudderow and the Rev. Messrs. Richmond and Clement M. Butler, of Boston. M. Butler, of Boston. Of the latter witness, in the of his wife, (the circumstances of which are alleg ave happer

himself to be such. He swore that his wife told him what she never had told him, and what never occurred; and the point thus falsely sworn to constituted the most serious charge brought falsely sworn to constituted the most serious charge brought against me in the whole presentment—a charge which has done me more injury than all the rest put together—a charge which was naturally regarded by the presenters as giving to his affidavit its chief claim to their notice. . . . The published evidence will show other incongruities also between the oaths of this clergyman and his wife."

With reference to Mrs. Butler's case, the "Statement" gives some important testimony in the Bishop's favour, which arrived too late to be used upon the trial. The Bishop thus speaks of the studied avoidance in the whole of the preparation for subjecting him to his late trial, of the Saviour's provision and command for private remonstrance before

private remonstrance before proceeding to public dis-"Three of the prominent actors in this matter, the Rev. Messrs. Paul Trapier, John B. Gallagher, and Clement M. Butler, had been connected with me by the sacred tie of Christian instructor, and Christian pupils. Not one of them ever uttered to me a word indicative of wounded feeling, of knowledge of charges against the sacred to the property of the ledge of charges against me, or of solicitude for what might be the consequence of evil report on one who had ever treated them as a father and a friend. The first that that father and friend knew that any of them had ought against him, was his finding them, as his formal accusers, arrayed for bringing down upon him the strong arm of the Discipline of the Church.

How far their conduct admits, not of the excuse, (for there can be none,) but of the explanation, that there were malignant be none,) but of the explanation, that there were malignant promptings behind them, not yet fully brought to light, is what, in the providence of a just and rightcous God, may here after more clearly appear. Had they adopted the course which was bounden upon them as christian men and christian ministers, it is morally certain that they had not been guilty of inflicting such wounds on the Church, and bringing such wicked scandal on its holy cause. Having been the means of producing excitement against the such wicked scandal on the country. cing excitement against me in a distant part of the country, heightened and rendered efficient by co-operation with enmity to my religious principles, they found willing coadjutors in the work of stirring up strife within my own diocese. An agent from another distant State was employed, who, loudly proclaiming his work, in demestic giveles in allows of multi-general, among his work, in domestic circles, in places of public resort, among the masses congregated in travelling vehicles, any where and every where affording a hearing ear, spread the matter far and wide, and set ten thousand tongues at work to spread it further. The press took it up, even in the lowest and most malignapt form and spirit in which that might be made its work. form and spirit in which that mighty engine can do its work.

Thus was there made a public rumor to which three weeks be have at last made their appearance, and before our paper is issued will have been eagerly read by thousands. The late hour this week at which we remark the same as there made a public rumor to which three weeks fore, this diocese was an utter stranger, and which was assume as ground for instituting the trial, and pushing it to the collate hour this week at which we remark the same and punishment said to be demanded by the thus distance of the collater than the same and the same and the same as there made a public rumor to which three weeks to be demanded by the same and the same and the same as there made a public rumor to which three weeks to be demanded by the same as the same as

to duty all personal considerations; may not forget to cherist may not produce a conviction of the Bishop's innocence, cannot but acknowledge and admire the temperate, calm, and dignified spirit in which it is written.

It was not until the sixth or seventh day's session of

> the Righteous Judge. BENJ. T. ONDERDONE.

New York, Jan., 1845. GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—From the Angle Control of the Angle of t nual Catalogue of this Institution, received this week, relearn that there are 23 students in the Junior Class, 22 in the Middle, and 17 in the Senior; total 62. They are from the following dioceses: New York, 27; Connecticut, 10; Western New York, 9; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 3; Delaware, 2; New Jetsey, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Alabama, 1.

In 1839, the semirane underest 26 students; in 1830. In 1829, the seminary numbered 26 students; in 1834, 25; in 1831, 23; in 1832, 42; in 1833, 49; in 1834, 74; in

in 1835, 80; in 1836, 90; in 1837, 86; in 1838, 74; in 1839, 66; in 1840, 74; in 1841, 70; in 1842, 67; in 1843, 70; in 1844, 69; in 1845, 65.
As many unfounded rumours have lately been put in the circulation, in connection with an investigation into the state of the Seminary by the Faculty,—such as that the the purpose of making such statements and explanations as he would see to have a just claim upon his consideration in reference to the question, whether there was students, who were in regular correspondence with Bish

ears and

The same of	f 1844.		ALL STREET
1835.	1 1838.	1841.	1844.
Churches consecrated. 123	168	93	143
Priests ordained, 136 333 Deacons ordained, 197 333 Caudidates for Orders 165	179 2000	$168 \\ 187 $ 355	$176 \\ 191 $ 367
Deacons ordained 197	$179 \atop 214$ 393	187 5 333	191 3001
	100	155	203
Confirmations, 10,277	11,866	14,767	22,215
	1000		
Clergy in 19 Dioceses,	1835.		763
(Adults in 11 Dioce	90	21)	100
Baptisms, Adults, in 11 Dioce	eses. 10.3	71	21.849
Not enecified in 9 1	Dioceses Q 4	57	
communicants added in 6 Dior	00000		2,136
*Vial Of Communicants in 19	linepene		36 416
Marriages in 11 Dioceses			5 436
Zanuay Scholars in 11 Diocese	S		28.661
Sunday School Teachers in 9 l	Dioceses,	*****	3,059
Clergy deceased in 8 Dioceses,			
Clergy in 25 Dioceses,	1000.	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	951
(Adulte in 19 Dioce	ene . 0 5	993	
Daptisms, Infants in 12 Dioce	eses, 14,9	64 }	18,758
Communicants added in 4 Dioc	Dioceses, 1,2	72)	has men
Total Total	ceses,		7,280
Marris and Communicants in 23	Dioceses,		45,930
Marriages in 13 Dioceses,			10,500
Burials in 13 Dioceses, Sunday School Teachers in 9 Sunday	Distriction		4 267
Sunday School Pupils in 13 Di	occeses,		30 443
Clergy Deceased in 8 Dioceses	oceses,		27
Clergy in 95 Dioceses			1.059
Baptisms, Adults in 14 Dioce	ses, 4.7	29)	
Baptisms, { Infants in 14 Dioce	ses, 22,4	96 }	34,465
Total of Communicants added in 9 Dio	ceses,		3,678
Total of Communicants in 25 1	Dioceses,	** ********	55,477
Marriages in 17 Dioceses, Burials in 14 Dioceses,			14 961
Sunday School Teachers in 10	Dioceses		3 974
Clergy Deceased in 11 Dioces	8		28
Clergy in 24 Dioceses, (Number	er in 3 Dioces	es not report	ed) 1,096
Baptisms, Adults in 19 Dioce	ses, 7,8	07)	
aprisms, Infants in 19 Dioce	eses, 30,2	54 >	39.119

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. DUBLIN, 26th November, 1844.

ified in 3 Dioceses, 1,058

Triages in 17 Dioceses, 1815 in 17 Dioceses, 1817 Diocese

Sunday School Teachers in 13 Dioceses, Sunday School Pupils in 14 Dioceses, ... Clergy Deceased in 8 Dioceses, ...

Rev. Sir,—Subsequently to my letter to you in October I heard, for the first time, that a letter had appeared from Dr. McVickar to the Editor of some American periodical, and that it had been thence copied into an English paper. Of this accordingly I procured a copy. It is called the English Churchman, being, it seems, one of the organs of the Tractite party.—It is one of those virulent publications for which a demand is always created by the hostile suirit of parties, and which have. always created by the hostile spirit of parties, and which have, of late, become the more numerous through the increased dissension under which our Church has for some years been suffering. And it contains accordingly much bitter invective (without any attempt at argument) directed against me.

By writers of this stemp, of all parties within and without By writers of this stamp, of all parties within and without the Church, I have been a sailed without intermission for above

a quarter of a century; and I believe that these attacks have been increased since my appointment to the See of Dublin; but it is only now and then, by chance, that I see any of them.—
Those, and those only, which contain some intermixture of reasoning, and which therefore may furnish some instruction, my friends are accustomed, at my desire, to point out to me for perusal. But mere invective I have never considered as worthy of any attention. Heavier accusations cannot be brought against any one, than those brought against our blessed Lord and his Apostles. And they taught their followers, both by precept and example, to endure calumny and abuse, undismayed and and unprovoked, and when reviled, not to revile again. Indeed, though one must lament that any persons "naming the name of Christ" resort to abusive language instead of sober argument, one cannot but feel that this procedure affords a presumption of a weak cause; since no one, however unscrupulous, would be likely. ly to substitute railing for reasoning, if he had any, even

plausible, reasons to adduce.

I cannot be sure that the letter which, in such a publication, is attributed to Dr. McV. is correctly given. He appears (supposing it genuine) to have written under very strong excitement. I am unconscious of having done any thing to deserve his anger. If I have in any way given him unnecessary pain, I am heartily sorry for it. But his memory seems to have deceived him, and consequently to have led him to take an incorrect view of facts. My present object is, to point out those misrepresentations into which he seems to have been betraved. etrayed, partly by defective recollection, and partly by excited feelings. It is indeed of no great consequence to me, personally, whether the public in New York are correctly or incorrectly informed respecting me. But if I were, by silence, to appear to acquiesce in the representations given, I should make myself a party of the silence of a party to the error.

In the first place, it is insinuated, that I publicly repeated the substance of a "casual" and "hasty" note, written privately as a letter of introduction for one of his friends. Here Dr. McV.'s recollection is quite in error. Nothing can be more opposite to the fact. I did, indeed, receive such a letter of introduction as he alludes to; but this did not contain one word about only in the letter of his to me did about the such as he was a such a letter of his to me did about the such as he was a such as the such bout ecclesiastical matters. Another letter of his to me, did relate altogether to those matters; being not a casual note, but n answer to my letter of inquiry on the subject, of which you had a copy. In this latter communication of his, there was no hint given that the contents of it were not to be divulged, or that it was written in haste; (for which indeed there was no cause): and if in giving an account of the letter of inquiry I had sent to Dr. McV, I had suppressed all notice of his answer to it, I felt that I should be acting neither courteously nor fairly fairly. Nothing could be, apparently, less of the character of a private matter which was not to go beyond ourselves, than my letter to him and his answer. A public transaction had taken place, which was publicly censured, and the censure was convered to me. veyed to me. It was one which I felt myself called on, in my public capacity, (as Archbishop of a Diocese wherein American Ministers had frequently officiated), to inquire into. It would not have been fair to act on an "ex-parte" statement without bearing both sides. I wrote accordingly to a person who had cerned in that transaction, to know whether the statement I had seen were admitted to be correct, and I apprised him that I sent a copy to you. I did not, out of mere curiosity, seek to learn the private sentiments of an individual, which were both to a close. The noble Earl, without a groun, or even brought to a close. The noble Earl, without a groun, or even a view to my public conduct, what was the representation of that transaction, which the parties concerned in it openly set evening, being, at the time when the melancholy event took th to the world. This was the information I sought for;

and which I supposed myself to have received. owever, he had thought fit to communicate to meinstead of this information, or in addition to it—any of his own private views, which he wished not to be divulged, and had intime such a wish, I should have felt bound to conceal But in the absence of any such expression, I not only not guess that he had any wish for secrecy, but I even to mention the substance of bis reply. And such I think will judgment of every man of common sense and common ur, including Dr. McV. himself, if he can correct his recollection of the facts, and will view the matter in a calm state

respect of a canonical act done in America. Now you, can bear witness that so far from pretending to any knowoncerning it, I wrote for the express and sole purpose of stransferring it, I wrote for the express and soic purpose of sking information; and that I expressly disclaimed all jurisdiction beyond my own Diocese; in which, as I had hitherto llowed Clergymen of your Church to officiate, I wished to earn whether I could, with propriety, continue such permission. It is moreover hinted—at least an ordinary reader would be thely to draw that I had soweht to draw Dr. to draw that conclusion-that I had sought to draw Dr. tions. Here again you can testify that what I asked was simply information as to a matter of fact. I only gave my reasons for making the same testing that the same testing that the same testing that the same testing that the same testing testing the same testing testing the same testing testin making the inquiry, that it might not seem to arise from imper-tinent curiosity. But no controversy with Dr. McV. did I ever

What are the "premises" wherein he thinks we differ, I know not. The premises I endeavour to set out from are, the Holy Scriptures, which I consider to contain, as our Church expresses it, "all things necessary to salvation." But I am aware the aware that some draw different conclusions from the same pre-mises, and that others again set out from different premises.— I endeavour to regard them all with charity, and to treat them your to regard them all with charity, and to treat them ith fairness and courtesy; keeping aloof as much as possible m polemical disputations, and always abstaining from unsupported accusations and vituperative epithets, (strong terms me call them), as not only unbecoming a Christian and a gentleman, but also indicative of a weak cause.

op Hughes, &c. It may be proper to state the simple facts as we have them on undoubted authority. Some two or three of the young men had taken it into their heads the strongest terms the disreputable proceeding to condemn in the strongest terms the disreputable proceeding session, on the merits of such a momentous question, and one

when he refused that permission?

I remain, Rev. Sir,

Yours faithfully, (Signed) RD. DUBLIN. The Rev. Dr. Anthon, or New York, U. S.

From our English Files.

OUR COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—We have as high a respect for the navy and army as any civilian—to use Lord Chatham's language, "we know their virtues and their valour; we know Mr. LAFONTAINE rose to order. that they can conquer anything but impossibilities"—nevertheless, high as is our admiration of the services, in their proper sphere, we cannot admit that the monopoly which officers of the navy and the army now substantially have of Colonial

T. 11. 0	C C T T T 1
India, Governor-General	Gen. Sir H. Hardinge.
Bombay	Capt. Sir G. Arthur.
Madras	Gen. Lord Tweeddale.
Ceylon	Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
Mauritius	Gen. Sir William Gomm.
New South Wales	Capt. Sir G. Gipps, R.E.
South Australia	Capt. Gray.
New Zealand	Capt. Fitzroy, R.N.
Cape of Good Hope	Gen. Sir P. Maitland.
Gambia	Capt. Fitzgerald. R.N.
Gold Coast	Capt. Hill, R.N.
Sierra Leone	Capt. Macdonald.
Newfoundland	Capt. Prescott.
New Brunswick	Sir Wm. Colebrooke.
Prince Edward's Island	Capt Sir H. Huntly.
Trinidad	LieutCol. Sir H M'Leod.
Bahamas	Capt. Mathews.
Honduras	Major Fancourt.
There are, indeed, but four of	our larger colonies in which
civilians are Garernors :-	

Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Earl of Elgin. Canada . Jamaica

Elgin; and not one superior to Sir Eardley Wilmot; though think fit. all, we freely grant, are better than poor Mr. Light of Guiana. Mr. A At present, we only desire to draw attention to the facts we have stated; hereafter, we may make that use of them which which was accordingly done. the importance of our Colonies demands .- John Bull.

5,158,470

Total,....£9,363,325 While under those two heads, 'INJURED, PERSECUTED IRE-LAND' paid not one shilling!

Thus we see, that a sum over nine millions is annually levied from off the inhabitants of the 'FAVOURED' portions of the British empire, towards which 'oppressed IRELAND' is not called upon to contribute sixpence! - Blackwood's Magazine. Union of Ireland with Great Britain .- Such of the "Sons of Erin" as are affected by the unhappy delusion that Union with England is prejudicial to their native land, would do well to give heed to the following avowal made by one of their own countrymen whose memory is justly venerated for the political wisdom which marked his earthly career:-

' My poor opinion is that the CLOSEST CONNEXION between Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the well-being, I had almost said to the very being, of the two kingdoms. For that purpose, I humbly conceive that the WHOLE of the superior, and what I should call imperial, politics, ought to have its residence here; and that Ireland, locally, civily, and commercially independent, ought politically to look up to Great Britain in all other matters of peace or of war; in all those points to be guided by her; and, in a word, with her to live and to die. At bottom, Ireland has no other choice; I mean no other rational choice .paration of Ireland; but, as there are degrees even in ruin, it would fall the most heavily on Ireland. By such a separation, Ireland would be the most completely undone country in the world; the most wretched, the most distracted, and, in the end, THE MOST DESOLATE PART OF THE HABITABLE GLOBE,-Little do many people in Ireland consider how much of its prosperity has been owing to, and still depends upon, its intimate connexion with this country."—Edmund Burke.

brought to a close. The noble Earl, without a groan, or even a sigh, breathed his last at about seven o'clock on Saturday place, seated in an easy chair. It is a remarkable and melancholy coincidence, that Mr. Tupper, one of the medical advisers of the earl, who had arrived at South-hill a few days previously, patient. Mr. Tupper had been, for upwards of forty years, one of the medical attendants of Lord Limerick and his family: h was formerly in partnership with Mr. Chilvers, a very eminent general practitioner, in New Burlington-street; and it is further remarkable, that the death of that gentleman, which took place somears ago, was nearly as sudden as the lamented death of Mr. Tupper. His lordship's grandson will succeed to his lordship's titles and estates. This gentleman, now second earl, was born on the 9th of October, 1812, and is therefore in It is also insinuated, though not expressly stated, that I had almed a knowledge and a jurisdiction which do not belong to became heir to the family honours on the decease, without

issue, of his elder brother, Edmond Lord Glenworth in 1844. The Dublin papers state five Roman Catholic Clergymen in Ireland, Messrs. Frost, Burke, O'Brien, Brisbie and McNamara, have lately renounced Popery, and are now preparing for the

ministry of the Church of England. Colonial.

> PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood brought in a Bill to establish a Recorder's Court in Toronto. He stated, by the provisions of the Bill the salary of the Recorder should be fixed

COUNTY OF KENT. - The Election for this County has terminated in the return of Jos. Woods, Esq., (Conservative) by majority, it is stated, of 95 over his opponent, Henry John

Tuesday, Feb. 4. DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDING.

Those violent and factious politicians who do not hesitate to It is insinuated also that my theological opinions have avow, even in the Halls of our Colonial Legislature, their preanged since the time of my earlier publications. If this were ference of the usages which prevail in the adjacent Republic so, I trust I should not be a shamed to acknowledge it; but it over those which it is our privilege to transplant from the Moappens to be quite contrary to the fact. My late publications to be quite contrary to the fact. My late publications to not indeed contain—else they would have been superfluous— of their honesty—in labouring to introduce democratic theories exactly the same as the former ones. But if there were any discrepancy, there are abundance of nersons who would take delight trust, is small by whom these extreme views are entertained;

Western Canada is chiefly affected by this measure, and she crepancy, there are abundance of persons who would take delight trust, is small by whom these extreme views are entertained; Pointing it out. And it is remarkable, that so far from my and it is not too much, we presume, to expect that the maindefinions having undergone a change since the origin of the

H. & W.

H. & W.

Toronto, February 10, 1845.

The proper to state the simple feet as we have me calculated and motify. Some feet of the young men had taken it into the control of grant and because of the street of the proper feet of the young men had taken it into the control of grant and because of the proper feet of the young men had taken it into the control of grant and the street of the proper feet of the young men had taken it into the young men had taken it into the proper feet of the young men had taken it into the proper feet of the young men had taken it into the proper feet of the young men had taken it into the proper feet of the young men had taken it into the young men had taken

oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of an oud cries of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of "question," he attempted to proceed, but his voice of "question," he attempted to proceed, but he attempted to proceed, but he attempted to proceed, but he attempted to procee

doctrine and worship, which had crept into the Church, without the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and in throwing off his yoke out the Bishop of Rome's leave, and the Bishop of Rome's lea

Mr. LAFONTAINE rose to order.

The Speaker said the Hon. Member for Quebec was out of order, in digressing from the motion before the Chair; he had no right to attack any Member of that House.

Mr. Aylwin again rose, and continued in the same strain as before, when he was again put down by loud and repeated cries of "Gyrler".

Tesign my seat in the Legislative Council, and to become a candidate for your suffrages in the place of your respected Representative; who has taken the necessary measures to vacate his seat for reasons which have met your full concurrence and approbation.

I feel deeply the distinction which this call confers upon metal and while I am sensible that it is to be looked upon as arising of "Gyrler".

the attack which had been made by the Member for Quebec upou the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, in language your approval of my political course, and upou the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, in language

Mr. De Bleury said that he bowed to the decision of the Speaker, but he could not help characterizing as impertinent the language which had fallen from the Member for Quebec.—
—superior qualifications. On the contrary, if any general rule is to be laid down, we are rather inclined to hold that military service is not itself a good preparation for Colonial Governors, inclusive of Indian Governors, are either military or naval officers. We note down a few names as they occur to us:—

Mr. De Bleury said that he bowed to the decision of the Speaker, but he could not help characterizing as impertinent the language which had fallen from the Member for Quebec.—
That Member had said that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands was held in contempt by the French Canadians;—he, the Member for Quebec, had uttered that calumny—he who now stood forth as the decision of the Speaker, but he could not help characterizing as impertinent the language which had fallen from the Member for Quebec.—

That Member had said that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands was held in contempt by the French Canadians;—he, the Member for Quebec, had uttered that calumny—he who now stood forth as the decision of the Speaker, but he could not help characterizing as impertinent the language which had fallen from the Member for Quebec.—

Certain it is, however, that a great majority of our Colonial Governors, inclusive of Indian Governors, are either now was their hangman. (Tremendous cheers and uproar, which lasted for several minutes).

Mr. Cauchon rose to order: the Member for Member for Montreal had called the Member for Quebec a name, not only unparliament.

Mr. De Bleury said that the decision of the Member for Quebec.—

That Member had said that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands was held in contempt by the French Canadians;—he, the Member for Quebec. And uttered that calumny—he who now stood forth as the decision of the Member for Quebec.—

In the lumder myce with the I could render myself more efficient as a public servent, has had green in

tary, but which could not be applied to any person out of that

had been heaped upon him. The hon. Member had dared to say that that venerable gentleman represented no portion of the French Canadian population; he would ask that Member what portion of that population he represented.

Mr. Aylwin—The city of Quebec.

The Atty. Gen.—The city of Quebec!! he would tell that hon. gentleman, that he—

M. Aylwin—The city of Quebec!! he would tell that hon. gentleman, that he—

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, on. gentleman, that he ——
Mr. Avi.win here rose and interrupted the Attorney Gene

ral, shaking his clenched hand at him across the house. The SPEAKER rose and, advancing to the verge of the plat-form, said, the Member for Quebec was out of order: he had

And three out of these four Civil Governors may be favourably compared with the very best of our military Governors. In the list we have given of the former, there is no man, not even Sir H. Hardinge, equal in qualifications, to Sir Charles Metalfe; none except Sir H. Hardinge, comparable to the Earl of Calfe

Crown Lands, the day was not far distant when they would treat such sentiments as they deserved, and shew the Member, who had so far forgotten himself as to utter them, that such feelings as he had evinced were repudiated and held in contempt by the people of Lower Canada, He trusted that what had

> KING'S COLLEGE. - The following letters form part of a lence, between his Excellency the Governor General, and the Secretary for the Colonies, on the subject of the University of King's College, copies of which were transmitted by his Excellency to the House of Assembly in reply to their Address of the 21st ultimo:-GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

KINGSTON, 26th Dec. 1843. England should be obtained on the question propounded in the inclosed memorandum as to who is legally the visitor of the College, or who are the visitors, the question being between the Bishop of Toronto, and the Judges of Upper Canada.

The Judges I am told on a reference heretofore made to them decided that they were by law the visitors, and I am not aware that the Bishop is disposed to dispute the decision, but it is of public importance that the point should be ascertained, as greater facility or difficulty in accomplishing the purpose desired may depend on the solution of this question.

I therefore trouble your Lordship with the enclosure to be referred or not to Her Majesty's Law Officers as you may be pleased to determine.

I have &c.,

C. T. METCALFE.

The Right Hon. Lord STANLEY, &c. &c.

TEMPLE, 1st February, 1844. My LORD.—We had the honour to receive a letter from James Stephen, Esq., on the 22nd ult. wherein he stated that by direction of your Lordship he transmitted to us the accompanying copies, first, of the charter of King's College, Upper Canada,—secondly, a statute of Upper Canada 7th Wm. IV. chap. 16, and thirdly, a case which has been transmitted to your Lordship by the Governor of Canada in a Despatch of December last, and fourthly, a copy of that Despatch.

Mr. Stephen further stated that your Lordship desired that

we should report to you our opinion on the question of Law adverted to in Sir Charles Metcalfe's Despatch of the 26th Dec. and in the accompanying case.

In humble obedience to your Lordship's commands we have

read the various documents transmitted to us, and beg leave to report to your Lordship that, in our opinion, the Judges are the visitors of the said College and not the Bishop of Toronto. We are &c.,

(Signed) { FREDERICK POLLOCK, W. W. FOLLETT. The Right Hon Lord STANLEY, &c. &c.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION. (From the Toronto Patriot.) From the address of the Hon. Mr. Draper to the electors of

London, as well as from other sources, we learn that the present Executive are preparing a Bill, to lay before Parliament, on the difficult question of "King's College."

Parliament is now in its third month of session. The intended leader of the House (so far, at least, as Western Canada is concerned) is seeking a return from the electors of London,

and can hardly be expected in Montreal for a fortnight; and yet we are gravely told that the University question—the most delicate, intricate and perplexing question that ever perilled the existence of a Colonial Government-is about being laid before the House, with a view, as is said, to immediate legislation. As (in common with nearly the whole population of Western Canada) we know nothing of the proposed Bill, except the scanty bints contained in Mr. Draper's address, we have no

desire or intention to prejudge the question in the most remote degree; but we feel justified in protesting, in the most emphatic manner, against any attempt being made to force legislation on such a question at the end of a long session, and without giving any opportunity to the country of expressing its views of the con-templated measure. If the Government please, let them introduce this Bill, and at once disclaim all intention of asking for the opinion of the House on any of its provisions during the present session. If they insist on a division on any "King's College" question this session, they will not merely endanger the measure proposed, but their own existence.

We say all this in the most friendly spirit to the present

been perfectly in order when he was interrupted. [Cries of question]

Mr. LAFONTAINE rose to order; the Member for Quebec had been perfectly in order when he was interrupted. [Cries of question]

Mr. LAFONTAINE rose to order.

Gentlemen.—I am honoured by the receipt of a Requisition properties of the place of your suffice of this paper.

Gentlemen.—I am honoured by the receipt of a Requisition properties of the place of your may be obtained by letter (post paid) addressed—Box, No. 284, Post Office, Toronto,—or may be seen by personal application at the Office of this paper.

January 28th, 1845.

January 28th, 1845.

"Order."

from your determination to support the Government of Sir
Mr. Dr. Bleury rose to order; he had heard with surprise Charles Metcalfe, I indulge myself in the belief that it also

It is right that I should state to you that it has not been without considerable hesitation that I have reconciled myself Music The Speaker said that Mr. De Bleury was out of order in alling the language of an hon. Member "impertment." .

Mr. De Bleury said that he bowed to the decision of the that I could render myself more efficient as a public servent,

I feel gratified to be able to assure you that a measure is nearly ready to be submitted to Parliament relative to the great Mr. Aylwin rose in considerable exci ement, but, amid loud question of King's College, by which I believe a satisfactory settlement of it will be attained. The principles of the meacries, was ordered to take his seat.

Several members here rose and attempted to be heard, but for fully five minutes the uproar was so great that not a word could be heard. When silence was restored, Mr. Attorney General Smith said, he had heard with surprise and sorrow the language which had been addressed to the venerable gentleman on his left by the Member for Quebec; and he regretted not to see one gentleman among the representatives of the French Canadians who had generosity enough to get up in his place and defend their countryman from the gross calumnies which had been heaped upon him. The hon. Member had dared to say that that venerable gentleman represented no portion of the With regard to the question of Responsible Government, I

Your most obedient servant. Jan. 26, 1845. WM. H. DRAPER.

THE MAYORALTY .- Monday last, being the first day of

sent his native City, on Conservative principles, in the Provin-Mr. ATTY. GEN. SMITH again rose, and was proceeding, cial Parliament, it was not at that time to be presumed this when the Sergeant at-Arms was ordered to clear the galleries, which was accordingly done.

After the doors were closed, we understand Mr. SMITH

After the doors were closed, we understand Mr. SMITH

SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT, courred in the house, on that evening, would not be without the seffect, in preventing the recurrence of such conduct in future, and in putting an end to those violent feelings of race and party less to carry out their own Republican views, are strong enough which had been the curse of the country.

In this state of things, when every Conservative vote is of consequence, Mr. Boulton, notwithstanding his most anxious desire to at once enter upon his new and important duties, having taken care to ascertain from competent authorities, firstly that the municipal arrangements of the occasion could legally proceed without his presence; and secondly, that the business of the Corporation would sustain no hindrance from his non-attendance—has, with the approval of his municipal colleagues their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small My Lord.—Circumstances connected with the plan for the extension of the benefit of King's College University, render it desirable that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in session, and in his place in Parliament afford support to the policy of the Governor General-a course, which we doubt not concur in .- Toronto Herald.

THE HON. JOHN MACAULAY has been elected President of the Commercial Bank, C.W., in place of the late John S. Cartwright, Esquire.

which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most MADOC .- We do not often intrude upon the public, with an extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he account of our movements, nor are we given to publish transac-tions, which occur in private intercourse; but this week, havflatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance ing occasion to visit the township of Madoc, we cannot refrain from giving expression to our feelings of delight. It was three years since we had been in the township, and the alterations consists of which we there beheld were astonishing. We had heard much of the vast improvement in the furthest Concession of Madoc,

but we were by no means prepared for such a sight.

Of course whoever travels to Madoc, directs his first attention Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. township. And a busy little spot it is. The mills are constantly in operation, and though of the first quality, are not extensive enough to do all the work of the township. are two stores on the spot, one kept by Mr. McDoni of Belleville, who, we are happy to say, in spite of the petty tyranny and falsehoods which a scandal-making neighbour of lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete nis, has attempted to circulate in a print published in this district, to his prejudice, is a general favourite, and is doing an excellent business. We are sure Mr. McDonnell will succeed, and we heartily wish him success. The other store is kept by Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by a'Mr. Tremane, for lumbering purposes. The Tavern at the mills is kept by Mr. S. McKenzie, who gives excellent fare and him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. keeps a quiet and an orderly house. Things in general round this neighbourhood are prosperous. The Iron works however are at a still stand, and have a dreary and desolate appearance. From the mills we went into the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth concessions, and a finer clearing, or more beautiful farms are not to be found in this section of the Country. We could 42 miles from Belleville, it was really a hard matter for us to suppose that we were so far back from the front town The immense clearings, large stocks, and comfortable dwellings remove this idea far from the mind. - Belleville Intelligencer. THE WEATHER for the last two or three days has been very severe. During the day, the thermometer has been at zero, and at night has sunk as low as 14° below it.—Montreal

Transcript, Tuesday, Feb. 4. THE WEATHER.—We have just experienced one of our old-fashioned storms, and the roads are consequently in an almost impassable state from the snow-drifts. It commenced snowing and blowing from the North-East on Tuesday night, and continued with little intermission, until Wednesday evening. The Upper Canada Mail due on Wednesday morning, did not arrive until yesterday about 2 o'clock, P. M. The Quebec and United States Mails have not, however, been so much behind time; we received our papers by both convey ances on Wednesday and Thursday, a few hours only after the usual

time of delivery .- Montreal Courier, Friday, Feb. 7. JUST RECEIVED. THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., 3s. 9d. per dozen.
Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Executive, and pointedly disclaiming either opposition or sup- Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d.

334 pages, price 3s. 1½d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street.

PAIL FACTORY.

THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY, and intends to have a supply of PAILS and SAP-BUCKETS

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

Kingston, 22d January, 1845.

lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Cohourg, November, 1844.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

heir children to her care, as she has had much experience in

the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

MRS. CAMERON is prepared to give Lessons in SINGING and the PIANO FORTE, either at her own Lodgings or

For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King

GOVERNESS.

PETER DIEHL, THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG,

CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any

Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils,

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

DRY GOODS,

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

N.B. O. C. S. Sept., 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT,

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,

KING STREET, COBOURG,

avourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience,

WANTS A SITUATION,

nd expressly intended for the trade of this place.

In purchasing their heavy Stock of

November 8th, 1844.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton

and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store

BENJAMIN CLARK.

his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS,

house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found-

JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH,

Executors

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

residence of each of her Pupils

Cobourg, Division Street, Jan., 1845.

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the

Heep your Money at home, & encourage

BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-

The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportunity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, together with a large supply of ELEGANT MILLINERY, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies.

6th Nov. 1844. 382-tf MR. MEREDITH. SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as TAILOR. Apply to J. H. JONES.

Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844. JOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion. The Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

TRRMS:

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO as soon as possible as Governess to Young Children in a respectable family in Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844.

BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received A LADY, accustomed to TUITION, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. A situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844.

388-tf

NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUIRE, are requested to transmit the same, duly authenticated, to Francis M. Hill., Importers, Messrs, Armour & Ransay, of Montreal, have the late of the late of the same, duly authenticated, to Francis M. Hill. transmit the same, duly authenticated, to FRANCIS M. HILL, fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-

Esq, who is authorized to adjust the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, either by Account, Note, Bond, London Quarterly Review 1 2 0 per annum. 2 0 " Edinburgh " 1 British and Foreign " 1 Foreign and Colonial " Westminster " Foreign
Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 10 0
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0
United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 Dublin University Magazine 1 10 0 " Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 7 0
Ainsworth's Magazine " 1 7 0 The London Lancet, a weekly Medical BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. D now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for

King Street, Toronte January 8, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, MBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING, (size 16 × 8 inches), of the NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR 1845,

And containing a great variety of useful information, including a correct list of the Members of the present House of Assembly, &c. &c.,—forming both an useful and ornamental A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. appendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c. For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's, Cobourg; A. Davidson's, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick's,

Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal; THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, and at the Publishers. PRICE 2s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King-Street. Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844. ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of get-Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. ting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos-N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,-Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844. JUST RECEIVED. At the Depository of the Church Society of the

Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-Street, Toronto, BEAVEN'S HELP TO CATECHISING

QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY. BIRTH. At Peterboro', on Wednesday the 10th inst., the Lady of B.

N.B.—Oats, Pease, Barley, Ryc, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

B. C. Y. M'Kyes, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED. At Cavan, on the 11th inst., Arthur Henry Peck, Esq., of

Stonabee, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Armour, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. On the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. Armour, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Cavan, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Willin, of ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg R and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive

In Cramahe, on Jan. 30, by the Rev. J. Wilson, George business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most

On Monday, the 13th ultimo, by the Rev. E. Denroche, Thomas Webster, Esq., Merchant, of Brockville, to Miss Anna Heather, youngest daughter of Wm. Heather, Esq., late of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c.

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their altogether.

patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be late Robert Innes, Esq., of that place. DIED.

of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests. At Ashbourne, Derhyshire (England), on the 26th of November last, Mr. Robert W. H. Burrage, eldest son of the Rev. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, R. R. Burrage, of Quebec.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 13: Rev. B. Lindsay, (all right); R. Garrett, Esq., add, subs. As a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mereantile business, js perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can be given.

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Cobourg.

Normal Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mereantile business, js perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can be given.

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As a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mereantile business, js perfectly qualified for the office. The Boulton, Esq.; Rev. J. Hudson, rem.; Rev. G. Salmon; H. Rowsell, Esq., add. subs.; The most unexceptional properties of the most unexception of the perfectly qualified for the office. The most unex 382-tf of Toronto.

the An-week, we ass, 22 in They are nnecticut, Maryland, Virginia,

THE LORD'S SUPPER. (From " The Curate of Mersden.")

This do in remembrance of me. Luke, xxii. 29. "How are you, Susan?" said the good Curate to

the Widow Johnson, who was dipping her pitcher in the clear little stream that ran by her garden. "Quite well, I thank you, Sir," she answered, rest-

ing her pitcher on the gate. "I am glad to hear it. One would have thought you were ill, as you left church yesterday before the service was over.

Susan looked surprised, and said, "I ask your pardon, Sir, but I stayed to the end." "Indeed! I thought I observed you to go out, and

take Mary White's child in your hand. Did Mary return home, at the same time that you did?" "Oh, no, Sir. It was better than half an hour

before she came; but then, you know, she takes the "I know she does, my good woman; and why should not you? Is there any reason why Mary

White should be more auxious to become a good Christian than you? Is there any reason why you should not strive to obey all the commands of God and obtain his blessing, as much as Mary White, or any one else?"

After the Curate had said this, he opened the wicket, and walked through the garden into the cottage. Susan Johnson followed: she set her pitcher down, and gave a chair to the Curate saying, "Indeed, Sir, what you say is very true, and I have often thought about it; but taking the sacrament is a very

serious thing.' "Certainly," he answered; "but take a chair yourself, my good woman, and let us talk a little together about it. Certainly, it is a very serious thing to receive the sacrament. It must be a serious thing, to have the sufferings of our blessed Saviour brought so clearly before our eyes, and to reflect all the while that it is our great and continued sinfulness that made those sufferings necessary. It is a scrious thing to reflect, that if we neglect the great salvation the Lord Bishopof Sarum, for the purpose of forming fratorical forming fratorical success. So the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and we are thankful to state that his mission has been attended with signal success. On Tuesday, the 19th ult., his Lordship preached in the parish church of Dunster; and at six o'clock in the evening, held a meeting at the Luttrell Arms, which was very fully attended. The Rev. Thomas Fownes ceive the sacrament. It must be a serious thing, to offered to us by Jesus Christ, there is no other means of escape left, but a fearful looking for of judgement. But all these serious reflections ought rather to bring people to the sacrament, than to keep them from it. The more seriously we reflect upon the great danger of sin, and the many temptations that we must meet with in this world, the more eager should we be to make use of all the means of grace which the goodness of God has provided for us. And surely there ness of God has provided for us. And, surely, there is none greater than this holy sacrament, which but too many of us neglect during the whole of our lives.

The Rev. A. H. Fownes Luttrell, Rector, in the chair, and present the too many of us neglect, during the whole of our lives: or, if we think of it at all, it is only to put off the time of receiving it till the day of our death. If Christians would receive this holy Sacrament with hearts properly disposed, they would find the greatest hearts properly disposed, they would find the greatest and the Rev. Thomas Fisher. On Friday, the 22d, the possible comfort and support through all the troubles Rev. Lord preached, and held a meeting in the parish of of life. It comforts us in the midst of affliction, and it aids us against sin: and, after all, sin is our greatest affliction in this world, and that which gives the sting to every other. Before receiving the sacrament, it becomes us to examine our lives and consciences, that we may be led to a knowledge of our sins. If the churchwardens from seat to seat. On Monday, the 25th, this Levelship, provided and held a meeting in the parish we thus receive it often, we learn by God's grace to be watchful over ourselves; we are brought to frethe Rev. Rural Dean, Sir George Adams, &c. &c. On quent and serious repentance; we pray earnestly for the continued assistance of God's Holy Spirit, and we know, that to those who ask it shall be given. Here, then is colf-commission repentance, and prayer.

Associations were formed in each of the foregoing then, is self-examination, repentance, and prayer.—
What can we have better in the great business of

Associations were formed in each of the folegoing parishes, the total amount of collections was considerable, and the list of annual subscribers to the Society much inworking out our own salvation? Then again, when creased.

We hail with great satisfaction, that the people of this We hail with great satisfaction, that the people of this

bles of life appear!"

thing after all."

spend upon reading and instruction as your richer neighbours have. God has given riches to some, and they are not obliged to labour with their hands, but must employ their time in other ways, so as to be Queen's Letter, by the Vicar of Messing, in the parish useful to others, and profitable to themselves. But Church, the sum of £20 5s. 5d. was collected—14s. 4d. of to you he has given a family, and you must work for their support. You cannot, it is true, spend all your time in reading your Bible, but the whole day you may endeavour to obey the commands of God which have been informed that there are no resident gentry, and you find there. You may practice humility, and patience, and charity, while you are about your common have been informed that there are no resident gentry, and that Messing is a purely agricultural village. The secret, however, of its large collections lies in this, that, in the the blessing of God upon yourself and your little ones, or you may thank him for the mercies he has bestowed

upon you. hear my prayers."

can with that little? Now the receiving the sacra- 150, and of the school children little less. The masters ment, once a month, could not take up much of your are kind and the labourers dutiful; and though local intime. You may prepare for it, as I tell you, while pounds are annually collected through the Offertory for you are going about your daily work. Our Saviour requires only a humble and contrite heart. You Morning Post.] must repent of all your sins, and resolve, with God's Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.help to forsake them. You must be in charity with all your neighbours, and this is a pleasing state to be ditch, from the texts John xvii. 20, 21, and Matt. ix. 37, in; and above all, you must be truly thankful for the 38. The letter itself had been read at each of the three great mercy of our blessed Saviour, in dying upon the services on the Sunday before. The collections amounted, cross, and pray heartily, that it may not be in vain for altogether, to £10 11s.; but the quantity of copper coin, you. All this, you see, can very well be done, without neglecting your family. If it could not, depend on it our Lord would not have said, as he has generated to their destitute fellow-creatures. rally to all Christians, 'Do this in remembrance of me;' but he would have excepted those who have houses, and children, and worldly business to look after. If you earnes:ly eneavour, as far as you can, to obey all the commands of God, and pray to him, trusting not in your own works, but in the merits of Christ our Saviour, are you not promised a full portion of his Holy Spirit to assist and direct you? His grace is at all times sufficient for you. Though you can find no set time for prayer, except only a few minutes no set time for prayer, except only a few minutes no set time for prayer, except only a few minutes no set time for prayer, except only a few minutes and morning, yet if your heart is the temple of night and morning, yet if your heart is the temple of night and morning, yet if your heart is the temple of and children, and worldly business to look after. If the bishop the world have excepted those who have houses, and children, and worldly business to look after. If the bishop to the world have excepted those who have houses, and children, and worldly business to look after. If the world have excepted those who have houses, and children, and worldly business to look after. If the world have excepted those who have houses, and children, and worldly business to look after. If the world have excepted the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. Preston, and children, and explained the objects of the society. The building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the meeting was addressed by the Bish-on the same Style, and on the same Style and will continue to carry on the business of Mr. T. J. Preston, and will continue to carry on the business of Mr. T. J. Preston, and children, and will continue to carry on the business o rally to all Christians, 'Do this in remembrance of me;' Conversion of a whole Congregation.—The Bishop night and morning, yet if your heart is the temple of the Holy Ghost; if it is pure, and humble, and charitable; then you are a true disciple of our blessed Redeemer: and all of his disciples may appear at his table without fear of being turned away. The wedding garment which is required is both out a least of the foundation of the 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 39, and on its being consecrated it became a parish church, under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain orick structure, accommodating 800 persons, and is situated in the poorest and most spiritually destitute part of the town. To fit it for the service of the Church, a chancel has been erected, and to give the exterior something of an ecclesiastical character, the west front has ding garment which is required, is both outward and been improved, and the addition made of a noble doorinward. Outwardly, it is shown in a serious and or-derly behaviour at the time of receiving the sacra-executed chiefly in terra cotta from the Ladystone Works, executed chiefly in terra cotta from the Ladystone Works, ment; and in such general good conduct, that our names may not be a reproach to our holy religion; heads and sash-lights, have been replaced by elegant windows in the same style as the doorway (Norman), and a dows in the same style as the doorway (Norman) has been that people may not say, 'Look at this person: she pretends to be a good Christian, better than others, and takes the Sacrament; yet see what sort of a life she leads. She is a scold, or a gossip, or a scandamonger; or she drinks, and neglects her house and her children.' The inward garment is what I have allowed in the same style as the doorway (Norman), and a new organ erected. Dr. Williams (Warden of New And a new organ erected. Dr. Williams (Warden of New And a new organ erected. Dr. Williams (Warden of New Bell gable, surmounted by an appropriate cross, has been placed on the top. A large number of persons assembled at the ceremony of consecration. The petition was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. J. Slade, Vicar of the she leads. She is a scold, or a gossip, or a scandalmonger; or she drinks, and neglects her house and her thanks to his friends and the public dows in the same style as the doorway (Norman), and a new organ erected. Dr. Williams (Warden of New bell gable, surmounted by an appropriate cross, has been placed on the top. A large number of persons assembled at the ceremony of consecration. The petition was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. J. Slade, Vicar of the she leads. She is a scold, or a gossip, or a scandalmonger; or she drinks, and neglects her house and her thanks to his friends and the public dows in the same style as the doorway (Norman), and a new organ erected. 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ready told you. Humility and piety towards God, springing from a knowledge of our sinfulness, and springing from a knowledge of our sinfulness, and licensed the Rev. T. Berry to the Incumbency of the new parish. from a lively faith in the love of God, which is in parish. Christ Jesus our Lord; charity towards our neigh-

becomes us all to do, you may expect the full assistance of God's Holy Spirit. If you refuse to receive t, you in fact refuse to make use of the means which God has given you, - and how can you expect a bles-

"Indeed, Sir, what you say is all very right and true; and I dare say, if I could take the sacrament, it would be a great comfort to me."

I trust, indeed, that it would, Susan; and I hope ou will think seriously of it. I have brought a little book on the subject, for you to read; but, after all, the Bible is your best guide, in every duty. Read attentively all the passages in the New Testament that relate to the sacrament: read particularly the eleventh chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians. If he reproved them so severely for receiving it unworthily, what, think you, would he say glect it altogether? I beg you will consider these things; and I trust that the next time we assemble round the Lord's table you will be amongst us."

Hat future generations will have reason to be thankful to his appointment.—Carlisle Patriot.

WALSALL.—The Rev. G. Fisk, LL.B., has resigned the vicarage of Walsall. On the 2d instant, he published an address, from which the following are extracts:—"My first reason arises out of a sense of diminished health and

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

PROPAGATION SOCIETY.—DUNSTER DEANERY.—The Right Hon, and Rev. Lord John Thyme has just completed a tour through this Deanery, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Sarum, for the purpose of forming Paro-Luttrell, Rector, presided; and there were present the Rev. Prebendary Chilcott, Rural Dean, Rev. Prebendary Whitehead, Rev. P. Wilson, Rev. Thomas M. Richards. His Lordship gave a very interesting statement of the spiritual wants and destitution of our Colonial territories, and of the good that had been achieved in them, through

we take the sacrament, we do so in remembrance of the sufferings of our blessed Saviour. This remembrance, joined with the consideration of the cause of the sufferings, and the exceeding mercy of our great Redeemer, in thus dying for us, must needs tend to work a deeper conviction of the love of God towards us, and to excite in return our love and gratitude towards him. And when we are in trouble, what greater comfort can we find than that which the love of God will afford us? If our heavenly Father has given his only Son for us, will be not with him also freely give us all things; all things that are really good and profitable to us? And, if we could learn thus to look sessions, who are sitting in darkness and in the shadow. sessions, who are sitting in darkness and in the shadow up to God, with true faith in his promises, and confidence in his goodness, how light would all the trou-Here the Curate stopped, as if he expected some the large attendances at the evening services and meetings of the labouring classes. In confirmation of this, we may instance, that in one of the retired agricultural answer from Susan.

"Indeed, Sir, I often think that I do not give time enough to these things. I ought to find more time for reading the Bible and other good books; and if I could, then I should be glad to take the sacrament. But then again, it seems next to impossible; for what with providing food, and keeping the children's clothes in order, I find it a hard matter any how to get through what I have to do. And yet, religion is the main thing after all."

may instance, that in one of the retired agricultural parishes, with a population of only 500, the collection in pence at the meeting was upwards of eleven shillings. Nothing more clearly showing, that the Church of this country is the Church of the people, and that there is a deep-rooted attachment on the part of England's best and steadiest population to the Church of their foresires and her admirable parcehial machinery. We do therefore most heartily rejoice to see such a man as Lord John Thyme, free from all party tendencies, come forth, with the authority of his Diocesan, bold and strong, in the service of his Church—not in his strength, but in the of his Master, whose Church, the Protestant Cathothat of his Master, whose Church, the Protestant Catho-"And you are right in thinking it so, Susan; but lie Church is. Let his example be followed by others of you are wrong in thinking that you are not fit to take the sacrament, because you have not so much time to believe that God's blessing will rest on our Church Societies and that they will go on from strength to strength cieties, and that they will go on from strength to strength

and from victory to victory .- Dorset County Chronicle. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On You may often send up a prayer, to ask for midst of much distress and perplexity, the tenants are blest with liberal Landlords in Lord Verulam and others you may thank him for the mercies he has bestowed on you."

"To be sure, Sir, I may; and God, I hope will blessing of God upon yourself and your little ones, the Church of England. They have learnt that "form," like "the letter killeth, but that the spirit giveth life," and yet there is no single form omitted, no single Rubric Court of England. infringed, nor Canon even, where conformity with it is While in other places are fierce fightings and "Is it not true, Susan, that if you have but little jealous fears, in this little village is unity and peace, quietime, you should be anxious to do the most that you

greatest satisfaction, the appointment of the Rev. John Anthony Cramer, D.D., to the Deanery of Carlisle. We Christ Jesus our Lord; charity towards our neighbour, and purity: that is, an earnest desire to banish all wicked thoughts and desires, and as far as our fallen nature will admit, to be free from sin. Now all this is only that which, as a Christian, you are at all times bound to do, if you hope for eternal salvation. If you thus rightly receive the sacrament, as it becomes us all to do, you may expect the full assistin Classics and Mathematics, in the year 1815. Since that time he has passed with the greatest credit to himself the various offices of Censor and Tutor of Christ Church, low has contributed the munificent sum of £100. and variety of reading. He became first known to the literary world by an able dissertation on the passage of literary world by an able dissertation on the passage of Hannibal over the Alps, and his subsequent labours on the Geography and History of Greece and Italy have filled up a vacuum in our literature; and more recently, he has acquired additional eminence by the publication of his Commentaries on the Greek Scriptures. On the all-important subject of theology, we believe Dr. Cramer occupies what may almost be termed neutral ground, as being of no party but the Church of England. Of the difficulties of his future position, we will not speak, as we believe of his future position, we will not speak, as we believe they will be encountered in a proper spirit; but on many accounts we anticipate that his Deanery will be notable in the modern annals of Carlisle, and we earnestly hope to those who call themselves Christians, and yet ne- that future generations will have reason to be thankful for

> strength, of which I have had many warnings in times past. Ten years spent in such labours as mine, in this parish and Darleston, are enough to wear down a strong man. There is not one of you can know how incessant are the demands of duty here, or how severely they tax my remaining strength, both of mind and body, or how they absorb every moment of my time—so as to leave none for my own family and household, and very little for my own soul. I have spared neither strength, health, time, nor money, while I have had the happiness of labouring among you; but all these, you know, have their limits. My second reason arises out of the ruinous deficiency of income from this living, during all the time I leave to the resonance of the ruinous deficiency of income from this living, during all the time I leave to the resonance of the ruinous deficiency of income from this living, during all the time I leave to the resonance of the ruinous deficiency of income from this living, during all the time I leave to the resonance of the ruinous deficiency of income from this living, during all the time I leave to the resonance of the ruinous deficiency of income from this living, during all the time I have been here; and the poor prospect of any adequate one from it hereafter. The Vicar of such a parish as Walsall needs a good income from his living, and a long private purse besides. He must live with gentlemanly propriety, and he must—yes, as a man and a christian he must-meet the incessant calls of charity in its various forms, and that too, with no sparing and parsimonious hand. During all my residence here (the greater part of which, as you all know, has been a time of deep commercial distress) my house has been more like that of a relieving-officer of a union than any thing else. The burthen has often been excessive; and, as my living has never yet produced me, clear, more than would be deemed a fair curate's stipend (from which I have had to deduct £20 a year towards the endowment of Walsall Wood Church)—I have been obliged to be both just and geneson Bowen, B.A., Scholar of Trinity. rous out of my own private means, which are not large. I am anything but a rich man; though God in his bounty has been pleased to give me something independent of my poor pittance of church income. Had it not been so I could not be my poor poor private the man income. ould not have remained among you for a quarter of the time I have done. However, I have always been able to break my bread with the hungry, and clothe the naked with a garment, and to pay my way for myself and family. But all this has been at an outlay from my own pocket (which I could but ill afford) of several hundreds -year beyond what the income of the living has ever produced. One matter of great satisfaction to me is, that the members of my congregation have, so far as I am concerned, had the full gospel, and double the means of grace they had before I came—and all free of charge to them. I have been content to bear the burthen so long as I have been able. But I cannot any longer afford to occupy such a post as this, without an adequate income from my living. I have felt it my duty to accept another preferment, affording me suitable means of subsistence, and remuneration for my labour, and which has been given me without the least solicitation on my part, just as Walsall was, when the truly estimable, generous, and noble pattron, the Earl of Bradford, honoured me by requesting my acceptance of it. My connexion with the neighburhood, as a member of the cathedral body at Lichfield, will bring me periodically among you, and it will ever afford me consolation and comfort to see your spiritual and temporal prosperity, and sometimes to occupy, if permitted, my long-accustomed place in the pulpit, and so in some degree maintain a connexion with you, which has for years past (notwithstanding all its trials and difficulties) been a source of delight and happiness to me. I issue this plain address in order that a perfect understanding may exist in the parish as to my motives in accepting another post of labour, and in the hope that our long-established affection for each other may continue unbroken."

It is said that the Rev. G. Fisk, whose resignation of as well as in vari the Vicarage of St. Matthew's, Walsall, is noticed above, has been promoted to the living of St. John's Wood, Lon-

THE LATE HON, AND REV. RICHARD BRUCE STOP-FORD.—In our last number we recorded the demise of parties advertising. the above Hon. and Rev. gentleman as having occurred on Thursday last. We have subsequently been informed of the melancholy circumstances attending the death of this highly-respected gentleman. It appears that Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., the gallant governor of Greenwich Hospital, has been suffering from indifferent health for the last fortnight at his official residence at that naval asylum. It was with the view of visiting his venerable brother that the Hon. and Rev. deceased had repaired to Greenwich. At an early hour on Thursday morning the Hon. deceased was taken suddenly unwell, and as the symptoms were alarming, medical aid was promptly called in, but we regret to say to no avail. All the worst appearances continued to increase, and in about two hours after the Hon. and Rev. gentleman first complained of indisposition, he had ceased to exist. It is quite needless to remark, the very sudden nature of his death has been a severe shock, not only to the family of the deceased, but also to Sir Robert and Lady Stopford. The Hon, and Rev. deceased was third of James second Earl of Courtoun, and brother of the late Lieutenant General the Hon Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., and also of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. He was born 2nd March, 1774, and married 10th November, 1800, the Hon. Eleanor Powys, eldest daugter of Thomas first Lord Lilford, by whom he had a family of ten children, all of whom are living .-The Hon. deceased was senior Canon of Windsor, a Prebendary of Hereford, Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen

and Rector of Baron Segrave, Northamptonshire. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL .- The Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Rector of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, and Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, having been appointed by the Bishop of London a Prebendary of St. Paul's, read himself in on Sunday, at the close of the afternoon service Dr. M'Caul and Dr. Samuel Lee, the Cambridge Profes sor, are considered the best Hebraists of the day. It will be remembered that when the Bishopric at Jerusalem was established it was offered in the first instance to Dr. M'Caul, but the Rev. gentleman declined it in favour of the Rev. M. S. Alexander, who was formerly of the Hebrew persuasion. The Bishop of Llandaff (the Dean) and the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, were in attendance at the Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Bishop. From inquiries made at the Cathedral it was ascertained that the Rev. Sydney Smith is seriously ill, and it is supposed that it will be a considerable time before he will be enabled to resume his Clerical duties.

The Church Union Society in the University of Cambridge, has made a donation of £70 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and another dona of the same amount to the Society for the Propagation of n in the the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

CHESTER DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY .- On Monday the 2nd inst., a meeting was held at Bolton on behalf of this society, established by the Lord Bishop of Chester, about eight years ago. The Right Rev. Prelate took the chair, and explained the objects of the society, which, he said, since its commencement, had expended took the chair, and explained the objects of the society, which, he said, since its commencement, had expended £33,000 in assisting in the erection of fifty-five Churches is the Director The results are added to the continue to carry on the business of a Merchant

The ancient Church of St. Mary, Stafford, is to be opened, after its entire restoration, on the 18th inst., when the Bishop of Litchfield is to assist. Earl Talbot, the noble Lord-Lieutenant of the county, has caused the beautiful tower to be restored to its original architectural splendour solely at his own expense.

OXFORD .- The venerable church of St. Peter in the East was re-opened for Divine service on Sunday week. The roof in the nave and north aisle has been restored,

THE NEW DEAN OF CARLISLE.—We hail, with the Bishop, and a collection made, amounting to nearly £60.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are repeatedly giving

the various offices of Censor and Tuttor of Christ Charles.

Examiner, Public Orator, and Select Preacher; and is a top resent Principal of New Inn Hall, and Regius Professor the Hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple have, of Modern History. His publications are of the very first at length, conceded to the wishes of a large body of nuthority with scholars, and include a considerable extent requisitionists, members of both societies, for daily service requisitionists, members of both societies, for daily service in their church; and it is now announced, that the church will be opened for daily service at 9 o'clock, A.M.

The Archbishop of York has presented the sum of £300 to the fund now being raised for establishing the intended training school at York, for the dioceses of York and Ripon. Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Feversham, the Hon. O. Duncombe, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Col. Wyndham, Hotham, M.P., Sir John B. V. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., and Mr. H. Broadley, M.P., have each contributed £50.

DIVISION OF THE PARISH OF LEEDS .- The measures for carrying out the late Act of Parliament are in progress, and will soon be completed. Applications will be made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for thirteen ew districts, and the Bishop of Ripon has applied to the Commissioners to reserve endowments for the same

RESIGNATION OF the VICAR OF BRADFORD .- We are nformed that Dr. Scoresby has resigned the Vicarage of Bradford. The Rev. gentleman's resignation is said to have arisen out of the fact that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have signified their disapproval of the Rev. Doc tor's plan for the division of his extensive parish.

> OXFORD. THE MATHEMATICAL CLASS LIST.

CLASS IV .- Barttelot, David B., Corpus Christi; Bell William, Trinity; Frith, James, Christ Church; Hullah, Thomas, Brasenose; Joseph, Alexander, Brasenose; Sweetenham, Edmund, Brasenose.

HENRY REYNOLDS, NICHOLAS POCOCK, JOHN A. ASHWORTH.)
The Rev. John Barrow, M.A., and tutor of Queen's

ollege, has been admitted Actual Fellow on the old founation of that society. The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of

November 22.		1844.		1843.
	In Coll.	In Lodg	. Total	. Total.
Trinity	227	294	521	490
St. John's	242	144	386	362
Christ's	80	31	111	96
Corpus Christi	79	31	110	111
Queen's	51	59	110	100
Caius	55	53 .	108	107
Caius Emmanuel	86	12 .	98	63
Catherine-hall	34	42 .	76	80
St. Peter's Jesus Magdalene	56	9 .	65	77
Jesus	56	9 .	65	63
Magdalene	51	6.	57	59
Pembroke	45	10 .	55	49
Clare-hall	46	1.	47	51
Trinity-hall	40	3 .	43	30
Sidney	32	2.	34	42
King's	26	0.	26	30
Sidney King's Downing	11	3 .	14	13
	1217	709	1926	1823

Advertisements.

RATES.

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

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 Paver and on Parchment.

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the

public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortnent 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 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, mitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

> TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

&c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and

J. H. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable 353-tf pets cut and made to order.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

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

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

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

Foronto, 25th May, 1842.

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

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,)EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage.

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

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

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

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

SIMON MUNRO R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c.

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

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. GF Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, VHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. 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. GRANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock. Toronto, November, 1844.

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,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET. TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

No. 4, Victoria Row, King 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. 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. 37 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

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

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

TORONTO.

A. MCMORPHI. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER One door West St. Peter's Church.

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-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at

Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.
TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the emainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

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 adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Marcin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the ere any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

BUILDING LOTS. RLEVEN splendld Building Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the 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.

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

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER. R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in 'THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

April, 1844.

FOR SALE, N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, CORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu

factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne,

J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, B. W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be cost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

IN ALL CASES OF Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and Kidnews.

Affections of the Bladder and KidInward Fever. neys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER Impure Blood.
COMPLAINTS. In the south Loss of Appetitc. LIVER COMPLAINTS.

olds and Coughs.

leines, will never afterwards be MERCURIAL DISEASES. Ne MERCURIAL DISEASES. ver fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats. Nervous Debility. Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections. Palpitation of the Heart. Painter's Cholic. PILES.—The original propriet of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone. Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs. RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease willed with this terrible disease willed with this terrible disease will Bilious Cholic and Serous. CONSUMPTION. Used with

orrupt Humors. DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines im-Eruptions of the Skin. ed with this terrible disease we be sure of relief by the Life Mi FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head.

Swellings. SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL

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

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

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THE CONSTITUTION

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